

DIGITAL LIBRARY ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING (HT)

Updated on April 29, 2023



**SOVEREIGN ORDER OF MALTA
AMBASSADOR
AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Contents

List of institutions and abbreviations	5
Part 1: Legal instruments specific to Human Trafficking (HT) or other criminal practices that may be related to it	7
I. Instruments dedicated to HT	7
A. International law	7
United Nations (UN)	7
B. Regional legal instruments	10
EUROPE — Council of Europe (COE)	10
EUROPE — European Union (EU)	10
EUROPE — Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	12
ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	12
AMERICAS (OAS/OEA)	12
C. Examples of legal instruments at the national level (France)	13
II. Instruments relating to certain forms of exploitation	14
A. Slavery and Forced Labor	14
United Nations (UN)	14
International Labour Organization (ILO)	14
B. Other types of forms	14
Sexual exploitation	14
Organ trafficking	15
Forced marriage	15
III. Instrument to prohibit the smuggling of migrants	15
Part 2: Other legal instruments relevant to human trafficking	16
I. Human Rights	16
A. Universal instruments	16
United Nations (UN)	16
B. Regional legal instruments	18
EUROPE — Council of Europe	18
EUROPE — European Union	19
AMERICAS (OAS/OEA)	19
AFRICA — Organization of African Unity (OAU) - now African Union (AU)	20
AFRICA - ECOWAS	20
NORTH AFRICA and MIDDLE EAST	20
ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	21
II. Labour Law	22
A. Universal legal instruments	22

International Labour Organization (ILO)	22
United Nations (UN)	23
B. Regional legal instruments	23
EUROPE — Council of Europe	23
EUROPE — European Union (EU)	23
AMERICAS — Organization of American States (OAS)	23
AMERICAS — North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)	24
AFRICA — African Union (AU)	24
ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	24
III. Refugee and migrant law	26
A. Universal legal instruments	26
United Nations (UN)	26
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	27
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	27
B. Regional legal instruments	28
EUROPE — Council of Europe (COE)	28
EUROPE — European Union (EU)	29
AFRICA — Organisation of African Unity (OAU)	29
AMERICAS	30
IV. Judicial cooperation	31
A. Universal legal instruments	31
United Nations (UN)	31
B. Regional legal instruments	31
EUROPE — Council of Europe	32
EUROPE — European Union (EU)	33
AFRICA — Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	33
AFRICA — West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)	33
AFRICA — African Union (AU)	33
ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	34
MIDDLE EAST	34
AMERICA — Organization of African States (OAS)	34
Commonwealth of Independent States	34
V. International Criminal Law	35
VI. International Humanitarian Law (IHL)	36
A. IHL Treaty Law	36
B. Customary IHL	36
VII. Environmental law	37
United Nations (UN)	37
Part 3: Reports on trafficking and related crimes	38
I. Institutional reports	38
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	38

Office of the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	38
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	38
Special Rapporteurs	39
Secretary-General of the United Nations	42
UNICEF	42
IOM	42
Council of Europe	43
European Union	43
OSCE	43
International Labour Organization (ILO)	43
EUROPOL	44
INTERPOL	44
Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in persons (ICAT)	44
U.S. Department of State TIP Report	44
Internet Watch Foundation (IWF)	44
II. Non-governmental reports	45
III. Estimates and global data	46
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	46
United Nations Human Rights (OHCHR)	46
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	46
International Labour Organization	46
Part 4: Practical tools and documents	47
I. General tools	47
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	47
Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	47
II. Tools to combat trafficking	43
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	47
OSCE	48
International Organization for Migration	49
Walk Free	49
Other actors	49
III. Tools for the identification and support of victims of trafficking	50
IV. Technology tools	51
Part 5: Further documents	52
I. Articles	52
II. Online Libraries	53
United-Nations (UN)	53
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	53
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	53
International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo	54

OHCHR - Human Rights Collections & Indexes	54
Refworld	54
Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT)	54

Appendix I: Additional Resources	55
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List of institutions and abbreviations

- International level

Nom FR	Sigle FR	Name EN	Acronym EN
Conseil économique et social des Nations unies	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council	ECOSOC
Comité international de la Croix-Rouge	CICR	International Committee of the Red Cross	ICRC
Cour internationale de justice	CIJ	International Court of Justice	ICJ
Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF
Groupe de coordination inter-agences contre la traite des personnes	ICAT	Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in persons	ICAT
Institut International de Droit Humanitaire	IIDH	International Institute of Humanitarian Law	IIHL
Haut-Commissariat des Nations unies aux droits de l'homme	HCDH	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	OHCHR
Haut Commissariat des Nations unies pour les réfugiés	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR
Office des Nations unies contre la drogue et le crime	ONUDC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	UNODC
Organisation internationale	OIM	International organization for	IOM

pour les migrations		migration	
Organisation internationale du travail	OIT	International Labor Organization	ILO
Organisation maritime internationale	OMI	International Maritime Organization	IMO
Organisation mondiale de la santé	OMS	World Health Organization	WHO
Organisation des Nations Unies	ONU	United Nations	UN
Union interparlementaire	UIP	Inter-parliamentary Union	IPU

- Regional level

Nom FR	Sigle FR	Name EN	Acronym EN
Accord de libre-échange nord-américain	ALENA	North American Free Trade Agreement	NAFTA
Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est	ANASE	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ASEAN
Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	CEDEAO	Economic Community of West African States	ECOWAS
Communauté des États Indépendants	CEI	Commonwealth of Independent States	CIS
Conseil de l'Europe	CoE	Council of Europe	CoE
Agence de police criminelle de l'Union Européenne	EUROPOL	European Police Office	EUROPOL
Organisation des États Américains	OEA	Organization of Americans States	OAS
Organisation pour la Sécurité et la Coopération en Europe	OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe	OSCE
Union Africaine	UA	African Union	AU
Union Européenne	UE	European Union	EU

Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine	UEMOA	West African Economic and Monetary Union	WAEMU
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Part 1: Legal instruments specific to Human Trafficking (HT) or other criminal practices that may be related to it

I. Instruments dedicated to HT

A. International law

- [United Nations \(UN\)](#)

Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 317 (IV) of December 2, 1949, concluded at Lake Success on March 21, 1950, and entered into force on July 25, 1951, in accordance with the provisions of article 24.

[Text](#) | FR (p. 13) EN (p. 5) ES (p.36)

Comment: This convention consolidates and unifies the existing protocols, conventions and agreements on human trafficking.

- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted on November 15, 2000 by General Assembly resolution 55/25 and entered into force on December 25, 2003 (Palermo Protocol).

[Text](#) | FR (p.25) EN (p.14) ES (p.50)

Comment: This protocol establishes the first common definition at the international level of the term "trafficking in persons". It complements two other protocols to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted on November 15, 2000, each targeting specific activities and manifestations of crime: the present Protocol, the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and in 2001, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, with resolution 55/225.

+ Documents related to the Palermo Protocol :

ONUDC, Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, Vienna, 2009 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "The purpose of the Model Law is to assist States in implementing the provisions of the Protocol. [...] It contains all the provisions that States are required or recommended to introduce into their national legislation under the Protocol."

Working Group on Trafficking in Persons, Non-Punishment and Non-Prosecution of Trafficked Persons: Administrative and Judicial Approaches to Offences Committed in the Trafficking Process, Vienna, 27-29 January 2010 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decided to establish a working group to advise and assist it in fulfilling its mandate with respect to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (decision 4/4). This document has been prepared by the Secretariat to facilitate discussions under item 5 of the provisional agenda for the second meeting of the working group.

Palermo at 20: A Retrospective and Prospective, Elżbieta M. Goździak & Kathleen M. Vogel, 14 mars 2020, Journal Of Human Trafficking 2020, VOL. 6, NO. 2, 109–118 | [EN](#)

ONUDC, Legislative guide for the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, 2020 | [EN](#)

UNODC, The Concept of ‘Harbouring’ in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, Issue Paper [EN](#) ([Harbouring Explained: New Publication Analyses Act of Trafficking](#))

Comment : “This Issue Paper examines the concept of ‘harbouring’ in the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (‘Trafficking in Persons Protocol’. [...] Analysis of the concept of ‘harbouring’ is important for a number of reasons, not least because there is little guidance in the Protocol or interpretative materials concerning its meaning and application.”

Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (submitted to the Economic and Social Council as an addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), 2002 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Commentary: "These principles have been developed to provide concrete guidance and human rights-based policy guidelines for preventing trafficking and protecting trafficked persons. They are intended to facilitate the integration of human rights considerations into anti-trafficking laws, policies and actions."

+ **Commentary: Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking**, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2010.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

General Recommendation No. 38 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls in the context of international migration of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "This general recommendation affirms as a priority duty of States, both individually and collectively, to prevent the exposure of women and girls to the risk of being trafficked. States are also required to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation and leads to trafficking." It should be read in conjunction with Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

United Nations Security Council Resolutions :

- **Resolution 64/293**, adopted by the General Assembly on July 30, 2010,
United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Commentary: The Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons urges governments to take concerted and concrete action to address human trafficking and calls for the integration of anti-trafficking efforts into the broader UN agenda to accelerate development and enhance global security. One of the key provisions of the Plan is the establishment of a UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking, especially women and children.

- **Resolution 2240 (2015)**, adopted by the Security Council at its 7531st meeting on October 9, 2015 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This resolution authorizes States to inspect vessels on the high seas off the coast of Libya if they have reasonable grounds to suspect that they are being used for smuggling or trafficking in persons from Libya. It was renewed by the following resolutions:

- 2312 (2016) : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- 2380 (2017) : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- 2437 (2018) : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- 2491 (2019) : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- 2546 (2020) : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Resolution 2331 (2016)**, adopted by the Security Council at its 7847th meeting, on December 20, 2016 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: In this resolution, the Security Council called on Member States to take decisive and immediate action to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons, including in the context of armed conflict.

- + Report of the Secretary-General on human trafficking in armed conflict, prepared pursuant to Security Council resolution 2331 (2016) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This is the first report on the monitoring of the implementation of Security Council resolution 2331 (2016) and the measures taken to strengthen coordination in the United Nations system, with a view to preventing and combating human trafficking in armed conflict, in all its forms.

- **Resolution 2388 (2017)**, adopted by the Security Council at its 8111th meeting, on November 21, 2017 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: In this resolution, the Security Council called on Member States to fulfill their obligations to criminalize, prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to increase efforts to "detect and disrupt" trafficking, including by developing "robust victim identification mechanisms" and providing access to protection and assistance services, particularly in areas affected by armed conflict.

- **Resolution 2597 (2021)**, adopted by the Security Council at its 8863rd meeting, on 17 September 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The resolution addresses the global threat to international peace and security posed by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and extends the mandate of the Special Adviser and the Team until 17 September 2022. The Council recalls the acts of violence committed by the EIHL, including enslavement, sale or other practices of forced marriage, trafficking in persons, sexual slavery and other forms of sexual violence, and the recruitment and use of children. The Council affirms that such acts may constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or crimes of genocide.

- **Resolution 2601 (2021)**, adopted by the Security Council at its 8889th meeting, on 29 October 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Council takes steps to ensure equal access to and continuity of education in situations of armed conflict. It warns that women and girls may be subject to attacks - such as human trafficking - that prevent them from continuing their education in a sustainable manner.

- **Resolution 2610 (2021)**, Adopted by the Security Council at its 8934th meeting, on 17 December 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: In this resolution, the Security Council renews the sanctions regime against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and Al Qaeda. It affirms that the activities of terrorist groups benefit from transnational organised crime, including arms trafficking (...) and trafficking in human beings. The Council strongly condemns such exploitation and calls on all actors to provide evidence of trafficking and related forms that may provide financial support to the perpetrators. It reaffirms "the intention to consider sanctions against persons and entities associated with EILL or Al-Qaida engaged in trafficking in human beings in areas affected by armed conflict or in sexual violence in times of conflict".

- **Resolution 2617 (2021)**, Adopted by the Security Council on 30 December 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Council notes the links that may exist in some cases between terrorism and transnational organised crime and inherent illicit activities such as trafficking in human beings, money laundering, drugs and arms.

B. Regional legal instruments

- EUROPE — Council of Europe

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted on May 16, 2005 and entered into force on February 1, 2008 (Warsaw Convention).
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This convention is the first international legal instrument to confer rights on victims of human trafficking. This convention is also open to non-member states of the Council of Europe. The Convention provides for the establishment of an independent monitoring mechanism (the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings - GRETA) to ensure compliance with its provisions by the Parties.

+ Warsaw Convention Document :

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and European Union Law, Olivier Delas and Kristine Plouffe-Malette, 2013 | [FR](#)

GRETA, Guidance Note on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking for Labor Exploitation, December 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe:

- **Prostitution, human trafficking and modern slavery in Europe**, Resolution 1983 of April 8, 2014 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)
- **Concerted action against trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants**, resolution 2323, of January 30, 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- EUROPE — European Union (EU)

Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities

| [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Creation of a "residence permit for victims of trafficking in human beings" or, for those Member States that wish to do so, "for third-country nationals who have been the subject of illegal immigration assistance, for whom the residence permit constitutes a sufficient incentive for them to cooperate with the competent authorities, while being subject to certain conditions to prevent abuse".

Directive 2011/36 of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Directive replaces Framework Decision 2002/629 of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings.

+ **Documents related to the Directive 2011/36:**

Reports:

Prevent, Combat, Protect: Human Trafficking. Joint UN Commentary on the EU Directive - A Human Rights-Based Approach, November 2011 | [EN](#)

The rights of victims of human trafficking in the European Union, European Commission, 2013.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "This document aims to inform victims, professionals and Member States about the rights conferred to victims by the European legislation [Directive 2011/36]".

Report from the commission to the european parliament and the council, *Third report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (2020) as required under Article 20 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims*, 20 octobre 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Report on the implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU on the prevention of trafficking in human beings and the fight against this phenomenon as well as the protection of victims, European Parliament, February 1, 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Communication from the commission to the european parliament, the council, the european economic and social committee and the committee of the regions empty on the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 14 april 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Articles:

The fight against "human trafficking": What criminal policy of the European Union? by Ahlem Hannachi, Doctor of Law, 2016 | [FR](#)

Trafficking in human beings: the European Parliament calls for a revision of the directive [2011/36], February 17, 2021, *Rédaction Vie publique française* | [FR](#)

Communication from the Commission to the European parliament, the council, the European economic and social committee and the committee of the regions on the eu strategy to tackle organised crime 2021-2025, April 14 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

EU work on a directive on corporate due diligence :

- **European Parliament resolution** of 10 March 2021 with recommendations to the Commission on corporate due diligence and corporate accountability | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- **Proposal for a Directive** of the European Parliament and of the Council on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Africa-European Union Partnership:

Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children, as adopted by the Ministerial Conference on Migration and Development of November 22-23, 2006 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- EUROPE — Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision No. 557 of 24 July 2003.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Addendum to the Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings: Consideration of the Special Needs of Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance, Decision No. 685 of July 7, 2005 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is the largest regional security organization. It is a space for dialogue, where a wide range of issues affecting common security are addressed, including trafficking in human beings. To combat this phenomenon, the OSCE uses the framework provided by the Action Plan and the Office and position of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings established in 2003 to assist participating States in implementing effective anti-trafficking policies.

Recommendations of the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (SR/CTHB) on the need to enhance anti-trafficking prevention amid mass migration flows, 9 march 2022 | [EN](#)

- ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Convention against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, adopted on November 21, 2015 and entered into force on March 8, 2017 | [EN](#)

- AMERICAS

Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors of March 18, 1994 | [EN](#)
| [ES](#)

Comment: As far as other regions of the world are concerned, human trafficking is not the subject of a specific convention but appears in broader conventions (human rights, labor law, migration law, etc.) within different articles.

C. Examples of legal instruments at the national level (France)

Code pénal — Section 1 bis : De la traite des êtres humains - Articles 225-4-1 to 225-4-9 :
[FR](#)

Comment: THB has been criminalized in France since 2003, but a major change took place with Law 2013-711 of August 5, 2013, which transposes Directive 2011-36. In particular, Article 225-4-1, which defines trafficking in human beings, has been amended to comply with European requirements.

Code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile - Section 1: Foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or pimping or who are on a pathway out of prostitution - Articles L425-1 to L425-5 : [FR](#)

Comment: Articles in force since 1 May 2021 (formerly Article L316-1 and L316-1 -1). According to these articles, a foreign victim of THB may be granted a residence permit if he or she files a complaint or testifies in a case of THB (Article L425-1) or if he or she is involved in a pathway to exit prostitution (Article L425-4). In the CESEDA, other articles concern victims of THB, in particular articles R425-1 to R 425-10 in the regulatory part.

LOI n° 2016-444 du 13 avril 2016 visant à renforcer la lutte contre le système prostitutionnel et à accompagner les personnes prostituées : [FR](#)

Comment: This law integrates the fight against prostitution with the support of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

LOI n° 2017-399 du 27 mars 2017 relative au devoir de vigilance des sociétés mères et des entreprises donneuses d'ordre : [FR](#)

Comment: This law requires all major French companies to implement vigilance plans to prevent serious human rights violations.

Premier plan d'action national contre la traite des êtres humains de 2014 (2014/2016) :
[FR](#)

Second plan d'action national contre la traite des êtres humains de 2019 (2019-2021) :
[FR](#)

Comment: The two successive action plans are non-binding documents, but they demonstrate France's commitment to combating THB.

II. Instruments relating to certain forms of exploitation

A. Slavery and Forced Labor

- United Nations (UN)

Slavery Convention, signed in Geneva on 25 September 1926, entered into force on 9 March 1927, in accordance with the provisions of article 12 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on September 25, 1926**, approved by General Assembly resolution 794 (VIII) of October 23, 1953, which entered into force on December 7, 1953, in accordance with the provisions of Article III.

[Text](#): [FR](#) (p.9) | [EN](#) (p.5) | [ES](#) (p.21)

Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, adopted by a Conference of Plenipotentiaries convened in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 608 (XXI) of 30 April 1956. Entry into force: April 30, 1957, in accordance with the provisions of Article 13.

