

Glossary of Terms Regarding Trafficking in Persons, Especially Children.
June 2003. Terre des Hommes, Lausanne. English.

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Glossary of Terms regarding trafficking in persons, especially children

Term	Organisation	Definition	French correspondence
Abusive Adoption <i>Adoption abusive</i>	<p>Inspired by the children's rights glossary (Innocenti Publication)</p> <p>Convention on protection of children and co-operation in respect of intercountry adoption, 1993 (art. 32) http://www.hcch.net/e/conventions/text33e.html</p> <p>Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989 (art. 21) http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm</p>	<p>Adoption is an alternative means of care for children permanently deprived of their family environment. Adoption is abusive when it does not respect the best interests of the child. Also, adoption becomes abusive when the child is the object of a commercial exchange, i.e. when improper financial gains or other gains are retrieved by a third person.</p> <p>The Hague Convention on international adoption does not define abusive or illegal adoption. However, this convention touches on questions of mercantilism and offences to professional rules in cases of international adoption. Nevertheless, nothing is mentioned in terms of improper financial gain, which can be generated in national adoption. In article 32, the Convention prohibits all improper financial or other gain from an activity related to an intercountry adoption. "Only costs and expenses, including reasonable professional fees of persons involved in the adoption, may be charged or paid".</p> <p>CRC provides important guarantees against abusive and illegal adoption without however defining precisely what an illegal or abusive adoption is. Article 21 prohibits all improper financial or other</p>	Adoption abusive

	<p>Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, E/CN.4/1999/71 29 January 1999, Ms. Ofelia Calcetas-Santos, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>http://www.unhchr.ch/Huridocda/Huridoca.nsf/2848af408d01ec0ac1256609004e770b/2679a442b09577458025675800319813?OpenDocument#chiib</p>	<p>gains during an international adoption. Once again the profit that can be gained during national adoption is not mentioned.</p> <p>In paragraph 47 the Special Rapporteur writes that she "firmly believes that, as in the sale of a person, trafficking of a person reduces that person to the level of a commercial commodity and is therefore inherently condemnable, regardless of the ultimate purpose for which it is carried out. Thus, the argument that in most cases of adoption the children end up in much improved living conditions, would not in any way justify the trafficking of babies and children".</p> <p>In paragraphs 56 and 57 she mentions that "there is a distinction – although often blurred – between trafficking and illegal practices in intercountry adoption. Where an intercountry adoption is otherwise legitimate, the adoptive parents, in order to accelerate the process, often pay sums of money to intermediaries: people who are on the periphery of the arrangements of the adoption, such as doctors, lawyers or employees in orphanages. In such a case the adoption remains legal, despite the illegal practices involved".</p> <p>It is possible to talk about trafficking in children when the adoption can be compared to a sale, particularly when a child is abducted or proposed for adoption by a member of his/her family without the consent of his/her parents. "Concerning the parents' authorisation for adoption, special attention should be given to the situation of unmarried or especially poor women who, because of their financial situation or the social unacceptability of their circumstances, may be forced or pressured into giving up their children for adoption".</p>	
<p>Child <i>Enfant</i></p>	<p>CRC (art. 1) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>ILO Convention 182, 1999 (art. 2) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/ratification/convention/text.htm</p> <p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,</p>	<p>A "child", according to article 1 of the CRC, means "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier".</p> <p>According to article 2 of the ILO Convention 182, the term child "shall apply to all persons under the age of 18".</p> <p>Following the same line as the ILO, article 3 (d) of the Protocol defines a child as "any person under eighteen years of age".</p> <p>Moreover, the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if it does not involve any of the</p>	<p>Enfant</p>

	<p>2000 (art. 3 (c), art. 3 (d)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>following means : threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person (article 3 (c)).</p> <p>See non-accompanied minor, separated children, trafficking, trafficking in children</p>	
<p>Child abuse</p> <p><i>Abus, maltraitance</i></p>	<p>Inspired by the Utah's State courts Glossary of terms http://courtlink.utcourts.gov/resource/glossary.htm#c</p> <p>Inspired Merriam-Webster on-line http://www.m-w.com/</p> <p>The UN International Law Society Glossary of Human rights http://www.onu.edu.org/international/glossmn.htm</p>	<p>Abusing a child refers to any form of cruelty to a child's physical, moral or mental well-being.</p> <p>Abusing a child also refers to the action of gaining profit when s/he is not in a situation to refuse, particularly because of his/her vulnerability, docility and malleability.</p> <p>To treat cruelly or roughly, to abuse.</p> <p>According to the UN International Law Society, maltreatment of children means: emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse and sexual abuse of children. Emotional abuse includes acts or failures to act by parents or caretakers that have caused or could cause serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional or mental disorders. Neglect is the failure to provide for the child's basic needs; it may be physical, educational, or emotional. Physical abuse is the inflicting of physical injury upon a child. Sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual behaviour with a child.</p>	<p>Abus</p>
<p>Child Pornography</p> <p><i>Pornographie enfantine</i></p>	<p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, children prostitution and child pornography, 2000 (art. 2 (c)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>CRC (art. 34 (c)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>Council framework-decision on combating trafficking in human beings, 2002 (art. 1) http://www.belgium.int/STOPConferece/news/decision%20du%20conseil.pdf</p>	<p>According to article 2 (c) of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child pornography means "any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child for primarily sexual purposes".</p> <p>Article 34 (c) of the CRC urges all countries to take appropriate measures to prevent the "exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials".</p> <p>In the case of trafficking the framework decision stipulates in article 1 that each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, subsequent reception of a person, including exchange or transfer of control over that person for the purpose of the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, including in pornography, are punishable.</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: pornography as a form of sexual exploitation is not explicitly mentioned in the UN ODCCP Protocol on trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>Pornographie enfantine</p>

