



OSCE PA
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AND

RESOLUTIONS

**ADOPTED BY THE
OSCE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY**

AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

BERLIN, 7–11 JULY 2018

RESOLUTION ON
IMPLEMENTING TRAFFICKING-FREE COMMUNITIES

1. Recalling the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly resolutions on human trafficking adopted by the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in St. Petersburg (1999), Brussels (2006), Oslo (2010), Belgrade (2011), Monaco (2012), Istanbul (2013), Baku (2014), Helsinki (2015), Tblisi (2016) and Minsk (2017), and all OSCE commitments related to combating human trafficking, as well as efforts by participating States to implement the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003 and 2005), and the Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2013),
2. Recalling the OSCE Sofia Ministerial Council Decision on The Special Needs for Child Victims of Trafficking for Protection and Assistance (2004), the OSCE Brussels Ministerial Council Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children (2006), the OSCE Madrid Ministerial Decision on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children on the Internet (2007), the OSCE Vienna Ministerial Decision on Strengthening Efforts to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings (2017) and the OSCE Vienna Ministerial Decision on Strengthening Efforts to Combat All Forms of Child Trafficking, including for Sexual Exploitation, as well as Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation of Children,
3. Recalling the 2000 Palermo Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,
4. Alarmed that, according to the latest worldwide research by the International Labour Organization, 16 million people are exploited in labour trafficking, 4.8 million people are exploited in sex trafficking, and 4 million are exploited in state-imposed trafficking, such as prison labour, forced military service, and forced communal service,
5. Concerned that women and girls account for 99 per cent of trafficking victims in the commercial sex industry and 58 per cent in labour trafficking,
6. Encouraged that communities which have taken a whole of community approach to fighting human trafficking – including simultaneous action by schools, police, non-governmental organizations, law enforcement, shelter services, businesses, houses of worship and the media – have seen a measurable reduction in human trafficking over the course of a year, particularly when they include demand reduction efforts,
7. Commending participating States that have established task forces that meet regularly in communities where trafficking is prevalent, bringing together government and civil society to fight human trafficking,
8. Concerned that traffickers target and groom school-age children for human trafficking, and that young people are often too willing to take risks “for a better life”,
9. Encouraged that Serbia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and other participating States have worked with NGOs such as A21, the Frederick Douglass Foundation, Love 146, and others to educate thousands of children about human trafficking risks,

10. Alarmed that classified advertising websites on the internet knowingly and recklessly profit from advertisements of exploited women and children,
11. Commending participating States that prioritize prosecution of classified advertising website owners who are complicit in trafficking, and participating States that also allow for victims of trafficking to sue the websites that advertised them for exploitation,
12. Encouraged that classified advertising websites in the United States of America that were previously working with traffickers shut down operations or changed their policies when victims of trafficking were enabled to sue the websites that advertised them for exploitation,
13. Encouraged that NGOs such as THORN have developed technology to aid law enforcement in identifying and collaborating on cross-jurisdictional trafficking cases of potential trafficking victims seen on the internet or dark web,
14. Commending the United Kingdom for its ongoing efforts to implement age verification technologies to prevent the exposure of children to pornographic websites, which increase children's vulnerability to human trafficking,
15. Concerned that while international tourism has doubled in the last 20 years to more than 1 billion travellers a year, child protection laws in destination countries have not kept pace with the growth of the tourism industry,
16. Commending participating States, such as the United States of America, Ukraine, Belarus, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the United Kingdom, and Montenegro, that have worked with the travel and tourism industry, including hotels, train companies, and airlines, to prevent human trafficking,
17. Commending participating States, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, that keep registers of individuals who have sexually offended against children and that use those registers to warn destination countries about intended travel by the known sex offenders,
18. Encouraged that the OSCE and many participating States are reviewing procurement contracts for goods and services and encouraging businesses to do the same in order to prevent human trafficking in supply chains,
19. Alarmed that a high number of women and girls exploited in many OSCE participating States are economically vulnerable migrants from other OSCE participating States, Africa and China who may not speak the local language or have a support system,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

20. Calls on OSCE participating States to continue to implement or to develop multisectoral efforts – encouraging joint task forces and simultaneous action by schools, police, non-governmental organizations, law enforcement, shelter services, businesses, houses of worship, and media – to create trafficking-free communities;

21. Calls on OSCE participating States to ensure that those who are likely to be in contact with trafficking victims – including school, airline, bus, train, taxi, judicial, and law enforcement employees – are trained to recognize and respond appropriately to trafficking victims;
22. Calls on OSCE participating States to prioritize demand reduction as part of an integrated strategy against trafficking in the OSCE region;
23. Calls on OSCE participating States to establish a unified trafficking hotline for use throughout the region by airline, train, bus and taxi employees who identify trafficking victims;
24. Calls on OSCE participating States to take measures to discourage the practice of sexual tourism by known sex offenders traveling between OSCE participating States as well as to destination countries outside the OSCE region;
25. Urges OSCE participating States to implement all previous commitments concerning trafficking in persons.