



G K V M U N ' 2 2

UNODC

Study Guide

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Letter of the SG

Highly distinguished participants of GKVMUN'22

I, the Secretary-General of GKVMUN'22, Naz Durakoglugil, would like to express my enthusiasm for being able to host the first annual session of this precious conference on behalf of my school,

We, as the GKVMUN'22 team, have been working endlessly to provide you an inspiring Model UN experience. Our both academic and organization teams are beyond eager to host a conference where our esteemed participants have the chance to spread their wings,

As days passed, we were better able to see the forest through the trees of organizing a conference, hence; we derived lessons from each error that occurred which was a challenging, yet, unique experience,

To conclude my words, whether you have attended previous MUN conferences or not, we're looking forward to unite every and each one of you at our school with having an aim of providing you an outstanding experience where you'll get the chance to gain remarkable memories and spread your wings. Hope to see you soon!

Best regards,

Naz Durakoğlugil

Letter of the USG

Dear participants,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you all to this year's Gaziantep Kolej Vakfi Model United Nations Conference. To introduce myself, my name is Alper Kaan Özbek First Grade at Istanbul Technical University and Under Secretary General of UNODC throughout the conference. As it's my fourth year of MUN, I am more than thrilled to be a part of this event again.

To fully take the agenda item in for a more productive and joyful participation to the committee, my hope is that this guide provides you with profound insight into the topic and, noting that it is only the beginning of comprehending the agenda item, you make your own independent research as well. For your questions regarding the content, or the committee in general, please do not hesitate to contact me via email:

alperkaanozbek@hotmail.com

To conclude, I am very excited to meet each and every one of you, and I wish you all four days of fruitful debates and innovative ideas. Best of luck with your preparation!

Sincerely,

Alper Kaan Özbek

General Information About Committee

Human trafficking is the trade of humans for the aim of forced labour, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation for the marketer or others. This could include providing a relative within the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, as well as for surrogacy and ova removal.

Human trafficking can occur among a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person due to the violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and since of their commercial exploitation. Human trafficking is that the exchange people, particularly girls and children, and doesn't essentially involve the movement of the person from one place to a different.

People smuggling (also known as human smuggling and migrant smuggling) is a related practice that is characterised by the consent of the person being black-market. smuggling situations can descend into human trafficking through coercion and exploitation. Trafficked people are controlled against their will through acts of coercion, and compelled to figure for or give services to the trafficker or others.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour alone (one part of human trafficking) generates an estimated \$150 billion in profits once a year as of 2014. In 2012, the ILO estimated that twenty one million victims are trapped in modern slavery. Of these, 14.2 million (68%) were exploited for labour, 4.5 million (22%) were sexually exploited, and 2.2 million (10%) were exploited in state-imposed forced labour. The International Labour Organisation has reported that child workers, minorities, and irregular migrants are at wide risk of additional extreme kinds of exploitation. Statistics shows that over half the world's 215 million young workers are discovered to be in risky sectors, as well as forced sex work and compelled street begging. Ethnic

minorities and extremely marginalized teams of individuals are highly estimated to work in a number of the foremost exploitive and damaging sectors, like leather tanning, mining, and stone quarry work.

Human trafficking is that the third largest crime industry within the world, behind drug dealing and arms trafficking, and is that the fastest-growing activity of trans-national criminal organizations.

Human trafficking is condemned as a violation of human rights by international conventions. additionally, human trafficking is subject to a directive within the European Union. in line with the 2018 and 2019 editions of the annual Trafficking in Persons Reports issued by the U.S. State Department: Belarus, Iran, Russia, and Turkmenistan stay among the worst countries once it involves providing protection against human trafficking and forced labour.

Definition

Although human trafficking can occur at local or domestic levels, it's international implications, as recognized by the United Nations within the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Penalise Trafficking in Persons, particularly women and kids (also brought up because the Trafficking Protocol or the Palermo Protocol), an international agreement beneath the un Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) that entered into force on 25 December 2003. The protocol is one of three that supplement the CTOC. The Trafficking Protocol is the initial global, lawfully binding instrument on trafficking in over half a century, and therefore the only one with an agreed-upon definition of trafficking in persons. One in all its functions is to facilitate international cooperation in work and prosecuting such trafficking. Another is to shield and assist human trafficking's victims with full respect for his or her rights as established within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The

Trafficking Protocol, that had 117 signatories and as of November, 2018 173 parties, defines human trafficking as:

- (a) [...] the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by suggests that of threat or use of force or alternative styles of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a grip of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or edges to attain the consent of someone having control over another person, for the aim of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other styles of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices almost like slavery, servitude or the removal, manipulation or implantation of organs;
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the supposed exploitation set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this text shall be irrelevant wherever any of the suggests that set forth in subparagraph (a) are used;
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the aim of exploitation shall be thought of "trafficking in persons" even if this doesn't involve any of the means set forth in sub-paragraph (a) of this article;
- (d) "Child" shall mean somebody under eighteen years of age.

