

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Country	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish Trafficking in Persons		ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict		ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour
	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)		Ratification	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature		
Afghanistan					X(a)		X(a)		X
Albania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Algeria	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Angola			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Antigua & Barbuda			X	X	X			X	X
Argentina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Armenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Austria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Azerbaijan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bahamas	X	X	X					X	X
Bahrain		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Bangladesh			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Barbados	X		X					X	X
Belarus	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Belgium	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Belize		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Benin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bolivia	X	X	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X
Bosnia & Herzegovina	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Botswana	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Brazil	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Brunei			X		X(a)				
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burma		X(a)						X	
Burundi	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Cambodia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cameroon	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Canada	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Central African Rep.		X(a)	X					X	X
Chad			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chile	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China (PRC)			X	X	X	X	X		
Colombia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Congo, Rep. of	X		X					X	X

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Congo (DRC)		X(a)	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cote D'Ivoire			X					X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cuba				X	X	X	X	X	X
Cyprus	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Czech Republic	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djibouti		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Dominican Republic	X	X	X		X(a)	X		X	X
Ecuador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Egypt	X	X	X		X(a)		X	X	X
El Salvador	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X
Eritrea					X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Estonia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Ethiopia			X					X	X
Fiji			X	X		X		X	X
Finland	X	X(A)	X	X		X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon			X	X	X	X		X	X
Gambia, The	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Georgia	X	X	X		X(a)			X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Ghana			X	X		X		X	X
Greece	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guatemala		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Guinea		X(a)	X					X	X
Guinea-Bissau	X	X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Guyana		X(a)	X					X	X
Haiti	X		X	X		X		X	X
Honduras		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Iceland	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X		X	X		X		X	X

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Iran			X		X(a)			X	X
Iraq		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ireland	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Japan	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Jordan			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kazakhstan		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Korea, Rep. Of	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Kosovo									
Kuwait		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Kyrgyz Republic	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Laos		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	
Latvia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Lesotho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Libya	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Lithuania	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Macedonia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Malaysia		X(a)	X					X	
Maldives, The				X	X	X	X		
Mali	X	X	X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Mauritania		X(a)	X		X			X	X
Mauritius		X(a)	X	X		X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Micronesia (FSM)				X		X			
Moldova	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mongolia		X(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Montenegro		X(a)	X	X	X(a)		X	X	X

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Morocco			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Namibia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nepal			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Netherlands, The	X	X(A)	X	X	X	X		X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Nicaragua		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
North Korea									
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Pakistan			X	X		X		X	X
Palau									
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papau New Guinea			X					X	X
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Romania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Russia	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
St. Vincent & the Gren.	X		X		X(a)			X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X					X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Serbia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sierra Leone	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Singapore			X			X	X	X	
Slovak Republic	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Slovenia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Somalia						X		X	X
South Africa	X	X	X		X(a)	X		X	X
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

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Sri Lanka	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sudan			X		X(a)	X	X	X	X
Suriname		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Swaziland	X		X					X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Syria	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tajikistan		X(a)	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Tanzania	X	X	X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Thailand	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Timor-Leste					X(a)		X(a)		
Togo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad & Tobago	X	X	X					X	X
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Turkmenistan		X(a)			X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Uganda	X		X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Ukraine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X(a)	X					X	X
United Kingdom	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Uruguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Uzbekistan	X	X			X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Venezuela	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vietnam			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Yemen			X		X(a)		X(a)	X	X
Zambia		X(a)	X	X		X		X	X
Zimbabwe			X					X	X

A prevention campaign warns travelers on Air France flights that sexual exploitation of minors in other countries amounts to “rape, kidnapping, assault, and battery” and can earn them up to 20 years in prison.

**TOURISME SEXUEL.
RECOURIR À LA PROSTITUTION
DE MINEURS VOUS REND
RESPONSABLE DE VIOL, SÉQUESTRATION,
COUPS ET BLESSURES...**



★ BE TIC EUROPOGOC - AVEC LE SOUTIEN DE AIR FRANCE, L'UNION EUROPÉENNE, LE MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET LE MINISTÈRE DU TOURISME.

**L'ABUS SEXUEL D'UN MINEUR
À L'ÉTRANGER EST PASSIBLE D'UNE PEINE POUVANT ALLER JUSQU'À 20 ANS DE PRISON**

ART. 222-22 ET S., ART. 225-12-1 ET S. DU CODE PÉNAL



www.eapat-france.org

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Div. A of Pub. L. No. 106-386, § 108, as amended.

