

The United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Table of Inputs on First Draft

The General Assembly,

<p>PP1. <i>Guided</i> by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and <i>reaffirming</i> its role under the Charter, including on questions related to development, peace and security and human rights,</p>	<p>Malaysia: <i>Guided</i> by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and reaffirming its role under the Charter, including on questions related to development, peace and security and human rights</p> <p>Holy See: ... and human rights <u>and dignity</u></p>
<p>PP.2 <i>Reiterating</i> its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a serious threat to development, peace and security and human rights,</p>	<p>African Group: <i>Reiterating</i> its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a serious threat to development, peace and security and human rights, and that trafficking in human beings, within and between states, is a scourge which states are determined to address,</p> <p>PP.2bis <i>Reiterating its strong condemnation of the scourge of trafficking in persons, especially of women and children, within and between States, as a serious threat to human rights and human development</i></p> <p>PP.2 ter <i>Recognizing that poverty, unemployment and the search for improved socio-economic opportunities are contributing factors, making persons vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking,</i></p> <p>Colombia: <i>Reiterating</i> its strong condemnation of transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights</p> <p>Malaysia: <i>Reiterating</i> its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a serious threat to development, peace and security and human rights,</p> <p>Nicaragua: <i>Reiterating</i> its strong condemnation of trafficking in persons, a form of contemporary slavery,</p> <p>Holy See: ... and human rights <u>and dignity</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>PP.3 <i>Recalling</i> the Millennium Declaration, adopted in September 2000, where Member States resolved to intensify efforts to “fight transnational crime in its entire dimension including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings”,</p>	<p>African Group: PP.3 bis <i>Recognising that trafficking in persons is a fast-growing criminal industry that requires effective international cooperation and collaboration in order to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons and punish the perpetrators,</i></p> <p>Colombia: delete. Exceeds scope of resolution and is repetitive with PP2. Would support to bring in original OP112, resolution 60/1.</p>

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<p>PP.4 <i>Reaffirming</i> the General Assembly Resolution 55/25 of 2000, adopting the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which builds on other related conventions and instruments such as ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.</p>	<p>Belarus: ...which builds on other related conventions and instruments such as ILO conventions 29 and 182...</p> <p>Canada:...and other related conventions</p> <p>IOM: add International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “its supplementing Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children”, “(hereinafter “Trafficking in Persons Protocol”)”.</p> <p>Malaysia: PP.4 <i>Reaffirming the</i> General Assembly Resolution 55/25 of 2000, adopting the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which builds on other related conventions and instruments such as ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,</p> <p>PP.5 <i>Recognizing</i> that the aforementioned United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which entered into and its entry into force on 25 December 2003, which provided for the first time an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons, aiming at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of its victims and prosecution of its culprits,</p> <p>Thailand: Persons, Especially Women and Children, and other related...</p> <p>UNICEF: add Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict</p>
<p>PP.5 <i>Recognizing</i> that the aforementioned United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol, which entered into force on 25 December 2003, provided for the first time an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons, aiming at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of its victims and prosecution of its culprits,</p>	<p>African Group: Redraft as follows: <i>Recognizing</i> that the <u>United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children aimed at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of its victims and prosecution of its culprits, provided for the first time an internationally agreed definition of the crime of trafficking in persons,</u></p> <p>Thailand: ...crime of trafficking in persons, aiming at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of trafficked victims and prosecution of traffickers</p>

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	<p>Malaysia: (see PP.4 above)</p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> “aforementioned United Nations”</p> <p>Norway: Paragraph PP5bis <i>Recalling</i> the outcome of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime at its fourth session, held in Vienna from 8 to 17 October 2008, as well as the progress made by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime open-ended interim Working Group on Trafficking in Persons during its meeting, held in Vienna on 14 and 15 April 2009. (taken from A/RES/64/178 pp4)</p> <p>UNAIDS: ...crime of trafficking in persons, aiming at the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection of trafficked persons, and prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking.</p>
<p>PP.6 <i>Reaffirming</i> Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/110, to appoint a Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children to highlight the importance of a victims’ rights-based approach to combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children and Human Rights Council resolution 6/14 of 2007 to appoint a Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences,</p>	<p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: add the Special Rapporteur on Sale of Children and the Special Representative on Violence Against Children</p>
<p>PP.7 <i>Recalling</i> the World Summit Outcome Document (par.111-112) of 2005 adopted by the General Assembly that (a) expresses the concerns of Member States at the negative effects on development, peace and security and human rights posed by trafficking in persons, (b) recognizes that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response, and (c) urges all States to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons and to protect victims,</p>	<p>African Group: <i>Recalling</i> the World Summit Outcome Document (para. 111-112) of 2005 adopted by the General Assembly that recognizes a) expresses the concerns of Member States at the negative effects on development, peace, security and human rights posed by trafficking in persons, b) recognizes that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response, and c) urges all states to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons and protect victims, that trafficking in persons continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted global response, based on partnership and cooperation and urges all states to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons and to protect victims;</p> <p>Colombia: suggests to keep the original language in paragraph 112 of the World Summit Document referred to here.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: ...prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons and to protect trafficked persons.</p>
<p>PP.8 <i>Recalling</i> that pursuant to a request from Economic</p>	<p>Belarus: ...reinforced by GA Resolution 61/180</p>

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<p>and Social Council resolution 2006/27 “Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking”, reinforced by GA Resolution 61/180, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons was established to foster coordination and cooperation among relevant United Nations agencies and other international organizations involved in combating human trafficking,</p>	<p>"Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (20 December 2006), Norway: Supporting the role of and cooperating with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially ... [This change would put the emphasis on actual cooperation with the SP and not just tacit support of the role.]</p>
<p>PP.9 <i>Recognizing</i> that the launch of UN.GIFT by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in partnership with International Labor Organization, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Children’s Fund, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and International Organization for Migration, in March 2007, and the Vienna Forum of 13-15 February 2008, provided all anti-trafficking actors including the United Nations, governments and civil society organizations a global forum to share respective experiences and further highlighted the need to collectively address human trafficking in a multi-faceted and holistic manner,</p>	<p>OHCHR: <i>Recognizing</i> that the launch of UN.GIFT by a partnership of UN agencies and IGOs, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in partnership with International... IOM: ...provided all anti-trafficking actors including the United Nations...</p>
<p>PP.10 <i>Recalling</i> the General Assembly Thematic Debate on Human Trafficking of 3 June 2008 giving Member States a framework for discussion concentrating on the “three P’s” (prevention, protection and prosecution), and the General Assembly Interactive Thematic Dialogue on "Taking Collective Action to End Human Trafficking" held on 13 May 2009,</p>	<p>Belarus: ...held on 13 May 2009 which underlined the importance of strengthening collective action by Member States and other stakeholders, including regional and international organizations, NGOs, the private sector and media,</p>
<p>PP.11 <i>Recalling</i> all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate trafficking in persons, including the aforementioned resolution 63/194 and resolutions 64/178 on “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons” (18 December 2009) and 61/180 also on “Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons” (20 December 2006), 61/144 on “Trafficking in women and girls” (19 December 2006), and 58/137 on “Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking” (22 December 2003),</p>	<p>Belarus: ...61/180 and resolutions 64/178 on "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (18 December 2009) and 63/194 also on "Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons" (18 December 2008). Thailand: <i>Recalling</i> all General Assembly resolutions on measures improve the coordination of efforts and strengthen international cooperation to combat and eliminate trafficking in persons, and in this regard, recognizing that trafficking in persons continues to post a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response based on a victim-centered approach,</p>
<p>PP.12 <i>Noting</i> the relevant decisions adopted at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: Decision 1/5, Decision 2/3 and Decision 3/3, on the implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,</p>	<p>Thailand: delete USA: Replace “<i>Noting</i>” with “<i>Recognizing</i>” to reinforce the primacy of the Conference of Parties to the Transnational Organized Crime Convention</p>
<p>PP.13 <i>Considering</i> relevant regional mechanisms and initiatives, such as the Asia-Europe Meeting Action Plan to Combat against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and</p>	<p>African Group: Considering <i>Recalling</i> relevant regional mechanisms and initiatives, such as ...Economic Community of West African States Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons; ECOWAS/ECCAS Joint Plan of Action to</p>

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<p>Children; Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Action Plan on Cooperation in Combating Crime; Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking; Economic Community of West African States Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons; Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children; Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings; OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings; Plan of Action of the Regional Conference on Migration (the Puebla Process multilateral regional forum of all Central and North American countries and the Dominican Republic); Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, in Particular in its Organized Forms,</p>	<p>combat Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings; ... Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Task force on Trafficking in Human Beings, in Particular in its Organized Forms, as well as all other relevant national initiatives;</p> <p>Canada: Add a reference to the OAS, most notably the 1st and 2nd meetings of national authorities on TiP and the development of OAS workplan to combat TiP.</p> <p>Colombia: would prefer a general formulation instead of listings. If facilitators insist on listing, Colombia would ask to mention the Anti Trafficking in Persons section of the Organization of American States.</p> <p>Colombia would prefer a shorter formulation as follows: Recognizing the importance of initiatives and mechanisms with a regional perspective and its value in promoting and enhancing sharing of experiences, technical assistance, cooperation and mutual legal assistance.</p> <p>New para 13bis: Reaffirming that effective action to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children, requires a comprehensive international approach in the countries of origin, transit and destination that includes measures to prevent such trafficking, to punish the traffickers and protect the victims of such trafficking, including by protecting their internationally recognized human rights.</p> <p>Indonesia: Add reference to Bali Process in list “...in Particular in its Organized Forms,”...cognizant of the fact that these initiatives have complemented and strengthened bilateral cooperation in various regions as consequence. These initiatives also demonstrated the political will that exist in the regions to work together to combat trafficking in persons and other transnational crimes, while acknowledging each region possess its own characteristics of menace. Inviting States to further build on existing regional agreements, mechanisms, and efforts as to strengthen a network of anti-trafficking in persons.”</p> <p>IOM: add The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Prevention and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (2002) and a regional plan of action to strengthen their cooperation.</p> <p>Nicaragua: ...(the Puebla Process multilateral regional forum of all Central and North American countries and the Dominican Republic); Central</p>
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	<p>American Coalition against trafficking in persons Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, in Particular in its Organized Forms,</p> <p>Thailand: <i>Considering</i> relevant sub-regional, regional and cross-regional mechanisms and initiatives, such as the Asia-Europe Meeting Action Plan to Combat against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; ASEAN Declaration against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children; the Bali Process;</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend consideration of other regional efforts for inclusion such as EU legislation and initiatives (See: the Stockholm Programme and new Action Plan, The Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings for South Eastern Europe is not operational any more. It was closed in November 2004.¹)</p>
<p>PP.14 <i>Recognizing</i> the need to develop a global plan of action against trafficking in persons that will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote universal ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking Protocol as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons, • reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons, • help Member States to reinforce their commitments to prevent and combat trafficking in persons • promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter trafficking in persons, • promote a human rights based approach necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its offenders • raise awareness within the UN system and also among States and other stakeholders such as the business sector, civil society and the international mass media and the public at large, • foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector, <p>1. Adopts the present resolution and its annex as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (“the Plan of Action”), and</p> <p>2. Decides, without prejudice to the continuation of the discussion at its relevant committees of all their agenda items related to trafficking in persons to undertake the following steps for the effective follow-up of the Plan of Action:</p>	<p>African Group: delete PP14</p> <p>OP1: Adopts the present resolution and its annex as the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (hereinafter referred to as “the Plan of Action”) and launches the Plan of Action during the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly.</p> <p>OP 1bis Decides that the objectives of the United Nations Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote universal ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking Protocol as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons. • To reinforce international and regional cooperation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UNCTO and its protocol and provide technical assistance for an effective implementation of these instruments • To enhance capacity building for those States in need and to this end create a Trust Fund for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action. • To assist Member States to reinforce their commitments to prevent and combat trafficking in persons. • To promote comprehensive, coordinated

¹ See also http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/crime/trafficking/fsj_crime_human_trafficking_en.htm