Usage of the Term

Trafficked people are held against their will through acts of coercion, and forced to work for or provide services to the trafficker or others. The work or services could include anything from bonded or forced labour to commercial sexual exploitation. The arrangement is also structured as a piece contract, however with no or low payment, or on terms that are extremely consumptive. Generally the arrangement is structured as debt bondage, with the victim not being permitted or able to pay off the debt.

Bonded labour, or debt bondage, is maybe the least known style of labour trafficking these days, and nonetheless is the most generally used technique of enslaving individuals. Victims become "bonded" once their labour, the labour that they themselves employed and also the tangible merchandise they need bought are demanded as a way of compensation for a loan or service whose terms and conditions haven't been outlined, or wherever the worth of the victims' services isn't applied toward the liquidation of the debt. Generally, the worth of their work is bigger than the initial total of cash "borrowed".

Forced labour is a scenario within which individuals are forced to work against their will under the threat of violence or another style of punishment; their freedom is restricted and a degree of possession is exerted. Men and women are in danger of being trafficked for unskilled work, which globally generates US\$31 billion in keeping with the International Labour Organization. Styles of forced labour can include domestic slavery, agricultural labour, sweatshop factory labour, janitorial, food service and different industry labour, and begging. a number of the product that may be made by forced labour are: clothing, cocoa, bricks, coffee, cotton, and gold.

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the only largest global supplier of services to victims of trafficking, reports receiving an increasing variety of cases in which victims were subjected to forced labour. A study which done at 2012 observes that "... 2010 was notably notable because the first year in which IOM assisted additional victims of labour trafficking than those that had been trafficked for functions of sexual exploitation." The IOMs' main focus is "to give secure, reliable, versatile and cost-efficient services for persons who need international migration help. To boost the humane and orderly management of migration and also the effective respect for the human rights of migrations in accordance with international law. to offer recommendation, research, technical cooperation and operational help to States,

intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations and different stakeholders, so as to create national capacities and facilitate international, regional and bilateral cooperation on migration matters..."

Child labour is a form of work which will be hazardous to the physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development of kids and may interfere with their education. according to the International Labour Organization, the worldwide variety of children concerned in child labour has fallen throughout the past decade – it's declined by one third, from 246 million in 2000 to 168 million children in 2012. Sub-Saharan Africa is that the region with the very best incidence of child labour, whereas the biggest numbers of child-workers are found in Asia and also the Pacific.

General

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has further assisted several non-governmental organizations in their fight against human trafficking. The 2006 armed conflict in lebanon, that saw 300,000 domestic workers from Sri Lanka, ethiopia and therefore the Philippines unemployed and targets of traffickers, led to an emergency information campaign with nongovernmental organisation Caritas Migrant to lift human-trafficking awareness. In addition, an april 2006 report, Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns, helped to spot 127 countries of origin, ninety eight transit countries and 137 destination countries for human trafficking. To date, it's the second most often downloaded UNODC report. Continued into 2007, UNODC supported initiatives just like the Community Vigilance project on the border between India and Nepal, moreover has provided grants for nongovernmental organisation trafficking prevention campaigns in European Nations and Herzegovina and Croatia.

UNODC efforts to inspire action launched the Blue Heart Campaign Against Human Trafficking on 6 March 2009, which Mexico launched its own national version of in April 2010. The campaign encourages people to indicate solidarity with human trafficking victims by wearing the blue heart, like however wearing the red ribbon promotes multinational HIV/AIDS awareness. On 4 Nov 2010, U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon launched the UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons to supply humanitarian, legal and help to victims of human trafficking with the aim of increasing the amount of these saved and supported, and broadening the extent of help they receive.

In 2013, the UN selected July 30 as the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.

In January 2019, UNODC published the new edition of the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. The Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2018 has revealed that thirty per cent of all victims of human trafficking formally detected globally between 2016 and 2018 are children, up three per cent from the amount 2007–2010.