[Text](#) [FR](#) (p.45) | [EN](#) (p. 39) | [ES](#) (p.67)

- International Labour Organization (ILO)

Convention No. 29 on forced labor of June 28, 1930,
effective May 1, 1932 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour of 25 June 1957,
which came into force on January 17, 1959 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labor of June 17, 1999,
which came into effect on November 19, 2000 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

B. Other types of forms

- Sexual exploitation

UN - **Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**, approved by General Assembly resolution 317 (IV) of December 2, 1949, concluded at Lake Success on March 21, 1950, and entered into force on July 25, 1951, in accordance with the provisions of Article 24.

[Text](#) | EN (p. 5) FR (p. 13) ES (p.36)

Council of Europe - **Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse** (Lanzarote Convention), signed on 25 October 2007 and entered into force on 1 July 2010 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- + U.S. Department of Justice : - Child pornography | [EN](#)
 - Citizen's guide to U.S. federal law on child | [EN](#)

- Organ trafficking

UN - **Istanbul Declaration against organ trafficking and transplant tourism** of 2008.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Council of Europe - **Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs**,

open for signature since March 2015 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Convention calls on governments to criminalize the illegal removal of human organs from living or deceased donors and also provides for protection and compensation of victims, as well as prevention measures to ensure transparency and equitable access to transplant services.

- + Parliamentary Assembly report "Inhumane treatment of persons and illicit trafficking in human organs in Kosovo" by rapporteur Mr Dick Marty, 7 January 2011 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- Forced marriage

UN - **Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages** of November 7, 1962 | [Text](#) : FR (p.11) | EN (p.5) | ES (p.31)

III. Instrument to prohibit the smuggling of migrants

Human trafficking, which is a crime against a person (human rights violation) that can be cross-border or purely national in nature, should not be confused with migrant smuggling, which is a crime against the State that necessarily occurs at an international border crossing.

- **Protocol to Combat the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air**, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,

adopted on November 15, 2000 by General Assembly resolution 55/25 and entered into force on January 28, 2004. January 28, 2004 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Protocol is the twin of the one on trafficking in human beings. Both were adopted on 15 November 2000 by the same resolution and complement the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted on the same day, by targeting a specific manifestation of crime (a third Protocol was added in 2001 on trafficking in firearms).

Part 2: Other legal instruments relevant to human trafficking

UN — **Charter of the United Nations** signed on June 26, 1945, at the end of the United Nations Conference for International Organization and entered into force on October 24, 1945. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Article 1 of the Charter recalls the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which are the maintenance of international peace and security and the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems, especially humanitarian ones. To this end, states shall promote and encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms of all human beings without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

UN — **Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015 (A/RES/70/1) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [also known as Agenda 2030] is an action plan for humanity, planet and prosperity. It also aims to strengthen peace around the world in larger freedom. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals ([FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)), with their 169 targets, form the core of the 2030 Agenda. They cover the full range of sustainable development issues: climate, biodiversity, energy, water, but also poverty, gender equality, economic prosperity and peace, agriculture, education... More specifically, Goal 8, on decent work and ending the exploitation of child labour and sexual exploitation, and Goal 16, on strong institutions and peace, recognise that we cannot have this while trafficking persists.

I. Human Rights

A. Universal instruments

- United Nations (UN)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted on December 10, 1948 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The UDHR is the first universal recognition that fundamental rights and freedoms are inherent to every human being. It is not itself legally binding, but it has a strong moral force and has inspired many legally binding international human rights treaties. The UDHR, based on the principles of human dignity and equality, prohibits in particular "slavery and the slave trade" in all their forms in its article 4, and also recalls the right to life, liberty and security (article 3), the right to work and in particular to a satisfactory remuneration (article 22) etc.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted and opened for signature and ratification by General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) of December 21, 1965, entered into force January 4, 1969 (in accordance with the provisions of Article 19).
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention recalls the importance of the principles of dignity and equality and proclaims that every human being should be entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the UDHR without distinction of any kind (such as race, color or national origin).

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of December 16, 1966, which entered into force on January 3, 1976, in accordance with the provisions of article 27. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The purpose of this treaty is to ensure the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights protected in the Covenant, including the right to work, the right to health, the right to education and the right to an adequate standard of living. It is an integral part of the International Bill of Human Rights, together with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the First and Second Optional Protocols thereto.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI) of December 16, 1966, entered into force March 23, 1976 (in accordance with Article 49) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The purpose of this Covenant is to protect the traditional rights and freedoms of individuals against state interference, such as the right to life, the prohibition of torture, slavery and forced labour (article 8) and the right to liberty (article 9).

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 18 December 1979, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Convention occupies an important place among international human rights treaties and recalls the inalienable rights of women, half of the world population. Article 6 is dedicated to trafficking and will be complemented by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No. 38 (2020) on trafficking in women and girls in the context of global migration. This instrument marked the culmination of more than 30 years of work by the Commission on the Status of Women, a body founded in 1946 by the UN to examine the situation of women and promote their rights, and has helped to highlight all areas in which women are denied equality with men.

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 39/46 of December 10, 1984, and entered into force: June 26, 1987 (in accordance with the provisions of Article 27) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989, adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention specifically recognizes and protects the rights of children and introduces the concept of the best interests of the child (article 3), making the child a subject of law, the principle of non-discrimination (article 2), the right to survival and development (article 6) and the right to education (article 28). It is completed by 3 Optional Protocols.

- **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (OPAC)**, entered into force on February 12, 2002 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography** of May 25, 2000, which entered into force on January 18, 2002 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

+ UNICEF, **Handbook On The Optional Protocol On The Sale Of Children, Child prostitution and chil pornography**, 2009 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) |

- **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child "establishing a communications procedure"** adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 19, 2011. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Children whose rights have been violated or abused will be able to file complaints with the Committee on the Rights of the Child, individually or as a group, after having exhausted all legal remedies in their own country. Only children whose Governments have ratified the Optional Protocol establishing a communications procedure can file a complaint with the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003 (in accordance with article 87, paragraph 1) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention reaffirms the application of human rights to migrant workers and their families, including the right to life (article 9), the prohibition of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (article 10), the prohibition of slavery, servitude or forced labour (article 11), the right to treatment no less favourable than that of remuneration (article 25), etc.

Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of 13 December 2006 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The purpose of this Convention is to promote, protect and fulfil the dignity, equality before the law, human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities so that they may fully enjoy the fundamental rights inherent in all human beings.

B. Regional legal instruments

- EUROPE — Council of Europe

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR), signed by the member states of the Council of Europe on November 4, 1950 and entered into force on September 3, 1953 (as amended by Protocols No. 11 and No. 14) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Modelled on the UDHR, this Convention recognizes the right to life (article 2), the prohibition of torture (article 3), the prohibition of slavery, servitude or forced labour (article 4), the right to liberty and security (article 5), etc. It has been supplemented or amended by numerous additional protocols. It has been supplemented or amended by numerous additional protocols.

European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment opened for signature on November 26, 1987 and entered into force on February 1, 1989 for States Parties | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of 1 February 1995 was adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 10 November 1994 and opened for signature by the Member States on 1 February 1995 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention allows individuals to determine whether they belong to a minority and recognizes a collective right for these indigenous minorities.

European Social Charter of Strasbourg signed on October 18, 1961 in Turin and revised on May 3, 1996 in Strasbourg | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Charter guarantees the fundamental economic and social rights of all individuals in their daily lives, taking into account the evolution of society since 1961. It guarantees new rights such as protection against poverty and social exclusion and reinforces principles such as the improvement of gender equality, the protection of maternity and the social, legal and economic protection of children at work and outside work.

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Dignity of the Human Being with regard to the Application of Biology and Medicine: Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, signed on April 4, 1997 in Oviedo (Spain) and entered into force on December 1, 1999.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention is the first binding international legal instrument concerning the protection of the dignity, rights and freedoms of the human being against the abusive application of biological and medical progress. In particular, it prohibits the removal of organs from a person who does not have the capacity to consent (Article 20) as well as the use of a part of the human body for profit (Articles 21 and 22).

Strategy for the right of the child (2022-2027) [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- EUROPE — European Union

Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union signed and proclaimed on December 7, 2000, implemented by the Treaty of Nice (2001) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Charter has been legally binding since the Treaty of Lisbon (2007) and it acquired full binding force with the Treaty on European Union (Article 6, paragraph 1 TEU), as revised by the Treaty of Lisbon of 13 December 2007, which entered into force on 1 December 2009. Since that date, the Charter has had the same value as the treaties.

- AMERICAS (OAS/OEA)

American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man adopted on May 2, 1948 in Bogota, Colombia | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

American Convention on Human Rights adopted on November 22, 1969 at a meeting of most of the States of the American continent in San José, Costa Rica and entered into force on July 18, 1978. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** of November 17, 1988 (Protocol of San Salvador) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, entered into force February 28, 1987.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belém do Pará), adopted on June 9, 1994 and entered into force on March 5, 1995 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Andean Charter for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of July 26, 2002. Andean Community: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- AFRICA — Organization of African Unity (OAU) - now African Union (AU)

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights adopted on June 27, 1981 in Nairobi (Kenya) at the 18th Conference of the OAU. It came into force on October 21, 1986, after its ratification by 25 States | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women** (Maputo Protocol), adopted on July 11, 2003 and entered into force on November 25, 2005. [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: Article 4 of the Protocol obliges states, among other things, to "punish the perpetrators of violence against women and implement programs for their rehabilitation" (para. 2.e) and "to prevent and condemn trafficking in women, prosecute the perpetrators of such trafficking and protect the women most at risk." (para. 2.g).

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of July 11, 1990 and entered into force on November 29, 1999 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Article 23 of this Charter relates to girls and young women and protects them from all forms of violence including sexual exploitation, trafficking and prostitution. Article 29 specifically addresses the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.

African Youth Charter of July 2, 2006, entered into force on August 8, 2009 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: The African Youth Charter is the first legal framework instituted in Africa by actors involved in the field of youth and supports national policies, programs and actions for youth development.

- AFRICA - ECOWAS

Child Policy 2019-2030 | [EN](#)

Comment: The initial ECOWAS Child Policy was developed to support the promotion and fulfilment of children's rights in West Africa, focusing on four key priority areas: Survival, Development, Protection and Participation.

- NORTH AFRICA and MIDDLE EAST

Arab Charter on Human Rights, 1994 revised version adopted in May 2004 and entered into force on March 15, 2008 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Arab Charter on Human Rights, issued by the Council of the Arab League, while having been recognized by the UN as a regional human rights instrument, is still very weak in terms of its practical application. Unlike the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights in Islam, the 1994 Charter does not have a religious basis.

Universal Islamic Declaration of Human Rights, Islamic Council of Europe of September 19, 1981 in Paris during a meeting organized at Unesco | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam of June 2005 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Human Rights Declaration, 18 November 2012 | [EN](#)

II. Labour Law

A. Universal legal instruments

- International Labour Organization (ILO)

ILO Constitution of 1919 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "Universal and lasting peace can only be founded on the basis of social justice". This statement opens the preamble to the ILO Constitution and clearly places the preservation of peace at the center of the Organization's activities. The ILO Constitution provides for the protection of the interests of workers when they are employed in a country other than their country of origin.

Convention No. 29 on forced labor of June 28, 1930, which entered into force on May 1, 1932.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention No. 97 on Migrant Workers (Revised) of 1 July 1949, which came into effect on January 22, 1952 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ Recommendation No. 86 on Migrant Workers (Revised) of 1949 FR EN ES+ Recommendation No. 151 on Migrant Workers, 1975 FR EN ES |
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Convention No. 143 on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) of June 24, 1975, effective December 09, 1978 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention deals with migration in abusive conditions and the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment of migrant workers.

Convention No. 105 on the Abolition of Forced Labour of 25 June 1957, entered into force on January 17, 1959 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

NEWS

Accused of using forced labour on Uyghurs and facing pressure from Western countries, **China announced on Wednesday 20 April 2022 that it had approved the ratification of the two fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), prohibiting forced labour (Convention no. 29) and abolishing forced labour (Convention no. 105).**

[Pressured by the West, China to sign conventions against forced labor](#), Le Monde

Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour of June 17, 1999, which entered into force on November 19, 2000 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">+ International Labour Office (ILO) document: |
|--|

Protecting the rights of migrant workers: a shared responsibility,
Geneva, International Labour Office, 2010 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: The ILO hopes that this document will be a useful tool for Governments, workers' and employers' organizations, and all other stakeholders, to improve the protection of their workers abroad and migrant workers in their countries.

Convention (No. 189) on domestic workers of 16 June 2011,
entered into force on 05 September 2013 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- + Making decent work a reality for domestic workers, Progress and prospects ten years after the adoption of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) | [EN](#)
Executive Summary: [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- United Nations (UN)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of December 18, 1990 and entered into force on July 1, 2003 (in accordance with article 87, paragraph 1) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention reaffirms the application of human rights to migrant workers and their families, including the prohibition of slavery, servitude or forced labour (article 11), the right to treatment no less favourable than that of remuneration (article 25) etc.

B. Regional legal instruments

- EUROPE — Council of Europe (COE)

European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, opened for signature on November 24, 1977 and entered into force on May 1, 1983 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- EUROPE — European Union (EU)

Directive 2014/67/EU of 15 May 2014 **on the implementation of Directive 96/71/EC concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services (amended in 2020)**.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2014/36/EU of 26 February 2014 **on the conditions of entry and residence for third-country nationals for the purpose of employment as seasonal workers** | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- AMERICAS — Organization of American States (OAS)

American Convention on Human Rights adopted on November 22, 1969 at a meeting of most of the States of the American continent in San José, Costa Rica and entered into force

on July 18, 1978.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** of November 17, 1988 (Protocol of San Salvador) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Convention contains provisions on freedom of association and forced labour, while the Additional Protocol deals more specifically with rights such as the right to work, to just, fair and favourable conditions of work, and to trade union and social security rights.

- AMERICAS — North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) 1994 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This agreement provides for rights relating to freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike, prohibition of forced labor, labor protection for children and youth, minimum employment standards, elimination of discrimination in employment, equal remuneration for women and men, prevention of occupational accidents and diseases, compensation for occupational accidents and diseases, and protection for migrant workers.

- AFRICA — African Union (AU)

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 1990 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Charter provides that every child shall be protected from all forms of economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

- ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN Human Rights Declaration, 18 November 2012 | [EN](#)

III. Refugee and migrant law

A. Universal legal instruments

- United Nations (UN)

Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted on 28 July 1951 and entered into force on 22 April 1954 (in accordance with the provisions of Article 43)
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- **Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees** of January 31, 1967 and entered into force on October 04, 1967 (in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII) [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, adopted on 28 September 1954 and entered into force on 6 June 1960 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "In 1951, the United Nations General Assembly convened a Conference of Plenipotentiaries to draft an international treaty on refugees and stateless persons. While the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees was adopted that year, international negotiations on the protection needs of stateless persons continued. The Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons was adopted in 1954. Defining the framework for the international protection of stateless persons, it codifies the rights of stateless persons in the most comprehensive way ever attempted internationally."

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Montego Bay of December 10, 1982, entered into force November 16, 1994 (in accordance with Article 308, paragraph 1).
Text: [FR](#) (p. 435) | [EN](#) (p. 239) | [ES](#) (p. 897)

Declaration on the human rights of persons who do not possess the nationality of the country in which they live, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/144 of 13 December 1985.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, adopted by General Assembly resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003 (in accordance with article 87, paragraph 1) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, February 11, 1998 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: These guidelines aim to address the particular needs of internally displaced persons around the world. They identify rights and guarantees for the protection of persons from forced displacement and the protection and assistance that should be provided to them during the displacement process, as well as during their return or resettlement and reintegration. For example, Principle 6 states that "Every human being has the right to be protected against arbitrary displacement from his or her home or place of habitual residence."

New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, adopted by General Assembly resolution of 19 September 2016 (A/RES/71/1) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Declaration reaffirms the importance of the international refugee regime and has paved the way for the adoption of two global compacts: "Annex I to this Declaration proposes a comprehensive framework for

action on refugees and sets out steps towards the adoption of a global compact on refugees in 2018, and Annex II sets out steps towards the adoption of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration in 2018.

Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), prepared under the auspices of the United Nations and adopted at an intergovernmental conference on migration in Marrakech, December 10, 2018 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Global Compact for Migration is non-legally binding. It is the first-ever comprehensive UN agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. It is based on values such as state sovereignty, shared responsibility, non-discrimination and human rights, and recognizes the need for a cooperative approach to maximize the global benefits of migration, while taking into account the risks and challenges faced by migrants and communities in countries of origin, transit or destination.

Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), approved by the General Assembly resolution of 17 December 2018 in New York (A/RES/73/151) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Global Compact on Refugees is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility sharing, recognising that a durable solution to refugee situations cannot be found without international cooperation. It provides a blueprint for governments, international organisations and other stakeholders to ensure that host communities receive the support they need and that refugees can lead productive lives.

- International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), adopted on November 1, 1974 and entered into force on May 25, 1980 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR Convention) adopted on 27 April 1979 and entered into force on 22 June 1985 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- International Organization for Migration (IOM)

IML information note on the principle of non-refoulement, April 2014 | [EN](#)

IML information note on the protection of unaccompanied migrant children, October 2016 | [EN](#)

IML information note on international standards on immigration detention and non-custodial measures, October 2016 | [EN](#)

FOCUS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-REFOULEMENT

The principle of non-refoulement, first enshrined in the 1951 Geneva Refugee Convention, is now a rule of international human rights law and international refugee law at the international and regional levels. Furthermore, the prohibition of refoulement to a country where a migrant would be at risk of torture, ill-treatment or loss of life is a rule of customary international law and a peremptory and absolute norm of jus cogens.

Guidelines on the “Application of Article 1A(2) of the 1951 Convention or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees to Victims of Trafficking and Persons at Risk of Being Trafficked. 7 April 2006 [EN](#)

Advisory Opinion on the Extra-Territorial Application of Non-Refoulement Obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva, January 26, 2007 | [FR](#)

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) blog:

- The principle of non-refoulement in the migration context: 5 key points, March 30 2018, Tilman Rodenhäusern, Thematic Legal Adviser, ICRC | [EN](#)
- The principle of non-refoulement under Islamic law and international law: complementing international legal protection in Muslim contexts, June 20 2021, Ahmed Al- Dawoody, Islamic Law and Jurisprudence Legal Adviser, ICRC & Tilman Rodenhäusern, Thematic Legal Adviser, ICRC | [EN](#)

Brief of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. and Catholic Charities USA as *amici curiae* supporting respondents

(Supreme Court of the United States, No. 19.1212) | [EN](#)

Commentary: On January 28, 2019, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security launched the PPM, which forces asylum seekers entering the United States through its southern border to return to highly dangerous areas in Mexico while awaiting adjudication of their asylum claims. The PPM blatantly violates [the principle of non-refoulement] by sending tens of thousands of asylum seekers back to Mexico, where they face widespread persecution and violence. The intended effects of the MPP are also contrary to the fundamental beliefs of the Catholic Church and its social teaching regarding the life and dignity of human persons.