<p>(a) To launch the Plan of Action during the sixty-fourth session;</p> <p>(b) To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and sub-regional organizations to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, including through mobilizing resources and expertise;</p> <p>(c) To further encourage civil society including non-governmental organizations and the private sector to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement the Plan of Action;</p> <p>(d) To invite the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action,</p>	<p><u>and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter trafficking in persons.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>To promote a human rights based approach necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits.</u> • <u>To raise awareness within the UN system and also among States and other stakeholders such as the business sector, civil society and the international mass media and the public at large.</u> • <u>To foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders including Member States, international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector.</u> <p>OP.2 <u>Further decides</u>, without prejudice to the continuation...</p> <p>(a) To launch the Plan of Action during the sixty-fourth session;</p> <p>(d) To invite <u>request</u> the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action.</p> <p>d bis) <u>To encourage States to include in their periodic reporting to relevant United Nations bodies the challenges faced and progress made in the fight against trafficking in persons</u></p> <p>d ter) <u>To further request the Secretary-General to present proposals regarding developing a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of the Plan of Action in his report to the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, to be considered and adopted by the General Assembly</u></p> <p>Belarus: (b) To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and sub-regional organizations, <u>including through interaction within Inter-Agency Coordination Group</u> to support...</p> <p>Canada: Replace bullets with a, b, c, etc.</p> <p>Bullet 6: ... within the UN system and also among States and other stakeholders such as the <u>private</u>, sector, civil society and the international mass media</p> <p>OP2(c): add a reference to the media</p> <p>Colombia: delete PP14</p>
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	<p>Paragraph 1: Some of the following elements could be included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote universal ratification and effective implementation of the Trafficking Protocol supplementing UNTOC; • Encourage the adoption of a comprehensive, balanced and human rights based international approach that emphasizes protection and assistance to the victims; • Promote international cooperation and mutual legal assistance, including at national and regional levels; • Raise national and international awareness to the seriousness of the crime and the risks for victims; • Foster coordination of efforts and the strengthening of synergies between competent entities of the UN system and other relevant stakeholders; <p>Paragraph 2: delete</p> <p>EU: replace OP2(d) with: <u>Urges those Member States of the United Nations that have not yet done so to ratify or accede as soon as possible to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, considering the central role of these instruments in the Plan of Action.</u></p> <p>Indonesia: Paragraph 2(d) requires the Secretary-General to report annually about its implementation, yet many of the paragraphs contained in the draft plan of action do lack specificities and thus would render the work of the Secretariat more complex in gauging with exactness the progress of its implementation.</p> <p>IOM: Bullet 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons <u>and related human rights violations,</u> <p>Japan: Bullet 1. <i>Add,</i> after “promote universal ratification” in line 1, “acceptance, approval or accession”. <i>Add,</i> after “and its Trafficking” in line 2, “in Persons”. (rationale) Article 16 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol</p> <p>OP2(b). <i>Delete</i> “, including through mobilizing resource and expertise” (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>OP2(d).</p>
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	<p><i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Malaysia: bullet 5: ...promote a human rights-based-balanced approach, which recognizes the development, human rights and criminal justice perspectives necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprit,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To launch the Plan of Action during the sixty-fourth session; To examine in three years progress made in implementation of the Strategy; b) To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and sub-regional organizations to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, including through mobilizing resources and expertise; c) To further encourage civil society including non-governmental organizations and the private sector to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement the Plan of Action; d) To invite the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action to contribute to future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation of the Strategy; <p>Singapore: Recognising the need to develop a global plan of action against trafficking in persons that will ... reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons by State Parties</p> <p>Switzerland: In OP 2, you probably mean in fact the relevant GA Main Committees (i.e. the 3.Com and 6.Com) when you speak of “its relevant Committees”. We note in OP 2 b that “to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, <i>including through mobilizing resources...</i>” implies that the financing of the GPoA through the UN general budget won’t suffice to implement the GPoA and thus voluntary contributions by States would be needed Include a reference to existing best practices and lessons learnt in PP.14.</p> <p>Thailand: <i>Recognizing</i> the need to develop a global plan of action against trafficking in persons that will foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders including Member States, international...</p> <p>Decides to invite the Secretary-General to report annually to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Plan of Action</p>
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promote universal ratification of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking Protocol as well as other relevant international instruments that address trafficking in persons.¶
reinforce the implementation of existing instruments against trafficking in persons.¶
help Member States to reinforce their commitments to prevent and combat trafficking in persons¶
promote comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses, at the national, regional and international levels, to counter trafficking in persons.¶
promote a human rights based approach necessary to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits¶
raise awareness within the UN system and also among States and other stakeholders such as the business sector, civil society and the international mass media and the public at large.¶

Deleted: , without prejudice to the continuation of the discussion at its relevant committees of all their agenda items related to trafficking in persons to undertake the following steps for the effective follow-up of the Plan of Action:¶
To launch the Plan of Action during the sixty-fourth session;¶
To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and sub-regional organizations to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, including through mobilizing resources and expertise;¶
To further encourage civil society including non-governmental organizations and the private sector to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement the Plan of Action;¶

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	<p>UNICEF: Recommend consideration for rewording under first and second bullet points: "... as well as other international <u>human rights standards and instruments that address trafficking in persons...</u>"; "... implementation of existing <u>human rights standards and instruments against trafficking in persons...</u>"</p> <p>USA: Delete "Recognizing the need to develop a global plan of action against trafficking in persons that will" and replace with "Recognizing the need to promote universal ratification and implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking Protocol, a global plan of action could,"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delete the first 2 bullets • 3rd bullet: delete "help" and replace with "encourage" <p>OP 2 (b): Delete "to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, including through mobilizing resources and expertise." And replace with "to take appropriate steps for the further implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol."</p> <p>OP 2 (c): Delete "on how to enhance efforts to implement the Plan of Action" and replace with "on how to enhance efforts to implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol".</p> <p>OP 2 (d): Delete paragraph.</p>
<p>ANNEX: PLAN OF ACTION We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm our commitments and decide to translate our political will into intensified efforts and concrete actions to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking, prosecute crimes of trafficking in persons and to promote partnerships to strengthen coordination and cooperation against trafficking in persons by:</p>	<p>Facilitators' Proposal: We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm our commitments and decide to translate our political will into intensified efforts and concrete actions to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking, prosecute crimes of trafficking in persons and to promote partnerships to strengthen coordination and cooperation against trafficking in persons by:</p> <p>African Group: Redraft as follows: <u>We, the States Members of the United Nations, determined to put the heinous crime of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, have resolved to translate our political will into concrete actions by adopting the following Plan of Action:</u></p> <p>Belarus: ...partnerships <u>with all stakeholders</u> to strengthen coordination and cooperation against trafficking in persons <u>with the aim to put an end to this shameful crime</u> by:</p> <p>Colombia: We, the States Members of the United Nations, reaffirm our commitment <u>to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking, prosecute the crime of trafficking in persons and resolve to</u></p> <p>Switzerland: In the first line of the annexed GPoA,</p>

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	<p>we should not only reaffirm our political commitments to prevent and combat trafficking in persons but also our legal obligations to do so.</p> <p>Thailand: We, the Members <u>States</u> of the United Nations, reaffirm our commitments <u>and political will</u> and decide to <u>support our</u> intensified efforts and concrete actions to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, protect and assist victims of trafficking <u>and</u> prosecute crimes of trafficking in persons <u>by strengthening the UN system in its anti-trafficking work and promoting</u> partnerships to strengthen coordination and cooperation against trafficking in persons. <u>In this regard, we undertake to do the following</u></p>	<p>Deleted: States</p> <p>Deleted: translate our political will into</p> <p>Deleted: ,</p> <p>Deleted: and to promote</p>
<p>1. Consistently, unequivocally and strongly condemning trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a serious threat to development, peace and security, and human rights;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Consistently and strongly condemning trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a criminal activity violating human dignity and has negative effects on development, peace and security, and human rights;</p> <p>African Group: <u>To universally condemn trafficking in all its forms and manifestations.</u></p> <p>Colombia: Consistently, unequivocally and strongly condemn trafficking in persons, <u>[as it poses] OR [and its] negative effects on</u> development, peace and security, and human rights</p> <p>New Paragraph 1bis: <u>Recognize that trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs as set forth in the Trafficking Protocol supplementing UNTOC.</u></p> <p>EU: Consistently, <u>and</u> strongly condemning trafficking in persons, as it constitutes a <u>criminal activity and, has negative effects on</u> development, peace and security, and human rights;</p> <p>Holy See: ...and human rights <u>and dignity</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “development, peace and security, and human rights” to “development, peace and security, <u>human security</u> and human rights” (rationale) Trafficking in Persons is a threat to human security. There are projects funded through the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security which aim at providing assistance to the victims of trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>Deleted: ing</p> <p>Deleted: ,</p> <p>Deleted: constitutes a serious threat to</p> <p>Deleted: unequivocally</p> <p>Deleted: serious threat</p> <p>Deleted: to</p>
<p>2. Ensuring that the promotion and protection of the human rights of trafficked persons are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Ensuring that the human rights of trafficked persons are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and to protect, assist and</p>	

	<p>provide redress to victims.</p> <p>African Group: <u>To promote a Human Rights-based approach to addressing trafficking;</u></p> <p>Canada: Ensuring that the human rights of trafficked persons are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons <u>and to protect, assist and provide redress to victims.</u></p> <p>China: Ensuring that the <u>severe punishment to traffickers, decrease and elimination of trafficking in persons as a crime</u> are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.</p> <p>EU: Switch order of paragraph 2 and 3 New paragraph 2: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its <u>offenders</u> and strengthen partnership...</p> <p>Holy See: ...and human rights <u>and dignity</u></p> <p>Malaysia: Ensuring that the promotion and protection of the human rights of trafficked persons, <u>preventing trafficking in persons through addressing its root causes and contributing factors, such as poverty, underdevelopment, and marginalisation, and strengthening the criminal justice response</u> are at the centre of all efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: the</p> <p>Deleted: promotion and protection of t</p> <p>Deleted: promotion and protection of the human rights of trafficked persons</p> <p>Deleted: culprits</p>
<p>3. Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining universal ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as other relevant international instruments, including ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its offenders and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining universal ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as other relevant international instruments, including ILO convention 29 and 182; Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956; the Convention on the Rights of the Child; its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;</p> <p>New Paragraph 3bis And specifically to consider as a priority, for those countries that have not done so, ratifying by 2012 the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent,</p>	

	<p>Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Woman and Children.</p> <p>African Group: <u>To take urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining universal ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as other relevant international instruments, including ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <u>To address the root causes of trafficking, including poverty, insecurity, underdevelopment, conflict, discrimination and exclusion, violence against women, as well as an increased demand for sex trade and sex tourism.</u> b) <u>To reiterate commitment to existing international, regional, sub-regional and national instruments and initiatives on trafficking;</u> c) <u>To ensure effective coordination and coherence among the various instruments and actors;</u> d) <u>To achieve the objectives of Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership in the fight against trafficking;</u> e) <u>To address the demand-and-supply aspect of trafficking;</u> f) <u>To address in particular the vulnerability of women and children;</u> g) <u>To identify and promote the role of civil society, especially in awareness-raising and the provision of relevant services for victims.</u> h) <u>To strengthen regional and international cooperation.</u> i) <u>To assist member-states to share best practices and secure technical and other assistance for implementing the various instruments and initiatives on trafficking.</u> j) <u>To establish a Trust Fund to compensate victims of trafficking;</u> k) <u>To establish the primary responsibility of national governments to take local action to fight trafficking</u> <p>Canada: Delete first two lines and begin OP3 with</p>
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	<p>... Ratifying and effectively implementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent,...</p> <p>Colombia: full stop after Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.</p> <p>EU: Switch order of paragraph 2 and 3</p> <p>Paragraph 3 bis Taking prompt action, in the case of Member States that have not yet done so, to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and to fully implement all its provisions, notably the criminalization of human trafficking in all its forms as defined in article 3 of the said protocol.</p> <p>Indonesia: Taking continuously urgent action...</p> <p>IOM: add International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “universal ratification”, “acceptance, approval or accession”. (rationale) Article 16 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol</p> <p>Malaysia: To split the paragraph into two as follows: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining universal ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children as well as other relevant international instruments, including ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;</p> <p>Promote universal ratification and implementation of other relevant international legal instruments related to trafficking in persons such as ILO convention 29 and 182, Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child</p>
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	<p>prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;</p> <p>Norway: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining, as a matter of priority, universal ratification and effective implementation of the United Nations Convention... (continues to the end unchanged) [NOTE: The purpose of this change is to highlight the centrality of the legal framework to combat trafficking, while removing the repetition of prevention, protection and prosecution already outlined in the chapeau of the plan.]</p> <p>Singapore: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect its victims and prosecute its culprits and strengthen partnership to these ends by promoting and attaining taking efforts to promote universal ratification...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: add Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (remove this reference) and International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</p> <p>UNAIDS: Taking urgent action to prevent trafficking in persons, protect trafficked persons, and prosecute traffickers, and strengthen partnership...</p> <p>USA: After “promoting and..” add “consider, as a priority, signing and ratifying by 2012” delete “attaining universal ratification” and change “effective implementation” to “effectively implementing...” Delete the list of international documents and add “as applicable” after “international instruments.”</p>
<p>4. Recognizing the role of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, established in accordance with Art. 32 of the UNTOC, to improve the capacity of States Parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Recognizing that, in accordance with Art.32 of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, the Conference of Parties to the Convention is established to improve the capacity of States Parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;</p> <p>African Group: Recognizing To Recognize the role of the Conference of Parties to the Convention, established...</p> <p>Canada: Recognizing the primary role of the</p>

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	<p>Conference of Parties to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, established in accordance with Art. 32 of the UNTOC, to improve the capacity of States Parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>EU: Recognizing and supporting the role of the Conference of Parties, established in accordance with Art. 32 of the UNTOC, to improve the capacity of States Parties to promote and review the implementation of the Convention, and its additional protocols.</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “the Conference of Parties to the Convention” to “the Conference of <u>the</u> Parties to the Convention”.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: Delete “Recognizing the role of the Conference of Parties to the Convention established in accordance with Art.32 of the UNTOC” and replace with “Reaffirming that, in accordance with Art.32 of the UNTOC, the Conference of Parties to the Convention is established...”</p>	<p>Deleted: to the Convention</p>	<p>Deleted: including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p>
<p>5. Supporting the establishment of a review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols;</p>	<p>African Group: Supporting To support the establishment of a review mechanism...</p> <p>Belarus: Supporting the establishment of a review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>Canada: replace OP5 with... Encouraging the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC Convention to continue its efforts in exploring options regarding an appropriate and effective mechanism to assist the Conference in the review of implementation of the Convention and Protocols thereto.</p> <p>China: delete</p> <p>Colombia: delete</p> <p>EU: Supporting the establishment, through the UNTOC Conference of the Parties, of an effective review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the UNTOC and its additional protocols</p> <p>Indonesia: merge with paragraph 4 as it contains the same idea. In paragraph 4, it is rightly so mentioned that the CoP of UNTOC plays an important role in reviewing the implementation of the UNTOC. This is echoed by the formulation of</p>	<p>Deleted: United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols</p>	