		See trafficking, trafficking in children	
Child Prostitution <i>Prostitution des Enfants</i>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, children prostitution and child pornography (art. 2 (b)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm CRC (art. 34 (b)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm	According to article 2 (b) of the Protocol, "child prostitution means the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration". Article 34 (b) of the CRC urges all countries to take appropriate measures to prevent the exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices. See exploitation, trafficking in children	Prostitution des Enfants
Child Sex Tourism <i>Tourisme sexuel impliquant les enfants</i>	ECPAT http://www.ecpat.net/eng/CSEC/faq/faq3.asp World Tourism Organisation (WTO) http://www.world-tourism.org/protect_children/index.htm 1995	According to ECPAT, child sex tourism is "the commercial sexual exploitation of children by persons who travel from their own country to another usually less developed country to engage in sexual acts with children". The World Tourism Organisation (WTO) statement on the prevention of organised sex tourism has denounced and condemned in particular child sex tourism, "considering it a violation of Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (United Nations, 1989), and requiring strict legal action by tourist sending and receiving countries".	Tourisme sexuel impliquant les enfants
Commercial transaction <i>Transaction commerciale</i>	Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/	A written, oral or by conclusive act contract between a seller and a buyer.	Transaction commerciale
Crime <i>Crime</i>	Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/ The Lectric Law Library http://www.lectlaw.com/def/c330.htm	The term crime means a grave offence especially against morality. It also means an act or the commission of an act that is forbidden or the omission of a duty that is commanded by a public law and that makes the offender liable to punishment by that law; especially: a gross violation of law. In a legal sense the Lectric Law Library defines a crime as an offence against a public law. This word, in its most general sense, includes all offences, but in its more limited sense is confined to felony. See offence	Crime
Crime against humanity <i>Crime contre l'humanité</i>	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/iccq&ah.htm	<u>Evolution and History of the concept</u> Repression of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed during World War II took place in front of the military tribunal of Nuremberg and the one created by the allies in Tokyo. The creation of these two ad hoc tribunals drew the foundation of international	Crime contre l'humanité

	<p>Statute of Rome, 1998 (art. 7.1) http://www.iccnw.org/</p>	<p>hoc tribunals drew the foundation of international modern penal law.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the Cold War froze the efforts deployed by the United Nations to grant an extension to the Nuremberg and Tokyo jurisdictions.</p> <p>The project to create an international criminal court restarted after the fall of the Berlin Wall. However, the urgency of creating a permanent instance was given by the crimes perpetrated against civilians in the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda. In the absence of permanent international criminal jurisdiction, the Security Council of the United Nations established two ad hoc international criminal tribunals, one for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the other for Rwanda (ICTR).</p> <p>A link can be established between the statute of the Nuremberg tribunal and the ICTY, since these two tribunals link crimes against humanity to a context of conflicts. On the other hand, the statute of the ICTR breaks new grounds in making not only reference to war crimes, but also to a systematic attack against a civil population.</p> <p>It is this enlarged context which has been chosen for the International Criminal Court (ICC) and which is stipulated in article 7 (mentioned below).</p> <p>However, article 7 of the Statute of Rome (1998) goes further than article 3 of the ICTR in adding the knowledge that the perpetrators have had of the generalised and systematic attack against civil population.</p> <p>Moreover, the list of crimes against humanity has been specified and enlarged, particularly to include disappearance, apartheid and severe sexual crimes other than rape.</p> <p>The ICC came into effect on July 1, 2002.</p> <p>Crime against humanity means "any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Murder; (b) Extermination; (c) Enslavement; (d) Deportation or forcible transfer of population; (e) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; (f) Torture; (g) Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilisation, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity; (h) Persecution against any identifiable group or 	
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		<p>collectively on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 31, or other grounds that are universally recognised as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;</p> <p>(i) Enforced disappearance of persons;</p> <p>(j) The crime of apartheid;</p> <p>(k) Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health".</p>	
<p>Criminal</p> <p><i>Criminel</i></p>	<p>Inspired by Merriam-Webster on-line http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The term means a person who has been convicted of a crime.</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: a person is presumed innocent until s/he has been recognised guilty by a legitimate tribunal.</p> <p>See crime, perpetrator</p>	<p>Criminel</p>
<p>Criminal network</p> <p><i>Réseau criminel</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster on-line http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>Partial acts and activities which together construct a crime.</p> <p>Group of persons whose partial acts and activities take part in a crime.</p>	<p>Réseau criminel</p>
<p>Displacement</p> <p><i>Déplacement</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster on-line http://www.m-w.com/</p> <p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (art. 4) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>The term means the act or process of displacing an object or a person from one place to another.</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: at the beginning of the century the notion of trafficking only referred to the transnational nature of the phenomenon. Gradually however, trafficking within a country has been recognised.</p> <p>In the case of trafficking, the Protocol (article 4) applies to offences that are transnational in nature. This necessarily entails a displacement of persons (victims, client, traffickers, etc.) from one country to another. Trafficking within a country made by a citizen of the same country is not covered by the Protocol. It is the responsibility of national legislation to cover national and transnational trafficking.</p> <p>See offence, repatriation</p>	<p>Déplacement</p>
<p>Exile</p> <p><i>Exil</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster on-line http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The term exile means the state or a period of forced absence from one's country or home or the state or a period of voluntary absence from one's country or home.</p>	<p>Exil</p>
<p>Exploitation</p> <p><i>Exploitation</i></p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (art. 3 (a)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>International Human Rights Law Group (IHR LG)</p>	<p>According to article 3 (a) of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, "exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs". Exploitation may involve labour or commercial sexual exploitation, as well as financial transactions or other rewards for the traffickers.</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: it is important to mention that nor the Protocol nor the <i>travaux préparatoires</i> define sexual</p>	<p>Exploitation</p>