The Principle of Non-Refoulement: Article 3 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in Comparison with the Non-Refoulement Provisions of Other International Human Rights Treaties, David Weissbrodt University of Minnesota Isabel Hörtreiter, Humbolt-Universität (Student), *Buffalo Human Rights Law Review* | [EN](#)

The Obligation of Non-Refoulement and Its Erga Omnes Partes Character
Pavitra Khaitan & Jvalita Krishan

Harvard International Law Journal. Vol. 64, Issue 1 2022/12 [EN](#)

The Principle of Non-Refoulement as Jus Cogens: History, Application, and Exception in International Refugee Law *JILS (JOURNAL OF INDONESIAN LEGAL STUDIES)* VOLUME 6(1) 2021 **53**. [EN](#)

B. Regional legal instruments

- EUROPE — Council of Europe

Resolution 14 on asylum for persons threatened with persecution of June 29, 1967 adopted by the Ministers' Deputies | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Declaration on Territorial Asylum, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 18 November 1977, at the 278th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers, opened for signature on 24 November 1977 and entered into force on 1 May 1983 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- EUROPE — European Union (EU)

Council Directive 2002/90/EC of 28 November 2002 defining the facilitation of unauthorized entry, transit and residence | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Creation of a "residence permit for victims of trafficking in human beings" or, for those Member States that wish to do so, "for third-country nationals who have been the subject of illegal immigration assistance, for whom the residence permit constitutes a sufficient incentive for them to cooperate with the competent authorities, while being subject to certain conditions to prevent abuse".

Council Directive 2004/83/EC of 29 April 2004 on minimum standards for the qualification and status of third country nationals or stateless persons as refugees or as persons who otherwise need international protection and the content of the protection granted | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2013/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 laying down standards for the reception of persons seeking international protection (recast of Directive 2003/9/EC) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection (recast of Directive 2005/85/EC) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- AFRICA — Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 1969, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government at the Sixth Ordinary Session, Addis Ababa, 10 September 1969 | [FR](#) (p.13) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

African Inter-Parliamentary Conference: "Refugees in Africa: Protection Challenges and Solutions", Cotonou, Benin, June 1-3, 2004 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: The Regional Conference for African Parliaments on the theme "Refugees in Africa: Protection Challenges and Solutions" was held in Cotonou, Benin, from 1 to 3 June 2004. Organized by the African Parliamentary Union in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and with the sponsorship of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the purpose of the conference was to facilitate an exchange of views among parliamentarians on a subject of particular concern to Africa, and to identify long-term parliamentary and inter-parliamentary action.

Kampala Convention: African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, adopted on 23 October 2009 and entered into force on 6 December 2012. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Kampala Convention is the world's first and only regional legally binding instrument for the protection and assistance of IDPs, who often face increased risks, violations and sexual violence as a result of displacement, as they struggle to exercise their rights and access basic protection benefits. They are often in need of life-saving humanitarian assistance.

- AMERICAS

Cartagena Declaration on Refugees, adopted at a colloquium entitled "*Coloquio Sobre la Protección Internacional de los Refugiados en América Central, México y Panamá: Problemas Jurídicos y Humanitarios*" held in Cartagena (Colombia) from November 19 to 22, 1984.

[Text](#): [FR](#) (p.23) | [EN](#) (p.34) | [ES](#) (p.3)

San José Declaration on Refugees and Displaced Persons of December 7, 1994 (Cartagena +10). [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Mexico City Declaration and Plan of Action to Strengthen International Protection of Refugees in Latin America of November 16, 2004 (Cartagena +20) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Brazil's Declaration and Plan of Action "A Framework for Regional Cooperation and Solidarity to Strengthen the International Protection of Refugees, Displaced Persons and Stateless Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean", of December 3, 2014 (Cartagena +30).

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

+ **Document on the Cartagena Process:**

The Cartagena Process: 30 years of innovation and solidarity, Carlos Maldonado Castillo, June 2015 | [FR](#)

Principles and Criteria for the Protection and Assistance to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons from Central America in Latin America of 1989 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Recommendation of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on Asylum and International Crimes of October 20, 2000 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

IV. Judicial cooperation

A. Universal legal instruments

- United Nations (UN)

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 on November 15, 2000 and entered into force on September 29, 2003 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This Convention is the main instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It is complemented by two protocols adopted by the same resolution, each targeting specific activities and manifestations of crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. In 2001, the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition was added with resolution 55/225.

- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted on November 15, 2000 by General Assembly resolution 55/25 and entered into force on December 25, 2003 (Palermo Protocol).
[Text](#) | EN (p.14) FR (p.25) ES (p.50)
- **Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air**, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted on November 15, 2000 by General Assembly resolution 55/25, and entered into force on January 28, 2004 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention against Corruption adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 58/4 of October 31, 2003 and entered into force on December 14, 2005 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/117 on December 14, 1990 and amended by the Assembly in its resolution 53/112 on December 9, 1998 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Model Treaty on Extradition adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/116 on December 14, 1990 and amended by the Assembly in its resolution 52/88 on December 12, 1997.

[FR](#) | [EN](#)

- + Manual on mutual legal assistance and extradition, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, October 2012 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- + International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. Report of the Secretary-General (A/59/204) [EN](#)
- +

B. Regional legal instruments

- EUROPE — Council of Europe

European Convention on Extradition of December 13, 1957, which entered into force on April 18, 1960 (since supplemented by additional protocols) | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: "This Convention provides for the extradition, between Parties, of persons prosecuted for an offence or sought for the enforcement of a sentence. It has since been supplemented by additional protocols."

European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of April 20, 1959, which entered into force on June 12, 1962 (since supplemented in connection with EU law) | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: Treaty open for signature by Member States and for accession by non-Member States. Under this Convention, the Parties agree to afford each other the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in the taking of evidence, the hearing of witnesses, experts and accused persons, etc. The Convention also sets out the requirements for requests for mutual assistance or letters rogatory (transmitting agencies, languages used, refusal of mutual legal assistance).

European Convention on Information on Foreign Law of June 7, 1968, entered into force on December 17, 1969 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: "By this Convention, the Parties undertake to provide the authorities of other Parties, when problems of foreign law arise in connection with judicial proceedings, with information concerning their law and procedure in civil and commercial matters and their judicial organization.

European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments of May 28, 1970, entered into force on July 26, 1974 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: Under this Convention, any Party has jurisdiction to enforce a sanction imposed in another Party, if the latter so requests, if the offence for which the sanction was imposed is also an offence under the law of the requested State, and if the decision taken in the requesting State is final and enforceable. This Convention is important insofar as it promotes the rehabilitation of convicted persons.

European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters of 15 May 1972, which entered into force on 30 March 1978 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime of November 8, 1990, entered into force on September 1, 1993 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The purpose of the Convention is to facilitate international cooperation and mutual assistance in the investigation, tracing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of all types of crime. The Convention is intended to assist Parties to achieve a similar level of effectiveness, even in the absence of comprehensive legislation.

Criminal Law Convention on Corruption of 27 January 1999 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Criminal Law Convention on Corruption is an ambitious instrument to criminalize a wide range of corrupt conduct in a coordinated manner and to improve international cooperation to expedite or enable the prosecution of both bribes and corruption.

- EUROPE — European Union (EU)

Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the Member States of the European Union, established by the Council on 29 May 2000 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2011/36 of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This directive replaces Framework Decision 2002/629 of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings.

Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2012/29 of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of crime victims and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2014/42/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the freezing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime in the European Union.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Directive 2014/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 on the European Investigation Order in criminal matters | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- AFRICA — Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, Dakar, 29 July 1992 | [FR](#) (p.109)

Extradition Convention, 1994 | [FR](#) (p.124)

Protocol on Combating Corruption, 2001 | [FR](#) (p.136) | [EN](#)

- AFRICA — West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)

Directive n°07/2002/CM/UEMOA on the fight against money laundering, 2002 | [FR](#)

- AFRICA — African Union (AU)

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, 2003 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- ASIA — Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, adopted November 29, 2004 | [EN](#)

- MIDDLE EAST

Riyadh Arab Agreement for Judicial Cooperation, League of Arab States, April 6, 1983. [EN](#) - Unofficial translation

League of Arab States Convention against Corruption, signed on December 21, 2010 | [EN](#)

- AMERICA — Organization of African States (OAS)

Inter-American Convention on Extradition, adopted on February 25, 1981 and entered into force on August 8, 1995 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, adopted on May 23, 1992 and entered into force on April 14, 1996 (in accordance with Article 37 of the Convention) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Inter-American Convention against Corruption, adopted on March 29, 1996 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- Commonwealth of Independent States

Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters, adopted in Minsk on January 22, 1993 (the Minsk Convention) | [EN](#)

V. International Criminal Law

London Agreement (known as the **Nuremberg Statute**) of August 8, 1945 (Agreement between the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning the prosecution and punishment of the major war criminals of the European Axis Powers and the Statute of the International Military Tribunal annexed to the Agreement) | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Comment: This tribunal was charged with judging the main war criminals of Nazi Germany for three kinds of crimes defined in article 6 of the annexed statute: crimes against peace, war crimes and crimes against humanity: "that is to say, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and any other inhumane act committed against any civilian population, before or during the war [...]". The trial was held from November 20, 1945 to October 1, 1946.

Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE)
(known as the **Tokyo Tribunal**) approved by General MacArthur on January 19, 1946 | [EN](#)

Updated Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY),
adopted by United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 (1993) and amended several times (updated version of September 2009) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established to prosecute and try persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law in the territories of the former Yugoslavia from January 1, 1991. It includes crimes against humanity, which include enslavement during armed conflict (Article 5).

Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), adopted by United Nations Security Council Resolution 955 (1994) of November 8, 1994 (Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighboring States between January 1 and December 31, 1994) | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: This tribunal was established to punish serious violations of international humanitarian law committed on Rwandan territory in 1994. It includes crimes against humanity, which include enslavement during armed conflict (Article 3).

The **Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC)** was adopted following a United Nations diplomatic conference, known as the Rome Conference, on 17 July 1998. It entered into force on July 1, 2002 after ratification by 60 States | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Rome Statute is the treaty that creates the ICC - the first permanent international criminal court - to try those responsible for the most serious crimes. The Statute defines the international crimes over which the Court has jurisdictional authority. Crimes against humanity are also included, but for the first time it is specified that enslavement is "the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person, including through trafficking in persons, especially women and children;" in Article 7 paragraph 2 c). In addition, sexual slavery and forced prostitution are explicitly listed as crimes against humanity.

+ **Ongwen Case**, The Prosecutor v. Dominic Ongwen, ICC-02/04-01/15 | [EN](#)
The ICC's First 'Forced Pregnancy' Case in Historical Perspective, Journal of International Criminal Justice, Volume 15, Issue 5, December 2017, Pages 905–930 | [EN](#)

VI. International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

A. IHL Treaty Law

Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949 which entered into force on October 21, 1950.

- **Convention I** of Geneva for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field).
- **Convention II** of Geneva for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea.
- **Convention III** of Geneva relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.
- **Convention IV** of Geneva relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 adopted at Geneva on 8 June 1977:

- **Protocol I** relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts.
- **Protocol II** relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.

[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

B. Customary IHL

Customary international humanitarian law,

Jean-Marie HENCKAERTS and Louise DOSWALD-BECK (ICRC), 2006 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Custom evolves and adapts to state practice. The ICRC has identified customary rules in two volumes: one on customary rules and one on the practice of customary rules. Their work has sometimes been criticized as being too militant and not sufficiently representative of the reality of customary practice.

- + **ICRC International Humanitarian Law Databases – Practice relating to Rule 94**
Slavery and Slave Trade (I. Treaties, II. Other Instruments, III. Military Manuals, IV. National Legislation, V. National Case-law, VI. Other National Practice, VII. United Nations, X. International and Mixed Judicial and Quasi-judicial Bodies, XII. Other [NGOs] [EN](#)

International Review of the Red Cross, **Sexual violence in armed conflicts: A violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law**, Gloria Gaggioli, 2014 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

VII. Environmental law

Climate and environmental changes have a significant impact on HT. They affect the living environment, access to resources, and the exploitation of these necessary resources, making individuals and populations more vulnerable to trafficking.

- United Nations (UN)

Convention of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

signed on 11 October 1947 and entered into force on 23 March 1950 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The WMO is a specialized agency of the UN. "Considering the need to work towards sustainable development, to reduce the loss of life and damage caused by natural disasters and other extreme weather, climate and water-related events, and to protect the global environment and climate for the benefit of present and future generations"

United Nations Conference on the Environment, June 5-16, 1972, in Stockholm, resulted in the **Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Environment -**

Stockholm Declaration of 1972 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Not legally binding. During this United Nations conference, the first world conference to make the environment a major issue, the Stockholm Declaration, an action plan and resolutions were adopted on the subject, marking the beginning of a dialogue between industrialized and developing countries concerning the link between economic growth, pollution of the global environment (air, water, oceans) and the well-being of people around the world.

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Montego Bay of December 10, 1982, entered into force November 16, 1994 (in accordance with Article 308, paragraph 1).

[Text](#): [FR](#) (p. 435) | [EN](#) (p. 239) | [ES](#) (p. 897)

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development:

Rio Declaration on Environment and Development of June 1992 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: Not legally binding. Builds on the Declaration of the 1972 Stockholm UN Conference on the Environment and appears to be a compromise between industrialized and developing countries regarding the deterioration of the environment, including its capacity to sustain life, and the increasingly obvious interdependence between long-term economic progress and the need for environmental protection.

Convention on Biological Diversity of June 5, 1992 and entered into force on December 29, 1993. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is a legally binding international treaty with three main objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Its overall goal is to encourage actions that will lead to a sustainable future.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) adopted during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and entered into force on March 21, 1994 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: A quasi-universal convention with the objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would not lead to dangerous climate change. This framework convention was supplemented by the **Kyoto Protocol** of 1997 and the **Paris Agreement** of 2015.

Part 3: Reports on trafficking and related crimes

I. Institutional reports

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

United Nations Human Rights Report 2020 | [EN](#)

United Nations Human Rights Appeal 2021 | [EN](#)

To see previous Annual Reports and Appeals: FR EN ES
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- Office of the United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Study on the Effects of New Information Technologies on the Abuse and Exploitation of Children, 2015 | [EN](#)

Issue Paper, The International Legal Definition of Trafficking in Persons: Consolidation of research findings and reflection on issues raised, 2018 | [EN](#)

Model legislative provisions against trafficking in persons, 2020 | [EN](#)

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2022. [EN](#)

Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2020 | [EN](#)

Previous Global Reports on Trafficking in Persons ([2018](#), [2016](#), [2014](#), [2012](#), [2009](#))

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on trafficking in persons and responses to the challenges. A global study of emerging evidence, 2021 | [EN](#)

+ Preliminary results and messages based on a rapid assessment, **Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic On Human Trafficking** | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Conflict in ukraine: key evidence on risks of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, March 2022 | [EN](#)

Female victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation as defendants | [EN](#)

- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Global Report 2020, UNHCR | [EN](#)

Global Trends, Forced displacement in 2020 | [EN](#)

- Special Rapporteurs

Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,
[Professor Siobhán Mullally](#). 2019-2022 Reports. [EN](#)

UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and other child sexual abuse material – [Ms. Mama Fatima Singhateh](#) (2020 -)

UN Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography - Mrs. Maud de Boer-Buquicchio (from 2014 to 2020), **Fact sheet** [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,
"COVID-19 Position Paper - The Impact and Consequences of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Trafficked and Exploited Persons", Judge Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (updated June 8, 2020) | [EN](#)

46th session of the Human Rights Council (February 22 to March 19, 2021):

Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, **"Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment"**
Prof. Nils Melzer.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

47th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (June 21 to July 9, 2021):

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, **"Application of the principle of non-punishment"** - Prof. Siobhán Mullally | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, **"Report on addressing the human rights implications of the return of migrants by land and sea"** - Mr. Felipe González Morales | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, **"Rape as a serious, systematic and widespread violation of human rights, as a crime and as a manifestation of gender-based violence against women and girls, and its prevention"** - Mrs. Dubravka Šimonović. [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

48th session of the Human Rights Council (September 13 to October 8, 2021):

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, its causes and consequences,

"Report on the link between displacement and contemporary forms of slavery" - Prof. Tomoya Obokata.
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

49th session of the Human Rights Council (28 February to 1 April 2022)

Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, **A practical approach to combating the sale and sexual exploitation of children** - Fatima Singhateh [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

50th session of the Human Rights Council (13 June-8 July 2022)

Trafficking in persons in the agriculture sector: human rights due diligence and sustainable development – Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/50/33). [EN](#)

Tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: a roadmap for the next decade of business and human rights – raising the ambition, increasing the pace – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/50/40/Add.3). [EN](#)

Implementing the third pillar: lessons from transitional justice guidance by the Working Group – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/50/40/Add.4) [EN](#)

Tenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (A/HRC/50/41). [EN](#)

Enhancing the accessibility, dissemination and implementation of the Accountability and Remedy Project – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/50/45). [EN](#)

Summary of consultations on enhancing access to remedy in the technology sector and on the enforcement of human rights due diligence – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/50/45/Add.1) [EN](#)

The practical application of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the activities of technology companies – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/50/56). [EN](#)

Summary of consultations on the practical application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – Addendum – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/50/56/Add.1). [EN](#)

The impacts of climate change on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations – Report of the Secretary-General (A/HRC/50/57). [EN](#)

51st session of the Human Rights Council (12 September - 7 October 2022)

Best practices, challenges and lessons learned concerning integrated approaches to the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the national level – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/51/9). [EN](#) FR SP

The right to privacy in the digital age – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/51/17). [EN](#) (only)

Contemporary forms of slavery affecting persons belonging to ethnic, religious and linguistic minority communities – Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery,

including its causes and consequences (A/HRC/51/26). [EN](#) FR SP

Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (A/HRC/51/31) [EN](#) FR SP

Thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance -- Report of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (A/HRC/51/31/Add.3) [EN](#) (only)

Role and responsibilities of non-state actors in transitional justice processes – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence (A/HRC/51/34). [EN](#) FR SP

Progress report on the third session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and security companies (A/HRC/51/40) [EN](#) FR SP

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights – Report of the Secretary-General (A/HRC/51/51). [EN](#) FR SP

52nd session of the Human Rights Council (27 February – 4 April 2023)

Reparation for child victims and survivors of sale and sexual exploitation - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material (A/HRC/52/31) [EN](#) [FR](#) [SP](#)

Good practices in national criminalization, investigation, prosecution and sentencing for offenses of torture, and remedies for victims - Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (A/HRC/52/30) EN (only)

Report on the eighth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights (A/HRC/52/41) [EN](#) [FR](#) [SP](#)

Text of the third revised draft legally binding instrument with textual proposals submitted by States during the seventh and the eighth sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights (A/HRC/52/41/Add.1) [EN](#) (only)

Adverse impact of forced marriage on the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (A/HRC/52/50) [EN](#) [FR](#) [SP](#)

53rd session of the Human Rights Council (19 June – 14 July 2023)

- Secretary-General of the United Nations

Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,
[Ms. Virginia Gamba de Potgieter](#)

Report of the Secretary-General on Children and armed conflict in South Sudan (S/2023/99).
10 February 2023 [EN](#) [FR](#) [SP](#)

Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to the Human Rights Council.(A/HRC/52/60) 9 January 2023
[EN](#) [FR](#) [SP](#)

Report of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Mali
[EN](#)

Children and Armed Conflicts, Summary 2020 | [EN](#)

Children and Armed Conflicts, 6 may 2021 [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons, June 28, 2021
[FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- UNICEF

Global Status Report On Preventing Violence Against Children, 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

The sale & sexual exploitation of children: digital technology | [EN](#)

IOM and UNICEF, **Harrowing journeys, Children and youth on the move across the Mediterranean Sea, at risk of trafficking and exploitation** | [EN](#)
Unicef's Strategy On Preventing And Responding To Sexual Exploitation And Abuse And Sexual Harassment | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- IOM

- ILO, Walk Free and the IOM **Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage**, Geneva, 12 September 2022. [EN](#)

Comment: “Modern slavery, as defined for the purpose of the global estimates, is comprised of two principal components – forced labour and forced marriage. Both refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or cannot leave because of threats, violence, deception, abuse of power or other forms of coercion.