	<p>paragraph 5.</p> <p>Liechtenstein: Supporting Encouraging the Conference of States Parties the to establishment of a review mechanism to monitor the implementation of the UNTOC and its Protocols;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: After “establishment” add “through the UNTOC Conference of Parties, of an effective pilot” after “Convention” add “and its additional protocols</p>
<p>6. Taking into account the recommendations of the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Taking into account the activities and recommendations of the open-ended interim Working Group on Trafficking in Persons established by the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p> <p>African Group: Taking-To take into account...</p> <p>Canada: Taking into account the activities and recommendations of the open-ended interim Working Group...</p> <p>Indonesia: add: “Welcoming the progress made by various activities and working groups under the auspices of Conference of the State Parties of the UN Convention against TOC and further encouraging them to make progresses in the areas of technical assistance.”</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>7. Supporting the Human Rights Council, and contributing to its work on the question of the promotion and protection of human rights for all in the fight against trafficking in persons;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Supporting the Human Rights Council, and contributing to its work on the question of the promotion and protection of human rights for all in the fight against trafficking in persons;</p> <p>African Group: Taking-To take into account and support the Human Rights Council...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>8. Supporting the role of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children and other relevant Special Rapporteurs and Representatives. The Special Rapporteurs should assist States by offering concrete advice, making country visits, liaising</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Supporting the role of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children and other relevant Special Rapporteurs and Representatives. The mandate holders should assist States by offering concrete advice, making country visits, liaising with the</p>

<p>with the United Nations and regional organizations, and reporting on these issues;</p>	<p>United Nations and regional organizations, and reporting on these issues;</p> <p>African Group: Supporting-To support the role of the Special Rapporteur...</p> <p>Canada: Supporting the <u>efforts and specific mandates</u> of the Special Rapporteur</p> <p>delete last sentence “The Special Rapporteurs should...”</p> <p>China: ...Special Representative to the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children and other relevant Special Rapporteurs and Representatives <u>while taking into account the code of conduct for special procedure mandate holders</u>. The Special Rapporteurs, <u>at the request or with the consent of States</u>, should assist States by offering...</p> <p>EU: ...The <u>mandate holders</u> should assist States by offering concrete advice, making country visits, liaising with the United Nations and regional organizations, and reporting on these issues. <u>UN Member States are asked to accede to requests for visits by the mandate holders</u></p> <p>Indonesia: Special Rapporteurs, <u>upon the request of Member-State</u>, should assist...”</p> <p>IOM: add Special Rapp on the Human Rights of Migrants</p> <p>Norway: Supporting the role-of and cooperating with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially...</p> <p>[This change would put the emphasis on actual cooperation with the SP and not just tacit support of the role.]</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend reference be made of the <u>UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants</u></p> <p>USA: Delete “The Special Rapporteurs should assist States by offering concrete advice, making country visits, liaising with the United Nations and regional organizations, and reporting on these issues. Add after “.....Representatives” “by acceding to their requests for country visits in order that they may assist States in offering recommendations for improving national responses.”</p>
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<p>9. Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in combating trafficking in persons and providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking in Persons Protocol, by making use of existing capacity building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including inter alia, the International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in combating trafficking in persons and providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking in Persons Protocol, by making use of existing capacity building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including inter alia, the International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol;</p> <p>African Group: Reaffirming <u>To stress</u> the central role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)...</p> <p>Canada: recommend splitting as follows: <u>9(a)</u> Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) <u>as mandated in UNGA resolution 55/25</u> in combating trafficking in persons and providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking in Persons Protocol. <u>9(b)</u> Making use of existing capacity building tools, lessons learned and expertise available in international organizations, including inter alia, the International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol</p> <p>Malaysia: To move up further in the text as point 7, after the points regarding the Conventions and the work of the COP. As the main United Nations agency to combat and coordinate action on TiP, this paragraph should be moved further up to reflect the important role of the UNODC.</p> <p>OHCHR: <u>Paragraph 9bis</u> <u>Reaffirming the leading role of OHCHR on promoting a human rights-based approach to all aspects of combating human trafficking, as provided for in the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, and as recognized by the Human Rights Council.</u></p> <p>Thailand: “Reaffirm the central role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in providing technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Trafficking in Persons Protocol.”</p> <p>USA: Place paragraph after OP 6</p>
<p>10. Also noting the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Also noting the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization, and the</p>

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<p>in the global fight against trafficking in persons;</p>	<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the global fight against trafficking in persons;</p> <p>New Paragraph 10bis Strongly urging all responsible UN entities to coordinate their efforts to fight trafficking in persons effectively and protect the human rights of its victims, including via the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and UN.GIFT;</p> <p>African Group: Also noting To Recognize the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees...</p> <p>Belarus: ...Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) <u>as well as International Criminal Police (INTERPOL) and UNESCO</u> in the global fight against trafficking in persons;</p> <p>Colombia: delete. The organizations or entities mentioned in the document should be restricted to the ones participating in the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT), and for the sake of coherence any of them should be singularized in a separated paragraph.</p> <p>EU: Also noting the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children’s Fund...</p> <p>Paragraph 10bis Strongly urging all responsible UN entities to coordinate their efforts to fight trafficking in persons effectively and protect the human rights of its victims, including via the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and UN.GIFT;</p> <p>Paragraph 10ter (moved from paragraph 39) Commending the role of civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking and helping them to seek redress as well as facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including meaningful engagement and coordination with law enforcement officials;</p> <p>IOM: when analyzing the language of paragraph 9, the introductory language of paragraph 10 is very weak and we would appreciate if Member States could a) recognize (rather than note) the important work and b) the existing capacity building tools, etc. of paragraph 9 should be replicated in paragraph 10</p>
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	<p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),” in line 2, “United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),” . (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Thailand: replace with “<u>Note</u>, the important work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the International Labor Organization, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the global fight against trafficking in persons”</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding reference to the <u>Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)</u></p>
<p>11. Making a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Making a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders, including as a result of conflict, instability or humanitarian emergencies;</p> <p>African Group: <u>To make a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders and in doing so to consider establishing direct channels of communication between the relevant and competent authorities, agencies and services, including special units and focal points and where appropriate, establish joint border patrols trained in the prevention of trafficking in human beings and strengthen the existing ones.</u></p> <p><u>11 bis</u> <u>To adopt appropriate strategies which take into account the specificity of all cases and further coordinate the actions at local, national, sub-regional, regional and international levels in an inclusive manner</u></p> <p>Belarus: ...national borders, <u>including trafficking in human organs, tissue and cells</u></p> <p>Canada: Making a commitment to Addressing all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders</p> <p>EU: Making a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders, <u>including as a result of conflict, instability or humanitarian emergencies</u></p> <p>Indonesia: Making a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders. The explanation is as</p>

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	<p>follows: The last part of this paragraph brings confusion at the technical level as the definition of trafficking as stipulated by the UNTOC covers both within and across national border. The last paragraph is simply redundant. Moreover, the first part is also redundant because the urge to make commitment is already being covered by the chapeau of this draft</p> <p>Indonesia: Paragraph 11 bis: <u>Stressing that trafficking in persons are global problems in nature involving origin, transit and destination countries, which require comprehensive international cooperation in combating it.</u></p> <p>Indonesia: Paragraph 11ter: <u>Noting with grave concerns the links between trafficking in persons and other forms of transnational crime and are concerned that many of the trafficking activities were being orchestrated by criminal networks that were also involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotics, document fraud, money laundering, arms smuggling, terrorism and other transnational crimes.</u></p> <p>OHCHR: Making a commitment to address all forms of trafficking in persons that occur within and across national borders <u>both in peace time and in the context of armed conflict;</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>IOM: We would suggest inserting a paragraph that specifically addresses the issue of internal trafficking and the need for states to demonstrate commitment to addressing the problem.</p>
<p>I. Preventing trafficking in persons</p> <p>12. Mainstreaming the issue of trafficking in persons into policies and programmes aimed at addressing economic development, human rights, rule of law, good governance, natural disaster and post-conflict reconstruction;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Mainstreaming the issue of trafficking in persons into policies and programmes aimed at addressing economic and social development, human rights, rule of law, good governance, education, natural disaster and post-conflict reconstruction;</p> <p>African Group: I. PreventingPrevention of trafficking in persons <u>We resolve to undertake the following measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons:</u></p> <p>12. <u>Mainstreaming To mainstream</u> the issue of trafficking in persons into policies ...</p> <p>Australia: It would be misleading and unhelpful to suggest that all human rights policies and programmes would and should address the issue of people trafficking as they have a much broader function.</p> <p>Belarus: ...good governance, <u>education</u>, natural disaster</p>

	<p>China: Mainstreaming the issue of trafficking in persons, as appropriate, into...</p> <p>EU: ...at addressing economic and social development...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest considering “mainstreaming in migration managements and gender equality and empowerment work” and adding “strengthening child protection systems”</p>
<p>13. Addressing the underlying root causes of trafficking in persons that make people vulnerable to exploitation, such as poverty, inequality, gender discrimination, and a culture of tolerance towards violence against women and children;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Addressing the underlying root causes of trafficking in persons that make people vulnerable to exploitation by this serious crime, such as poverty, inequality, armed conflicts, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization as well as a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, young people and children;</p> <p>African Group: Addressing To address the underlying root causes of trafficking...</p> <p>Belarus: ...poverty, lack of decent work, inequality.... women and children as well as armed conflicts</p> <p>Canada: vulnerable to exploitation, including poverty, inequality, lack of opportunity, social exclusion...</p> <p>Colombia: delete OR change to: “Address the social and economic factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking and create awareness of trafficking, its causes and consequences. “</p> <p>EU: ...that make people vulnerable to exploitation by this serious crime, such as poverty, inequality, gender discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization and a culture of tolerance towards violence against women, young people and children;</p> <p>Japan: We would like to know if the list of root causes of trafficking in persons described in this paragraph is a direct quote of agreed language.</p> <p>Nicaragua: Addressing the underlying root causes of trafficking in persons that make people vulnerable to exploitation, particularly the extreme poverty and hunger which are the greatest global threat that requires the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, as well as,...</p>

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	<p>Holy See: ...gender discrimination, armed conflicts, instability</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Addressing the underlying root causes of trafficking in persons that make people vulnerable to exploitation, such as poverty, inequality, gender and ethnic discrimination, racism, and a culture of tolerance towards violence against women and children;</p>
<p>14. Adopting or implementing comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment and crime prevention;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Adopting and implementing comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment, empowerment of women, and crime prevention in accordance with international human rights standards;</p> <p>African Group: Adopting-To adopt and/or Implementing implement comprehensive policies and programmes...</p> <p>Belarus: 14.bis Encouraging developing by UNESCO and UNICEF together with other international organizations, state and private funds, respective non-governmental organizations educational programmes aimed at prevention of human trafficking and their dissemination among Member States;</p> <p>Cuba: 14 bis: “Encouraging States Parties to take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.” (A/RES/55/25)</p> <p>Cuba: 14 ter: “Urging the developed countries to fulfill their Official Development Commitments in a timely and predictable manner as been agreed in the Major United Nations Conferences and Summits, in order to support the efforts of developing countries to fight the trafficking in persons.” (Based in paragraph 309 Final Document Sharm El-Sheikh)</p> <p>EU: Adopting and implementing comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment combating all forms of discrimination and crime prevention</p> <p>OHCHR: Adopting or implementing</p>

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Deleted: Adopting or implementing comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment and crime prevention;

	<p>comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on safe and gainful migration, education, employment, empowerment of women and participation in decision-making, and crime prevention and in accordance with international human rights standards</p> <p>Singapore: Adopting or implementing as necessary comprehensive policies and programmes at the national and regional levels and other measures, in line with relevant domestic laws, policies and programmes on migration, education, employment and crime prevention, to prevent all forms of trafficking in persons that are in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration, education, employment and crime prevention;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend adding: “ human rights and child rights, gender equality” after “in line with relevant policies and programmes on migration...”</p>
<p>15. Conducting research and collection of disaggregated data by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age and data collection into the nature and extent of all forms of trafficking in persons, including root causes, trends of trafficking, information on traffickers, demand for exploitative services and labour and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programmes;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Conducting research and collection of disaggregated data by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age and data collection into the nature and extent of all forms of trafficking in persons, including root causes, trends of trafficking, information on traffickers, demand for exploitative services and labour and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programmes;</p> <p>African group: Conducting To conduct research and collect disaggregated...</p> <p>15bis To involve local communities, local authorities, non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, members of civil society and the business community/sector in awareness-raising campaigns and to educate them on the provisions of existing legal instruments on human trafficking.</p> <p>Belarus: 15.bis Encouraging UNODC together with IOM and other relevant organizations to work out the universally acceptable concept definition of the “victim of trafficking” to be used as a guide by all law enforcement and other organizations and agencies in their actions towards the trafficking victims;</p> <p>Canada: ...trafficking in persons, as well as root causes, trends of trafficking, information on perpetrators, the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking laws, policies and programmes;</p>

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	<p>China: Conducting research and collection of disaggregated data by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age and data collection into the nature and extent of all forms of trafficking in persons, including root causes, trends of trafficking, information on traffickers, demand for exploitative services and labour and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programmes</p> <p>Colombia: ...all forms of trafficking in persons, including root causes conditions of vulnerability, trends...</p> <p>EU: Conducting research and collecting data that should be suitably disaggregated to enable a proper analysis of the nature and extent of trafficking in a comparative fashion;</p> <p>Nicaragua: and labour and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programmes; <u>Giving priority to information provided by national official sources</u></p> <p>Singapore: <u>Endeavouring to conduct</u> Conducting research and collection of disaggregated data by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age and data collection into the nature and extent of all forms of trafficking in persons, including root causes, trends of trafficking, information on traffickers, demand for exploitative services and labour and on the gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programme</p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: suggest adding the following after: "...gaps and shortcomings in anti-trafficking policies and programmes, <u>and including participatory and applied research with men, women and children who have been identified as victims of trafficking or potential victims or are considered to be at risk of trafficking</u></p> <p>USA: Delete "by types of trafficking in persons, sex and age and data collection into the nature and extent of all forms of trafficking in persons" and "including". After "data" add "with the aim of understanding"</p>
<p>16. Developing or strengthening processes for the identification of victims such as those developed by UNODC and IOM, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify trafficked victims among vulnerable populations;</p>	<p>Facilitators' Proposal: Developing or strengthening processes for the identification of victims such as those developed by UNODC and other organizations, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify trafficked victims among vulnerable</p>