	<p>www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/trafficking_persons</p> <p>The Annotated guide to the complete UN trafficking protocol (IHR LG) http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/Traff_AnnoProtocol.pdf</p> <p>ILO Convention 182 http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/ratification/convention/text.htm</p> <p>CRC (art. 32 (1), art. 34) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>Protocol nor the <i>travaux preparatoires</i> define sexual exploitation and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. This can be recognised either as a weakness of the Protocol either as a protocol which is not prejudicial towards specific national laws. During the negotiation of the Protocol countries could not agree on a common definition of the two expressions. In order to obtain the greatest number of signatures and ratifications, it was agreed that these two terms would stay undefined.</p> <p>The International Human Rights Law Group has proposed a definition of these two terms to fill the gap. Thus, sexual exploitation means "the participation by a person in prostitution, sexual servitude, or the production of pornographic materials as a result of being subjected to a threat, coercion, abduction, force, abuse of authority, debt bondage or fraud".</p> <p>Exploitation of the prostitution of others could be defined as "the obtaining by a person of any financial or other benefit from the sexual exploitation of another person".</p> <p>The general definition stated above (in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons) is in line with the <i>ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (182)</i>, as it specifies that exploitation shall include "forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery [or] servitude".</p> <p>In the CRC, article 32 (1), it is mentioned that "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".</p> <p>In article 34, it is stated that "States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; (b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; (c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials". <p>Commentary: can there be trafficking without exploitation and vice-versa?</p> <p>Exploitation is the key notion which enables to establish the presence of trafficking. Without exploitation there is no trafficking, even when a situation involves children. The contrary is however possible. Indeed, there can be exploitation without</p>	
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		trafficking. For example, incest is a form of exploitation without being trafficking. However, if a parent procures a child to a third person for an exploitative goal, on the domestic or international level, then it is trafficking.	
Family <i>Famille</i>	<p>Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956 (art. 1 (d)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>All persons related living under the same roof, and particularly, the father, the mother, the children.</p> <p>Article 1 (d) stipulates that all States must take measures to abolish "any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: in the case of trafficking in children, a member of the family can be recognised as an intermediate in the process of trafficking.</p> <p>Three situations that involve the parent can occur when there is trafficking:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the parents can let their children go. 2) The parents can be paid to see their children go. 3) The parents can pay a third person to see their children go. <p>See extended family, exploitation, slavery, vidomegon, trade</p>	Famille
Extended family <i>Famille élargie</i>		<p>Family composed of all relatives usually living in close proximity to each other and engaging in common activities.</p> <p>It is often recognised that uncles, aunts, cousins, grand-mothers, grand-fathers are members of the extended family.</p> <p>In the case of trafficking, a member of the extended family can be recognised as an intermediate or agent in the trafficking process.</p> <p>See family, perpetrator, agent, trafficking, trafficking in children, vidomegon</p>	Famille élargie
Forced or compulsory labour <i>Travail forcé ou obligatoire</i>	<p>ILO Convention 29 on forced or compulsory labour, 1930 (art. 2) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/law/ilc/c291930/index.htm</p>	<p>According to article 2 of the ILO Convention 29, "<i>forced or compulsory labour</i> shall mean all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily".</p> <p>It shall not include:</p> <p>"(a) any work or service exacted in virtue of compulsory military service laws for work of a purely military character;</p> <p>(b) any work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of the citizens of a fully self-governing country;</p> <p>(c) any work or service exacted from any person as a consequence of a conviction in a court of law, provided that the said work or service is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority</p>	Travail forcé ou obligatoire