The Global Report recorded victims of 137 totally different nationalities detected in 142 countries between 2012 and 2016, throughout that period, five hundred totally different flows were known. Around half all trafficking took place within the same region with forty two per cent occurring within national borders. One exception is the Middle East, wherever most detected victims are East and South Asians. Trafficking victims from East Asia are detected in additional than sixty four countries, creating them the foremost geographically distributed group around the world. There are important regional variations within the detected styles of exploitation. Countries in Africa and in Asia typically intercept additional cases of trafficking for forced labour, whereas sexual exploitation is somewhat additional oft found in Europe and within the

Americas. In addition, trafficking for organ removal was detected in sixteen countries around the world. The Report raises issues regarding low conviction rates – sixteen percent of coverage countries failed to record one conviction for trafficking in persons between 2007 and 2010. As of Feb 2018, 173 countries have ratified the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol, of which UNODC is the guardian. important progress has been created in terms of legislation: as of 2012, eighty three of states had a law criminalising trafficking in persons in accordance with the Protocol.

Current International Treaties

- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, entered into force in 1957
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
- Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

- Inter-American Convention on International Traffic in Minors

United States

In 2002, Derek Ellerman and Katherine Chon supported a non-government organization known as the Polaris Project to combat human trafficking. In 2007, Polaris instituted the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) where callers will report tips and receive information on human trafficking. Polaris' web site and hotline informs the public concerning wherever cases of suspected human trafficking have occurred within the United States. The website records calls on a map.

In 2007, the U.S. Senate selected 11 January as a National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness in an effort to boost consciousness concerning this global, national and local issue. In 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, President Barack Obama announced January as National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. Along with these initiatives, libraries across the U. S. began to contribute to human trafficking awareness. Slowly, libraries became instructional centres for those that aren't aware of this issue. Libraries have also collaborated with organizations to coach workers and members to identify human trafficking victims and provide help.

In 2014, Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency funded the Memex program with the specific goal of combating human trafficking via domain-specific searches. The advanced search capacity, together with its ability to succeed in going into the dark web permits for prosecution of human trafficking cases, which may be troublesome to prosecute thanks to the fraudulent techniques of the human traffickers.

In 2015, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline received reports of quite 5,000 potential human trafficking cases within the U.S. children comprise up to one-third of all victims, whereas women make up more than half. The hotline staff will communicate with individuals in additional than two hundred languages. Human trafficking may be a big business. It's a significant problem in South Florida, with one amongst the hotspots being Miami beach. Police in this town arrested 3 dozen suspected human traffickers in 2017. That's believed to be the best number in South florida. In addition to that specialise in arresting traffickers, investigators offer help to victims.

Council of Europe

On 3 May 2005, the Committee of Ministers adopted the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS No. 197). The convention was opened for signature in Warsaw on 16 May 2005 on the occasion of the third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe. On 24 October 2007, the convention received its tenth agreement thereby triggering the method whereby it entered into force on one february 2008. As of June 2017, the convention has been legal in forty seven states, with Russia being the only state to not have it legal (nor signed).

While alternative international instruments exist already during this field, the Council of Europe Convention, the primary European written agreement during this field, is a comprehensive written agreement focusing principally on the protection of victims of trafficking and also the safeguard of their rights. It also aims to prevent trafficking and to prosecute traffickers. Additionally, the Convention provides for the

fixing of a good and independent observation mechanism capable of controlling the implementation of the obligations contained within the convention.

The convention isn't restricted to Council of Europe member states; non-member states and the European Union also have the chance of turning into Party to the convention. In 2013, Belarus became the primary non-Council of Europe member state to accede to the convention.

The convention established a Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) that monitors the implementation of the Convention through country reports. As of one March 2013, GRETA has revealed seventeen country reports.

Complementary protection against sex trafficking of children is ensured through the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (signed in Lanzarote, 25 October 2007). The Convention entered into force on 1 July 2010. As of november 2020, the convention has been legal by forty seven states, with Ireland having signed however not nonetheless legal.

In addition, the EU Court of Human Rights of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg has passed judgments regarding trafficking in human beings that violated obligations beneath the EU Convention on Human Rights: *Siliadin v. France*, judgement of 26 July 2005, and *Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia*, judgement of 7 Jan 2010.