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	<p>populations;</p> <p>African Group: Developing or strengthening To develop and/or strengthen processes for the identification of victims such as...</p> <p>Belarus: ...nondiscriminatory measures, <u>criteria and methodology</u> that help...</p> <p>EU: ...by UNODC and other organisations, including...</p> <p>Malaysia: Developing or strengthening processes for the identification of victims such as those developed by UNODC and IOM, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify trafficked victims among vulnerable populations;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Developing or strengthening processes for the identification of <u>trafficked persons,</u> such as those developed by UNODC and IOM, including appropriate and non-discriminatory measures that help to identify trafficked <u>persons</u> among vulnerable populations;</p> <p>UNICEF: the aim here is most likely to be “to proactively identify potential victims among vulnerable populations without discriminatory measures”. Also suggest adding at the end of the of the paragraph “<u>particularly in mixed migration flows</u>”</p>	<p>Deleted: and IOM</p> <p>Deleted: victims</p> <p>Deleted: victims</p>
<p>17. Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation and inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public through education and effective involvement of mass media and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking and inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public through education and effective involvement of mass media, non-governmental organizations and the private sector and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns;</p> <p>New Paragraph 17bis Stressing the role of education in raising awareness on the prevention of trafficking in persons and to promote education in particular human rights education, and human rights learning as a sustainable way to prevent trafficking in persons;</p> <p>New Paragraph 17ter Reinforcing mechanisms for the registration of births and the provision of identity documents;</p> <p>African Group: Promoting To carry out awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters...</p> <p>17bis To stress the role of education in raising</p>	

	<p><u>awareness on the prevention of trafficking in persons and to promote education in particular human rights education, and human rights learning as a sustainable way to prevent trafficking in persons;</u></p> <p>17ter <u>To reinforce mechanisms for the registration of births and the provision of identity documents,</u></p> <p>Belarus: ...mass media, <u>non-governmental organizations and private sector,</u> and</p> <p>17.bis <u>Encouraging the United Nations to organize global campaign against trafficking in persons in international mass media with participation of international organizations, Member States, NGOs and business community;</u></p> <p>Canada: Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters <u>all forms of exploitation, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking</u> and inform...</p> <p>Colombia: delete OR change to : <u>Promote awareness raising campaigns aimed at the most vulnerable groups by providing potential victims of trafficking with sufficient information about the risks of human trafficking</u></p> <p>17bis: <u>Discourage the demand for services of trafficking persons for sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or other practices similar to slavery and servitude and, in this connection, promoting zero tolerance towards all forms of trafficking</u></p> <p>EU: <u>Increasing prevention through the promotion of effective awareness-raising campaigns in countries of destination to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation and in country of origins to inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public. These campaigns should be conducted through education and effective involvement of mass media and should be monitored to assess their effectiveness;</u></p> <p>Holy See: ...that fosters exploitation <u>and fuels trafficking</u></p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> “and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns”. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>OHCHR: Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand <u>as a root cause of trafficking, which fosters exploitation, including sexual exploitation,</u> and inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public through education and effective involvement of mass media and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns;</p>
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Deleted: Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation and inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public through education and effective involvement of mass media and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns;

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	<p>Singapore: Promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage the demand that fosters exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking and inform persons at risk of being trafficked and the general public through education and effective involvement of mass media and monitoring the effectiveness of such campaigns</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>18. Increasing prevention efforts in countries of destination and transit by focusing on the demand for trafficked and exploited migrant labour and forced labour, and the demand for the goods produced as a result of such labour;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Increasing prevention efforts in countries of destination and transit by focusing on the demand for trafficked labour and the goods produced as a result of such labour;</p> <p>African Group: Increasing prevention efforts To develop prevention mechanisms in countries of destination and...</p> <p>Australia: Drafters should consider carefully the specifics of any measures that might in the future be contemplated as part of action under paragraphs 18 and 19. Any such measures would need to be fully consistent with international trade obligations.</p> <p>Belarus: ...result of such labour <u>with the involvement into such efforts of private sector and civil society;</u></p> <p>Canada: Increasing prevention efforts in countries of <u>origin</u>, destination and transit by focusing on the demand <u>that fosters all forms of trafficking including labour trafficking and</u> the demand for the goods...</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Holy See: the phrase “<i>focusing on the demand for trafficked and exploited migrant and forced labour</i>” contains two different concepts (trafficking and exploitation of migrant labour) which need to be reconsidered, as the exploitative conditions of work do not automatically qualify as trafficking or forced labour</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: suggest adding at the end of the paragraph after “of such labour”; <u>strengthening the monitoring of labour standards and working conditions in sectors that are known to be prone to precarious work or labour exploitation, including in the informal sectors, and increasing the identification of sites of exploitation</u></p> <p>USA: Add “source,” before “destination.” Change “...trafficked and exploited migrant labour and forced labour...” to “trafficked and exploited</p>

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	<p>labour” Delete “the goods produced as a result of such labour” and replace with “cheap labor, as well as addressing the demand for children and the exploitation of trafficking victims in the commercial sex trade”</p>
<p>19. Adopting specific measures to combat trafficking for labour exploitation and calling on producers and consumers of goods to abide by these measures;</p>	<p>African Group: Adopting To adopt specific measures to combat trafficking...</p> <p>Australia: Drafters should consider carefully the specifics of any measures that might in the future be contemplated as part of action under paragraphs 18 and 19. Any such measures would need to be fully consistent with international trade obligations.</p> <p>Canada: delete and address outstanding issues with OP18 and section on prosecution</p> <p>Colombia: delete</p> <p>EU: Adopting specific measures to combat trafficking within countries</p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) It is unclear what “specific measures” are in this paragraph. We therefore would suggest deleting this whole paragraph.</p> <p>Nicaragua: <u>19 bis Adopting specific measures to eliminate the demand for trafficking in person for the purpose of sexual exploitation</u> (A/RES/64/178)PP15</p> <p>Holy See: the phrase “<i>Adopting specific measures</i>” is vague and unclear. After §19 a new paragraph (§19 bis) could be added: <u>Adopting, where appropriate, and strengthening the existing laws against prostitution, child pornography and sexual exploitation</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>Syria: there is a need to adopt specific measures to combat trafficking for commercial exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation</p>
<p>20. Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons, taking into account the need to respect human rights and child-and gender-sensitive issues and encouraging cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement, immigration, education, social welfare, labour and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons, taking into account the need to respect human rights and child-and gender-sensitive issues and encouraging cooperation with civil society, non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations;</p> <p>African Group: Strengthening To strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, immigration... other relevant organizations and other elements of civil</p>

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	<p>society, <u>in accordance with national law</u>;</p> <p>Belarus: ...immigration, <u>education</u> and other relevant officials</p> <p>Canada: ...taking into account the need to respect human rights and child-and gender-sensitive issues and encouraging cooperation with <u>civil society</u>, <u>including</u> non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations;</p> <p>EU: Strengthening <u>or continuing to strengthen</u> the capacity...</p> <p>Holy See: ...human rights and <u>child-and best interest of the child and</u> gender-sensitive issues...with non-governmental organizations, <u>religious-based communities...</u></p> <p>Singapore: Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement...and encouraging cooperation, <u>where appropriate</u>, with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding "<u>social welfare, labour</u>" before "law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials"</p>
<p>21. Encouraging the United Nations to work with Member States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>Facilitators' Proposal: Encouraging the United Nations to intensify work with Member States and relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent trafficking in persons;</p> <p>African Group: Encouraging <u>To encourage</u> the United Nations to work with Member...</p> <p>Canada: delete or replace with "Working together and in conjunction with relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to identify and share best practices to prevent trafficking in persons."</p> <p>Cuba: 21 bis: "Encouraging national efforts being made to prevent and combat this scourge and to work together in a collaborative manner and within a regional and international framework without imposing unilateral requirements or evaluations on States." (Based in paragraph 509 Final Document Sharm El-Sheikh)</p> <p>Indonesia: Encouraging the United Nations to <u>intensify</u> work with</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>II. Protecting and assisting victims of trafficking</p>	<p>Facilitators' Proposal:</p>

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<p>22. Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and effective measures to respond to trafficking in persons are complementary and mutually reinforcing;</p>	<p>Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and effective measures to respond to trafficking in persons are complementary and mutually reinforcing;</p> <p>African Group: <u>Protecting and assisting Protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking</u> <u>We resolve to undertake the following measures reaffirming that the promotion and protection of human rights and effective measures to respond to trafficking in persons are complementary and mutually reinforcing:</u></p> <p>Paragraph 22: delete</p> <p>Canada: delete (repetitive with OP1 and 2)</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>23. Stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to (re-) integrate both victims and perpetrators in the community, in line with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking and the UNICEF Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to (re-) integrate victims into the community, in line with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking and the UNICEF Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking;</p> <p>African Group: Stressing-To stress the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and to (re-) integrate victims in the community taking into consideration the supportive role of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in this regard;</p> <p>Colombia: ... (re-)integrate victims in the community, in</p> <p>EU: Stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of victims of trafficking in persons, taking into account the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking and the UNICEF Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking and stressing also the need to reintegrate the victims in society; <u>23bis Stressing the need to fully implement the respective Articles referring to victim protection of UNTOC and its additional Protocols</u></p> <p>IOM: add IOM’s Handbook on Direct Assistance for Victims of Trafficking is cited as one of the three concrete tools that provides detailed guidance on protection and assistance translating the Protocol’s provisions into a human rights based approach to implementation</p>

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	<p>OHCHR: ... in line with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Stressing the need to promote and protect the rights of trafficked persons, and to (re-) integrate both them and perpetrators in the community;</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend reference to the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Affecting Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime</p> <p>USA: Delete “both” and “and perpetrators.” The correct title of OHCHR’s document is “Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking.” Add at the end of paragraph “...and the WHO’s Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Interviewing Trafficked Women.”</p>
<p>24. Ensuring that national legislation recognizes trafficked persons as victims of crime regardless of nationality, gender, age or form of exploitation or similar features;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Ensuring that national legislation recognizes trafficked persons as victims of crime and that such legislation effectively criminalizes all forms of trafficking, regardless of the type of exploitation or the characteristics of the victim;</p> <p>African Group: Ensuring-To ensure that national legislation recognizes trafficked persons as victims of crime regardless of nationality, gender, age or form of exploitation or similar features, while encouraging national legislation to criminalize trafficking in human beings;</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Ensuring that national legislation effectively criminalizes all forms of trafficking, regardless of the type of exploitation of the characteristics of the victim”</p> <p>EU: Ensure that trafficked persons are recognised, first and foremost, as...</p> <p>Japan: We think that it is not appropriate for this Plan of Action to give guidance to the content of national legislation.</p> <p>OHCHR: Ensuring that national legislation recognizes trafficked persons as victims of a crime regardless of nationality, immigration status, gender, age or form of exploitation or similar features</p> <p>Singapore: Ensuring that national legislation recognizes trafficked persons trafficked persons are treated as victims of crime regardless of nationality, gender, age or form of exploitation or similar features</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>

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	<p>UNICEF: Suggest adding “immigration status” to the current list beginning with “nationality, gender, age or form of exploitation or similar features”; suggest further adding “... and irrespective of the collaboration of the victim of trafficking with law enforcement authorities, the outcome of a related trial and a conviction of the perpetrator under the anti-trafficking law”</p> <p>USA: delete</p>
<p>25. Reviewing existing national services available to national and foreign victims of trafficking, and strengthening those services where needed as well as supporting the establishment or strengthening of national referral mechanisms;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Reviewing existing national services available to victims of trafficking, according to Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons and strengthening those services where needed as well as supporting the establishment or strengthening of national referral mechanisms;</p> <p>African Group: ReviewingTo review existing national services available to national and foreign victims of trafficking, and to strengthening those services, where needed as well as supporting the establishment or strengthening of national referral mechanisms;</p> <p>Canada: ...of national referral mechanisms, as appropriate.</p> <p>EU: Reviewing existing national services available to national and foreign victims of trafficking, according to Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish trafficking in persons and strengthening those services where needed as well as supporting the establishment or strengthening of referral mechanisms</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “services” to “measures”. We think that it is up to each State to decide whether or not they support the establishment or the strengthening of referral mechanisms. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>OHCHR: referral mechanisms as well as by creating the institution of a National Rapporteur on trafficking in persons;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Reviewing existing national services available to national and foreign trafficked persons, and strengthening those services where needed as well as supporting the establishment or strengthening of national referral mechanisms</p> <p>UNICEF: Needs clarification on what is meant by “national services”. It is unclear whether this means services that are provided by the state (i.e. government) or whether “national services” means all services including those implement by NGOs, civil society and international organizations. Also</p>