The scourge of modern slavery has by no means been relegated to his- tory. The 2021 Global Estimates indicate that 49.6 million people are in modern slavery on any given day, either forced to work against their will or in a marriage that they were forced into. Forced labour accounts for 27.6 million of those in modern slavery and forced marriage for 22 million.”

IOM, World Migration Report 2022, 1st December 2021 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Presentation page : [EN](#)

Comment: "The IOM State of the World Migration Report series has been in existence since 2000. The World Migration Report 2022, the eleventh in the series, is designed to increase understanding of migration around the world. This new edition presents key data and information on migration and includes thematic chapters on current migration issues."

- [Council of Europe](#)

GRETA, 10th General Report on GRETA's Activities covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- [European Union](#)

Report on sexual exploitation and prostitution and its impact on gender equality, Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, European Parliament, 2014 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- [OSCE](#)

23rd Conference of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons, Vienna, 18-19 April 2023. [EN](#)

Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2022 Report Update (1 February 2023). [EN](#)

Key points from the 20th Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference, Ending Impunity, Achieving Justice by Prosecuting Traffickers, OSCE, July 20-22, 2020 Vienna, Austria and by teleconference | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Applying gender-sensitive approaches in combating trafficking in human beings, Occasional paper No. 10, Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, OSCE | [EN](#)

Comment: "This document brings together the voices of survivors, anti-trafficking experts, service providers and law enforcement to provide a more elaborate account of the gender dimension of human trafficking and to support the implementation of gender-sensitive approaches in accordance with OSCE commitments".

Trafficking In Human Beings And Terrorism, Where and how they intersect - Analysis and recommendations for more effective policy responses, 2021 | [EN](#)

- [International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#)

Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour, Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour (SAP-FL) Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch (FPRW), 2014 | [EN](#)

+ Summary : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Wounded childhood: The use of children in armed conflict in Central Africa,
International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), ILO, 2003 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Alliance 8.7:

[Alliance 8.7](#) is a global partnership committed to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour, in accordance with [Target 8.7 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#).

Ending child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains, 2019,
International Labour Organization, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, International Organization for Migration, and United Nations Children's Fund | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

+ Executive summary | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment : This document presents research findings and recommendations on child labour, forced labour and human trafficking in global supply chains. It also represents the first ever attempt to measure these human rights abuses and violations on a large scale.

- [EUROPOL](#)

Serious and organised crime threat assessment in the EU, A corrupting influence: the infiltration and undermining of the European economy and society by organised crime, 2021 [EN](#)

- [INTERPOL](#)

Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of organ removal in North and West Africa, July 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- [Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in persons \(ICAT\)](#)

Human trafficking and technology: trends, challenges and opportunities, July 2019 | [EN](#)
Preventing Trafficking In Persons: The Role Of Public Procurement, October 2021 | [EN](#)

- [U.S. Department of State TIP Report](#)

Trafficking in Persons Report, June 2020 | [EN](#)

Trafficking in Persons Report, July 2021 | [EN](#)

Trafficking in Persons Report, July 2022 [EN](#)

- [Internet Watch Foundation \(IWF\)](#)

Annual Report, 2020 | [EN](#)

Annual Report, 2021. [EN](#)

II. Non-governmental reports

Terre des Hommes, **Kids as Commodities? Child trafficking and what to do about it** by Mike Dottridge Foreword by Graça Machel, 2013 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Terre des Hommes, **The added value of Protective Accompaniment**, 2014 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

SOS Children's Villages, **Strengthening communities to support families, How strong social networks support children in sub-Saharan Africa and their families**, 2014 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Fondation Hironnelle, **Annual Report 2020** | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Fondation Hironnelle, **Annual Report 2021**. [FR](#). [EN](#)

Unseen, **Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline Annual Assessment**, 2020 | [EN](#)

Unseen, **Modern Slavery & Exploitation Helpline Annual Assessment**, 2021 [EN](#)

Australian Catholic Anti-Slavery Network :

- Compendium of Modern Slavery Statements, 2020 | [EN](#)
- Proposal: Modern Slavery Risk Management Program, From 2021 to 30 June 2023 | [EN](#)

Walk Free :

- **Reports** released by the Walk Free team | [EN](#)
- **Beyond compliance in the finance sector: A review of statements produced by asset managers under the UK Modern Slavery Act** | [EN](#)

La Strada international, **The impact of COVID-19 on the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking and exploitation**, 2020 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Sovereign Order of Malta, **Activity Report 2021** | [EN](#)

Comment: The specific section on human trafficking and the use of technology can be found on pages 42-43 of the abovementioned report.

Harvard & the legacy of slavery, 22 March 2022 | [EN](#)

Commentary: Harvard will spend \$100 million on a fund to support research, education and memory work on racism and slavery from the 17th to the 19th century in the United States. The decision follows a report by a university committee that makes recommendations on how to financially "repair" the exploitation over tens of generations of millions of people forcibly deported from Africa and Europe to America.

Internal displacement monitoring center, **Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022** | [EN](#)

III. Estimates and global data

- [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime \(UNODC\)](#)

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Basic Facts | [EN](#)

- [United Nations Human Rights \(OHCHR\)](#)

Human Rights and Human Trafficking, Fact Sheet No. 36, 2014 | [EN](#)

- [Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#)

Global Trends, Forced displacement in 2020 | [EN](#)

- [International Labour Organization](#)

Child Labour: Global estimates, 2020, Trends and the Road Forward | [EN](#)

+ Summary : [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Global Estimates of Modern Slavery, ILO and Walk Free Foundation, 2017 | [EN](#)

Global data :

- The [Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative](#) - Global Data Hub on Human Trafficking

Comment: The Counter Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) is the first global data centre on human trafficking, with data provided by organisations from around the world.

- The [Global Migration Data Analysis Centre \(GMDAC\)](#)

Comment: The GMDAC was launched globally by IOM with the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), the governments of Germany and the UK and includes human trafficking.

- The [Global Slavery Index](#) (2018) - [Walk Free](#):
 - [Maps](#)
 - More ressources - [PDF of the 2018 Global Slavery Index](#)

Comment: The Global Slavery Index is a global slavery index (2018 data) that provides a country-by-country ranking of the number of people in modern slavery, as well as an analysis of what governments are doing in response, and what factors make people vulnerable.

+ Modern slavery: Myths and Facts , 50forfreedom FR EN ES
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Part 4: Practical tools and documents

I. General tools

Glossary on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Second Edition, United Nations, 2017 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

- [Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights \(OHCHR\)](#)

Training Package on Reporting to the United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies | [EN](#)

- Part I - Manual | [EN](#)
- Part II - Notes for Facilitators | [EN](#)

The United Nations Human Rights Treaty System | [EN](#)

Toolbox on migration narrative change | [EN](#)

- [Inter-Parliamentary Union \(IPU\)](#)

Comment: The main functions of the Parliamentary Union are to defend and promote the rights of ordinary citizens and their representatives in parliament, to create an enabling environment for effective cooperation between parliaments/governments/international human rights institutions/civil society/other international partners active in this field. Also, the Union collaborates with the UN and in particular the UNHCR / HR Council / HR treaty monitoring bodies and encourages Parliaments to participate in the Universal Periodic Review of the HRC.

Handbooks for Parliamentarians:

- "Migration, Human Rights and Governance," No. 24, 2015 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "International Humanitarian Law," No. 25, 2016 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Human Rights" No. 26, 2016 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "A guide to international refugee protection and building state asylum systems" No. 27, 2017 [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Good practices in nationality laws for the prevention and reduction of statelessness" No. 29, 2018 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Fighting Child Trafficking", No. 9, 2005 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Combating Human Trafficking, No. 16, 2009 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Eliminating Forced Labor," No. 30, 2019 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Guides for parliaments and parliamentarians:

- "Social media guide", 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)
- "Food Systems & Nutrition", 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

II. Tools to combat trafficking

- [United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime \(UNODC\)](#)

Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2006 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment: "This Toolkit has been developed because there is still much work to be done to understand the most effective ways to prevent and combat trafficking in persons in particular circumstances. It provides a set of conceptual, legislative and organizational tools used in different parts of the world."

Model Law against Trafficking in Persons, Vienna, 2009 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Anti-Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners, Module 1: Definition of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants, 2010 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Handbook on effective prosecution responses to violence against women and girls, 2014 | [EN](#)

Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women, 2014 | [EN](#)

Assessment Toolkit, Trafficking in Persons for the Purpose of Organ Removal, Vienna, 2015 [EN](#)

Toolkit For Journalists, ONUDC and The Arab Initiative to Build National Capacities to Combat Human Trafficking in the Arab Countries Human Trafficking , 2016 | [EN](#)

Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System, 2017 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Handbook for the Judiciary on Effective Criminal Justice Responses to Gender-based Violence against Women and Girls, 2019 | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Compendium of promising practices on Public-Private Partnerships to prevent and counter trafficking in persons, 2021 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal | [EN](#)

Comment : The Human Trafficking Knowledge Portal is an initiative to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and specifically the Palermo Protocol. It hosts a database of case law on officially documented cases of human trafficking crimes in order to increase the visibility of successful prosecutions and promote awareness. It allows users to learn about human trafficking issues, access court decisions and practices from different countries, and expand their knowledge of trafficking-related crimes.

- [OSCE](#)

Model guidelines on government measures to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation in supply chains, 2018 | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

Comment : "The aim of these model guidelines is to provide a practical tool to assist OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in implementing concrete measures to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains. The publication highlights how States can implement legislation and policies that promote transparency to ensure that public supply chains are free from trafficked labour; and promote the fair and ethical recruitment of workers."

Compendium of relevant reference materials and resources on ethical sourcing and prevention of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation in supply chains, 2020 | [EN](#)

+ Database : [EN](#)

Comment: “The objective of the Compendium of Resources is to take stock of the existing legislation, policies, guidelines, recommendations, reports, studies and other types of initiatives developed to better understand and respond to the global problem of trafficking in human beings through its prevention in supply chains. The main purpose of this database is to keep the important information contained within the Compendium current, and in doing so improve its use by governments, research institutions and other experts. The database contains the materials listed within the print publication, providing access to them in an online and searchable format.”

Practical Guide, Responding to Emerging Trends in Trafficking in Human Beings and the Consequences of the Trafficking Pandemic, OSCE and UN Women | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

National Referral Mechanisms, Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons : A Practical Handbook - Second Edition, OSCE, ODHIR, 2022 | [EN](#)

- [International Organization for Migration](#)

National Referral Mechanisms for Victims of Human Trafficking: Deficiencies and Future Development, 2017 | [EN](#)

Investigating Human Trafficking Cases Using a Victim-centred Approach: A Trainer’s Manual on Combating Trafficking in Persons for Capacity-building of Law Enforcement Officers in Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, IOM, 2018 | [EN](#)

- [Walk Free](#)

Business & Investor Toolkit | [EN](#)

- [Other actors](#)

UNITAR, Human Trafficking and the Role of Local Governments - Good Practices, Challenges and Ways Forward | [EN](#)

University of Washington Women's Center, Human Trafficking And Supply Chains, Recommendations to Reduce Human Trafficking in Local and Global Supply Chains, 2017 | [EN](#)

European Commission and implemented by ICMPD in cooperation with Expertise France and FIIAPP, Media and Trafficking in Human Beings Guidelines, 2017 | [EN](#)

Polaris, On-Ramps, Intersections, and Exit Routes: A Roadmap for Systems and Industries to Prevent and Disrupt Human Trafficking - Social Media, July 2018 | [EN](#)

Financial Action Task Force (FATF), **Fatf Report: Financial Flows from Human Trafficking**, July 2018 | [EN](#)

Comment: "The report is designed to provide practitioners with an updated view of the scale and scope of the problem of trafficking in human beings worldwide, as well as the proceeds of this crime. In addition, this report provides updated and more granular indicators of financial transactions suspected of laundering the proceeds of human trafficking."

Identification Of Migrant Migrant Victims Of Of Human Trafficking Human Beings In Europe A Practical Guide For Workers Field Workers, 2019 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Ada Volodko, Ella Cockbain, Bennett Kleinberg, **"Spotting the signs" of trafficking recruitment online: exploring the characteristics of advertisements targeted at migrant job-seekers**, 31 December 2019 | [EN](#)

Helen Beckett and Camille Warrington, with Jacqui Montgomery Devlin, **Learning about online sexual harm**, Report prepared at the request of the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse, London, 2019 | [EN](#)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security. **"Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking, The Importation of Goods Produced With Forced Labor, and Child Sexual Exploitation"**, Washington D.C., January 2020 | [EN](#)

International Commission of Jurists, **Migration and International Human Rights Law**, A Practitioners Guide, troisième édition, , 2021 | [EN](#)

Anti-Slavery International and International Institute for Environment and Development **Climate-induced migration and modern slavery, A toolkit for policy-makers**, September 2021 [EN](#)

III. Tools for the identification and support of victims of trafficking

La Cimade, **Human trafficking - better identifying and supporting victims**, 2016 | [FR](#)

France Terre d'asile, **Identification and protection of victims of trafficking in a transit migration context**, Les cahiers du social n°39, April 2017 | [FR](#)

Croatian Red Cross, France Terre d'asile, **The identification of victims of human trafficking in transit and destination countries in Europe, A practical guideline for frontline workers**, february 2019 | [EN](#)

Lists of potential indicators :

The following are lists of potential warning signs and indicators that may be useful in recognising a victim of human trafficking. It is important to note that these are not exhaustive lists. Each individual indicator may not imply a situation of human trafficking and not all victims of human trafficking will show these signs. However, the recognition of several indicators may indicate the need for further investigation.

- UNODC, **Indicators on trafficking in human beings** | [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- European Commission-ILO Project, **Operational indicators of trafficking in human beings** | [EN](#)
- National Human Trafficking Resource Center, **Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking: What to Look for in a Healthcare Setting** | [EN](#)
- NHTRC - Polaris Project, **Identifying Victims of Human Trafficking What to Look for During a Medical Exam/Consultation** | [EN](#)

U.S Department of Justice - Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, **The Legal Rights and Needs of Victims of Human Trafficking in the United States**, December 2015 | [EN](#)

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), **"Access to Effective Remedies for Victims of Trafficking in Persons"**
 - Issue Paper, 2016 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Collective "Ensemble contre la Traite des êtres humains", **Accompanying victims of trafficking towards autonomy** | [FR](#)

Global Business Coalition Against Human Trafficking (GBCAT), **Empowerment and Employment of Survivors of Human Trafficking** - A Business Guide | [EN](#)

UNODC, Module 9: Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Persons, **Rights of victims to justice and protection** | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

IV. Technology tools

Hotlines:

- Hotlines for reporting trafficking in human beings in different countries | [FR](#)
- Examples of other independent lines:
 - STOP-IT's 24/7 Hotline | [EN](#)
 - UK Modern Slavery Helpline by Unseen | [EN](#)

IWF, Make your services safer | [EN](#)

Tech Against Trafficking:

- Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Tech Against Trafficking, **Leveraging innovation to fight trafficking in human beings: A comprehensive analysis of technology tools**, 2020 | [EN](#)
- **Interactive Map of 300 tech tools against human trafficking** | [EN](#)

- **List of Technology Tools and Initiatives** | [EN](#)

Comment: The list includes many technological tools: blockchain, artificial intelligence, facial recognition and phone apps. These apps make it easier for people to recognise and report potential victims of human trafficking. However, half of the tools referenced in the list were developed and operated in Northern countries to the detriment of Southern countries where trafficking cases are numerous: research is underway to remedy this problem.

GBCAT, GI-TOC et UNGC :

- **Interactive Map for Business of Anti-Human Trafficking Organisations** | [EN](#)

Comment: This interactive map provides information on global and local initiatives and organisations with which companies can partner in their anti-trafficking efforts and indicates entities that can assist survivors and victims of trafficking.