		<p>and that the said person is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations;</p> <p>(d) any work or service exacted in cases of emergency, that is to say, in the event of war or of a calamity or threatened calamity, such as fire, flood, famine, earthquake, violent epidemic or epizootic diseases, invasion by animal, insect or vegetable pests, and in general any circumstance that would endanger the existence or the well-being of the whole or part of the population;</p> <p>(e) minor communal services of a kind which, being performed by the members of the community in the direct interest of the said community, can therefore be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community, provided that the members of the community or their direct representatives shall have the right to be consulted in regard to the need for such services".</p>	
Harbouring <i>Héberger</i>		All actions related to host, to give a roof to someone even if the host/hostess is not the owner or the renter of the place.	Héberger
Illegal activities <i>Activités illégales</i>		All activities that are illegal, contrary to the law. <u>Commentary:</u> a law has not in principle a retroactive effect, i.e. that it is applicable only when it comes to force. To know whether an act is legal or not it is important to ensure the law was into force when the act was committed.	Activités illégales
Illegality <i>Illégal</i>		Nature of what is illegal (contrary to the law). Situation of a person which overtly breaches a law.	
Legal <i>Légal</i>		Deriving authority from or founded on law.	
Legality <i>Légalité</i>		Nature of what is legal, conform to the law.	
Legitimate <i>Légitime</i>		In accordance with law or with established legal forms and requirements.	
Law <i>Loi</i>		Rules of conduct or actions prescribed or formally recognised as binding or enforced by a controlling authority.	
Licit <i>Licite</i>		Conforming to the requirements of the law, not forbidden by law.	
Intermediate <i>Intermédiaire</i>		One that is a go-between. In the trafficking process intermediates can be numerous. There can be the organisers/investors, recruiters, transporters, facilitators, informants, smugglers, etc.	Intermédiaire
Agent			

<i>Agent</i>		One who is authorised to act for or on behalf of another.	
Maltreatment <i>Maltraitance, abus</i>		See child abuse	
Minor <i>Mineur</i>	Inspired Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/	Someone who has not reached majority set by domestic law. A person who does not have the legal rights of an adult. A minor is usually defined as someone who has not yet reached the age of majority according to national law. See non-accompanied minor	Mineur
Network <i>Réseau</i>	Inspired Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/	Combination of interconnected activities that form a whole that functions. An interconnected or interrelated chain, group, or system.	Réseau
Non-accompanied minor <i>Mineur non accompagné</i> Separated children <i>Enfants séparés</i>	IOM/Stop programme: Trafficking in UAM for sexual exploitation in the EU (page 19) http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/Trafficking_minors_partI.pdf Separated Children 1997 UNHCR Guidelines (pp. 4-5) http://www.asylumspport.info/publications/unhcr/guidlines.pdf	It refers to a subject of a country not located within the country s/he enters (or lives in) who has not reached 18 years of age and is not being accompanied by his/her father, mother, legal guardian or spouse. “In this definition, a minor accompanied by his/her grandmother or aunt is regarded as an unaccompanied minor” (UAM). There are four categories of UAMs, namely: 1) “UAM asylum seeker already in the country; 2) UAM asylum seeker at the border; 3) illegal UAM/UAM in an irregular administrative situation already in the country; 4) illegal UAM/UAM in an irregular administrative situation at the border”. "An unaccompanied child is a person who is under the age of eighteen, unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier and who is "separated from both parents and is not being cared for by an adult who by law or custom has responsibility to do so"" (from <i>Refugee Children – Guidelines on Protection and Care</i> , UNHCR, 1994, p. 121). Children under 18 years of age who are separated from both their parents or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver. Commentary: the two terms are closely linked and can lead to confusion. The term separated children is a wider concept than non-accompanied children.	Mineur non accompagné
Offence <i>Infraction</i>		General term referring to all actions or behaviours that are against the current national law and which are susceptible to sanction. An offence can be divided into three according to the gravity of the act and the penalties incurred. At the lower end there is the violation, which is the least severe offence. In the middle end there is the misdemeanour and finally the most severe offence is	Infraction

<p>Violation</p> <p><i>Contravention</i></p> <p>Misdemeanour</p> <p><i>Délit</i></p> <p>Felony</p> <p><i>Crime</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster on-line</p> <p>http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>felony.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the misdemeanour and the felony are part of a wider category called crimes.</p> <p>A violation is the least grave form of offence. It can be defined as an act done unlawfully and with force or it refers to a non-compliance with a law.</p> <p>A minor crime (as opposed to a felony). A crime - less serious than a felony - which is punishable by fine or imprisonment in a city or county jail rather than in a penitentiary.</p> <p>This term is used to express every offence inferior to felony, punishable by indictment, or by particular prescribed proceedings; in its usual acceptance, it is applied to all those crimes and offences for which the law has not provided a particular name; this word is generally used in contradistinction to felony; misdemeanours include all indictable offences, which do not amount to felony, as perjury, battery, libels, conspiracies and public nuisances.</p> <p>One of several grave crimes, such as murder, rape, or burglary, punishable by a more stringent sentence than that given for a misdemeanour; an offence punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment of more than one year.</p> <p>See crime, serious crime</p>	<p>Contravention</p> <p>Délit</p> <p>Crime</p>
<p>Organised criminal group</p> <p><i>Groupe criminel organisé</i></p>	<p>United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (art. 2 (a))</p> <p>http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>Trafficking in migrants Quarterly bulletin of the IOM September 2002 Article by Fredric Larsson</p> <p>http://www.iom.int//DOCUMENTS/PUBLICATION/EN/TB26.pdf</p> <p>International Human Rights Law Group</p> <p>http://www.hrlawgroup.org/initiatives/trafficking_persons</p>	<p>According to article 2 (a), organised criminal group shall mean "a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit".</p> <p>The IOM defines an organised criminal group as "a sustained organisation with a hierarchical structure, with well-defined roles within this structure, and often involved in various types of criminal activities".</p> <p>Fredric Larsson of IOM Kiev points out that the implication of an organised criminal group is not mandatory to recognise a case of trafficking and/or smuggling. This contribution is in contrast with the Palermo Protocol.</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: it is important to mention that trafficking and smuggling of persons perpetrated by one or two persons (traffickers) is not covered by the Palermo Protocol. Moreover, it can be difficult to prove the involvement of three persons in a case of trafficking.</p> <p>The International Human Rights Law Group proposes that trafficking by one or two persons be recognise by</p>	<p>Group criminel organisé</p>