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<p>26. Strengthening the capacity of service providers and others likely to encounter and identify possible victims of trafficking, such as law enforcement personnel, border control officers, consular embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeepers, and ensuring the availability of needed resources to the relevant sectors and institutions, including those of civil society;</p>	<p>suggested replacing the word “foreign” with “non-national”</p> <p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Strengthening the capacity of service providers and others likely to encounter and identify possible victims of trafficking, such as law enforcement personnel, border control officers, labor inspectors, consular embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeepers, and ensuring the availability of needed resources to the relevant sectors and institutions, including those of civil society;</p> <p>African Group: Strengthening To strengthen the capacity of service providers...</p> <p>Canada: ...consular embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeepers, and...</p> <p>EU: Strengthening or continuing to strengthen social protection mechanisms and the capacity and training of service providers and others, as stipulated by Art. 29 of UNTOC and Art. 10 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “service providers and others” to “officials”. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Strengthening the capacity of service providers and others likely to encounter and identify possible trafficked persons, such as...</p> <p>UNICEF: Again suggest adding “social welfare and labour personnel and professionals in the health sector” to the currently listed entities such as “law enforcement, border control offices, consular embassy officials, judges and prosecutors and peacekeeper”</p> <p>USA: After “border control officers” add “labor inspectors”</p>
<p>27. Preventing secondary victimization in the context of investigations, in the judicial system and in victim assistance programmes, including by adopting appropriate measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for engaging in illicit activities as a direct result of being trafficked or as a result of coercion;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Preventing re-victimization in the context of investigations, in the judicial system and in victim assistance programmes, including by adopting appropriate measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for engaging in illicit activities as a direct result of being trafficked or as a result of coercion;</p> <p>African Group: Preventing To prevent secondary victimization...</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Urges Governments to take all appropriate measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for being trafficked and that they do not suffer from victimization as a result</p>

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	<p>of actions taken by government authorities, and encourages Governments to prevent, within their legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking in persons from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence.“</p> <p>EU: Preventing re-victimization, as stipulated by Art. 9 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>Holy See: §27, page 7: after the “<i>illicit activities</i>” include or for being irregular migrants</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “measures” in line 3, “within the limits of domestic law of each Member States”. <i>Add</i>, after “victims of trafficking” in the same line, “in persons”. <i>Add</i>, after “are not penalized” in the same line, “in appropriate cases”. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Preventing secondary victimization in the context of investigations, in the judicial system and in assistance programmes for trafficked persons, including by adopting appropriate measures to ensure that trafficked persons, are not penalized...</p> <p>UNICEF: Currently the paragraph only makes reference to one aspect of “means” used to trafficking people, namely coercion. Singling out one “means” places undue weight to the element and loses out the significance of others. Also suggest including also reference to the protection from sanctions under other than criminal law: “... ensure that victims of trafficking are not ‘sanctioned or’ penalised for ‘illegal entry or stay’ or engaging...”</p>	<p>Deleted: secondary</p> <p>Deleted: in the context of investigations, in the judicial system and in victim assistance programmes, including by adopting appropriate measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for engaging in illicit activities as a direct result of being trafficked or as a result of coercion</p> <p>Deleted: victim</p> <p>Deleted: victims of trafficking</p>
<p>28. Protecting the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons before, during and after criminal proceedings, including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Protecting the privacy, identity, and safety of victims of trafficking in persons and their families before, during and after criminal proceedings;</p> <p>African Group: Protecting To protect the privacy and identity of victims...</p> <p>EU: Protecting the privacy and identity and promoting the safety of witnesses, victims of trafficking in persons and their families, in particular before, during and after criminal proceedings, as stipulated by Art. 24 and Art. 25 of UNTOC and Art.6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>Holy See: It is unclear what is meant by “<i>making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential</i>” and what such confidentiality will entail</p>	<p>Deleted: of victims of trafficking in persons before,</p> <p>Deleted: including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential</p>

	<p>Singapore: In appropriate cases and to the extent possible under its domestic law, <u>Protecting the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons before, during and after criminal proceedings;</u> including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Protecting the privacy and identity of trafficked persons before...</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding explicit reference to data protection</p> <p>USA: After “..proceedings” delete “including, inter alia, by making legal proceedings relating to such trafficking confidential.”</p>
<p>29. Protecting victims and witnesses from retaliation or intimidation, including by ensuring their physical safety;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Protecting victims and witnesses from retaliation or intimidation, including by ensuring their physical safety;</p> <p>African Group: Protecting-To protect victims and witnesses...</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Singapore: Protecting victims and witnesses from retaliation or intimidation, including by ensuring their physical safety- Endeavouring to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Protecting trafficked persons and witnesses from retaliation or intimidation, including by ensuring their physical safety;</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest reference be made to <u>the special needs of child victims and witnesses of crime as per the ECOSOC Resolution of 2005/20 on Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime</u>. Also suggest adding reference to the “<u>safety of their family members when necessary</u>”</p> <p>USA: Request revision as follows: “Protecting victims and witnesses from retaliation or intimidation, and <u>facilitating their cooperation with law enforcement</u>, including by ensuring their physical safety, and <u>devising alternatives to incarceration or criminal detention.</u>”</p>
<p>30. Providing assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons and their full rehabilitation in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Providing assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons and their rehabilitation in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, relevant</p>

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<p>other elements of civil society;</p>	<p>organizations and sectors of civil society;</p> <p>African Group: Providing-To provide assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons and their full rehabilitation in their communities in cooperation with <u>sub-regional, regional and international organizations as well as</u> non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and civil society;</p> <p>EU: Providing assistance and services for the physical, psychological and social recovery of trafficked persons and their rehabilitation in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other <u>actors</u> of civil society, <u>as stipulated by Article 6 of the UN Protocol on Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons</u></p> <p>Holy See: §30, page 7: it is imprecise whether the activities of “<i>providing assistance and services</i>” will be primarily funded by the United Nations trust fund (cf. §36). Further, after “<i>non-governmental organizations</i>” include <u>religious-based communities</u></p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “and their full rehabilitation” to “and their rehabilitation”. (rationale) It is not always possible to achieve victims’ “full” rehabilitation.</p> <p>Singapore: <u>Considering the implementation of measures to provide</u> for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking trafficked persons and their full rehabilitation including, in appropriate cases, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: full</p> <p>Deleted: elements</p> <p>Deleted:</p>
<p>31. Adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to allow foreign victims to legalize their immigration status or pursue permanent residency or citizenship, in appropriate cases;</p>	<p>African Group: Adopting legislative or other appropriate<u>To enact, where it does not already exist, and adopting</u> legislative or other appropriate and all necessary measures to allow foreign victims to...</p> <p>Canada: Adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to allow foreign victims to <u>remain in the territory temporarily or permanently</u>, in appropriate cases;</p> <p>EU: Adopting legislative or other appropriate measures <u>that may permit</u> victims <u>of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases, as stipulated by Art. 7 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</u></p> <p>IOM: OP31bis “Making use of available technical assistance to member states in providing assistance for protection of victims of trafficking in persons,</p>	<p>Deleted: legalize their immigration status or pursue permanent residency or citizenship</p> <p>Deleted: to allow foreign</p> <p>Deleted: to legalize their immigration status or pursue permanent residency or citizenship, in appropriate cases</p>

	<p>including inter alia, by IOM”</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> whole paragraph to “Considering the adoption of legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases”. (rationale) It should be agreeable to all delegations to quote Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.</p> <p>Malaysia: delete</p> <p>OHCHR: ...permanent residency or citizenship, including access to the asylum process, in appropriate cases...</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Adopting legislative or other appropriate measures to allow foreign trafficked persons to legalize...</p> <p>UNICEF: Ideally, paragraph 41 should come before paragraph 31 or else the two paragraphs can be combined. Recommend language to propose reflection and recovery period, possibilities for temporary residency, and possibilities that temporary residency is reckonable towards a long-term status – pathways to permanent residency and citizenship</p> <p>USA: After “..citizenship” add “..or obtain temporary work permits,</p>
<p>32. Ensuring the commitment by countries of origin to accept their nationals back and facilitate access to care and services and ensuring that the return of a foreign suspected victim of trafficking in persons to a State of which that person is a citizen or permanent resident is voluntary and is conducted with due regard for the safety of that person;</p>	<p>African Group: Ensuring To ensure the commitment by countries of origin... and is conducted with due regard respect for the safety of that person;</p> <p>Australia: retains the right to remove unlawful non-citizens involuntarily, consistent with international obligations and Australian domestic law.</p> <p>Canada: ...of which that person is a citizen or permanent resident is preferably voluntary and...</p> <p>China: Ensuring the commitment by countries of origin to accept their nationals back and facilitate access to care and services and ensuring that the return of a foreign suspected victim of trafficking in persons to a State of which that person is a citizen or permanent resident and is voluntary and is conducted with due regard for the safety of that person</p> <p>Cuba: Ensuring the commitment by countries of origin to accept in accordance with national</p>

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	<p><u>legislation</u> their national back and facilitate access to care and services and ensuring that the return of a foreign suspected victim of trafficking in person to a State of which that person is a citizen or permanent resident is voluntary and is conducted with due regard for the safety of that person</p> <p>EU: Ensuring the commitment by countries of origin to accept their nationals back and <u>ensuring that the return is conducted with due regard to safety and shall preferably be voluntary, as stipulated by Art. 8 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons</u>:</p> <p>Holy See: after “<i>safety</i>” include <u>and dignity</u></p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> “is voluntary” to “is preferably voluntary”. (rationale) It should be agreeable to all delegations to adhere to Article 8 paragraph 2 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.</p> <p>OHCHR: ...of a foreign <u>suspected presumed</u> victim of trafficking in persons...</p> <p>Singapore: permanent resident <u>is voluntary and</u> is conducted with due regard for the safety of that person</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: ...facilitate access to care and services and ensuring that the return of a foreign suspected <u>trafficked</u> person...</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest inclusion of <u>family tracing and family assessment</u> as additional requisite to the currently identified requisites of voluntariness and due regard for safety for the return of trafficked victims. Further suggest inclusion of a sentence or a creation of a new paragraph along the lines of “<u>Individual case assessment is done for each individual person, including a best interests determination for children, taking the child’s own views into account, and that includes also family tracing and assessment, prior to a decision about stay or return being made</u>”</p> <p>USA: delete</p>
<p>33. Adopting labour laws that provide legal rights and protections for workers at high risk for trafficking;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Adopting labour laws that provide legal rights and protections for workers at high risk of being trafficked;</p> <p>African Group: <u>Adopting To adopt</u> labour laws that provide legal rights and protections for workers at high risk of trafficking ...</p> <p>Belarus: ... trafficking <u>and encouraging involvement of labour market institutions in the</u></p>

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	<p>fight against human trafficking;</p> <p>Canada: clarify that protections would be afforded to all workers</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Japan: We would like to seek clarification as to whether the purpose of this paragraph is to protect workers that are often subject to victimization by establishing labor laws that provides workers with rights and adequate protection.</p> <p>OHCHR: Adopting labour laws that provide legal rights and protections for workers at high risk of being trafficked</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest moving the sentence to the prevention section and adding here a reference to the possibility of labour migrants and persons who have worked under exploitative conditions to seek and receive legal advice and assistance in claiming their rights without risking sanctions due to an undocumented immigration status and / or working situation</p>
<p>34. Providing specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, including access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Providing specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, in line with Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, including access to comprehensive health services, such as access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, taking into account that human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation has serious, immediate and long term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health;</p> <p>African Group: Providing To provide specialized services ...</p> <p>China: Providing specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, such as access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services</p> <p>EU: Providing specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, in line with Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, including access to comprehensive health services, including access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, taking into account that human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation has serious, immediate and long term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health;</p>

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	<p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) Reference is already made to the provision of assistance and services for physical recovery in paragraph 30 which is based on Article 6 paragraph 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol. We also think that there is no reason to emphasize the provision of HIV / AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services.</p> <p>Singapore: Providing, <u>where appropriate</u>, specialized services to identified victims of trafficking in persons, including access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support service</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Providing <u>access to</u> specialized services, <u>which shall be voluntary, confidential and with informed consent</u>, to identified trafficked persons, including HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services,</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest inclusion of other services such as “<u>legal and psycho-social services and health</u>” services. Giving “access to HIV prevention ... services” as a sole example in this paragraph further reinforces the current misconception that trafficking occurs only for the end purpose of sexual exploitation. Also, given the gaps in formal victim identification process, it is suggested that “providing specialised services” be made not only to identified victims of trafficking but also “<u>suspected</u>” victims of trafficking “<u>on a confidential basis with informed consent</u>”</p>
<p>35. Providing appropriate assistance and protection to children who are victims of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked, including for purposes such as illegal adoption or the removal of organs, including ensuring appropriate services and measures to guarantee the physical and psychological well-being of trafficked children as well as their education and reintegration in coordination with existing child protections systems;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Providing appropriate assistance and protection in the best interest of the child to children who are victims of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked, including for purposes such as the removal of organs or adoption for the purpose of exploitation, including ensuring appropriate services and measures to guarantee the physical and psychological well-being of trafficked children as well as their education and reintegration in coordination with existing child protections systems;</p> <p>African Group: Providing <u>To further provide</u> appropriate assistance and protection to...</p> <p>Canada: replace with ”Ensuring that all actions undertaken in relation to child victims and children at risk should be guided by applicable human rights standards and in particular by the principles of protection and respect for children’s rights as set out in the UN CRC and in its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Child victims are entitled to special</p>

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	<p>protection measures, irrespective of their legal status both as victims and as children, in accordance with their special rights and needs. In all actions concerning children at risk and child victims, the best interest of the child shall be the primary consideration.”</p> <p>Colombia: Providing appropriate assistance and protection to children who are victims of trafficking or at risk of being trafficked, including for purposes such as illegal adoption or the removal of organs, including...</p> <p>EU: Providing appropriate assistance and protection <u>in the best interest of the child</u> to children who are victims of trafficking, <u>as stipulated in Art. 6 para 4 of the Palermo Protocol</u>, including...</p> <p>OHCHR: ...including <u>by</u> ensuring appropriate services...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Providing appropriate assistance and protection to children who are trafficked <u>or</u> at risk of being trafficked...</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest change the currently cited end purposes of “illegal adoption” to either “<u>child marriage</u>” as an example or “<u>adoption for the purpose of exploitation</u>”. Referring only to “illegal adoption” does not send the right message as “illegal adoption” may not be for the end purposes of exploitation by the adopting parties as the illegality is mostly undertaken in processing papers for adoption. Referring to “illegal adoption” is like confusing the concepts of “smuggling” and “trafficking” where the former focuses on the illegality and the latter on exploitation</p> <p>USA: After “..trafficking or” add “..to the best extent possible, those...”. Delete “including for purposes such as illegal adoption or the removal of organs.”</p>
<p>36. Urging the General Assembly to establish a United Nations trust fund for the rehabilitation and compensation of victims of the most serious forms of trafficking in persons, with a special focus on women and children, and requesting the Secretary-General to entrust UNODC with managing the trust fund;</p>	<p>African Group: <u>Urging To urge</u> the General Assembly to establish a United Nations Trust...</p> <p>Australia: it would be more appropriate for funding issues to be addressed in 5th Committee discussions or in other UN fora (such as the Conference of Parties to the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice). Funding needs to be handled in a manner consistent with the usual budgetary measures.</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Holy See: Setting up a United Nations trust fund for victims is worthwhile.</p>

