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**MONACO  
DECLARATION  
AND  
RESOLUTIONS  
ADOPTED BY THE  
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY  
AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION**

**MONACO, 5 to 9 JULY 2012**

## RESOLUTION ON PROTECTING VULNERABLE POPULATIONS FROM HUMAN TRAFFICKING

1. Recalling the principles of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly's St. Petersburg Declaration (1999), Brussels Declaration (2006) and Kyiv Declaration (2007), the Oslo Declaration (2010) and the Belgrade Declaration (2011), 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 participating States that have adopted legislation and policies to prevent and identify trafficking within vulnerable populations, such as domestic servants and irregular migrants,
3. Welcoming initial steps in the OSCE region to address the particular needs of the Romani population,
4. Disturbed by recent research by the European Roma Rights Centre showing that the Romani population, particularly women and children, is grossly over-represented among both sex and labour trafficking victims in the OSCE region,
5. Concerned that the global economic turmoil and desperation has increased the susceptibility of already vulnerable groups to human trafficking,
6. Stressing that good governance is essential in efforts to protect vulnerable people, particularly migrants, from human trafficking which, according to the International Labour Organization, at any given time enslaves more than 20 million people, the majority of whom are women and girls,
7. Being aware of persistent problems in efforts to deal with human trafficking, which pertain, *inter alia*, to the reliability of collected data for actual and potential victims, reluctance to act and lack of resources for the identification and protection of victims and the prosecution of traffickers,
8. Alarmed that the same social and economic factors causing vulnerability to trafficking also prevent victims from accessing rehabilitative care and from securing prosecution of their traffickers,
9. Concerned that the lack of rehabilitative care and legal protection leaves already vulnerable trafficking victims exposed to being trafficked again,
10. Disturbed by reports that victim identification in the OSCE region has significantly declined,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

11. Stresses the need for enhanced co-operation, at the stage of prevention, between law enforcement authorities and non-governmental organizations towards effective awareness-raising policies among potential victims of human trafficking in countries of origin, as well as among potential buyers of commercial sex, so that all are vigilant against exploitation;
12. Urges participating States to ensure that rehabilitative assistance and legal protection are available to probable trafficking victims;
13. Calls on participating States to train law enforcement, including border enforcement, to identify and offer rehabilitative care and protection to trafficking victims, particularly those belonging to vulnerable populations;
14. Urges participating States to develop warning pamphlets in appropriate languages, including a trafficking hotline, for posting and disbursement by the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to vulnerable populations;
15. Calls on participating States to establish in major cities special, Roma-oriented task forces composed of Romani NGOs, Romani mediators and Romani community representatives, along with member state law enforcement, anti-trafficking authorities, and social services representatives.