		<p>the Protocol and the national legislations, since the rights of a person trafficked by one or two persons should be the same as those of a person trafficked by three persons and more. Indeed, the damages and the exploitation caused can be the same independently of the number of people involved in the process.</p> <p>See offence</p>	
<p>Perpetrator</p> <p><i>Auteur de crime</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/</p>	Someone who commits a crime.	Auteur de crime
<p>Prevention</p> <p><i>Prévention</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online http://www.m-w.com/</p>	All preventive measures determined to avoid the occurrence of an unwanted event.	Prévention
<p>Receipt of persons</p> <p><i>Accueil de personnes</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	All actions to host, harbour and/or accept someone under someone else's roof, in a city, a country, etc.	Accueil de personnes
<p>Reception</p> <p><i>Réception</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	The act or action of receiving a person.	Réception
<p>Recruitment</p> <p><i>Recrutement</i></p> <p>Recruiter <i>Recruteur</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The action or process of recruiting.</p> <p>Person who influences one or many persons to engage on a proposed path.</p>	Recrutement
<p>Refugee</p> <p><i>Réfugié</i></p>	<p>The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (art. 1) http://www.unhcr.org</p> <p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (art. 14) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 14) http://www.unhchr.ch/udhr/lang/eng.htm</p> <p>Recommended</p>	<p>According to article 1 of the Convention, a refugee is a person who is outside his/her country of nationality or habitual residence; has a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion; and is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country, or to return there, for fear of persecution.</p> <p><u>Commentary:</u> according to the Protocol concerning trafficking in human beings, article 14, called saving clause, stipulates that "nothing in this Protocol shall affect the rights, obligations and responsibilities of States".</p> <p>The 1951 Convention and the Protocol of 1967 pertaining to the status of refugee and the principle of non-refoulement do not necessarily bound States. As any State that becomes a party to this Protocol but is not a party to another international instrument referred to in the Protocol would not become subject to any right, obligation or responsibility under that instrument.</p> <p>This can however go against the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which stipulates in article 14 that, in front of persecution, "everyone has the right to seek</p>	Réfugié

	<p>Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking (art. 7, guideline 2)</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?Opendocument</p>	<p>and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution".</p> <p>Article 7 of the guideline 2 ensures that "procedures and processes are in place for receipt and consideration of asylum claims from both trafficked persons and smuggled asylum seekers and that the principle of non-refoulement is respected and upheld at all times".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: it is well known that traffickers target vulnerable groups such as women and children. A special attention should be given to refugees in camps. A high percentage of refugee in camps are women and children. They are susceptible to be trafficked and/or smuggled.</p> <p>See trafficking and smuggling of migrants</p>	
<p>Reinsertion</p> <p><i>Réinsertion</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online</p> <p>Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The act or process of reinserting someone in a society, in a group.</p> <p>The terms reinsertion and reintegration are not tantamount. See reintegration for the difference.</p>	<p>Réinsertion</p>
<p>Reintegration</p> <p><i>Réintégration</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online</p> <p>Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The act or process or an instance of reintegrating.</p> <p>Re-establish someone in the possession of a right.</p> <p>The terms reinsertion and reintegration are not tantamount. When we talk about a programme of reinsertion we mean a programme to retake its position in a community (work, education, etc.). A programme of reintegration means the re-accompaniment of a person from one place or country to another.</p>	<p>Réintégration</p>
<p>Repatriation</p> <p><i>Rapatriement</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online</p> <p>http://www.m-w.com/</p> <p>SAARC Convention on Preventing and combating Trafficking in women and children for prostitution, 2002 (art. 1 (7))</p> <p>http://action.web.ca/home/catw/readingroom.shtml?sh_itm=996380b3c1b538862ddaaeced30ea5f4</p>	<p>To restore or return to the country of origin, allegiance, or citizenship.</p> <p>According to article 1 (7) of the SAARC Convention, repatriation means "return to the country of origin of the person subjected to trafficking across international frontiers".</p>	<p>Rapatriement</p>
<p>Sale</p> <p><i>Vente</i></p>	<p>http://www.unhcr.ch/Huridocda/Huridocda.nsf/TestFrame/2679a442b09577458025675800319813?Opendocument</p> <p>Black's Law Dictionary</p>	<p>"In order to gain a clearer perception of the meaning of "sale" in its commercial application, it may be useful to take a look at some definitions of "sale" in general".</p> <p>"A contract between two parties, called, respectively, the 'seller' (or vendor) and the 'buyer' (or purchaser), by which the former, in consideration of the payment or promise of payment of a certain price in money, transfers to the latter the title and the possession of</p>	<p>Vente</p>