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	<p>IOM: In addition to the managing agency however, we suggest the establishment of a Steering Committee, as is usually the practice. Given IOM’s work and capacity on compensation and reparation of victims of other human rights violations, we would gladly volunteer to be part of such a Steering Committee</p> <p>Japan: We think that the establishment of a trust fund for victims of trafficking in persons is questionable. There already exist trust funds for assisting victims of trafficking in persons such as the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and duplication of funds must be avoided.</p> <p>With reference to A/RES/46/122 which established the abovementioned trust fund on contemporary forms of slavery, the description of the criteria for this new trust fund for the victims of trafficking in persons is not sufficient. Having said that, we think that this plan of action is not the right place to refer to the establishment of a trust fund.</p> <p>In any case “and compensation” in line 2 should be deleted.</p> <p>OHCHR: ...trust fund for the... [alternative: To consider reinforcing the existing Trust Fund for Victims of Contemporary Forms of Slavery, administered by OHCHR, which already provides a substantial portion of its funding to rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, including by altering the name of the Fund to better reflect its role in assisting the victims of trafficking through efforts at the UN level. Providing compensation to the victims of trafficking, including through confiscation of the assets of traffickers, should be properly addressed through the national judicial system of each Member State. Effective monitoring of the process for provision of compensation to the victims should be established on the national level in order to ensure fairness and accountability of such process in the service of the human rights of the victims.]</p> <p>Switzerland: It seems odd to urge the GA to do so in an annex of the same GA resolution, especially if such a political request at international level is mentioned among many other measures of a more technical character to be implemented on the national level. In other words, shouldn’t such an urgent request be mentioned in the draft resolution itself?</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Urging the General Assembly to establish</p>
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	<p>a United Nations trust fund for the rehabilitation and compensation of <u>persons who have experienced</u> the most...</p>	<p>Deleted: victims of</p>
<p>37. Providing victims of trafficking the possibility of obtaining compensation from confiscated proceeds of crime, at the national level;</p>	<p>USA: delete</p> <p>Facilitators’ Proposal: delete</p> <p>African Group: delete</p> <p>Canada: Providing victims of trafficking the possibility of obtaining compensation from confiscated proceeds of crime, at the national level</p> <p>China: <u>Endeavoring to provide</u> victims of trafficking the possibility of obtaining compensation from confiscated proceeds of crime, at the national level</p> <p>Colombia: delete OR change to <u>Adopt measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered</u></p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) It is irrelevant to impose obligations as such on States.</p> <p>Singapore: <u>Where appropriate and applicable,</u> Providing victims of trafficking the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered from confiscated proceeds of crime, at the national level’)</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Providing <u>trafficked persons</u> the possibility of obtaining compensation from confiscated proceeds of crime, at the national level;</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding reference to standard procedures of compensation for victims of crime to the extent that they exist at the national level: “... possibility of obtaining compensation <u>for victims of crime, including</u> from confiscated proceeds</p>	<p>Deleted: victims of t</p> <p>Deleted: ing</p>
<p>38. Adopting measures to assist victims in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Adopting measures to ensure that victims can seek compensation for the damage suffered as stipulated by Article 25 paragraph 2 of UNTOC and Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;</p> <p>African Group: Adopting <u>To adopt</u> measures to assist victims in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers;</p> <p>Belarus: ...services, <u>including shelters for rehabilitation</u>, to victims, <u>as well as</u> meaningful</p>	<p>Deleted: including</p>

	<p>EU: Adopting measures to ensure that victims can seek compensation for the damage suffered as stipulated by Art. 25 para 2 of UNTOC and Article 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>OHCHR: Adopting measures to <u>effectively</u> assist victims in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Adopting measures to assist <u>trafficked persons</u> in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers;</p>	<p>Deleted: assist</p> <p>Deleted:</p> <p>Deleted: in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers</p> <p>Deleted: victims</p>
<p>39. Commending the role of civil society organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking and helping them to seek redress as well as facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including meaningful engagement and coordination with law enforcement officials;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Acknowledging the important role of civil society organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking and helping them to seek redress as well as facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including meaningful engagement and coordination with law enforcement officials;</p> <p>African Group: (PLEASE NOTE THAT PARAS. 39 - 41 were re-arranged thus: previous para 39 now 41, 40 moved to 39 and 41 moved to 40. This was to ensure that the issue of the role of the CSOs is not placed in the middle of actions by member states)</p> <p>New Paragraph 39: Ensuring that domestic <u>To ensure that national</u> legal or administrative systems include measures to provide information to victims regarding their rights, the relevant court and administrative proceedings and assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of such proceedings;</p> <p>Belarus: ...facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services, <u>including shelters for rehabilitation</u>, to victims, <u>as well as</u> meaningful engagement and coordination with law enforcement officials;</p> <p>Canada: recommend moving to preamble</p> <p>EU: moved to paragraph 10 ter</p> <p>OHCHR: ...officials, <u>and to provide support to victims by providing financial assistance to service providers, as well as extend protection to ensure the safety of victims and service providers</u>;</p> <p>Singapore: Considering, where appropriate, the adoption of Adopting measures to assist victims in pursuing civil damages against their traffickers</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: including</p>

	<p>UNAIDS: Commending the role of civil society organizations in providing assistance and empowerment to <u>trafficked persons</u> and helping them to seek...</p> <p>USA: Delete “Commending” and replace with “Acknowledging the important...”. Delete sentence starting with “including” and replace with “and encouraging law enforcement agencies to explore ways to enhance meaningful engagement and coordination with civil society organizations</p>
<p>40. Ensuring that domestic legal or administrative systems include measures to provide information to victims regarding their rights, the relevant court and administrative proceedings and assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of such proceedings;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Ensuring that domestic legal or administrative systems include measures to provide information to victims in a language they understand regarding their rights, the relevant court and administrative proceedings and assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of such proceedings;</p> <p>African Group: New paragraph 40 <u>Providing suspected To provide victims of trafficking in persons with a recovery and reflection period in order for them to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which period it shall not be possible to enforce any order to expel the suspected victim from the State’s territory.</u></p> <p>EU: ...appropriate stages of such proceedings <u>as stipulated by Art. 25 of UNTOC and Art. 6 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons</u></p> <p>Singapore: Ensuring that domestic legal or administrative systems include <u>contains</u> measures to provide information to victims <u>of trafficking in persons, in appropriate cases regarding their rights, the information on</u> relevant court and administrative proceedings and assistance to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of <u>such proceedings-criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defence</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Ensuring that domestic legal or administrative systems include measures to provide information to <u>trafficked persons</u> regarding their rights <u>and legal assistance in</u> relevant court and administrative</p> <p>USA: After “victims” add “in a language they understand” Before “assistance” add “facilitate access to”</p>
<p>41. Providing suspected victims of trafficking in persons with a recovery and reflection period in</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Providing presumed victims of trafficking in persons</p>

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<p>order for them to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which period it shall not be possible to enforce any order to expel the suspected victim from the State's territory;</p>	<p>with a reflection period in order for them to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which period it shall not be possible to enforce any order to expel the presumed victim from the State's territory;</p> <p>African Group: New Paragraph 41 <u>Commending To stress the importance of the role of civil society organizations and the private sector in providing assistance and empowerment to victims of trafficking and helping them to seek redress as well as facilitating the care of and provision of appropriate services to victims, including meaningful engagement and coordination with law enforcement officials</u></p> <p>China: delete</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Indonesia: Paragraph 41bis <u>Noting cooperation should be based on an acknowledgment that each State had a sovereign right and legitimate interest to develop and implement its own laws to address trafficking in persons. Noting also that trans-organized criminal groups are continuously adapting and arming themselves with new technologies and methods of victimizing innocent people. Further noting that victims of trafficking require specific and sustained assistance to allow them to gain their livelihood free from the fear reach of traffickers. Furthermore, acknowledging that victims of trafficking should be provided unconditional access to assistance services, regardless of whether the person has reported to the police or given a statement in criminal proceedings, as soon as the competent authorities have an indication that she or he has been the subject to the crime of trafficking.</u></p> <p><u>a. Inviting States to review and enact strong national legislation criminalizing trafficking in persons, strong law enforcement mechanisms and cooperation in the effective prosecution of such activities in accordance with their domestic law.</u></p> <p><u>b. Further inviting States to consider in enhancing continuously its victim support programs to cater the sprawling needs of victims of trafficking, inter-alia, provision of shelter and other basic needs, health care, well-being, and livelihood.</u></p> <p><u>c. Inviting also States, where appropriate and in accordance with their national laws, to consider the possibility to set up national compensation fund from funder from confiscated proceed to assist victims of trafficking.</u></p> <p><u>d. Urging governments and other stakeholders</u></p>
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	<p><u>to facilitate the dignified and humane assistance to victims of trafficking.</u></p> <p><u>e. Requesting UNODC and its developmental partners to continue to implement victim support projects.</u></p> <p><u>f. Further requesting UNODC to conduct study on ways and means to increase participation of civil society and philanthropic organizations to provide meaningful and sustainable assistance to victims of trafficking.</u></p> <p><u>g. Urging UNODC in cooperation with relevant stakeholders to increase public awareness campaign on trafficking in persons namely victims of trafficking.</u></p> <p><u>h. Inviting civil society organizations in the field of providing assistance to victims of trafficking to increase its role in empowering trafficked persons and helping them to seek redress that would in turn complement the work of governments and international organization and contribute in combating trafficking in persons at the national, regional, and global levels.</u></p> <p>Malaysia: delete</p> <p>OHCHR: ...any order to expel the suspected presumed victim from the State’s territory.</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: Providing suspected trafficked persons with a recovery and reflection period in order for them to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which period it shall not be possible to enforce any order to expel the suspected trafficked person from the State’s territory;</p> <p>USA: Delete “with a recovery and reflection period in order for them to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which period it shall not be possible to enforce any order to expel the suspected victims from the State’s territory.” Replace with “..the opportunity to consult with non-governmental organization advisors to assist victims in decision-making regarding cooperation with law enforcement and their participation in judicial proceedings.”</p>
<p>III. Prosecuting crimes of trafficking in persons 42. Ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Implementing all relevant legal instruments that criminalize trafficking in persons;</p>

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<p>Transnational Organized Crime by criminalizing trafficking in persons as defined by Article 3 of its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;</p>	<p>African Group: <u>Prosecuting Prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons</u></p> <p><u>We resolve to undertake the following measures to maximize law enforcement measures in respect of the crime of trafficking in persons and with due regard to the need to deter the commission of such a crime:</u></p> <p><u>42. To ensuring the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime by implement all relevant legal instruments eriminalizing—that criminalize trafficking in persons. as defined by Article 3 of its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children</u></p> <p>Belarus:... Prosecuting crimes of <u>transnational and non-transnational</u> trafficking</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Criminalizing all forms of trafficking in persons in accordance with Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent,…”</p> <p>Liechtenstein: We do not see the need for extensive quotation, paraphrasing or reference to the implementation of the provisions of UNTOC and its Protocols (as for example in para 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48). In general, to include a chapter on Prosecution does not seem to bring specific value added with regard to the provisions of the Palermo regime. It would clearly fall within the responsibility of the Conference of States Parties to assign the competence to assess national implementation (to which the chapter makes extensive reference). Any insecurity concerning this competence that might arise with the inclusion of a chapter on prosecution in the GPA should be avoided.</p> <p>Singapore: Streamline paragraphs that duplicate existing provisions in the Palermo Protocols regarding the criminalization/prosecution of crimes of trafficking by deleting paragraphs 43, 44, 45, 46 and 42, and incorporate the substance of these paragraphs in amended paragraph 42</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42. Ensuring the effective implementation of <u>Member States’ obligations under</u> the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, <u>where applicable</u>, by criminalizing trafficking in persons <u>in accordance with Article 5 as defined by Article 3</u> of its supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>43. Prosecuting crimes of trafficking that encompass all forms of exploitation, including</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Prosecuting crimes of trafficking that encompass all</p>

<p>at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs and all types of victims;</p>	<p>forms of exploitation, which shall include at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs and all types of victims as stipulated in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;</p> <p>African Group: Prosecuting To prosecute crimes of trafficking that encompass all forms and types of exploitation, including commercial and sexual exploitation, including at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs and tissues all types of victims;</p> <p>Belarus: Prosecuting crimes of transnational and non-transnational trafficking that encompass...</p> <p>EU: Prosecuting all forms of human trafficking as stipulated by Article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “all forms of exploitation,” in line 1, “within the limits of domestic law of each Member States.” <i>Delete</i> “and all types of victims” in line 4. (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNAIDS: replace with full Palermo definition: “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power, or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at minimum, the exploitation of prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”</p> <p>USA: delete</p>
<p>44. Ensuring the existence of legislation or offence criminalizing trafficking in persons which specifies that the consent of the victim is irrelevant when any of the improper means mentioned in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children have been utilized;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Enacting and enforcing legislation and strengthening existing legislation that criminalizes trafficking in persons, especially that of women and children, as reflected in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Woman and</p>