In 2003, the OSCE established an anti-trafficking mechanism aimed at raising public awareness of the matter and building the political will within collaborating states to tackle it effectively.

The OSCE actions against human trafficking are coordinated by the workplace of the Special Representative for Combating the Traffic of Human Being. In January 2010, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro became the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

Dr. Giammarinaro (Italy) has been a judge at the Criminal Court of Rome since 1991. She served from 2006 until 2009 in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security in Bruxelles, wherever she was responsible for work to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, in addition as for penal aspects of illegal immigration among the unit dealing with the fight against organized crime. During this time, she coordinated the Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings of the European Commission. From 2001 to 2006 she was a judge for a preliminary investigation in the Criminal Court of Rome. Prior to that, from 1996 she was Head of the Legislative Office and Adviser to the Minister for Equal Opportunities. From 2006 to December 2009, the office was headed by Eva Biaudet, a former Member of Parliament and Minister of Health and Social Services in her native Finland.

The activities of the Office of the Special Representative range from training law enforcement agencies to tackle human trafficking to promoting policies aimed at rooting out corruption and organised crime. The Special Representative additionally visits countries and can, on their request, support the formation and implementation of their anti-trafficking policies. In alternative cases the Special Representative provides recommendation relating to implementation of the selections on human trafficking, and assists governments, ministers and officers to attain their expressed goals of tackling human trafficking.

India

In India, the trafficking in persons for commercial sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced marriages and domestic servitude is taken into account an organized crime. the Government of India applies the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, active from 3 February 2013, as well as Section 370

and 370A IPC, that defines human trafficking and "provides demanding punishment for human trafficking; trafficking of children for exploitation in any type as well as physical exploitation; or any variety of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs." Additionally, a Regional Task Force implements the SAARC Convention on the Prevention of Trafficking in Girls and Children.

Shri R.P.N. Singh, India's Minister of State for Home Affairs, launched a government web portal, the Anti Human Trafficking Portal, on 20 Feb 2014. The official statement explained that the target of the online resource is for the "sharing of data across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for effective implementation of Anti Human Trafficking measures." The key aims of the portal are:

- Aid within the tracking of cases with inter-state ramifications.
- Provide comprehensive info on legislation, statistics, court judgements, United Nations Conventions, details of trafficked individuals and traffickers and rescue success stories.
- Provide affiliation to "Trackchild", the National Portal on Missing children that's operational in many states.

Also on 20 Feb, the Indian Government proclaimed the implementation of a Comprehensive theme that involves the institution of Integrated anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in 335 vulnerable police districts throughout India, likewise as capacity building that features training for police, prosecutors and judiciary. As of the announcement, 225 Integrated AHTUs had been created operational, whereas one hundred additional AHTUs were planned for the forthcoming financial year.

Singapore

As of 2016, Singapore acceded to the United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol and affirmed on 28 Sep 2015, the commitment to combat people trafficking, particularly women and children.

Singapore seems to be a preferred destination for human trafficking with women and girls from India, Thailand, the Philippines and China.

According to the U.S. State Department's 2018 Trafficking in Persons Report, Singapore is creating important efforts to eliminate human trafficking because it imposes strong sentences against condemned traffickers, improve freedom of movement for adult victims and will increase migrant workers' awareness of their rights. However, it still doesn't meet the minimum standards as numerous migrant workers' work conditions indicate labour trafficking, however conviction isn't secured. In Nov 2019, one or two of Indian nationals were condemned for exploiting migrant women, creating it the primary conviction within the state. This conviction showed that Singapore set to require strong actions against human trafficking.

Anti-Trafficking Policy Index

The '3P Anti-trafficking Policy Index' measured the effectiveness of government policies to fight human trafficking supported an evaluation of policy necessities prescribed by the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, particularly women and children (2000).

The policy level was evaluated employing a five-point scale, wherever a score of 5 indicates the most effective policy followed, whereas score one is the

worst. This scale was used to analyze the most 3 anti-trafficking policy areas: (i) prosecuting (criminalizing) traffickers, (ii) protecting victims, and (iii) preventing the crime of human trafficking. Every sub-index of prosecution, protection and prevention was aggregated to the index with an unweighted sum, with the index starting from a score of three (worst) to fifteen (best). It's accessible for up to 177 countries annually from 2000 to 2015 (the 2015 report, revealed in 2016, is that it was the last as of twenty six.11.2018).