(A) Minimum standards

For purposes of this chapter, the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking applicable to the government of a country of origin, transit, or destination for victims of severe forms of trafficking are the following:

- (1) The government of the country should prohibit severe forms of trafficking in persons and punish acts of such trafficking.
- (2) For the knowing commission of any act of sex trafficking involving force, fraud, coercion, or in which the victim of sex trafficking is a child incapable of giving meaningful consent, or of trafficking which includes rape or kidnapping or which causes a death, the government of the country should prescribe punishment commensurate with that for grave crimes, such as forcible sexual assault.
- (3) For the knowing commission of any act of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the government of the country should prescribe punishment that is sufficiently stringent to deter and that adequately reflects the heinous nature of the offense.
- (4) The government of the country should make serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons.

(B) Criteria

In determinations under subsection (a)(4) of this section, the following factors should be considered as indicia of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons:

- (1) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates and prosecutes acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons, and convicts and sentences persons responsible for such acts, that take place wholly or partly within the territory of the country, including, as appropriate, requiring incarceration of individuals convicted of such acts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, suspended or significantly reduced sentences for convictions of principal actors in cases of severe forms of trafficking in persons shall be considered, on a case-by-case basis, whether to be considered as an indicator of serious and sustained efforts to eliminate severe forms of trafficking in persons. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data, consistent with the capacity of such government to obtain such data, shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (2) Whether the government of the country protects victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons and encourages their assistance in the investigation and prosecution of such trafficking, including provisions for legal alternatives to their removal to countries in which they would face retribution or hardship, and ensures that victims are not inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts as a direct result of being trafficked, including by providing training to law enforcement and immigration officials regarding the identification and treatment of trafficking victims using approaches that focus on the needs of the victims.
- (3) Whether the government of the country has adopted measures to prevent severe forms of trafficking in persons, such as measures to inform and educate the public, including potential victims, about the causes and consequences of severe forms of trafficking in persons, measures to establish the identity of local populations, including birth registration, citizenship, and nationality, measures to ensure that its nationals who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission do not engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and measures to prevent the use of forced labor or child labor in violation of international standards.
- (4) Whether the government of the country cooperates with other governments in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of trafficking in persons.
- (5) Whether the government of the country extradites persons charged with acts of severe forms of trafficking in persons on substantially the same terms and to substantially the same extent as persons charged with other serious crimes (or, to the extent such extradition would be inconsistent with the laws of such country or with international agreements to which the country is a party, whether the government is taking all appropriate measures

to modify or replace such laws and treaties so as to permit such extradition).

- (6) Whether the government of the country monitors immigration and emigration patterns for evidence of severe forms of trafficking in persons and whether law enforcement agencies of the country respond to any such evidence in a manner that is consistent with the vigorous investigation and prosecution of acts of such trafficking, as well as with the protection of human rights of victims and the internationally recognized human right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's own country.
- (7) Whether the government of the country vigorously investigates, prosecutes, convicts, and sentences public officials who participate in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons, including nationals of the country who are deployed abroad as part of a peacekeeping or other similar mission who engage in or facilitate severe forms of trafficking in persons or exploit victims of such trafficking, and takes all appropriate measures against officials who condone such trafficking. After reasonable requests from the Department of State for data regarding such investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences, a government which does not provide such data consistent with its resources shall be presumed not to have vigorously investigated, prosecuted, convicted, or sentenced such acts. During the periods prior to the annual report submitted on June 1, 2004, and on June 1, 2005, and the periods afterwards until September 30 of each such year, the Secretary of State may disregard the presumption contained in the preceding sentence if the government has provided some data to the Department of State regarding such acts and the Secretary has determined that the government is making a good faith effort to collect such data.
- (8) Whether the percentage of victims of severe forms of trafficking in the country that are non-citizens of such countries is insignificant.
- (9) Whether the government of the country, consistent with the capacity of such government, systematically monitors its efforts to satisfy the criteria described in paragraphs (1) through (8) and makes available publicly a periodic assessment of such efforts.
- (10) Whether the government of the country achieves appreciable progress in eliminating severe forms of trafficking when compared to the assessment in the previous year.
- (11) Whether the government of the country has made serious and sustained efforts to reduce the demand for
- (A) commercial sex acts; and
- (B) participation in international sex tourism by nationals of the country.

Protecting Domestic Workers



An Indonesian labor recruitment company sends these instructions to employers of Indonesian domestic workers in the Middle East.