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	<p>the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols;</p> <p>African Group: Ensuring the existence To enact and enforce legislations or offence and strengthen existing ones that criminalizing trafficking in persons, which specifies that especially women and children even where it has been with the consent of the victim is irrelevant when any of the improper means mentioned as reflected in the Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children have been utilized, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols,</p> <p>Canada: delete (streamlined with OP42)</p> <p>China: Ensuring that the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in the Art. 3(a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in this Art. 3(a) of the Protocol have been used</p> <p>EU: Ensuring the existence of legislation or offence criminalizing trafficking in persons and guidelines which specify that the consent of the victim of the exploitation is irrelevant when any of the improper means referred to in Article 3 of the Protocol...</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> whole paragraph to “Ensuring the existence of legislation or offence criminalizing trafficking in persons consistent with Article 3 (b) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol which establishes that the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”. (rationale) It should be agreeable to all delegations to quote Article 3 (b) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: delete</p>
<p>45. Adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish as criminal offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attempting to commit an offence, as prescribed in the Protocol b. Participating as an accomplice in an offence, as prescribed in the Protocol c. Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence, as prescribed in the Protocol 	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish as criminal offences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attempting to commit an offence b. Participating as an accomplice in an offence c. Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence <p>As stipulated by Article 5 of the Protocol on</p>

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	<p>Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>African Group: Adopting To adopt legislative and other measures necessary to establish <u>trafficking in persons</u> as criminal offences...</p> <p>China: Adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish as criminal offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Subject to the basic concepts of its legal system, attempting to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children b Participating as an accomplice in an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children c Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence established in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children <p>EU: Adopting legislative and other measures necessary to establish as criminal offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Attempting to commit an offence, e. Participating as an accomplice in an offence, f. Organizing or directing other persons to commit an offence, <p><u>As stipulated by Article 5 of the Protocol on Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons.</u></p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: A</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in the Protocol</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in the Protocol</p> <p>Deleted: , as prescribed in the Protocol</p>
<p>46. Ensuring the existence of legislation criminalizing trafficking in children which specifies there is no need to establish the means as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Ensuring the criminalization of trafficking in children without any requirement to establish the means as set forth in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols;</p> <p>African Group: delete (idea moved to paragraph 44)</p> <p>Belarus: 46.bis <u>Ensuring further the existence of legislation criminalizing trafficking in persons for the purpose of removal of organs and tissues for transplantation;</u></p>	

	<p>Canada: delete (streamlined with OP42)</p> <p>China: Ensuring <u>that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in Art. 3(a) of the</u> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols</p> <p>Colombia: delete</p> <p>EU: Ensuring the existence of legislation criminalizing trafficking in children <u>regardless of the means used to that purpose as stipulated by Article 3 of the</u> Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children;</p> <p>Japan: <i>Change</i> whole paragraph to “Ensuring the existence of legislation criminalizing trafficking in children consistent with Article 3 (c) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol which establishes that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article”. (rationale) It should be agreeable to all delegations to quote Article 3 (c) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol.</p> <p>Singapore: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest moving the paragraph up to follow after paragraph 44</p> <p>USA: After “Ensuring the..” add “criminalization of” and delete “existence of legislation criminalizing” After “children” add “without any requirement..” and delete “which specifies there is no need..”</p>
<p>47. Combating, dismantling and prosecuting organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Combating and prosecuting organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons;</p> <p>African Group: Combating, dismantling and prosecuting To combat, dismantle and prosecute organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons;</p> <p>Australia: goal not achievable</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Ensuring that participating in the activities of an organized criminal group is criminalized in accordance with Article 5 of</p>

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	<p>UNTOC and taking steps to investigate, dismantle, and prosecute organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons.”</p> <p>Colombia: delete OR change to: Criminalize, combat, prosecute and dismantle organized crime groups engaged in trafficking in persons in accordance with UNTOC.</p> <p>EU: Combating and prosecuting organized criminal groups engaged in trafficking in persons</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: , dismantling</p>
<p>48. Ensuring liability of all categories of offenders, including the liability of legal persons;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Ensuring liability of all categories of offenders, including the liability of legal persons;</p> <p>African Group: Ensuring To ensure liability of all categories of offenders, including the liability of legal persons</p> <p>Australia: goal not achievable</p> <p>China: Ensuring liability of all categories of offenders, (delete “including liability of legal persons”)</p> <p>EU: Ensuring liability of all categories of offenders, including the liability of legal persons, as stipulated by Article 10 of UNTOC</p> <p>OHCHR: Ensuring liability of all categories of offenders, including public and private actors and including the liability of legal persons</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	
<p>49. Enhancing efforts to investigate alleged cases of trafficking, to prosecute perpetrators and to publicize convicted cases with full respect to human rights;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Enhancing efforts to investigate alleged cases of trafficking, strengthening means to combat trafficking, including through more systematic use of freezing assets for the purpose of eventual confiscation, according to the provisions of Article 12 of UNTOC, and prosecuting perpetrators, ensuring that penalties are proportionate to the gravity of the crime and to publicize convicted cases with full respect for human rights;</p> <p>African Group: Enhancing To enhance efforts to investigate alleged cases of trafficking...</p> <p>EU: Enhancing efforts to investigate alleged cases of trafficking, strengthening means to combat trafficking, including through more systematic use of freezing assets for the purpose of eventual confiscation, according to the provisions of Article 12 of UNTOC, and prosecuting perpetrators, ensuring that the penalties are proportionate to the gravity of the crime ;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>	<p>Deleted: to</p> <p>Deleted: e</p> <p>Deleted: and to publicize convicted cases with full respect to human rights</p>

	<p>USA: After “with full respect to human rights” add “of victims”</p>
<p>50. Ensuring that penalties and sanctions for trafficking crimes are appropriate and proportionate to the gravity of the crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: [merged with paragraph 49]</p> <p>African Group: Ensuring To ensure that penalties and sanctions for trafficking crimes...</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Japan: We think that it is not appropriate for this Plan of Action to give guidance to the content of national legislation.</p> <p>It is also the discretion of the judicial branch to decide the appropriate and proportionate penalties on a case by case basis.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>51. Making use of available technical assistance provided to strengthen the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, including inter alia, by UNODC;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Making use of available technical assistance provided to strengthen the criminal justice response to trafficking in persons, including inter alia, by UNODC;</p> <p>African Group: Making To make use of available technical assistance provided to...</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>52. Promoting the more systematic use of freezing and confiscating assets of traffickers as an effective means to fight organized crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Promoting the more systematic use of freezing and confiscating assets of traffickers as an effective means to fighting this criminal activity;</p> <p>African Group: Promoting the more systematic use of freezing and confiscating of To freeze and confiscate the assets of traffickers as an effective means to fight organized crime, in accordance with national laws;</p> <p>Canada: Promoting the more systematic use of freezing and confiscating assets of traffickers as an effective means to fighting this criminal activity</p> <p>Colombia: redraft in accordance with UNTOC provisions on confiscation and seizure</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Holy See: §52, page 9, could be stronger in its formulation, so that all assets and profits obtained by trafficking in persons will be confiscated. This should be expressed in line with §§37-38 on page 7</p> <p>Japan: We think that it is up to each State to decide how to make use of the freezing and confiscating of assets established in national laws.</p>

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	<p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>USA: Delete “fight organized crime” and replace with “remove any financial benefits from traffickers and provide restitution to victims.”</p>
<p>53. Vigorously investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt public officials who engage in or facilitate the trafficking of persons, recognizing that trafficking would likely not occur at current levels without official complicity, and promoting a zero tolerance policy against corrupt officials;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: In line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt public officials who engage in or facilitate the trafficking of persons, and promoting a zero tolerance policy against corrupt officials;</p> <p>African Group: Vigorously investigating, prosecuting and punishing corrupt <u>To investigate, prosecute and strongly punish</u> public officials who engaged in or facilitate <u>accused of engaging in or facilitating</u> the trafficking of persons, recognizing that trafficking would likely not occur at current levels without official complicity, and promoting a zero tolerance policy against <u>such</u> officials;</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Examining the linkages between corruption and human trafficking and taking legislative, programming and policy action to specifically respond to the linkages between these two issues.”</p> <p>China: Vigorously investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt public officials who engage in or facilitate the trafficking of persons. recognizing that trafficking would likely not occur at current levels without official complicity, and promoting a zero tolerance policy against corrupt officials</p> <p>Colombia: redraft in accordance with UNTOC: <u>Ensure that national legislation and anti-corruption policies provide measures to investigate, prosecute and punish public officials who engage in or facilitate trafficking in persons.</u></p> <p>EU: <u>In line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and UNTOC,</u> vigorously investigating, prosecuting, and punishing corrupt public officials who engage in or facilitate the trafficking of persons, <u>and promoting a zero tolerance policy against corrupt officials,</u> recognizing that trafficking would likely not occur at current levels without official complicity;</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>54. Strengthening coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, including money laundering, corruption, smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Strengthening coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, including money laundering, corruption, smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime;</p>

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	<p>African Group: <u>Strengthening To strengthen coordination and cooperation among States and within the framework of activities undertaken in sub-regional, regional and international organizations</u> in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, including money laundering, corruption, smuggling of migrants and all forms of organized crime, <u>including through the exchange of information and best practices</u>; (MOVE Para TO PARTNERSHIP SECTION)</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>55. Encouraging law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States to cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with domestic law, including cooperation among states of origin, transit and destination in order to enable joint investigations, prosecutions, and the detection of trafficking chains;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Encouraging law enforcement, immigration or other relevant authorities of States to cooperate with one another by exchanging information with full respect for data protection laws and standards, in accordance with domestic law, including cooperation among states of origin, transit and destination in order to enable joint investigations, prosecutions, and the detection of trafficking networks;</p> <p>African Group: <u>Eneouraging To encourage law enforcement, immigration or other...</u></p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend inserting following “by exchanging information” “<u>with full respect for data protection laws and standards</u>”</p>
<p>IV. Strengthening partnerships against trafficking in persons</p> <p>56. Taking advantage of the networks provided by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to trafficking in persons, and to facilitate their contributions to the international community’s efforts in this area;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Encouraging effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, regional and international level, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination and taking advantage of the networks provided by relevant organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to and combating trafficking in persons, while stressing the importance of regional approaches to facilitate mutual legal assistance and the exchange of information with full respect for data protection laws and standards including operational information, programs and good practices in supplementing the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and the work done by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention;</p> <p>African Group: IV. Strengthening partnerships against trafficking in persons <u>We recognize that capacity-building is an essential component in combating trafficking in persons and we resolve to undertake the following measures to</u></p>

	<p><u>develop State capacity to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and enhance coordination and coherence within United Nations system in this regard:</u></p> <p>56. Taking To take advantage of the networks provided by relevant...</p> <p>EU: <u>Encouraging effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, regional and international level, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination and taking advantage of the networks provided by relevant organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to and combating trafficking in persons, while stressing the importance of regional approaches to facilitate mutual legal assistance and the exchange of information including operational information, programs and good practices in supplementing the UNTOC and the work done by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention;</u></p> <p>Thailand: “Take advantage of the networks provided by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to trafficking in persons, and to facilitate their contributions to the international community’s efforts in this area”</p>	<p>Deleted: Taking advantage of the networks provided by relevant international, regional and sub-regional organizations to share best practices in capacity-building for responding to trafficking in persons, and to facilitate their contributions to the international community’s efforts in this area</p> <p>Deleted: ing</p>
<p>57. Encouraging effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the national, regional and international level by developing bilateral, regional and international cooperation agreements, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: [merged with paragraph 56]</p> <p>African group: Encouraging To encourage effective cooperation and coordination of...</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>USA: Delete “bilateral, regional and international cooperation” and replace with “cooperative”.</p> <p>Thailand: “Encourage effective cooperation and coordination of efforts at the <u>bilateral, regional, sub-regional</u> and international level by developing bilateral, regional, <u>sub-regional</u> and international cooperation agreements, especially among countries of origin, transit and destination”</p>	<p>Deleted: ing</p> <p>Deleted: national</p>
<p>58. Stressing the importance of regional approaches to facilitate mutual legal assistance and the exchange of information including operational information, programs and good practices;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: [merged with paragraph 56]</p> <p>African Group: Stressing To stress the importance of regional approaches to facilitate...</p> <p>Canada: suggest merging with OP59</p> <p>EU: <u>Strengthening coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes that might be connected with trafficking in persons, including all forms of organized crime;</u></p>	<p>Deleted: Stressing the importance of regional approaches to facilitate mutual legal assistance and the exchange of information including operational information, programs and good practices</p>

	<p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>Japan: We would like to seek clarification as to what “regional approaches to facilitate mutual legal assistance” is in detail.</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend inclusion of “data protection” in this paragraph in line with paragraph 55</p> <p>USA: At the end of the paragraph add “in supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the work done by the Conference of the Parties to that Convention.”</p>
<p>59. Concluding and implementing mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements to ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Concluding and implementing mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements to ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of trafficking in persons, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law;</p> <p>African Group: Concluding and implementing To promote mutual legal assistance and the exchange of information including operational information, programs and good practices, including through regional approaches;</p> <p>Canada: suggest merging with OP 58</p> <p>EU: Encouraging Member States that are party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to enhance international cooperation in extradition and mutual legal assistance, including confiscation, in accordance with the Convention, taking into account the extended scope of cooperation available under its article 16, on extradition, and article 18, on mutual legal assistance, and the internal legal requirements of States parties for the application of the Convention;</p> <p>New paragraph 59bis Encouraging law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities or other relevant authorities of States to cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with domestic law, including cooperation among states of origin, transit and destination in order to enable joint investigations, prosecutions, and the detection of trafficking chains.</p> <p>Japan: Add, after “extradition agreements” in line 1, “, where appropriate,”. Change “human trafficking” to “trafficking in persons” (rationale) To be submitted if necessary.</p>