	The Oxford English Dictionary	property". "The transfer by common consent of the ownership of a thing or an interest in land, or in incorporeal property, from one person to another in exchange for a price in money".	
Sale of children <i>Vente d'enfant</i>	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (art. 2 (a), art. 3) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm	Article 2 (a) of the Optional Protocol to the CRC defines the sale of children as "any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group of persons to another for remuneration or any consideration". Article 3 states that "each State Party shall ensure that, as a minimum, the following acts and activities are fully covered under its criminal or penal law, whether these offences are committed domestically or transnationally or on an individual or organized basis : (a) In the context of sale of children as defined in article 2: (i) The offering, delivering or accepting, by whatever means, a child for the purpose of: a. Sexual exploitation of the child; b. Transfer of organs of the child for profit; c. Engagement of the child in forced labour; (ii) Improperly inducing consent, as an intermediary, for the adoption of a child in violation of applicable international legal instruments on adoption; (b) Offering, obtaining, procuring or providing a child for child prostitution, as defined in article 2; b) Producing, distributing, disseminating, importing, exporting, offering, selling or possessing for the above purposes child pornography as defined in article 2".	Vente d'enfants
Separated Children <i>Enfants séparés</i>		See non-accompanied minor , child	Enfants séparés
Serious Crime <i>Infraction grave</i>	UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (art. 2 (b)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm	According to article 2 (b) of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, serious crime shall mean "conduct constituting an offence punishable by a maximum deprivation of liberty of at least four years or a more serious penalty". See offence	Infraction grave
Slavery <i>Esclavage</i>	Slavery Convention, 1953 (art. 1 (1)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery (art. 1 (d)) http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/30.htm	According to article 1 (1) of the Slavery Convention, "slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised". According to article 1 (d) of the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the term slavery encompasses "any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or	Esclavage

		<p>or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labour".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: the new ICC recognises trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation as enslavement. Article 7, paragraph 2 (c) of the Statute of Rome defines enslavement as "the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children".</p> <p>Today the expression modern form of slavery is often used to characterise trafficking in persons. One should be careful with the utilisation of this expression as it is linked to difficult past for many countries.</p> <p>See trafficking, smuggling of migrants, crime against humanity</p>	
<p>Slave trade</p> <p><i>Traite des esclaves</i></p>	<p>Slavery Convention, 1953 (art. 1 (2)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>It includes "all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging the person; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged; and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves".</p> <p>See trafficking</p>	<p>Traite des esclaves</p>
<p>Smuggling of migrants</p> <p><i>Trafic des migrants</i></p>	<p>Protocol against Smuggling in Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (art. 3 (a)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>United States Congress definition (page 4) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/publ/childtraf/trafficking.pdf</p>	<p>According to article 3 (a) of the Protocol, the term smuggling of migrants shall mean the intentional procurement for profit of the illegal entry of a person into (and/or illegal residence in) a State of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.</p> <p>According to the U.S. Congress, smuggling of migrants or alien smuggling is "the provision of a service, albeit illegal, to people who knowingly buy the service in order to get into a foreign country".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: the difference between smuggling of migrants and irregular migration can be rife with confusion. According to the Convention on transnational organised crime, smuggling of migrants involves a criminal organised group of more than 3 people. Irregular migration occurs when one or two people are involved or when no intermediate person is involved.</p> <p>See trafficking, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in children, organised criminal group</p>	<p>Trafic de migrants</p>
<p>Structured group</p>	<p>UN Convention against transnational organized crime</p>	<p>According to article 2 (c) of the Convention, structured group shall mean "a group that is not</p>	<p>Groupe structuré</p>

<p><i>Groupe structuré</i></p>	<p>(art. 2 (c)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>randomly formed for the immediate commission of an offence and that does not need to have formally defined roles for its members, continuity of its membership or a developed structure".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: a structured group is not criminal in itself. However it becomes criminal when there is smuggling or trafficking of children and adults.</p> <p>See organised criminal group</p>	
<p>Trade <i>Commerce, négoce</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster online Http://www.m-w.com/</p>	<p>The business of buying and selling or bartering (exchanging) commodities. To engage in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods. To engage in frequent buying and selling of (as stocks or commodities) usually in search of quick profits.</p>	<p>Commerce, négoce</p>
<p>Traffic <i>Traite, trafic</i></p>	<p>Inspired Oxford English Dictionary</p>	<p>To carry on trade, to trade, to buy and sell. To have commercial dealing with anyone. To bargain or deal for a commodity (object, person).</p> <p>Can there be trafficking without smuggling and vice-versa? There can be trafficking without smuggling as smuggling implies a border crossing. Trafficking can occur domestically without crossing a country's border.</p> <p>Smuggling can also occur without trafficking. Indeed, a migrant can decide to enter in a country illegally with the help of a smuggler, but without being subjected to exploitation, a key element in trafficking.</p> <p>See trafficking, trafficking in children, smuggling of migrants</p>	<p>Traite, trafic</p>
<p>Trafficked Person <i>Personne trafiquée</i></p>	<p>Human rights standard for the treatment of trafficked persons, 1999 http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/IHRLGTraffickingStandards.pdf</p> <p>SAARC Convention (art. 1 (5)) http://action.web.ca/home/catw/readingroom.shtml?sh_item=996380b3c1b538862ddaa3cced30ea5f4</p>	<p>A person who is recruited, transported, purchased, sold, transferred, received or harboured including a child whether s/he has consented or not.</p> <p>According to article 1 (5) of the SAARC Convention, trafficked persons or persons subjected to trafficking means "women and children victimised or forced into prostitution by the traffickers by deception, threat, coercion, kidnapping, sale, fraudulent marriage, child marriage, or any other unlawful means".</p>	<p>Personne trafiquée</p>
<p>Trafficker <i>Trafiquant</i></p>	<p>Human rights standard for the treatment of trafficked persons, 1999 http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/IHRLGTraffickingStandards.pdf</p>	<p>"A person who, or an entity that, intends to commit, is complicitous with, or acquiesces to, any of the acts described in 'Trafficking' above".</p> <p>See trafficking</p>	<p>Trafiquant</p>