Part 5: Further documents

I. Articles

Bassiouni Cherif M, Rothenberg Daniel, Higonnet Ethel *et al.*, **Addressing International Human Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in the 21st century**, *Revue internationale de droit pénal*, 2010/3-4 (Vol. 81), p. 417-491 | [EN](#)

J Musto, D Boyd, **The Trafficking-Technology Nexus**, *Social Politics* 2014, Volume 0 Number 0 | [EN](#)

International Review of the red cross, **The Policy on Children of the ICC Office of the Prosecutor: Toward greater accountability for crimes against and affecting children**, 2019 | [EN](#)

Laura Cordisco Tsai, Vanntheary Lim & Channtha Nhanh, **“I Feel Like We Are People Who Have Never Known Each Other Before”: The Experiences of Survivors of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Transitioning From Shelters to Life in the Community**, *Volume 21, No. 1, Art 16*, January 2020 | [EN](#)

J Musto, M Thakor, and B Gerasimov, **Editorial: Between Hope and Hype: Critical evaluations of technology’s role in anti-trafficking**, *Anti-Trafficking Review*, issue 14, 2020, pp. 1-14 | [EN](#)

Europol, **'Lover boys' cashing in on girlfriends arrested in France Suspects recruited their victims with the 'lover boy' method**, 15 november 2020 | [EN](#)

James Esson, **Playing the victim? Human trafficking, African youth, and geographies of structural inequality**, 21 January 2021 | [EN](#)

Lindsey King, **International Law and Human Trafficking** | [EN](#)

Cybertip.ca, **Dangerous Reality: What parents need to know about the metaverse**, march 2022 | [FR](#) | [EN](#)

Trafficking and Child Exploitation Online: The Growing Responsibilities of Online Platforms, Jill Steinberg & Kelly McGlynn, 10 March 2022 | [EN](#)

NYTimes, **In 1791, enslaved Haitians did the seemingly impossible. They ousted their French masters and founded a nation**, Catherine Porter, Constant Méheut, Matt Apuzzo and Selam Gebrekidan, 20 may 2022 | [EN](#) | [FR](#) |

National Institute of Mental Health, **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder** | [EN](#)

Le Monde - Lecture intégrale réservée aux abonnées :

Les méthodes de l'industrie pornographique sont identiques à celles des réseaux de traite des êtres humains, Tribune, 21/12/2020 | [FR](#)

Traite des êtres humains : en France, une lente évolution juridique, Simon Piel, 05/01/2021 | [FR](#)

La puissance politique du sucre, entre délices et dominations, Claire Legros, 24/12/2021 | [FR](#)

En Grèce, migrants et passeurs empruntent des routes plus périlleuses, Marina Rafenberg, 31/12/2021 | [FR](#)

Shein, le nouveau géant de l'« ultra fast fashion » aux méthodes peu reluisantes, Simon Leplâtre, 5/01/2022 | [FR](#)

II. Online Libraries

- [United-Nations \(UN\)](#)

United Nations Library: [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- [International Organization for Migration \(IOM\)](#)

Migration Law Database: [EN](#)

Comment: The Migration Law Database is a compilation of relevant norms and instruments governing migration at the international, regional and national levels.

- [International Committee of the Red Cross \(ICRC\)](#)
 - Treaties, States Parties and Comments : [FR](#) | [EN](#)
 - Database: National implementation of international humanitarian law : [EN](#)
 - Customary IHL Database: [EN](#)

All ICRC databases on international humanitarian law can now be consulted via a single interface: [FR](#) | [EN](#) | [ES](#)

- [International Institute of Humanitarian Law of San Remo](#)

Online Library: [EN](#)

- [OHCHR - Human Rights Collections & Indexes](#)

Additional Sources for Human Rights Research: [EN](#)

- [Refworld](#)

Instruments relating to trafficking in persons: [EN](#)

Comment: This special file includes UNHCR's policy documents, guidelines and tools related to trafficking in persons and international protection, case law, selected international and regional legal instruments, and non-conventional instruments, tools and resource materials.

- [Inter-Agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons \(ICAT\)](#)
 - Catalog of ICAT publications: [EN](#)
 - Full list of ICAT publications: [EN](#)

Comment: The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) is a policy forum mandated by the UN General Assembly to improve coordination among UN agencies and other relevant international organizations to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons. ICAT was formally established in March 2007, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 61/180.

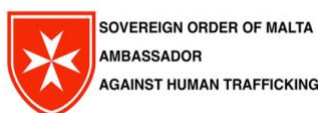
+Other sites (best practices, online courses for caregivers, webinars in English and French):

- www.adlaudatosi.org
- www.cuhd.org
- www.christusliberat.org
- <https://nohumantrafficking.orderofmalta.int>

A free online course on human trafficking, HELP Online Training Course, COE | [EN](#)

Thanks to Pépita ALEMANY and Romane DIEZ, for their work in 2022,

under the direction of Prof. Michel VEUTHEY,
Ambassador to monitor and combat trafficking in persons
of the Sovereign Order of Malta



Appendix I: Additional Resources

FREE ONLINE RESOURCES

1. Webinar recordings on human trafficking

The recording of each of the webinars is available with subtitles in 7 different languages (English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Simplified Chinese) accessible by clicking on "CC" in the Vimeo menu. Additional documents and written transcripts in each of these languages are also available.

The role of religious orders in fighting human trafficking, advocacy in fighting HT:

20th October 2020: "Religious helping trafficking victims along the road of recovery"

27th October 2020: "Religious working in international advocacy against human trafficking"

Impact of HT on health, healing and helping victims along the road to recovery:

1st December 2020: "Impact of human trafficking on health: Trauma"

8th December 2020: "Health Impact of Human Trafficking: Healing"

International prosecution of human trafficking:

16th February 2021: "International Prosecution of Human Trafficking - Where do we stand?"

23th February 2021: "International Criminal Prosecution of Human Trafficking - What can be done?"

2nd March 2021: "International Prosecution of Human Trafficking - Best Practices?"

Root causes of HT:

13th April 2021: "Demand as the root cause of human trafficking - Sex trafficking and prostitution"

20th April 2021: "Demand as a root cause of human trafficking - Forced labor, consumer empowerment"

05 May 2021: "Root causes of human trafficking - The role of technology"

French Webinars on HT - Webinaires francophones sur la traite des êtres humains :

11th May 2021: "Legal aspects of human trafficking"

18th May 2021: "Humanitarian and social assistance for victims of human trafficking"

Others :

22th June 2021: "Modern slavery and decent work"

12th October 2021 "Legal Approaches To Reducing The Demand Behind Human Trafficking"

16th Novembre 2021 : "Migration and human trafficking"

8th December 2021 "Religion against human trafficking"

8th February 2022: "Sexual Slavery - Testimony and Defence of Victims - Enslaved Women in the Middle East and Niger"

8th March 2022: "Women against Human Trafficking"

2. Good practices

→ www.christusliberat.org



3. Digital Library on Human Trafficking

- Main legal and policy instruments
- Good practices
- References.

→ <https://bit.ly/DIGITAL-LIBRARY-HT>

4. Free online course on human trafficking

- Collège Universitaire Henry-Dunant
- For helpers and other stakeholders
- In English, French, German and Italian

→ <https://www.cuhd.org/formations-en-ligne/>

**EXPERTS &
CASES OF
TRAFFICKING**



AD LAUDATO SI
INTEGRAL ECOLOGY FORUM



Collège Universitaire
HENRY DUNANT



**INVOLVED IN
SLAVERY,
AND OTHER FORMS**

OF EXPLOITATION

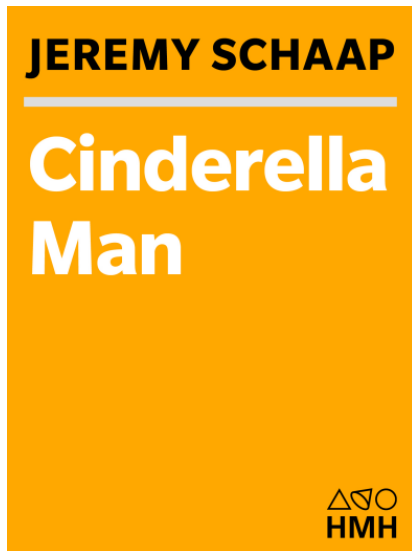
NAME	TITLE	RECENT REPORT(S)
Ms. Siobhán Mullally	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	<p>Report to the Human Rights Council UN HRC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the principle of non-punishment, 2021 (A/HRC/47/34) <p>Report to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intersections between trafficking in persons by proscribed groups and terrorism, 2021 (A/76/263) + Previous reports of the Special Rapporteurs on trafficking in human beings
Mr. Tomoya Obokata	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	<p>Report to the Human Rights Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link between displacement and contemporary forms of slavery, 2021 (A/HRC/48/52) <p>Reports to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role of organised criminal groups in contemporary forms of slavery, 2021 (A/76/170) - Contemporary forms of slavery, including their causes and consequences, 2020 (A/75/166) + Previous reports of the Special Rapporteurs on contemporary forms of slavery
Ms. Dubravka Šimonović New Special Rapporteur to take up office in August 2021: Mme Reem Alsalem	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	<p>Report to the Human Rights Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rape as a serious, systematic and widespread violation of human rights, as a crime and as a manifestation of gender-based violence against women and girls, and its prevention, 2021 (A/HRC/47/26) <p>Report to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the Femicide Observatory Initiative (A/76/132) + Previous reports of the Special Rapporteurs on violence against women, its causes and consequences
Mr. Nils Melzer	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	<p>Report to the Human Rights Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 2021 (A/HRC/46/26/Corr.1)

		<p>Report to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or degrading treatment or punishment, 2021 (A/76/168) + Other reports
Mr. Felipe González Morales	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	<p>Report to the Human Rights Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on addressing the human rights consequences of consequences of the removal of migrants by land and sea, 2021 of migrants on land and at sea, 2021 (A/HRC/47/30) <p>Report to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One and a half years on: the effects of COVID-19 on the human rights of migrants, 2021 (A/76/257) + Previous reports by Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants
Ms. Mama Fatima Singhatheh	Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution and child pornography and other material showing sexual abuse of children	<p>Reports to the Human Rights Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A practical approach to combating the sale and sexual exploitation of children, 2022 (A/HRC/49/51) - Visit to Montenegro, 2022 (A/HRC/49/51/Add.1) - The gender dimension of sexual exploitation of children and the importance of a child-centered and gender-sensitive approach to combating and ending such exploitation, 2021 (A/76/144) - Effects of coronavirus 2019 on different forms of sale and sexual exploitation of children, 2021 (A/HRC/46/31) <p>Reports to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution and child pornography and other and other material showing sexual abuse of children sexual abuse of children (Work and working methods of the Special Rapporteur), 2020 (A/75/210) + Previous reports by Special Rapporteurs on the sale and sexual exploitation of children
Ms. Cecilia Jimenez-Damary	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced	<p>Report to the General Assembly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention of arbitrary displacement in situations of armed conflict and generalized violence,

	persons	2021(A/76/169) + Thematic reports of the Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of internally displaced persons
Mr. Ahmed Shaheed	Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief	Report to the Human Rights Council: - Gender-based violence and discrimination perpetrated in the name of religion or belief, 2020 (A/HRC/43/48) + Previous reports of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
Ms. Pramila Patten	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict	- Annual reports of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence
Dr. Najat Maalla M'jid	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children	Report to the General Assembly: - Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, 2021 (A/76/224) + Other reports
Ms. Virginia Gamba	Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict.	Report to the Human Rights Council: - Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, 2018 (A/HRC/37/47) + Other reports
Ms. Dorothy Estrada-Tanck Ms. Elizabeth Broderick Ms. Melissa Upreti Ms. Meskerem Techane Ms. Ivana Radačić	Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls	Report to the Human Rights Council: - Women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health rights in crisis, 2021 (A/HRC/47/38) - Women deprived of liberty, 2019 (A/HRC/41/33) + Annual thematic reports of the Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls
Group of 15 members who are independent and impartial experts	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)	- General Reports on GRETA's activities - Country monitoring
Ms Diane Schmitt	European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator	The EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator contributes, among other things, to the reports prepared by the

		European Commission every two years on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings.
Mr. John Anthony McCarthy john.ag.mccarthy@gmail.com	Chairman of the Executive Team of the Anti-Slavery Taskforce of the Catholic Archdiocese of Sydney, Australian Ambassador to the Holy See from 2012 to 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Australian Catholic Religious Against Human Trafficking (ACRATH) - Australian Catholic Anti-Slavery Network (ACAN), facilitated by the Sydney Archdiocesan Anti-Slavery Working Group (CAS), of which John McCarthy is President. John McCarthy is the Chair

BOOKS OF INTEREST

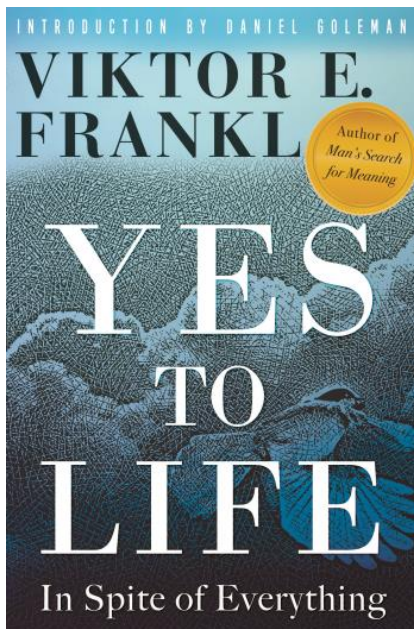


New York Times Bestseller: This true Depression-era story of a down-and-out fighter's dramatic comeback is "a delight" (David Halberstam).

James J. Braddock was a once promising light heavyweight. But a string of losses in the ring and a broken right hand happened to coincide with the Great Crash of 1929—and Braddock was forced to labor on the docks of Hoboken. Only his manager, Joe Gould, still believed in him.

Gould looked out for the burly, quiet Irishman, finding matches for Braddock to help him feed his wife and children. Together, they were about to stage the greatest comeback in fighting history. Within twelve months,

Braddock went from being on the relief rolls to facing heavyweight champion Max Baer, renowned for having allegedly killed two men in the ring. A brash Jewish boxer from the West Coast, Baer was heavily favored—but Braddock carried the hopes and dreams of the working class on his shoulders, and...



Extraordinary uncovered work by the 16 million copy bestselling author of *Man's Search For Meaning* published in English for the first time

Eleven months after his liberation from Auschwitz, Viktor E. Frankl held a series of public lectures in Vienna. The psychologist, who was to become world famous, explained his central thoughts on meaning, resilience and the importance of embracing life even in the face of great adversity. Frankl then edited those lectures into a short book, which was published in Austria only in 1946. Published for the very first time in English, Frankl's words resonate as strongly today as they did then. He offers an insightful exploration of the maxim "Live as if you were living for the second time" and unfolds his basic conviction that every crisis also includes an opportunity. Despite the unspeakable horrors in the camp, Frankl learnt from his fellow inmates that it is always possible to say "yes to life"—a profound and timeless...



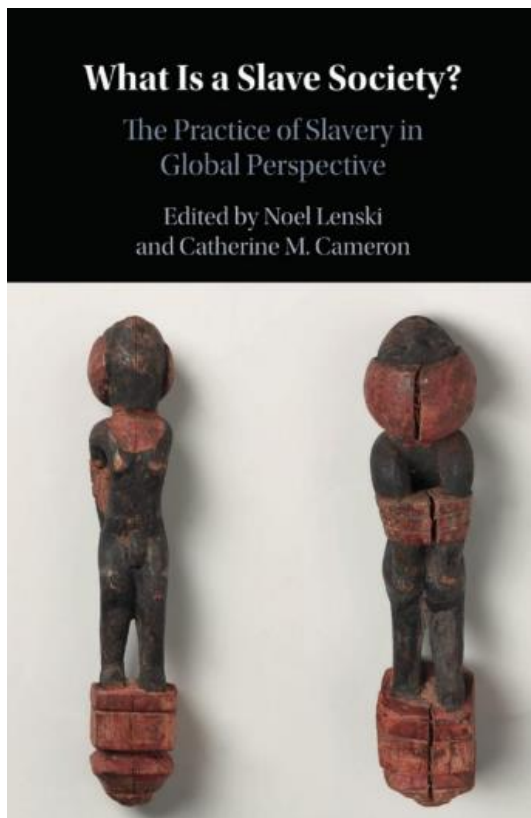
Si c'est un homme est un témoignage autobiographique de Primo Levi sur sa survie dans le camp d'extermination nazi d'Auschwitz, où il est détenu de février 1944 à la libération du camp, le 27 janvier 1945.

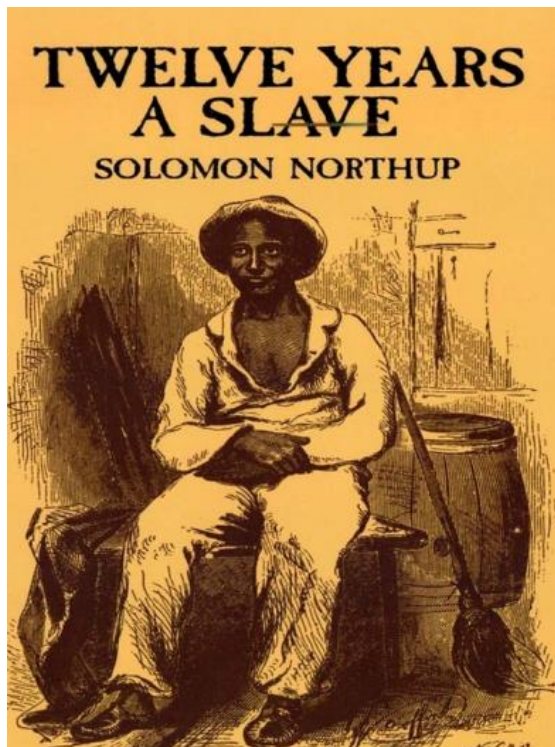
Chimiste juif italien, il est arrêté en tant que membre de la résistance italienne au fascisme et déporté à Auschwitz en raison de la politique raciale nazie. Ayant survécu au processus de *Selektion*, il est transféré au camp auxiliaire de Monowitz-Buna et affecté au *kommando* de chimie de la Buna Werke, une filiale d'IG Farben chargée de produire un *ersatz* de caoutchouc pour soutenir l'effort de guerre allemand.