Deleted: Concluding and implementing mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements to ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law

	<p>Singapore: Considering, where appropriate, the need to concludeing and implementing-mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements to ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and Member States' obligations under international law</p> <p>Thailand: “Study additional and more effective ways to ensure the prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking, in accordance with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including by concluding and implementing mutual legal assistance and extradition agreements”</p> <p>USA: Rephrase as follows: “Facilitating mutual legal assistance and extradition to ensure the apprehension and prosecution of perpetrators of human trafficking.”</p>
<p>60. Promoting cooperation between governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations, and other elements of civil society in establishing prevention, protection and prosecution policies and programmes;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Promoting cooperation among governments, civil society, and the private sector in order to strengthen prevention, protection and prosecution policies and programmes;</p> <p>African Group: Promoting To promote cooperation between among governmental institution governments, and non-governmental organizations, and other elements of civil society and the private sector in establishing in order to strengthen prevention, protection and prosecution policies and programmes;</p> <p>Colombia: redraft: the role of NGOs in prosecution programmes should be explained</p> <p>EU: ...governmental organizations, and other actors of civil society...</p> <p>IOM: OP60bis “Promoting cooperation between governments in regions through established Regional Consultative Processes on Migration.”</p> <p>Holy See: §60, page 9: after “<i>non-governmental organizations</i>” include religious-based communities</p> <p>Japan: Delete whole paragraph. (rationale) The aim of this paragraph could be reflected by amending paragraph 62.</p> <p>OHCHR: Paragraph 60bis <u>Providing an ongoing forum for the victims and survivors of trafficking, under the leadership of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to contribute comments and recommendations in the development and implementation of the Plan, so their voices are heard;</u></p>

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	<p>Singapore: Promoting cooperation, where appropriate, between governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society in establishing prevention, protection and prosecution policies and programmes</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend the inclusion of “National Referral Mechanism” as it provides practical coordination on the effective return and repatriation side of trafficking interventions</p>
<p>61. Strengthening formal and informal cooperation between law enforcement agencies regionally and internationally;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Strengthening cooperation between law enforcement agencies regionally and internationally;</p> <p>African Group: Strengthening To strengthen formal and informal cooperation between law enforcement agencies- authorities regionally and internationally, in the prevention, investigation and prosecution of perpetrators and protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons;</p> <p>EU: Strengthening formal and informal cooperation between law enforcement agencies regionally and internationally</p> <p>Thailand: “Strengthen formal and informal cooperation, as appropriate, between border control and law enforcement agencies bilaterally, regionally, sub-regionally and internationally”</p> <p>USA: Delete “formal and informal</p>
<p>62. Endeavoring to coordinate all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national level, including government institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and workers and employers organizations;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Endeavoring to coordinate with all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national level, including government institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, including the media, and workers and employers organizations;</p> <p>African Group: delete</p> <p>Canada: Endeavoring to coordinate and work together with all stakeholders...</p> <p>EU: Endeavoring to coordinate with all stakeholders involved in the fight against trafficking in persons at the national level, including government institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, including the media, and workers and employers organizations</p> <p>Japan: <i>Add</i>, after “Endeavoring to coordinate” in line 1, “and to enhance cooperation among”.</p> <p>Thailand: delete</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend the inclusion of “National</p>

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	<p><u>Referral Mechanism</u>” as it provides practical coordination on the effective return and repatriation side of trafficking interventions</p>
<p>63. Intensifying international cooperation to combat trafficking, consistent with the work of the open-ended working group on trafficking in persons and on international cooperation established by the Conference of the Parties to United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Intensifying international and regional cooperation to combat trafficking in persons as well as technical assistance for countries of destination and transit aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent trafficked labour and the goods produced as a result of such labour;</p> <p>African Group: redraft as follows: <u>To intensify international and regional cooperation as well as technical assistance for countries of destination and transit aimed at strengthening their ability to prevent trafficked and exploited migrant labour and forced labour as well as the demand for the goods produced as a result of such labour;</u></p> <p>Colombia: delete OR change to: <u>To intensify international cooperation in accordance with decisions 4/2 “Implementation of the provisions on international cooperation of the UNTOC” and decision 4/4 “Trafficking in Human Beings” adopted by the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC at its fourth session, held in Vienna from 8 to 17 October 2008</u></p> <p>Thailand: delete</p>
<p>64. Promoting exchange of information and experiences between the Conference of the Parties of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Promoting exchange of information and experiences between the Conference of the Parties of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms;</p> <p>African Group: Promoting <u>To promote</u> exchange of information and experiences between...</p> <p>Canada: replace with “Strengthening and supporting ICAT to improve coordination and cooperation amongst relevant UN bodies and other international organizations”</p> <p>Colombia: delete</p> <p>Thailand: Promote, exchange of information and experiences between the Conference of the Parties of United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and United Nations human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms (<u>seek further clarification</u>);</p>
<p>65. Encouraging UNODC and other international organizations to continue to assist States, upon request, to strengthen policy making, legislative arrangements and law enforcement practices, public awareness campaigns and capacity building; and to disseminate best practices in assisting victims</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Encouraging UNODC, other UN Agencies, Funds and Programs as well as other international organizations to continue to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen policy making, legislative arrangements, border-control and law enforcement cooperation, public awareness</p>

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<p>of trafficking;</p>	<p>campaigns and capacity building; and to disseminate best practices in assisting victims of trafficking;</p> <p>African Group: Encouraging To encourage UNODC and other international...</p> <p>Belarus: assisting victims of trafficking by elaborating respective guidelines and through special-purpose training courses;</p> <p>EU: Encouraging UNODC, UN Agencies, Funds and Programs and other international organizations to continue to assist States, upon request, to strengthen policy making, legislative arrangements and law enforcement practices, public awareness campaigns and capacity building; and to disseminate best practices in assisting victims of trafficking and to continue to improve the coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of trafficking in persons in coordination with the efforts of the Working Group on Technical Assistance established by the Conference of the Parties to the UNTOC;</p> <p>OHCHR: ...UNODC, OHCHR and other international... victims of trafficking; and to promote and implement a human rights-based approach to combating trafficking;</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding “... and encouraging national Governments to seek such assistance””</p> <p>Thailand: “Encourage UNODC and other international organizations to continue to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen policy making, legislative arrangements and border-control and law enforcement cooperation, public awareness campaigns and capacity building; and to disseminate best practices in assisting victims of trafficking”</p> <p>USA: Add “to coordinate with OHCHR, other UN agencies” after “UNODC”</p>
<p>66. Further encouraging UNODC as well as other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes to continue to improve the coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of trafficking in persons in coordination with the efforts of the Working Group on Technical Assistance established by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Further encouraging United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes to continue to improve the coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of trafficking in persons in coordination with the efforts of the Working Group on Technical Assistance established by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;</p> <p>African Group: Further encouraging to encourage UNODC as well as other United...</p> <p>Australia: There is a heavy emphasis on the role of the UNODC in the current draft; however, it will be very important that a range of UN agencies are engaged on people trafficking issues. As UNODC does not have the mandate to cover everything</p>

Deleted: Encouraging UNODC and other international organizations to continue to assist States, upon request, to strengthen policy making, legislative arrangements and law enforcement practices, public awareness campaigns and capacity building; and to disseminate best practices in assisting victims of trafficking

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	<p>mentioned in the Global Plan, other agencies, particularly those with responsibilities for human rights, including labour rights issues, need to be involved too. Consultation would need to be undertaken with other UN bodies about any role they might play in implementation of the Global Plan.</p> <p>Colombia: delete</p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>IOM: Further encouraging UNODC as well as other <u>relevant international organizations</u> to continue...</p> <p>Thailand: Further encourage UNODC as well as other United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes to continue to improve the coherence and efficiency of technical assistance delivery in the field of trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>Deleted: United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes</p> <p>Deleted: ing</p> <p>Deleted: ,</p>
<p>67. Requesting the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to strengthen the capacity of UNODC to collect information and periodically report on trafficking in persons patterns and flows at the national, regional and international levels, as well as share best practices and lessons learned from regional initiatives and mechanisms;</p>	<p>African Group: Requesting To request the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to strengthen the capacity of UNODC to collect information and periodically report on trafficking in persons patterns and flows at the national, regional and international levels, as well as share best practices and lessons learned from regional initiatives and mechanisms;</p> <p>Australia: Onerous reporting diverts resources from frontline activities devised to combat trafficking, particularly in countries of origin. In developing countries with limited resources and a high number of trafficking cases, this diversion of resources seems particularly counterproductive. The draft could propose streamlining current reporting processes on trafficking in persons, including higher level co-operation between UN bodies and fora to further encourage information sharing and enhance cooperation.</p> <p>EU: Requesting UNODC to <u>continue collecting</u> information...</p> <p>Thailand: Request the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to strengthen the capacity of UNODC to collect <u>accurate, verifiable and reliable</u> information and periodically report on trafficking in persons patterns and flows at the national, regional and international levels, <u>in particular on</u> share best practices and lessons learned from <u>bilateral, regional, sub-regional and cross-regional</u> initiatives and mechanisms</p> <p>UNICEF: Recommend consideration of an additional paragraph, to consider the creation of <u>National Rapporteurs on Trafficking</u> as this would assist with data collection and analysis at the national level which is critical to getting it right at the global level</p>	<p>Deleted: the Secretary-General as a matter of priority to strengthen the capacity of</p> <p>Deleted: ing</p> <p>Deleted: as well as</p>

	<p>USA: Rephrase as follows: “Requesting the UNODC to continue to monitor implementation of the Protocol, including through periodically reporting on trafficking in persons patterns and flows at the national, regional and international levels, as well as share best practices and lessons learned from the Conference of the Parties, regional initiatives and mechanisms.”</p>
<p>68. Promoting coordination and cooperation across the United Nations, especially amongst the existing various entities focusing on trafficking in persons, including via the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and UN.GIFT;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Promoting coordination and cooperation across the United Nations, especially amongst existing entities focusing on trafficking in persons, including via the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons;</p> <p>African Group: Promoting <u>To promote</u> coordination and cooperation across <u>within</u> the United Nations...</p> <p>Belarus: ...especially amongst the existing various entities <u>as well as Special Rapporteurs and Representatives focusing on trafficking in persons,</u></p> <p>Canada: suggest deleting UN.GIFT as it is not a separate entity but a brand that is used by UNODC and others to promote anti-trafficking work.</p> <p>Colombia: delete and draft a para on ICAT as follows: <u>Support the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) aim of improving coordination and cooperation between UN agencies and other international organizations to facilitate a holistic approach to preventing and combating trafficking in persons including protection of and support for victims of trafficking.</u></p> <p>EU: delete</p> <p>Japan: We would like to seek clarification on what role UN. GIFT will play in accordance with this paragraph.</p> <p>Thailand: replace with “Promote coordination and cooperation across the United Nations, especially amongst the existing various entities focusing on trafficking in persons, including via the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and UN.GIFT; <u>and</u>”</p> <p>IOM: coordination and cooperation across the <u>relevant international organizations,</u> especially amongst the existing...</p>
<p>69. Urging the Secretary-General to expedite the strengthening of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons under the coordination of UNODC, in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the United</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Urging the Secretary-General to expedite the strengthening of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons under the coordination of UNODC, in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the</p>

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<p>Nations system's efforts to respond to trafficking in persons;</p>	<p>United Nations system's efforts to respond to trafficking in persons;</p> <p>African Group: Urging To urge the Secretary-General to expedite the strengthening of...</p> <p>OHCHR: ...coordination of UNODC, and with rotating chairpersonship among its member entities, in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the United Nations system's efforts to respond to trafficking in persons, and that all approaches to combating trafficking, including the human rights-based approach, are considered and applied through efforts which foster their complementarity;</p> <p>Thailand: replace with “Urge, the Secretary-General to expedite the strengthening of the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons under the coordination of UNODC, in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence in the United Nations system's efforts to respond to trafficking in persons (seek further clarification)”</p>
<p>70. Encouraging Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to United Nations anti-human trafficking work, and to explore additional sources of funding in this regard, including reaching out to the private sector for contributions;</p>	<p>Facilitators’ Proposal: Encouraging Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to United Nations anti-human trafficking work, and to explore additional sources of funding in this regard, including reaching out to the private sector for contributions;</p> <p>African Group: Eneouraging To encourage Member States to consider making voluntary...</p> <p>IOM: Encouraging Member States to consider making voluntary contributions to relevant international organizations’ anti-human trafficking</p> <p>Japan: <i>Delete</i> whole paragraph. (rationale) We think that a plan of action is not the appropriate place to call for financial contributions.</p> <p>UNICEF: Suggest adding “... making voluntary contributions to United Nations human rights, child rights and anti-trafficking work...”</p>
	<p>African Group: add new section <u>Implementation of the Global Action Plan</u> <u>Adopts the present Plan of action and its annex as the UN Global Plan on Trafficking in Persons; and</u></p> <p><u>71. Decides, without prejudice to the continuation of the discussion within the UN System of the agenda items related to trafficking in persons, to undertake the following steps for the effective follow-up of the Plan of Action:</u></p> <p><u>(a) To launch the Plan of Action at a high-level segment of its sixty-fifth session;</u></p>

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	<p><u>(b) To examine in three years progress made in the implementation of the Plan of Action;</u></p> <p><u>(c) To invite the Secretary-General to contribute to the future deliberations of the General Assembly on the review of the implementation and updating of the Plan of Action;</u></p> <p><u>(d) To encourage Member States, the United Nations and other appropriate international, regional and subregional organizations to support the implementation of the Plan of Action, including through mobilizing resources and expertise;</u></p> <p><u>(e) To further encourage non-governmental organizations and civil society to engage, as appropriate, on how to enhance efforts to implement the Plan of Action.</u></p>
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