Explanations on the Treatment of Employees

- We expect that you are patient in guiding her and instructing her on housework, and that you consider the difference of customs and language between yours and hers. We hope that she would be shown respect from all members of the family, and that you would avoid any cruel or harsh treatment and understand that she might miss her community. Also, we hope that you would avoid, as appropriate, blaming or scolding her excessively for simple mistakes, for her speaking for herself from time to time, or for her forgetfulness—for she is not free from mistakes.
- We expect that you provide for her housing, clothes, and food and perhaps grant her the option of making her food herself.
- We expect that you would not give her work above her level or make her continue without a break or rest, and that you would provide for her cleanliness or physical rest, as she is a helper only in housework or caring for children.
- We expect that you help her prepare and send letters to her family, because that is a great help for her spirits. And we expect you to give her your full and clear address in English for ease of correspondence with her family.
- We expect that you pay her salary every 30 days and help her send it to her family.
- Do not give her encouraging gifts in the first months. If you wish to, save them for later months.
- We expect for adherence always to these instructions. Always familiarize and inform all members of the family of them when it's appropriate for everyone. This will be a great help to her efforts in serving you with full energy and loyalty.
- We expect that you provide appropriate meals as she is accustomed to and make available to her the foods she likes. Allow her to cook her meals herself if she wishes or to eat meals cooked before you in the house.

STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS

In response to a Congressional mandate, this section summarizes actions taken by the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent trafficking in persons or the exploitation of victims of trafficking.

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The United Nations adopted a zero-tolerance policy in 2003 and implemented a series of reforms over the last four years to prevent military and civilian personnel assigned to UN peacekeeping and humanitarian missions from engaging in sexual exploitation and abuse. Below are highlights of key UN reforms with updates from 2008. The measures below apply to approximately 140,000 UN uniformed personnel (troops, military observers and police), and UN international and locally-hired civilian staff members.

Prevention

- UN Staff Regulations classify sexual exploitation and abuse as a form of serious misconduct subject to disciplinary action, including summary dismissal.
- Consultants, individual contractors, volunteers, military observers and civilian police are legally bound by the standards of the Secretary-General's 2003 bulletin. All contracts and "letters of undertaking" include these standards.
- The UN has a model memorandum of understanding (MOU) (GA 61/267 B) to include provisions for addressing sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is also revising existing MOUs to include these provisions.
- Where necessary, UN peacekeeping missions have instituted "off-limits premises and areas," curfews, and telephone hotlines and have required mission personnel to wear uniforms at all times.
- In early 2008, the DPKO initiated mission-customized information campaigns and strategies to combat commercial sexual exploitation in Cote D'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Liberia, Sudan, and East Timor.
- The UN reports that its missions routinely inform the local population about the UN's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, including the status of allegations and the risk of making false allegations. The UN is also developing a mechanism by which to inform the public on the outcome of disciplinary cases involving UN personnel, including actions taken by the UN or the troop-contributing country (TCC).
- The DPKO has three training modules for different levels of personnel to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. The Department provides these modules to the TCCs for pre-deployment training, but it is not able to verify if the training has been completed. All UN mission personnel are made aware of the standards of

conduct and zero-tolerance policy and are trained in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Revised pre-deployment training modules will be released to TCCs during the first half of 2009.

- Civilian managers and military commanders are responsible for ensuring implementation of the UN's programs and policies to eliminate sexual exploitation and abuse. The heads of UN missions evaluate civilian managers on their efforts to implement the zero-tolerance policy.

Victim Assistance

- The UN's victim assistance strategy (GA 62/214) authorizes UN missions to provide victims with medical treatment, counseling, social support, legal services, or material care. Children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse by peacekeepers are also eligible to receive this assistance. The implementation guidelines have been finalized and transmitted to all UN missions.
- In 2008, UN mission managers and NGO partners in Kenya, Somalia, Liberia, and South Africa were trained in advancing protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in the field. Similar trainings are planned for Libya, Nepal, Cote D'Ivoire, and Haiti in 2009.

Investigations

- The DPKO has conduct and discipline units (CDUs) at UN headquarters and peacekeeping missions. These units inform local communities of the UN's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and procedures for reporting abuse. They also receive complaints, carry out initial assessments of allegations, and determine whether specific allegations should be reported to the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) as serious offenses warranting full OIOS investigations. Less serious allegations are handled by the peacekeeping mission itself. CDUs also train UN peacekeepers and civilian mission staff on combating sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse.
- Some OIOS investigators are stationed in the peacekeeping missions, though these may be moved to regional UN offices in the future -- to reduce costs and for more effective and timely investigations.
- There were 83 allegations against UN peacekeeping personnel in 2008, down from 127 allegations in 2007. During that same period, the UN completed 82 investigations into new and pending allegations and deemed 65 of them credible. There were 14 repatriations and five cases of disciplinary action such as suspension, dismissal, censure, demotion, and referral to employers.

Investigations for 52 cases are still pending.

