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RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

ADOPTED AT THE

TWENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION

BELGRADE, 6 to 10 JULY 2011

RESOLUTION ON

COMBATING LABOUR TRAFFICKING IN SUPPLY CHAINS

1. Recalling the principles of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's St. Petersburg Declaration (1999), Brussels Declaration (2006) and Kyiv Declaration (2007), as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and all OSCE commitments related to combating trafficking,
2. Commending the OSCE nations that have adopted legislation to prevent and prosecute human traffickers, as well as to protect victims, with the ultimate goal of promoting human security in the OSCE region,
3. Recalling the proceedings of the 11th High Level Alliance against Trafficking Conference on "Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation: Decent Work and Social Justice",
4. Concerned that 12.3 million people are enslaved in forced labour, bonded labour, and forced prostitution worldwide, and that for every trafficking victim subjected to forced prostitution, nine people are forced to work,
5. Alarmed that women and children in forced and bonded labour are often sexually exploited as well,
6. Appalled that forced labour is prevalent in the cotton, chocolate, steel, rubber, tin, tungsten, coltan, sugar, and seafood industries — potentially tainting everyday products bought by unsuspecting consumers,
7. Concerned that billions of dollars in products tainted by forced labour in manufacturing and raw materials procurement are imported and exported worldwide every year, according to the International Labour Organization, and
8. Encouraged that corporations are beginning to examine their supply chains and insist on best practices to ensure that their suppliers are not utilizing trafficking victims,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

9. Urges participating States to prosecute labour trafficking occurring within their borders;
10. Urges participating States to provide protection for labour trafficking victims rescued within their borders;
11. Urges participating States to ensure that all goods procured by the government are free from raw materials and finished products produced by labour trafficking;

12. Urges participating States to encourage transparent corporate policy regarding labour trafficking, to facilitate the sharing of best practice among corporations, and to insist that corporations use independent verification that their supply chains are free of human trafficking.
13. Encourages parliamentarians to work with the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings to foster political will for an OSCE Ministerial Decision or Ministerial Declaration on combating trafficking for labour exploitation, including domestic servitude.