In 2015, 3 countries demonstrated the very best possible rankings in policies for all 3 dimensions (overall score 15). These countries were Austria, Spain and therefore the UK. There have been four countries with a close to excellent score of fourteen (Belgium, Philippines, Armenia, and South Korea). Four more scored thirteen points, as well as the USA. The worst score, the minimum possible, is 3. Additionally to D.P.R.K., Libya, Syria, Eritrea and therefore the BES Islands scored three with each Iran and Russia grading only four (along with Kiribati, Yemen, and Equatorial Guinea). For a lot of information measurement the Human Trafficking research and measurement website.

Religious Declaration

In 2014, for the first time in history major leaders of the many religions, Buddhist, Anglican, Catholic, and Orthodox Christian, Hindu, Jewish, and Muslim, met to sign a shared commitment against modern-day slavery; the declaration they signed involves the elimination of slavery and human trafficking by 2020. The signatories were: Pope Francis, Mātā Amṛtānandamayī (also referred to as Amma), Bhikkhuni Thich Nu Châm Không (representing Zen Master Thích Nhất Hạnh), Datuk K Sri Dhammaratana, Chief High Priest of Malaysia, Rabbi Abraham Skorka,

Rabbi David Rosen, Abbas Abdalla Abbas Soliman, Undersecretary of State of Al Azhar Alsharif (representing Mohamed Ahmed El-Tayeb, Grand Imam of Al-Azhar), Grand Ayatollah Mohammad Taqi al-Modarresi, Sheikh Naziyah Razzaq Jaafar, Special Advisor of Grand Ayatollah (representing Grand Ayatollah Sheikh Basheer Hussain al Najafi), Sheikh Omar Abboud, Justin Welby, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Metropolitan Emmanuel of France (representing Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew).

Anti-Trafficking Initiatives

One of the organisations taking the most active part within the anti-trafficking effort is the United Nations particularly with global initiatives like the sustainable Development Goal 5. In early 2016, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations held an interactive discussion entitled "Responding to Current Challenges in Trafficking in Human Beings".

Anti-trafficking awareness and fundraising campaigns represent a big portion of anti-trafficking initiatives. The 24 Hour Race is one such initiative that focuses on increasing awareness among high school students in Asia. The Blue Campaign is another anti-trafficking initiative that works with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to combat human trafficking and bring freedom to exploited victims. However, critical commentators have discovered that initiatives like these aimed at "raising awareness" do very little, if anything, to really reduce instances of trafficking.

On 10 December 2020, the US House of Representatives Representatives undersigned a "letter" to the government demanding it to finish the abuse of labor and human trafficking, significantly within the Gulf region of the Middle East and North Africa. additionally to highlighting the region, the letter targeted

on Saudi Arabia additionally the United Arab Emirates because of their large number of cases of human rights abuses beneath the Kafala System also called Modern Slavery, and

also the trafficking of females from the East of Europe. The letter was written on Human Rights Day and undersigned by thirty house members.

Vulnerable Groups

The U.S. State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report for 2016 stated that "refugees and migrants; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) individuals; religious minorities; people with disabilities; and people who are stateless" are the foremost at-risk for human trafficking. Governments best shield victims from being exploited once the requirements of vulnerable populations are understood. to boot, in its Protocol to forestall, Suppress and Penalise Trafficking in Persons, particularly women and children, the United Nations notes that girls and children are significantly in danger for human trafficking and revictimization. The Protocol needs State Parties only to enact measures that stop human trafficking however also to deal with the factors that exacerbate women and children's vulnerability, as well as "poverty, underdevelopment and lack of civil rights."

Types of Trafficking

Trafficking of Children

Trafficking of children involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of children for the aim of exploitation. commercial sexual exploitation of children can take several forms, together with forcing a child into prostitution or alternative varieties of sexual issues or child pornography. kid exploitation may additionally involve forced labour or services, slavery or practices like slavery, servitude, the removal of organs, illicit international

adoption, trafficking for early wedding, recruitment as child troopers, to be used in begging or as athletes (such as child camel jockeys or soccer trafficking.)

IOM statistics indicate that a big minority (35%) of trafficked persons it aided in 2011 were but eighteen years older, which is roughly consistent with estimates from previous years. It absolutely was reported in 2010 that Thailand and Brazil were considered to own the worst child sex trafficking records.