	<p>SAARC Convention, 2002 (art. 1 (4)) http://action.web.ca/home/catw/readingroom.shtml?sh_item=996380b3c1b538862ddaaeced30ea5f4</p> <p>Guidelines and principles of the UN OHCHR http://www.unhcr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?Opendocument</p>	<p>According to Article 1 (4) of the SAARC Convention, traffickers means "persons, agencies or institutions engaged in any form of trafficking".</p> <p>The term traffickers is used to be referred to: "recruiters; transporters; those who exercise control over trafficked persons; those who transfer and/or maintain trafficked persons in exploitative situations; those involved in related crimes; and those who profit either directly or indirectly from trafficking, its component acts and related offences".</p>	
<p>Trafficking</p> <p><i>Traite</i></p>	<p>Human rights standard for the treatment of trafficked persons, 1999 http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/IHRLGTraffickingStandards.pdf</p> <p>ILO, Trafficking in children, the problems and responses world-wide (page 3) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/publ/childtrafficking.pdf</p>	<p>The GAATW, the Foundation Against Trafficking in Women and the International Human Rights Law Group have created the Human rights standard for the treatment of trafficked persons. They disagree with and argue that the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Trafficking Protocol take a crime control approach rather than a rights-based approach. They thus define trafficking as the following: "All acts and attempted acts involved in the recruitment, transportation within or across borders, purchase, sale, transfer, receipt or harbouring of a person (a) involving the use of deception, coercion (including the use or threat of force or the abuse of authority) or debt bondage (b) for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude (domestic, sexual or reproductive), in forced or bonded labour, or in slavery-like conditions, in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or debt bondage".</p> <p>The ILO says that "trafficking as a distinct, discrete act does not really exist. It is, in fact, a combination or series of events that occur at places of origin, transit points and destinations, involving potentially both legal and illegal acts. Various means can be used to entrap victims, including persuasion, deception, threats and coercion, which can involve different actors, including recruiters, intermediaries, transporters, employers, brothel/inn operators, and even families. It can also have significant regional and national variations. What transforms this chain of events into "trafficking" is the exploitation of the child or adult who is being relocated.</p> <p>Exploitation, always illegal in international law and national laws, may occur at any point in the chain of events that, taken together, are recognized as trafficking".</p>	<p>Traite</p>

		<p><u>Evolution of the concept</u></p> <p>The evolution of international law in reference to trafficking in human beings has a long history. This history is however characterised by an inefficiency of the laws that goes back to 1904, the year the first international law was created to suppress the White Slave trade intended for prostitution. It is in 1921 that the convention on the suppression of trafficking in women was enlarged to include children. In 1949 the UN consolidated all international instruments pertaining to trafficking in order to create a convention regarding the suppression of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. This convention was up to 2000 the sole convention regarding trafficking in persons and was aimed only at suppressing prostitution. The definition of trafficking was thus very limited, since it was tantamount to the exploitation of the prostitution of others. The 2000 Palermo Protocol has enlarged the concept of trafficking to include women, men and children who are subjected to exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, slavery or slavery-like practices and the removal of organs.</p> <p>See trafficking in persons, trafficking in children</p>	
<p>Trafficking in Children</p> <p><i>Traite des enfants</i></p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (art. 3 (c)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>ILO Convention 182 (art. 3 (a)) http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipec/ratification/convention/text.htm</p> <p>CRC (art. 35) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p>	<p>Article 3 (c) of the Protocol defines trafficking in children as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation and shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if it does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article" (see definition of trafficking in persons of the Protocol).</p> <p>See trafficking in persons</p> <p>The Convention 182 of the ILO recognises child trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labour. The worst forms of child labour are "all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict".</p> <p>The CRC does not define child trafficking, but article 35 calls on States Parties to take "all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form". Article 32 recognises the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation.</p> <p>The Optional Protocol explicitly relates to the prostitution of and trafficking in children, although it does not attempt to define trafficking (The State Parties are "gravely concerned at the significant and increasing international traffic of children for the</p>	<p>Traite des enfants</p>