World Inequality Report 2022



BOOKS ON THE HISTORY OF SLAVERY

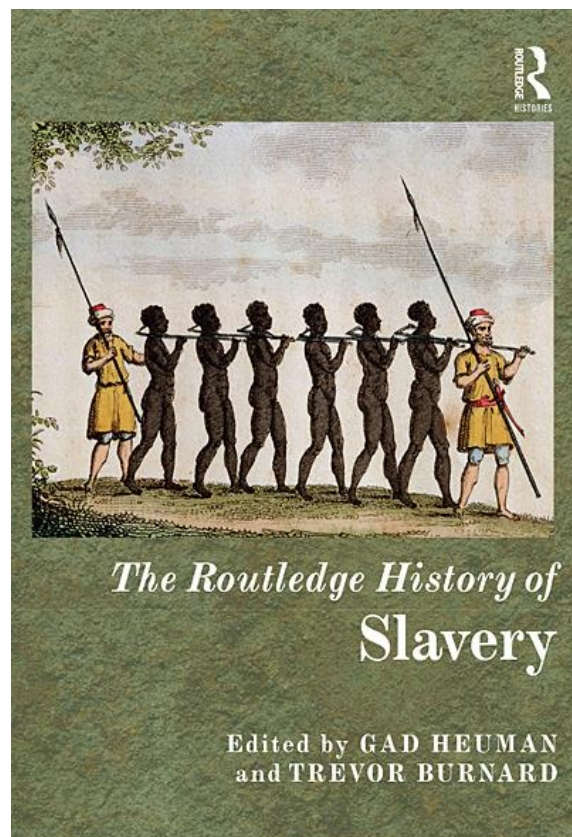


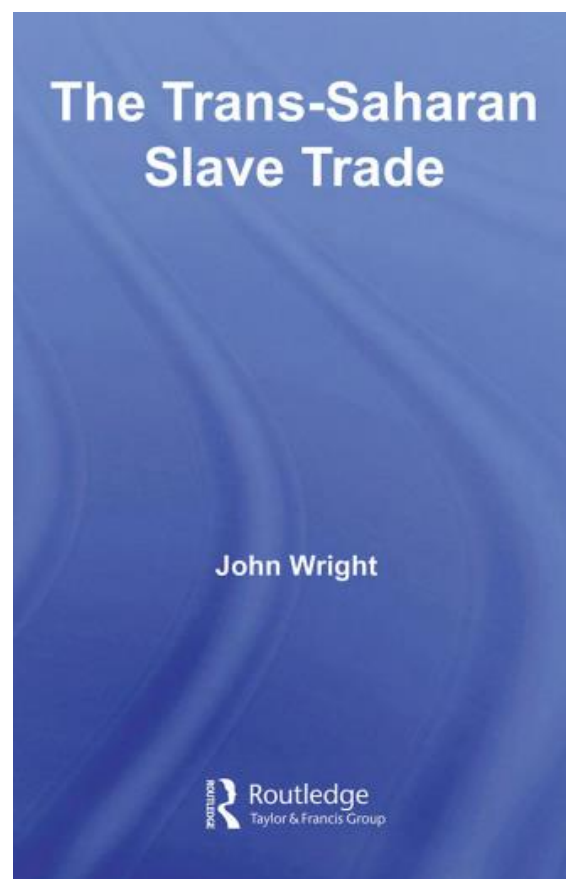
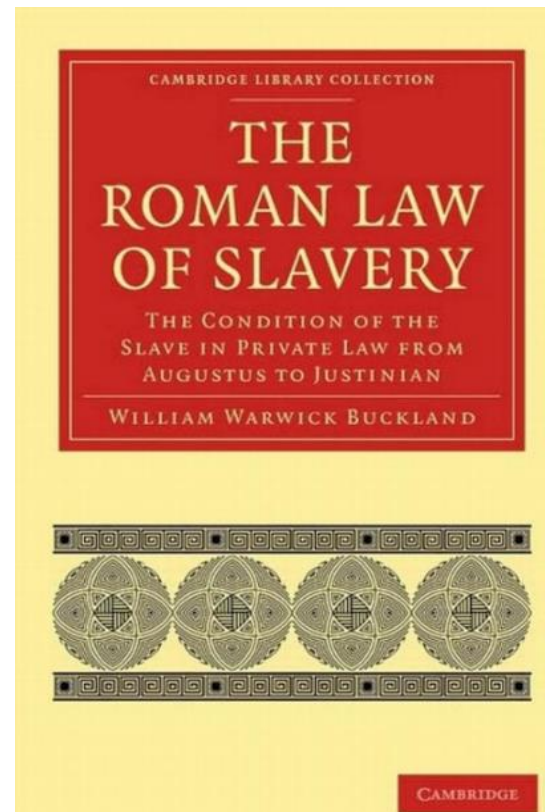
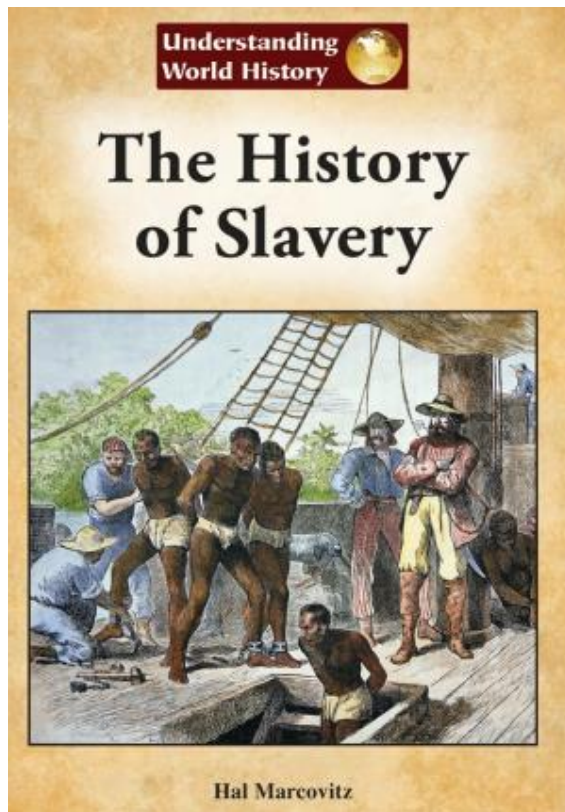


Twelve Years a Slave

Kidnapped into slavery in 1841, Northup spent 12 years in captivity. This autobiographical memoir represents an exceptionally detailed and accurate description of slave life and plantation society. "A moving, vital testament to one of slavery's 'many thousand gone' who retained his humanity in the bowels of degradation."

The Routledge History of Slavery is a landmark publication that provides an overview of the main themes surrounding the history of slavery spanning the last two millennia. With the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade in the UK just passed, this volume comes at a timely moment. Taking stock of the field of Slave Studies the book concentrates on the major advances in the field over the past decades in which the study of slavery has become so prominent.





ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

RELIGIONS AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

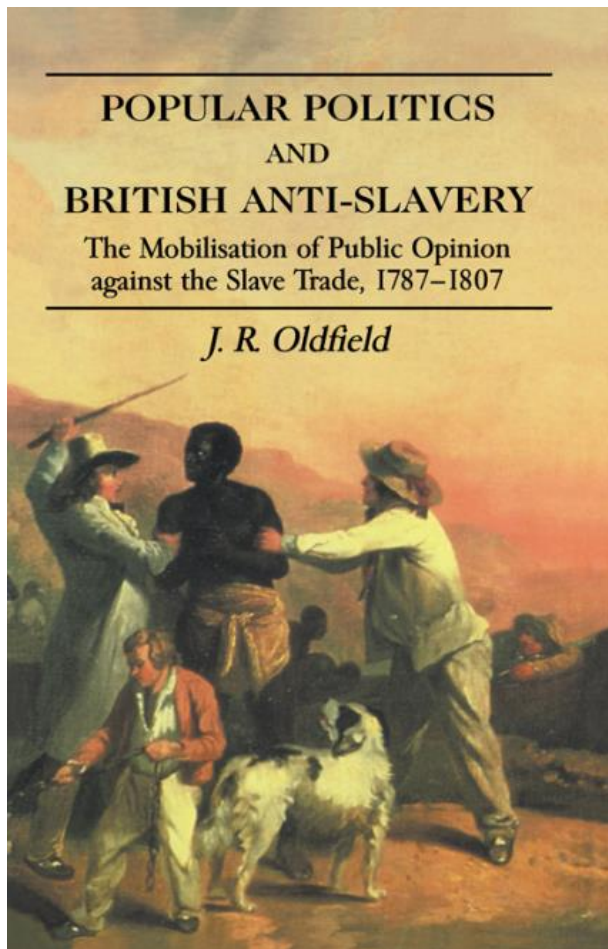
Religions and the abolition of slavery - a comparative approach

William G. Clarence-Smith

Economic historians tend to see religion as justifying servitude, or perhaps as ameliorating the conditions of slaves and serving to make abolition acceptable, but rarely as a causative factor in the evolution of the 'peculiar institution.' In the hallowed traditions, slavery emerges from scarcity of labour and abundance of land. This may be a mistake. If culture is to humans what water is to fish, the relationship between slavery and religion might be stood on its head. It takes a culture that sees certain human beings as chattels, or livestock, for labour to be structured in particular ways. If religions profoundly affected labour opportunities in societies, it becomes all the more important to understand how perceptions of slavery differed and changed.

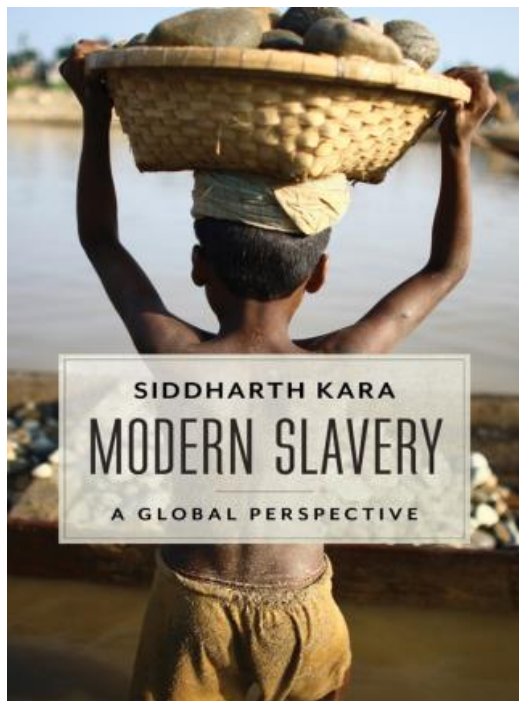
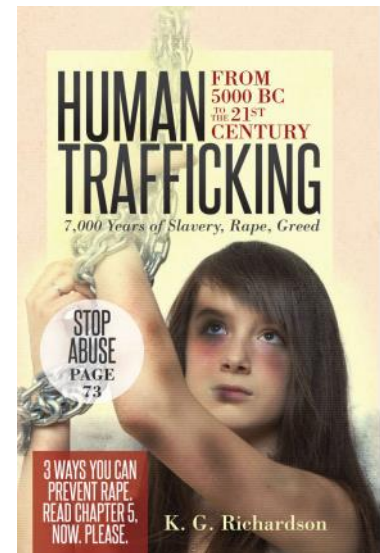
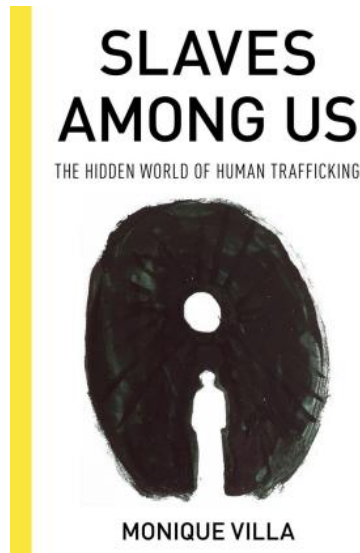
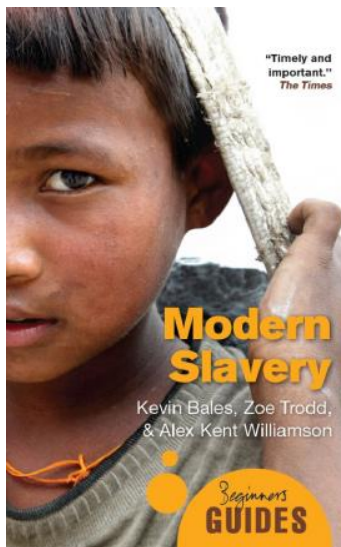
It is customary to draw a distinction between Christian sensitivity to slavery, and the ingrained conservatism of other faiths, but all world religions have wrestled with the problem of slavery. Moreover, all have hesitated between sanctioning and condemning the 'embarrassing institution.' Acceptance of slavery lasted for centuries, and yet went hand in hand with doubts, criticisms, and occasional outright condemnations.

Public opinion



In 1792, 400,000 people put their signature to petitions calling for the abolition of the slaves trade. This work explains how this remarkable expression of support for black people was organized and orchestrated, and how it contributed to the growth of popular politics in Britain.

BOOKS ON CONTEMPORARY SLAVERY



Siddharth Kara is a tireless chronicler of the human cost of slavery around the world. He has documented the realities of human trafficking and forced labor in order to reveal the degrading and dehumanizing system that strips people of their dignity for the sake of profit—and to link the suffering of the enslaved to the day-to-day lives of consumers in the West. In *Modern Slavery*, Kara draws on his many years of expertise to demonstrate the scope of slavery and offer a concrete path to its abolition.

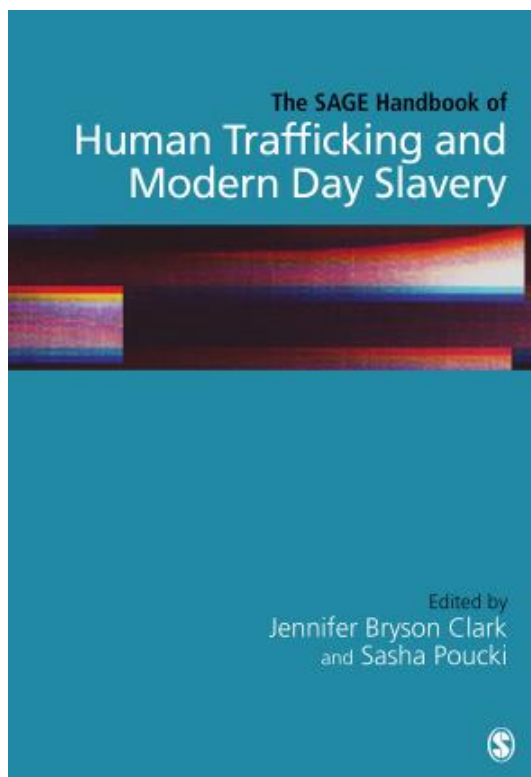
From labor trafficking in the U.S. agricultural sector to sex trafficking in Nigeria to forced labor in the Thai seafood industry, Kara depicts the myriad faces and forms of slavery, providing a comprehensive grounding in the realities of modern-day servitude. Drawing on sixteen years of field research in more than sixty countries around the globe—including revelatory interviews with both the enslaved and their oppressors—Kara sets

out the key...

Siddharth Kara is a tireless chronicler of the human cost of slavery around the world. He has documented the dark realities of modern slavery in order to reveal the degrading and dehumanizing systems that strip people of their dignity for the sake of profit—and to link the suffering of the enslaved to the day-to-day lives of consumers in the West. In *Modern Slavery*, Kara draws on his many years of expertise to demonstrate the astonishing scope of slavery and offer a concrete path toward its abolition. From labor trafficking in the U.S.

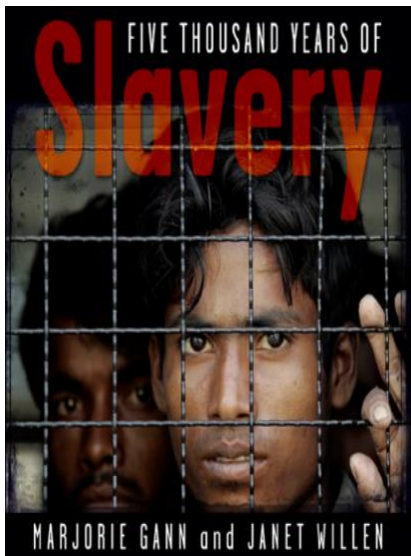
agricultural sector to sex trafficking in Nigeria to debt bondage in the Southeast Asian construction sector to forced labor in the Thai seafood industry, Kara depicts the myriad faces and forms of slavery, providing a comprehensive grounding in the realities of modern-day servitude. Drawing on sixteen years of field research in more than fifty countries around the globe—including revelatory interviews with both the enslaved and their oppressors—Kara sets out the key manifestations of modern slavery and how it is embedded in global supply chains. Slavery offers immense profits at minimal risk through the exploitation of vulnerable subclasses whose brutalization is tacitly accepted by the current global economic order. Kara has developed a business and economic analysis of slavery based on metrics and data that attest to the enormous scale and functioning of these systems of exploitation. Beyond this data-driven approach, *Modern Slavery* unflinchingly portrays the torments endured by the powerless. This searing exposé documents one of humanity's greatest wrongs and lays out the framework for a comprehensive plan to eradicate it.

Siddharth Kara is a senior fellow and lecturer at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government, a senior fellow at the Harvard School of Public Health, and a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley. He is the author of *Sex Trafficking: Inside the Business of Modern Slavery* (2008) and *Bonded Labor: Tackling the System of Slavery in South Asia* (2012), both from Columbia University Press.