Traffickers in children might take advantage of the parents' extreme poverty. Parents might sell children to traffickers so as to pay off debts or gain financial gain, or they will be deceived regarding the prospects of training and a far better life for his or her children. they will sell their children into labour, sex trafficking, or illegal adoptions, though students have urged a nuanced understanding and approach to the problem - one that appears at broader socio-economic and political contexts.

The adoption process, legal and illegal, once abused will generally lead to cases of trafficking of babies and pregnant women around the world. David M. Smolin's 2005 papers on child trafficking and adoption scandals between India and therefore the US, presents the general vulnerabilities within the inter-country adoption system that creates adoption scandals.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child at Article thirty four, states, "States Parties undertake to protect the child from all varieties of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse". within the European Union, commercial sexual exploitation of children is subject to a directive – Directive 2011/92/EU of the EU Parliament and of the Council of thirteen Dec 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography.

The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (or Hague Adoption Convention) is a world

convention addressing international adoption, that aims at preventing child laundering, child trafficking, and alternative abuses associated with international adoption.

The optional Protocol on the Involvement of children in Armed Conflict seeks to prevent forceful recruitment (e.g. by guerrilla forces) of children to be used in armed conflicts.

Sex Trafficking

The International Labour Organization claims that forced labour in the sex industry affects 4.5 million people worldwide. Most victims find themselves in coercive or abusive situations from which escape is both difficult and dangerous.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was formerly thought of as the organized movement of people, usually women, between countries and within countries for sex work with the use of physical coercion, deception and bondage through forced debt. However, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (US) does not require movement for the offence. The issue becomes contentious when the element of coercion is removed from the definition to incorporate facilitation of consensual involvement in prostitution. For example, in the United Kingdom, the Sexual Offences Act 2003 incorporated trafficking for sexual exploitation but did not require those committing the offence to use coercion, deception or force, so that it also includes any person who enters the UK to carry out sex work with consent as having been "trafficked". In addition, any minor involved in a commercial sex act in the US while under the age of 18 qualifies as a trafficking victim, even if no force, fraud or coercion is involved, under the definition of "Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons" in the US Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Trafficked women and children are often promised work in the domestic or service industry, but instead are sometimes taken to brothels where they are required to undertake sex work, while their passports and other identification papers are confiscated. They may be beaten or locked up and promised their freedom only after earning – through prostitution – their purchase price, as well as their travel and visa costs.

Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is a marriage where one or both participants are married without their freely given consent. Servile marriage is defined as a marriage involving a person being sold, transferred or inherited into that marriage.

According to ECPAT, "Child trafficking for forced marriage is simply another manifestation of trafficking and is not restricted to particular nationalities or countries".

Forced marriages have been described as a form of human trafficking in certain situations and certain countries, such as China and its Southeast Asian neighbours from which many women are moved to China, sometimes through promises of work, and forced to marry Chinese men. Ethnographic research with women from Myanmar and Cambodia found that many women eventually get used to their life in China and prefer it to the one they had in their home countries. Furthermore, legal scholars have noted that transnational marriage brokering was never intended to be considered trafficking by the drafters of the Palermo Protocol.

Labour Trafficking

Labour trafficking is the movement of persons for the purpose of forced labour and services. It may involve bonded labour, involuntary servitude, domestic servitude, and child labour. Labour trafficking happens most often within the

domain of domestic work, agriculture, construction, manufacturing and entertainment; and migrant workers and indigenous people are especially at risk of becoming victims. People smuggling operations are also known to traffic people for the exploitation of their labour, for example, as transporters.

Trafficking for Organ Trade

Trafficking in organs is a form of human trafficking. It can take different forms. In some cases, the victim is compelled into giving up an organ. In other cases, the victim agrees to sell an organ in exchange for money/goods, but is not paid (or paid less). Finally, the victim may have the organ removed without the victim's knowledge (usually when the victim is treated for another medical problem/illness – real or orchestrated problem/illness). Migrant workers, homeless persons, and illiterate

persons are particularly vulnerable to this form of exploitation. Trafficking of organs is an organised crime, involving several offenders:

- the recruiter
- the transporter
- the medical staff
- the middlemen/contractors
- the buyers

Trafficking for organ trade often seeks kidneys. Trafficking in organs is a lucrative trade because in many countries the waiting lists for patients who need transplants are very long. Some solutions have been proposed to help counter it.

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USG's Contact

The delegates and the chairboard of UNODC can contact with me anytime needed.

GSM: +90 553 373 12 55

e-mail: alperkaanozbek@hotmail.com