	<p>Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography http://www.ecpat.net/eng/CSEC/faq/faq6.asp</p>	<p>purpose of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography").</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography considers the following to be the most workable: "Trafficking consists of all acts involved in the recruitment or transportation of persons within or across borders, involving deception, coercion or force, debt bondage or fraud, for the purpose of placing persons in situations of abuse or exploitation, such as forced prostitution, slavery-like practices, battering or extreme cruelty, sweatshop labour or exploitative domestic services".</p> <p>See trafficking in persons</p>	
<p>Trafficking in Human Beings</p> <p><i>Traite des êtres humains</i></p>		<p>The expressions trafficking in human beings and trafficking in persons are considered synonymous.</p> <p>See trafficking in persons</p>	<p>Traite des êtres humains</p>
<p>Trafficking in Persons</p> <p><i>Traite des personnes</i></p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (art. 3 (a), art. 3 (b)) http://untreaty.un.org/English/TreatyEvent2001/index.htm</p> <p>The Annotated guide to the complete UN trafficking protocol (IHRLG) http://www.hrlawgroup.org/resources/content/Traff_AnnoProtocol.pdf</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy http://www.unhcr.ch/Huridocda/Huridocda.nsf/0/e29d45a105cd8143802568be0051fcfb/\$FILE/G0011334.doc</p> <p>U.S. Victims of trafficking and</p>	<p>Article 3 (a) of the Protocol explains trafficking in persons as the following: "Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;</p> <p>(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used".</p> <p>According to the International Human Rights Law Group, the definition in the Palermo Protocol is not adapted to national criminal codes. Instead, they suggest the following definition in order to avoid the ambiguity in the language used: it shall mean "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by any means, for forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude and the removal of organs".</p> <p>The Special Rapporteur expresses her concern that the first modern international instrument on trafficking is being elaborated in the context of crime control, rather than with a focus on human rights. She views this as a failure of the international human rights community to fulfil its commitment to protect the human rights of women</p>	<p>Traite des personnes</p>

	<p>violence protection act of 2000, trafficking in persons report July 2001 (page 2)</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/4107.pdf</p>	<p>women.</p> <p>In the U.S. Act, "severe forms of trafficking in persons" are recognised as "(a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery".</p> <p><u>Commentary</u>: in the Act it is not mentioned what trafficking in persons consists of; only "severe forms of trafficking in persons" are defined.</p> <p>The U.S. State Department releases yearly reports assessing whether countries have taken steps to eliminate trafficking in persons. These reports are significant as they will be the basis for deciding which countries will be subjected to U.S. Government sanctions starting in 2003. These reports have been criticised by Human Rights Watch.</p> <p>http://www.hrw.org/about/projects/traffcamp/action.html</p> <p>See smuggling of migrants, trafficking in children</p>	
<p>Transfer</p> <p><i>Transfert</i></p>	<p>The Letric Law Library</p> <p>http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/t100.htm</p>	<p>The act by which the owner of an object/goods or of a person delivers it to another person, with the intent of passing the rights which s/he has over the object or person.</p>	<p>Transfert</p>
<p>Transport</p> <p><i>Transport</i></p>	<p>Webster's New World Dictionary</p>	<p>To carry goods, persons from one place to another.</p>	<p>Transport</p>
<p>Tutor</p> <p><i>Tuteur</i></p>	<p>Merriam-Webster online</p> <p>Http://www.m-w.com/</p> <p>The Letric Law Library</p> <p>http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/t117.htm</p>	<p>A person charged with the instruction and guidance of another.</p> <p>A person who has been lawfully appointed to the care of a person and property of a minor or of an incapable adult.</p>	<p>Tuteur</p>
<p>Victim</p> <p><i>Victime</i></p>	<p>Inspired Merriam-Webster online</p> <p>Http://www.m-w.com/</p> <p>Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power Adopted by General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985</p>	<p>A victim means one that is acted on and usually adversely affected by a force or agent or one that is subjected to oppression, hardship, or mistreatment or one that is tricked or duped.</p> <p>According to article A 1, victims means "persons who, individually or collectively, have suffered harm, including physical or mental injury, emotional suffering, economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights, through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within Member States, including those laws proscribing</p>	<p>Victime</p>

	<p>(art. A 1, art. A 2)</p> <p>http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/h_copmp49.htm</p> <p>Council Framework Decision, July 19, 2002, on combating trafficking in human beings (art. 3.2 b), art. 7.2)</p> <p>http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/printversion/en/lvb/l33137.htm</p>	<p>criminal abuse of power".</p> <p>2) "A person may be considered a victim, under this Declaration, regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The term "victim" also includes, where appropriate, the immediate family or dependants of the direct victim and persons who have suffered harm in intervening to assist victims in distress or to prevent victimisation".</p> <p>Article 3.2 b) of the framework decision distinguishes victims from particularly vulnerable victims. "A victim shall be considered to have been particularly vulnerable at least when the victim was under the age of sexual majority under national law and the offence has been committed for the purpose of the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, including pornography". Sanctions will be stronger when directed towards a particularly vulnerable victim.</p> <p>Article 7.2 stipulates that children who are victims of a trafficking offence should be considered as particularly vulnerable victims.</p> <p>See perpetrator</p>	
<p>Vidomegon</p> <p><i>Vidomégon</i></p>	<p>Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor U.S. Department of State</p> <p>http://www.state.gov/www/global/human_rights/1999_hrp_report/benin.html</p> <p>UN Committee Against Torture (par. 33)</p> <p>http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/e121f32fbc58faafc1256a2a0027ba24/86fccf0fb9823123c1256b13005aadb5?OpenDocument</p>	<p>The custom of "vidomegon," whereby poor, often rural, families place a child, primarily a daughter, in the house of a more wealthy family.</p> <p>The term vidomegon is used to describe children who have been sent away from home to live with other families. It is a traditional custom, formerly motivated by family and social solidarity, that has become commercialised. Children are sometimes treated as little more than merchandise, a potential source of income in money or in kind for their indigent parents.</p>	<p>Vidomégon</p>
<p>Violation</p>		<p>See offence</p>	