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Human Rights and Trafficking in Persons

15th Informal ASEM Seminar on Human Rights

International Cooperation

Report of the Working Group

Why does international cooperation matter?

- **The nature of the trafficking phenomenon**
- **The cost to victims of non-cooperation**
- **The cost to an effective criminal justice response**

Who needs to be cooperating?

- States
- International organizations
- Civil society groups
- Private sector groups
- Links between actors

A basic pre-requisite:

International cooperation helps to build more effective national responses. But:

- International cooperation cannot *substitute* for coherent and effective national responses
- The more effective the national response, the more effective any international cooperation

Commitment to international cooperation:

- **In international instruments**
- **In regional trafficking instruments**
- **In national laws and policies**

Key areas for international cooperation:

- **Victim identification**
- **Victim return and reintegration**
- **Criminal justice responses**
- **Development of common standards and approaches**
- **Prevention / demand**
- **Other areas?**

Obstacles to international cooperation:

- **Practical and procedural obstacles**
- **Political / cultural obstacles**
- **Resources**

International cooperation in private sector responses:

- **Why it matters**
 - **What it should focus on**
 - **How it should happen**
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International cooperation in relation to the trafficking / smuggling nexus:

- **Why it matters**
 - **What it should focus on**
 - **How it should happen**
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International cooperation in relation to trafficking for forced criminality

- **Why it matters**
- **What it should focus on**
- **How it should happen**