



Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Distr.: General
12 August 2004

Resolution 03 (2004)

Adopted by the General Assembly at its 10th meeting, on 12 August 2004

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Guided by Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which recognize the right of all persons to be free from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Affirming the objective set out by the VII Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) in Antigua Guatemala, Guatemala 2002 to “bolster efforts to combat illegal trafficking in migrants, with a view to eradicating the phenomenon”,

Emphasizing a key purpose of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2001 of protecting and assisting victims of trafficking with full respect for their Human rights,

Deeply disturbed by the fact that trafficking in human beings, including children, has grown to a major criminal industry,

Stressing that trafficking in children violates several human rights,

Alarmed by the increase in child trafficking in post war areas due to poorly functioning social and legal systems,

Observing that trafficked children are in a position comparable to that of refugees in that they are both victims of extreme violent and inhumane treatment by another party,

Noting with deep concern the fact that illicit trafficking in children is often linked with and fosters other forms of organized crimes, such as illicit trafficking in drugs and small weapons, and recognizes that regions affected by a combination of these crimes need special support,

Keeping in mind that the legal and traditional status of women and girls in some countries is not considered equal to men and boys further leading to an already existing trafficking in women and girls,

Recognizing that there are many nations where trafficking in children occurs within national borders and underlining that those states require unique assistance,

Acknowledging that there are both push and pull factors contributing to the trafficking in children that must be addressed to effectively targeting the phenomenon,

Noting with appreciation the success that has already been achieved in regional networks,

Believing that cooperation among states, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and all stakeholders involved in the fight against the trafficking in children is necessary for effectively targeting the stated problem,

1. *Decides* to establish a task force for organizing international training activities for law enforcement personnel, judges, border police, diplomatic and consular staff, prosecutors, government officials, psychologists, street workers and educational staff which should focus on information exchange mechanism, the exchange of strategies, expertise-sharing and the provision of information for promoting regular migration options, informing about the dangers of trafficking in children, informing border officials and police agents about routes, networks and the difference between smuggling and trafficking;

2. *Endorses* countries which make primary education compulsory, available and free to all children, including those who are displaced, homeless, refugees, stateless, in detention and/or in state institutions as a means of improving their social status;

3. *Considers* the creation of an environment through education, social mobilization, and development activities to ensure that parents and others legally responsible for human beings are able to fulfil their rights, duties and responsibilities to protect human beings against the false promises such as the opportunity for a well-paid job and prosperous life in another city or country;

4. *Recommends* that all governments inform all immigrants on a regular basis during the first months after arrival about their rights that stem from existing international and national initiatives,

5. *Strongly recommends* that the governments initiate campaigns within their territories to raise public awareness about the problem of child trafficking by

a., promoting an appropriate curriculum regarding sexual abuse in schools that will enable youth to speak of the issue of child trafficking and prostitution in a mentored environment

b., launching a communication strategy targeting tourism industries and airports

c., collaborating with the media to design messages targeting youth

d., funding NGOs where possible that provide assistance and information about trafficking

e., collaborating with local NGOs in designing information campaigns for people who cannot read or write and for very young children;

6. *Strongly encourages* the governments of States that have not yet criminalized trafficking in human beings to include this offence in their laws;

7. *Strongly endorses* the criminalization and penalization of perpetrators by

a., More severe penalties for traffickers and those who assist in, or profit from trafficking in countries that need more efficient laws,

b., Specially trained undercover police staff with a special training in pedagogical matters working in the field with the purpose of more effective targeting the trafficking in children

c., Building partnerships between investigation organs and local and international

that:

a., trafficked children are given the right to stay in the destination country (e.g. children are granted special Visas)

b., it is ensured that children are granted social and civil rights such as health and social security, educational opportunities and other such resources that are required for a dignified existence;

8. *Instructs* the international community to take strict measures against the exploitation of children and for this purpose decides to install a specialized group of experts that drafts a list of multi-national corporations under the justified suspicion of exploiting children by illegal labour;

9. *Further proclaims* to review and publish this list on an annual basis;

10. *Notes with appreciation* governments that take concrete measures against those companies; contributes to the funding of anti-trafficking measures with 50% of fines imposed on those companies to be used for this purpose;

11. *Designates* that this specialized group is composed of 15 independent experts who are proposed by the CCPCJ and elected by the Economic and Social Council on a biannual basis;

12. *Appeals* the international community and all states governments to take special measures in eradicating unique phenomena of the instrumentalization of children in armed combat e.g. child soldiers by communicating and collaborating with existent and competent United Nations bodies involved in humanitarian operations in order to prevent the use of children in a military setting;

13. *Endorses* the imposition of rules regarding a minimum age for military service, suggesting that this minimum adhere to those set out by the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child endorsing that any existing and future standards be monitored by state officials, and furthermore, that these state officials be held accountable to the International community;

14. *Takes into account* that any measures adopted underline that the children are the victims of this crime and that these measures are thus guided by the principle that any intervention shall in no way punish the children involved;

15. *Promotes* regional cooperation with the stated purpose of dealing with specific regional issues concerning the trafficking in children while bearing in mind that different areas have diverse interpretations on the problem;

16. *Supports* the international community in considering different approaches in dealing with the trafficking in children arising from diverse cultural practices;

17. *Encourages* that research be conducted by the international community on trade practices that respect the diverse needs of regions promoting the exchange of intelligence information, data and knowledge across borders;

18. *Further invites* parties to ensure the safety and protection of victims and to assist in the recovery and reintegration process by where possible providing funding for safe transition and halfway houses;

19. *Expresses its hope* of designing programs for training, education, psychological assistance and rehabilitation;

20. *Takes note of* the possibility to organize conferences at which volunteers who have been victims of trafficking and gone through a rehabilitation process can discuss their experiences, identify the key problems they have to face and formulate guidelines for governments and local or international NGOs at all times respecting the privacy of the victims;

21. *Strongly suggests* that social, medical, psychological counselling and other support to child victims of trafficking and their families be established, paying particular attention to those with sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and with a view to promoting the self-respect, dignity and unalienable rights of the child;

22. *Calls upon* parties to establish support and monitoring programs with the purpose of providing alternatives and reintegration for child prostituted victims that consider any possible physical and/or psychological differences arising from gender;

23. *Further reminds* countries that have not yet ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child to proceed with the legal process in their national parliaments as soon as possible;

24. *Encourages* the establishment of a stronger cooperation between States, international, regional organizations and all sectors of society, as well as other catalysts which have a key role in controlling, preventing and reducing the proliferation of trafficking;

25. *Recognizes* the need of creating an international fund for the purpose of combating the trafficking in children and rehabilitation of trafficking victims;

26. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.