Millions of people around the world are forced to work without pay and under threat of violence. These individuals can be found working in brothels, factories, mines, farm fields, restaurants, construction sites and private homes: many have been tricked by human traffickers and lured by false promises of good jobs or education, some are forced to work at gunpoint, while others are trapped by phony debts from unscrupulous moneylenders. The *SAGE Handbook of Human Trafficking and Modern-Day Slavery* provides a comprehensive, interdisciplinary and global look at the diverse issues surrounding human trafficking and slavery in the post-1945 environment. Covering everything from history, literature and politics to economics, international law and geography, this Handbook is essential reading for academics and researchers, as well as for policy-makers and non-governmental organisations

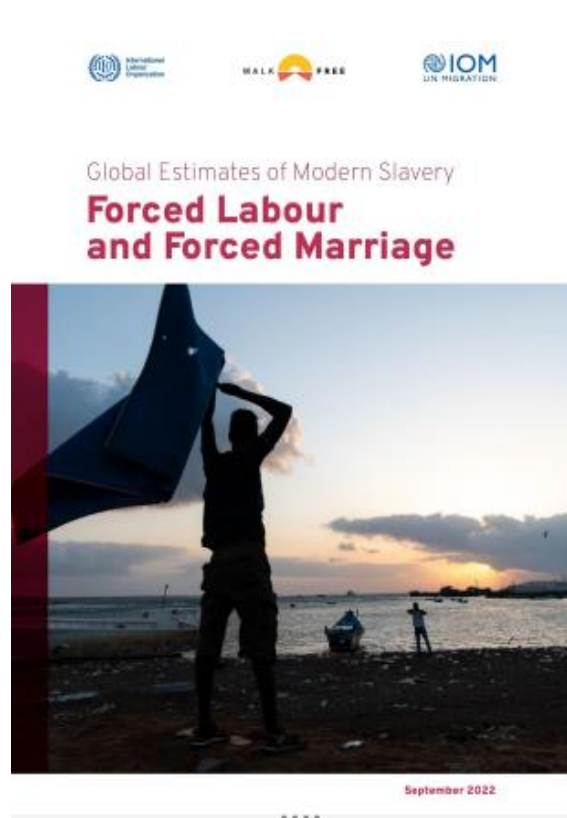
FORCED LABOUR AND FORCED MARRIAGE



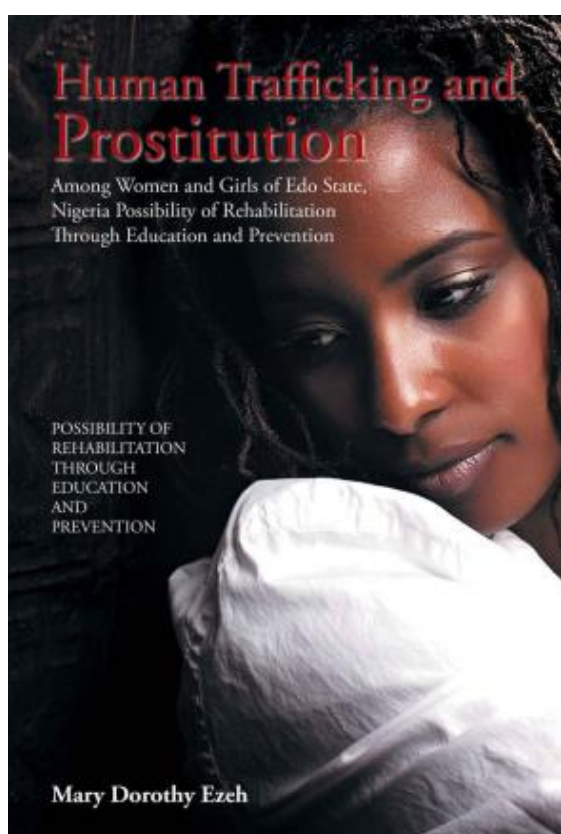
When they were too impoverished to raise their families, ancient Sumerians sold their children into bondage. Slave women in Rome faced never-ending household drudgery. The ninth-century Zanj were transported from East Africa to work the salt marshes of Iraq. Cotton pickers worked under terrible duress in the American South.

Ancient history? Tragically, no. In our time, slavery wears many faces. James Kofi Annan's parents in Ghana sold him because they could not feed him. Beatrice Fernando had to work almost around the clock in Lebanon. Julia Gabriel was trafficked from Arizona to the cucumber fields of South Carolina.

Five Thousand Years of Slavery provides the suspense and emotional engagement of a great novel. It is an excellent resource with its comprehensive historical narrative, firsthand accounts, maps, archival photos, paintings and posters, an index, and suggestions for further reading. Much more than a reference work, it is a brilliant exploration...



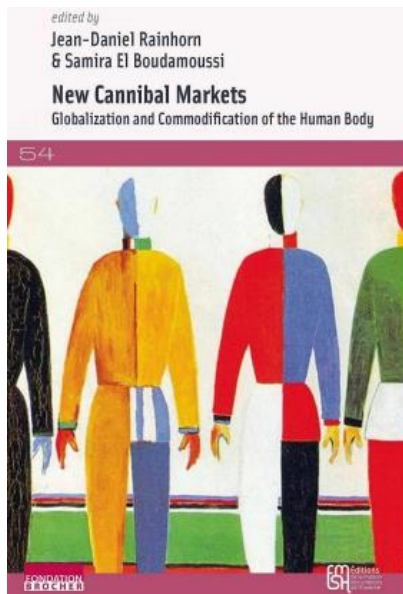
PROSTITUTION



Even though this study was primarily on human trafficking and prostitution among Edo women and girls of Edo state in Nigeria, human trafficking, however, is a widespread, visible phenomenon in the world today. It is a global problem. A report from United Nations Office on Drug and Crime in 2014 says that human trafficking involves over three million people in the world, bringing their slaveholders an annual profit of 32 billion dollars. According to the same report, there is no place in the world where children, women, and men are safe from human trafficking. In the background, the stark reality of poverty, unemployment, social marginalization, political crises, wars, interethnic conflicts, and the militarization of entire territories has increased the mass displacements of the population, fuelling the illegal sex trade linked to them. Many youngsters who desire to improve their living conditions and those of their families fleeing their homes often become prey to criminal organizations who take advantage of

them, exploit them, and dehumanize them. Little do they know when they are leaving their homes to go to overseas, what is waiting for them is often something altogether different, namely intimidation, blackmail, violence, nightmare, and slavery that strip them of all dignity and respect. To make matters worse, most of the victims and their families not only lose credibility but are also ostracized by their local communities when what happened comes to light. Therefore, the victims of this painful chain are not only young girls and boys but also families. Unfortunately, some parents, especially mothers, have also been perpetrators of this deplorable crime. They push their daughters into the arms of their torturers, lulled by the dream of a brighter future. To stop and to prevent the reoccurrence of this criminal network of complicity, which has been more or less voluntary, conscious and unconscious, a joint commitment by all governments, organizations, local communities, and individuals is necessary. Everyone needs to remember and never forget that every human being, every person has been created and procreated in the image and likeness of God and is a subject of essential rights, which should never be violated but rather should be respected and upheld by everyone in every time and place.

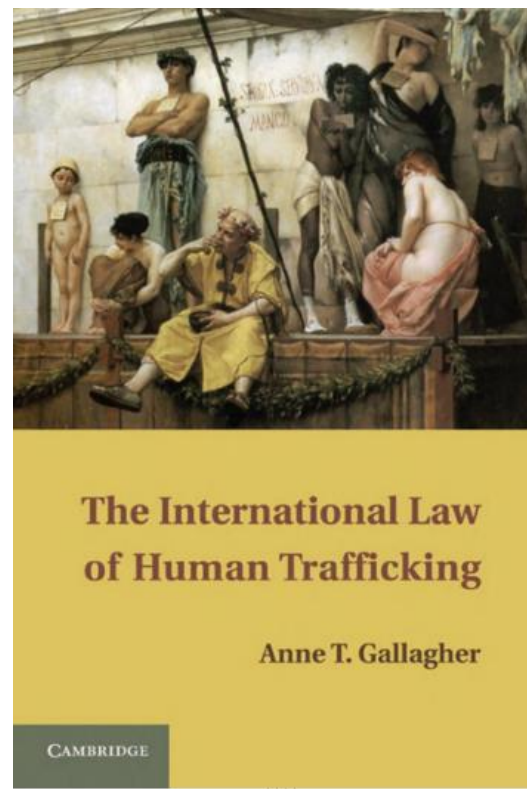
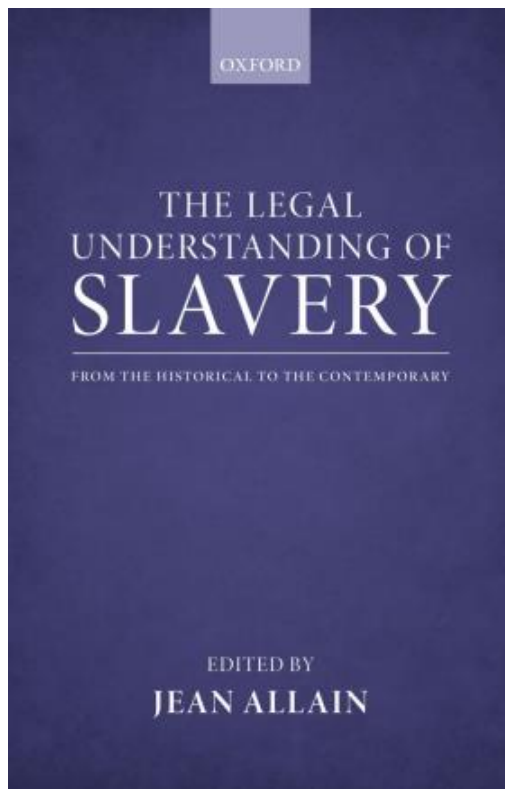
ORGAN TRAFFICKING



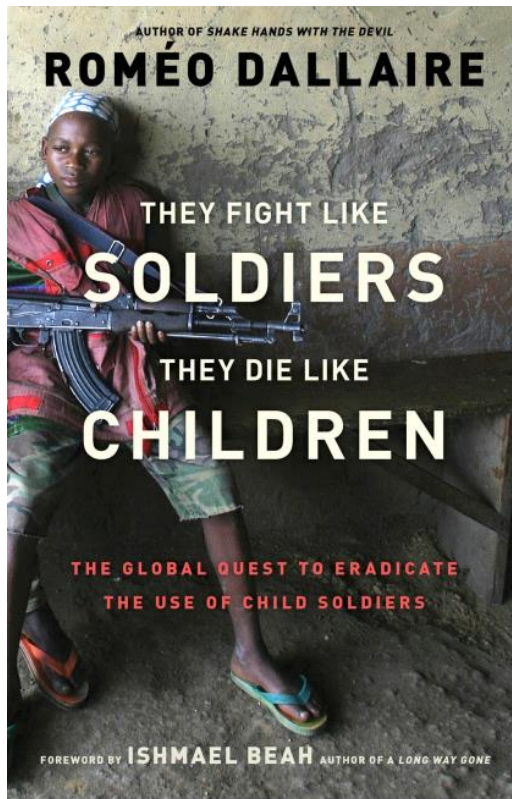
Thanks to recent progress in biotechnology, surrogacy, transplantation of organs and tissues, blood products or stem-cell and gamete banks are now widely used throughout the world. These techniques improve the health and well-being of some human beings using products or functions that come from the body of others. Growth in demand and absence of an appropriate international legal framework have led to the development of a lucrative global trade in which victims are often people living in insecure conditions who have no other ways to survive than to rent or sell part of their body. This growing market, in which parts of the human body are bought and sold with little respect for the human person, displays a kind of dehumanization that looks like a new form of slavery. This book is the result of a collective and multidisciplinary reflection organized by a group of international researchers working in the field of

medicine and social sciences. It helps better understand how the emergence of new health industries may contribute to the development of a global medical tourism. It opens new avenues for reflection on technologies that are based on appropriation of parts of the body of others for health purposes, a type of practice that can be metaphorically compared to cannibalism. Are these the first steps towards a proletariat of men- and women-objects considered as a reservoir of products of human origin needed to improve the health or well-being of the better-off? The book raises the issue of the uncontrolled use of medical advances that can sometimes reach the anticipations of dystopian literature and science fiction.

BOOKS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



BOOKS ON CHILD SOLDIERS



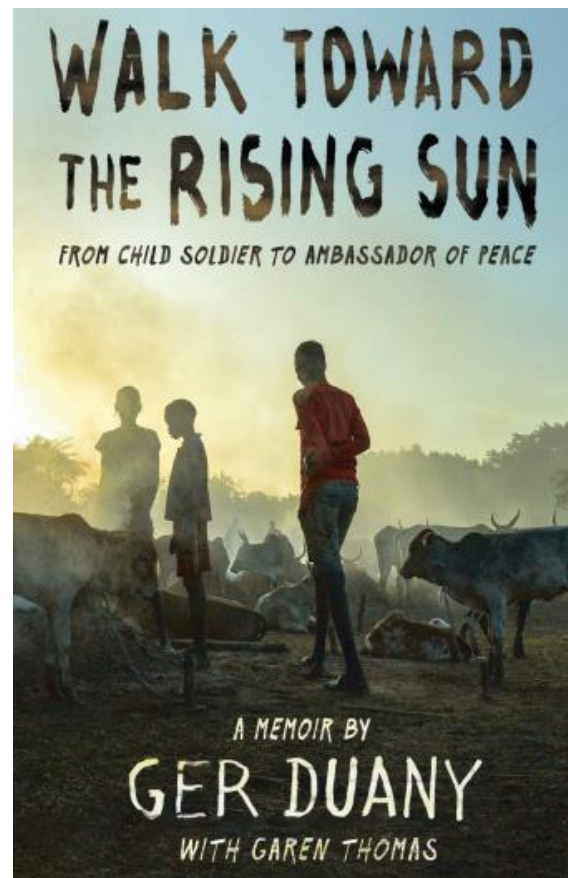
It is my hope that through the pages of this remarkable book, you will discover groundbreaking thoughts on building partnerships and networks to enhance the global movement to end child soldiering; you will gain new and holistic insights on what constitutes a child soldier; you will learn more about girl soldiers, who have not been fully considered in the discussion of this issue; you will discover methods on how to influence national policies and the training of security forces; and you will find practical steps that will foster better coordination between security forces and humanitarian efforts."-Ishmael Beah As the leader of the ill-fated United Nations peacekeeping force in Rwanda, Lieutenant-General Roméo Dallaire came face-to-face with the horrifying reality of child soldiers during the genocide of 1994. Since then the incidence of child soldiers has proliferated in conflicts around the world: they are cheap, plentiful, expendable, with an incredible capacity, once...

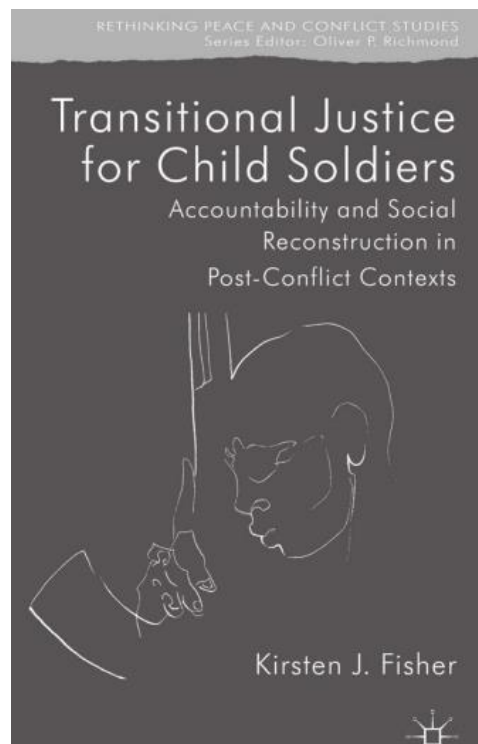
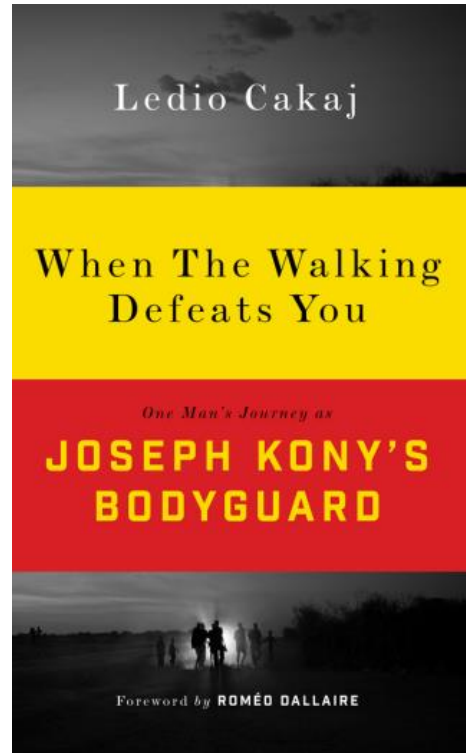
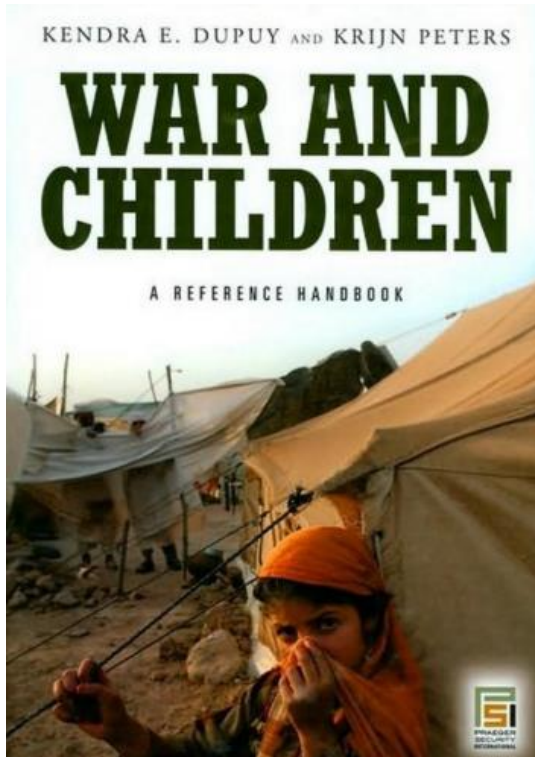
Walk Toward the Rising Sun: From Child Soldier to Ambassador of Peace is the amazing autobiography of a young Sudanese boy who went from a child soldier to an international peace activist, a struggling refugee to a Hollywood actor.

Sudan, 1980s: Ger Duany knew what he wanted out of life—make his family proud, play with his brothers and sisters, maybe get an education like his brother Oder suggested, and become a soldier for his people when he's old enough. But then his village was attacked by the North Sudanese military, death kept taking his loved ones away, and being a child soldier was not what he thought it would be. Amid heartbreak, death, and violence, can this lost boy find his way to safety?