Further information on the UN's sexual exploitation and abuse prevention measures is available at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/CDT/index.html>.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

NATO has measures in place to prevent its personnel from engaging in human trafficking. To date there have been no reports of any NATO personnel or units engaging in or facilitating human trafficking. NATO has six on-going missions with nearly 70,000 troops.

- In 2004, NATO Allies and Partners adopted an anti-human trafficking policy. Provisions include training for personnel of NATO-led missions, support for host country law enforcement in anti-trafficking investigations, incorporated guidelines prohibiting contractors from engaging in trafficking, and evaluations of implementation of efforts as part of on-going reviews. All NATO operational plans incorporate anti-human trafficking directives.
- NATO has also developed three anti-human trafficking awareness training modules for troops, commanders, and military police. These modules are available online and are offered at NATO's two training facilities. Officials and staff who violate NATO's zero-tolerance policy are subject to disciplinary action including dismissal. NATO Allies and Partners are responsible for taking legal action against nationals participating in missions who are in violation of the zero-tolerance policy. NATO mission personnel are instructed to refer victims to local NGOs for legal or social services and to cooperate with local law enforcement officials on human trafficking cases.
- In February 2009, the North Atlantic Council agreed to recommendations made by NATO's counter-trafficking chief. They included developing a standardized form for reporting trafficking cases; offering more anti-trafficking courses at NATO training facilities; organizing a conference of national, international, and civil society experts to share best practices; and developing a brochure on NATO policy for the general public.

Further information on NATO's anti-human trafficking prevention measures is available at <http://www.nato.int/issues/trafficking/>.

ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE)

The OSCE has measures in place to prevent personnel from engaging in human trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse. There have been no reports of any OSCE personnel engaging in or facilitating human trafficking. The OSCE has 18 field missions and 3,266 personnel. The OSCE Secretary-General is responsible for overseeing

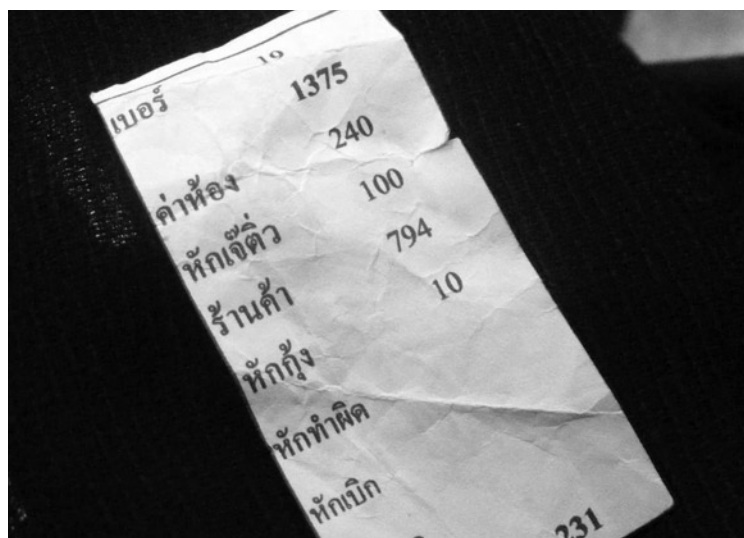
OSCE efforts to prevent misconduct by personnel.

- The OSCE's Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members (Appendix 1 to Permanent Council 550/Corr.1, 27 June 2003) prescribes general conduct of officials and staff while on mission, with specific instruction on preventing human trafficking.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 16/05 "Ensuring the Highest Standards of Conduct and Accountability of Persons Serving International Forces and Missions" calls on participating states to prevent human trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse, and, as necessary, to discipline its personnel.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 15/06 "Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children" directs executive structures to incorporate the issue of child sexual exploitation in code of conduct trainings and awareness-raising materials for OSCE officials.
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision 11/08 "Enhancing Criminal Justice Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings through a Comprehensive Approach" directs participating states to include human trafficking policies and consequences in pre-deployment instruction for military and civilian personnel.

The OSCE provides these documents to all personnel, including locally-hired mission staff, during orientation trainings. Officials and staff are subject to disciplinary action including dismissal. But OSCE member States and Partners are responsible for taking legal action against nationals participating in missions who violate the policy. Field mission personnel are instructed to refer victims to local NGOs for legal or social services and to cooperate with local law enforcement officials on human trafficking cases.

For further information on the OSCE's anti-trafficking prevention measures please go to <http://www.osce.org/activities/13029.html>.

Monthly pay slip of a Burmese worker in the Thai seafood sector, showing large deductions for room rental, the store, and "shrimp deduction." Such deductions contribute to debt bondage and involuntary servitude.



GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EU	European Union
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organization, International Program for the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
2000 UN TIP Protocol	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

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