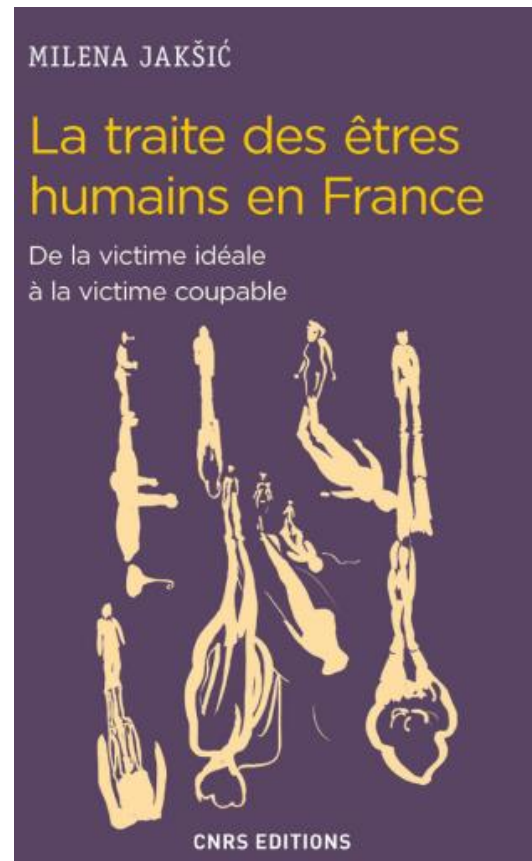
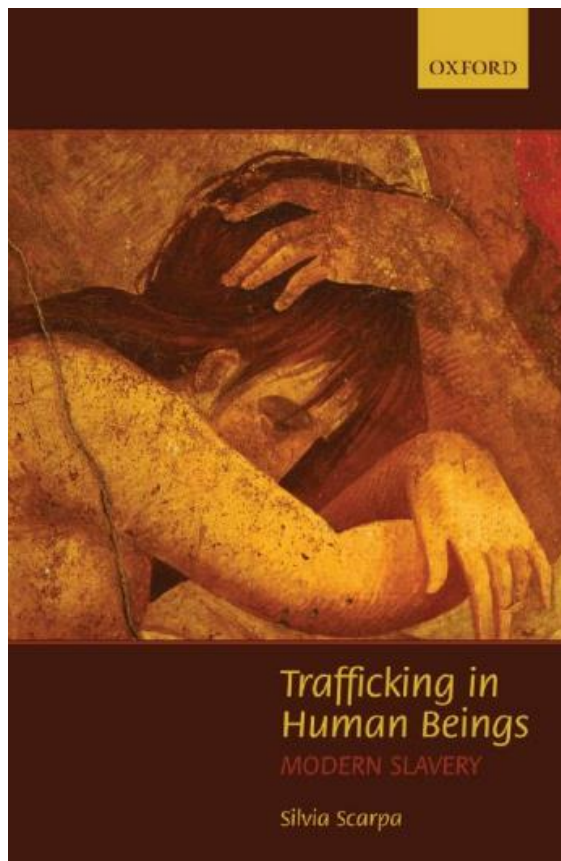
America, 1990s: After boarding a flight without his family to seek refuge in a foreign country, Ger worked tirelessly to adjust to a new life. It wasn't long before he was thrown into the spotlight, as people discovered his talents for basketball, modeling, and acting. Yet the

spotlight wasn't the only thing...





CONTEMPORARY SLAVERY





Labor Recruitment and Human Trafficking: Analysis of a Global Trafficking Survivor Database

Camilla Fabbri 

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Heidi Stöckl

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Katharine Jones

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Claire Galez-Davis

Migrant Protection and Assistance Division International Organization for Migration, Geneva, GE, Switzerland

Naomi Grant

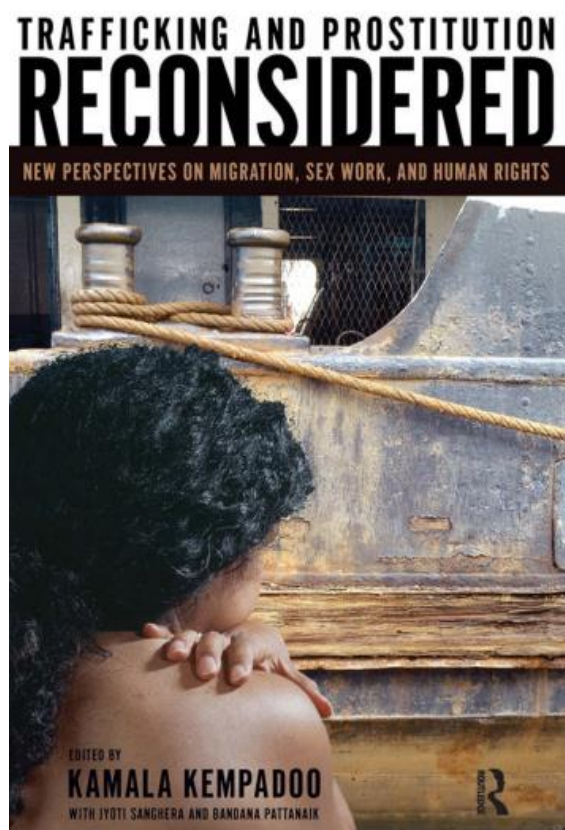
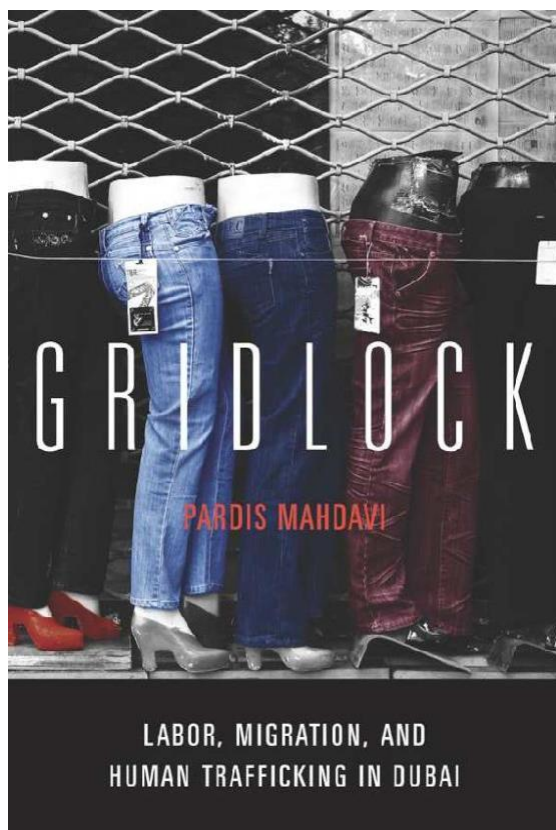
Migrant Protection and Assistance Division International Organization for Migration, Geneva, GE, Switzerland

Yuki Lo 

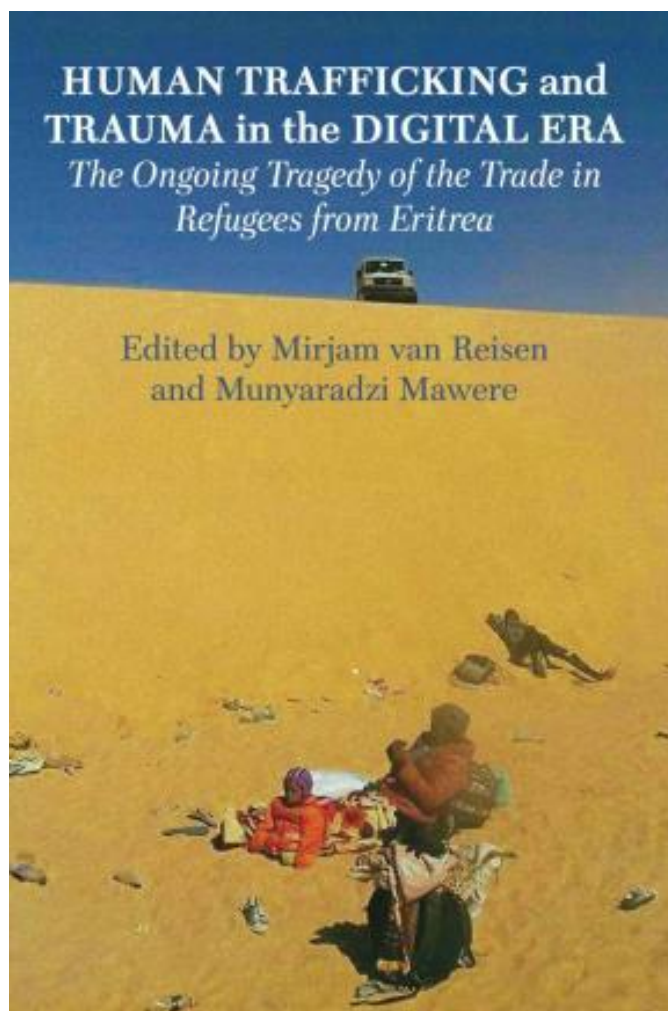
The Freedom Fund, London, UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland


Cathy Zimmerman

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



TRAFFICKING AND REFUGEES





PSEA AT THE FRONTLINE
TOGETHER WE SAY NO TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

“HOW TO GUIDE” TO COMMUNICATION

The “PSEA at the Frontline” initiative is aimed at providing frontline workers and partners, who interact directly with affected populations and beneficiaries, with critical knowledge on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) through a dedicated multilingual package consisting of **simplified communication materials and messaging**.

Frontline workers and partners may include:

Drivers, Security Guards, Financial and other Service Providers, Registration Clerks, Data Collectors and Enumerators, Food and Non-Food Item Distributors, Cleaners,

Translators, NGO partner staff or any staff or partner providing direct assistance or services to beneficiaries or affected populations, particularly those within humanitarian contexts.

This short “How to Guide” was written for humanitarian staff who play a key role in communicating PSEA messaging to staff, partners, and other PSEA stakeholders. The Guide provides guidance on the different types of communication materials and messaging and how best to use the materials to ensure the greatest impact.

About PSEA at the Frontline Communication Materials

PRINTED MATERIALS	AUDIOS	MULTI-MEDIA (ANIMATION/POP-UPS)
<p>Materials have been developed in highly illustrated print, audio, and multimedia (animation/pop-ups) formats and are available in the following 22 languages:</p> <p>Amharic, Arabic, Bahasa, Bambara, Bangla, Dari, DRC Swahili, English, French, Fulfulde, Haitian Creole, Hausa, Juba Arabic, Lingala, Myanmar language, Nepalese,</p>	<p>Pashto, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili, Tigrinya and Turkish.</p> <p>Selected print materials have also been tailored for the Ukraine response with adaptations available in 5 additional languages: Ukrainian, Polish, Romanian, Russian and Slovak.</p>	

How to access the Communication Materials

You can access the communication materials from the following link: [PSEA at the Frontline – Together We Say No IASC / PSEA](#) or directly via the IASC website under PSEA at the Frontline. Materials are searchable by language and product type. Step by step instructions are provided below.

STEP 1: Click on the above link and filter by language or product type

STEP 2: Review and select

STEP 3: Download the chosen print materials, audios, or multi-media (animation and pop-up messages)

STEP 4: For the print materials, there is space to add the country- programme-specific reporting channels (e.g. hotline, QR code, email address, WhatsApp number, etc.) Make sure to add the relevant reporting channels to the materials before distributing them.

Using the Communication Materials

Please share and distribute the communication materials as widely as possible with all frontline workers, staff and partners; display in highly visible locations and play the audios and animations where staff and partner staff frequent. Ensure key messages pop-up on tablets or other electronics, and logbook covers for drivers are used in all vehicles. Distribute notebooks, leaflets, postcards and stickers, etc. Be creative! Below is some guidance on how to use the materials.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

British Institute of International and Comparative Law

Trafficking of Human Beings as a Crime against Humanity: Some Implications for the International Legal System

Author(s): Tom Obokata

Sources: *The International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, Vol. 54, No. 2 (Apr., 2005), pp. 445-457

Published by: Cambridge University Press on behalf of the British Institute of International and Comparative Law

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3663256>

Accessed: 12-09-2016 05:40 UTC

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TRANSNATIONAL
THREATS:
Smuggling and Trafficking
in Arms, Drugs, and
Human Life

Kimberley L. Thachuk
Editor

PRAEGER SECURITY
INTERNATIONAL

BOOKS ON REHABILITATION



was made vulnerable for us.

There are more than 40 million enslaved people in the world today.

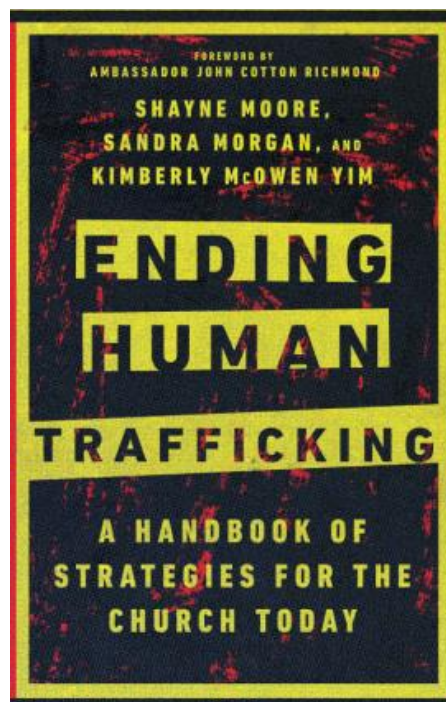
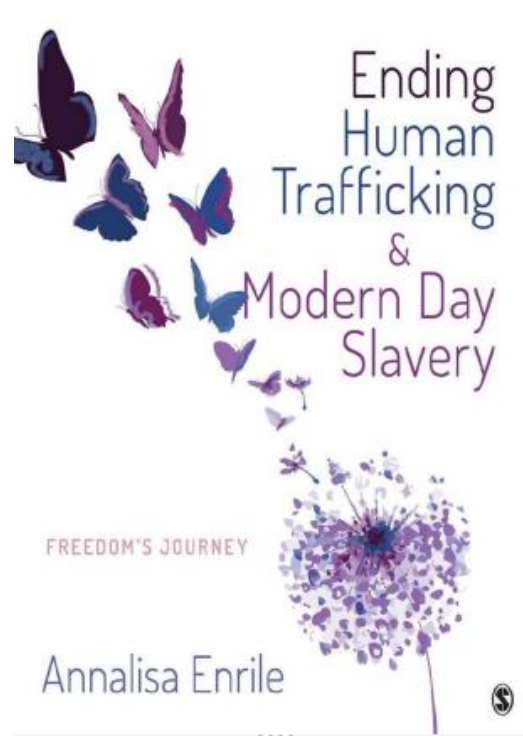
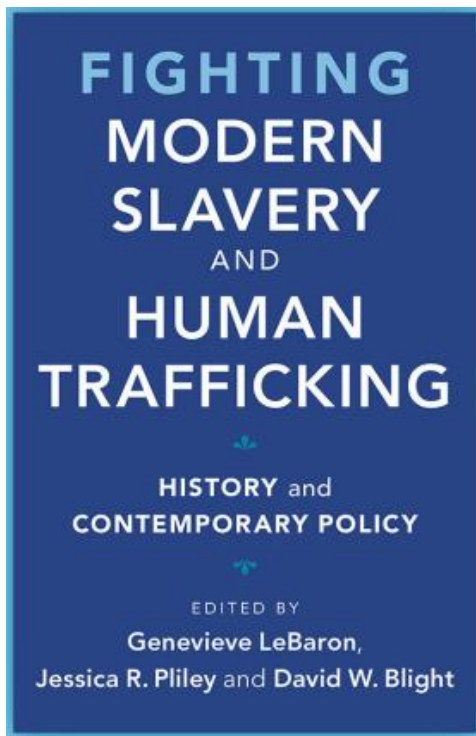
This is overwhelming. A number so large leaves us asking, *What could I even do to help?*

In his book *Vulnerable: Rethinking Human Trafficking*, Raleigh Sadler, president and founder of Let My People Go, makes the case that anyone can fight human trafficking by focusing on those who are most often targeted. This book invites the reader to understand their role in the problem of human trafficking, but more importantly, their role in the solution.

Human trafficking can be defined as the exploitation of vulnerability for commercial gain. Using the power of story and candid interviews, Sadler seeks to discover how ordinary people can fight human trafficking by recognizing vulnerability and entering in.

As vulnerable people, we can empower other vulnerable people, because Christ

FIGHTING MODERN SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Movies about Human Trafficking

The Whistleblower



The Whistleblower is a 2010 [biographical drama](#) film directed by [Larysa Kondracki](#) and starring [Rachel Weisz](#). Kondracki and [Eilis Kirwan](#) wrote the screenplay, which was inspired by the story of [Kathryn Bolkovac](#), a [Nebraska](#) police officer who was recruited as a United Nations peacekeeper for [DynCorp International](#) in post-war [Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) in 1999. While there, she discovered a Bosnian [sex trafficking](#) ring serving and facilitated by DynCorp employees, with international peacekeepers looking the other way. Bolkovac was fired and forced out of the country after attempting to shut down the ring. She took the story to [BBC News](#) in the UK and won a [wrongful dismissal](#) lawsuit against DynCorp.

Kondracki wanted her debut film to concern human trafficking, and she encountered Bolkovac's story in college. She and Kirwan struggled to obtain financial support for the project. Eight years after Kondracki decided to produce the film, she secured funding and cast Weisz in the lead role. *The Whistleblower*— a co-production of Canada, Germany, and the United States— was filmed in [Romania](#) from October to December 2009.

Love Sonia



Love Sonia is a 2018 Indian [Hindi](#)-language drama film directed by [Tabrez Noorani](#) and produced by [David Womark](#).^{[2][3]} The film features newcomer [Mrunal Thakur](#) as the title character along with [Riya Sisodiya](#), [Freida Pinto](#), [Demi Moore](#), [Manoj Bajpayee](#), [Richa Chadda](#), [Anupam Kher](#), [Adil Hussain](#), [Rajkummar Rao](#), and [Sai Tamhankar](#).^{[2][4]} *Love Sonia* had its world premiere at the [London Indian Film Festival](#) on 21 June 2018.^[5] The film was released in India on 14 September 2018.^[6]

Synopsis^[edit]

The film is about two sisters robbed of their innocence when one is sold by her debt-ridden father, and the other follows after her in the hope of rescuing her but becomes trapped in the sex trade herself. While on a troublesome and challenging journey that takes us through the red-light districts of Mumbai, the latent innocence in the younger sister and the grit to rescue her sister and eventually herself stays intact.