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CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

Report of the Working Group on Contemporary  
Forms of Slavery on its eighteenth session

Chairman-Rapporteur: Mr. Ioan Maxim

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## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Economic and Social Council, upon the recommendation of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on Human Rights, in its decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, authorized the Sub-Commission to establish a five-member working group to review developments in the field of the slave trade and the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism, the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others as defined in the Slavery Convention of 1926, the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery of 1956, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 1949. The Working Group was established, and since then it has held a session prior to each session of the Sub-Commission. In its resolution 1988/42 of 8 March 1988 the Commission on Human Rights endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Commission that the name of the Working Group on Slavery be changed to "Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery".

2. At its seventeenth session, the Working Group decided to revise at its eighteenth session the draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others in the light of the comments received pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/36, and to examine the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in the light of information received from States, United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as to consider any crucial, serious or urgent matters. As far as the draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others is concerned, noting that the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session did not take any action in this regard, the Working Group decided to continue consideration of this matter at its future sessions.

3. The Working Group also decided to continue to work by themes and to seek solutions and strategies, giving particular attention to the following items included in the agenda: training of law enforcement officials and police, economic development programmes, information campaigns, education programmes for children in danger, new forms of legislation, rehabilitation measures and the protection of working children.

4. The Working Group held its eighteenth session from 17 to 27 May 1993. The Group held 13 meetings. The session was opened by the Chief of the Research and Studies Section, Legislation and Discrimination Branch of the Centre for Human Rights, who made an introductory statement on behalf of the Assistant Under-Secretary-General. At the 13th meeting the members of the Working Group adopted the present report.

5. In accordance with Sub-Commission decision 1992/111, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Ms. L. Chavez, Ms. M. Ferriol Echevarria, Mr. I. Maxim, Mr. Ramadhane and Mr. Ul-Hakim. Mr. Ul-Hakim and Ms. L. Chavez were delayed and participated respectively from the 7th and 11th meeting.

6. The list of participants, including the members of the Working Group, observers for member and non-member States, United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and other organizations which furnished information to the Working Group with its consent, is contained in annex II to the present report.

Election of the Chairman-Rapporteur

7. At the 1st meeting, on 17 May 1993, Mr. Maxim was elected Chairman-Rapporteur by acclamation.

II. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

8. At the 1st meeting, the Working Group adopted the provisional agenda of the eighteenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/1), which read as follows:

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Status of and follow-up to the Conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices:
  - (a) Status of the Conventions;
  - (b) Review of reports and information received on the status and implementation of the Conventions;
  - (c) Review of national legislation;
  - (d) Review of means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the Conventions.
4. Follow-up of recommendations adopted at previous sessions on:
  - (a) Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
  - (b) Programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour and debt bondage;
  - (c) Draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others;
  - (d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery;
  - (e) Follow-up of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children.

5. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery, including:
  - (a) Slavery and the slave trade;
  - (b) Slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;
  - (c) Debt bondage;
  - (d) Forced labour;
  - (e) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants;
  - (f) Institutionalized sexual violence, including violence by officials;
  - (g) Incest;
  - (h) Sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace.
6. Development of national and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery:
  - (a) Elaboration of guidelines to protect minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography;
  - (b) Encouragement of the creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes;
  - (c) Campaign against disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery;
  - (d) Measures aimed at improving the situation of migrants and their families and at protecting them from all forms of contemporary forms of slavery;
  - (e) Measures aimed at preventing sexual abuse and institutionalized sexual violence against vulnerable groups (prostitutes, migrants, refugees, detainees, etc.);
  - (f) Relationship between traffic in persons, prostitution and drug trafficking and international cooperation to combat these phenomena;
  - (g) Measures aimed at putting an end to sex tourism;
  - (h) Indemnification, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery.
7. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission.

### III. STATUS AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE CONVENTIONS ON SLAVERY AND SLAVERY-LIKE PRACTICES

9. At the 2nd meeting, the Working Group was briefly informed by the secretariat on the status of the Conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices.

10. As of 1 February 1993, 104 signatory States had ratified the 1956 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and 63 signatory States had ratified the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. The 1956 Supplementary Convention had not been ratified by three signatory States and the 1949 Convention by five signatory States.

### IV. FOLLOW-UP OF RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS

#### A. Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography

11. In compliance with Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2, the Working Group had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the state of implementation of the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/8) and decided to transmit it to the Sub-Commission.

12. At the 2nd meeting, the representative of Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation made a statement regarding child prostitution and sex tourism. He stated that the courts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland did not have provisions for addressing offences committed by British citizens when abroad. In certain cases, British citizens had been extradited by the Queen to face trial in the country where the offence took place.

13. In November 1992, the Early Day Motion 808, entitled "Children in prostitution and pornography", had been presented to the British Parliament for consideration. Thus far, 200 Members of Parliament had signed the motion. EDM 808 proposed that ways be examined to bring perpetrators of sexual exploitation of children, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, to justice within the United Kingdom.

14. The representative of Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation urged the Working Group to encourage States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to introduce legislative change to ensure that their own nationals, committing offences which abused and exploited children in prostitution and pornography while abroad, could be tried in their home State, as well as the country where the offence was committed.

15. At the 5th meeting, the representative of the International Abolitionist Federation made a statement concerning child prostitution and the problem of street children in Brazil. The organization estimated that there were 100-150 million street children in the world. Brazil alone had nearly 10 million of those children. More than 40 per cent of them had to

depend on occasional or regular prostitution for their survival. In Brazil harsh and cruel treatment of street children, including random killing by the death squad and police, was a common practice. An exodus of the rural population to big cities in search of employment and food had exacerbated the problem of street children. IAF was concerned about the high prospect of HIV/AIDS infection of these children, as well as the increased demand for younger and younger children in prostitution.

16. At the 7th meeting, the representative of Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation expressed his organization's support for a world day for the abolition of contemporary forms of slavery. Noting the proximity of the proposed date, 2 December, to the anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (20 November), the Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation proposed that a week be designated for activities concerning the subject. The representative noted that the authorities of the United Kingdom had expressed their support for the Programme of Action, and he invited them to ratify the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others. He also referred to the Early Day Motion 1168, dealing with prostitution in Thailand, which had been signed by 149 members of the British Parliament and presented to the Ambassador of Thailand to the United Kingdom.

17. At the 7th meeting, the observer for India made a statement concerning child prostitution. In India the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956 had been amended in 1978 and again in 1986 to make the penal provisions of the Act more effective and stringent, and also to extend the scope of the Act to cover persons of all ages, whether male or female, who were exploited sexually for commercial purposes. The Indian press regularly reported the enforcement actions taken by the police and other officials concerned. In cases involving the exploitation of women and children, the police officers concerned at a supervisory level were usually women.

18. Realizing that enforcement of the law was just one side of the problem, the Government of India had taken social measures as well to rehabilitate those facing social disadvantages owing to their association with prostitution. The Government gave grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations for establishing and running short-stay homes. Medical care, psychiatric treatment, occupational therapy, social facilities for adjustment, as well as educational, vocational and recreational activities were provided under that scheme. Several dozen short-stay homes were already functioning in various parts of India. Considerable work had also been done on the educational side with the production and publication of educational material, the organization of women's groups for prevention of crimes against women, legal literacy camps and camps for training social workers.

19. In the mid-1970s, the Government had begun a programme for providing care and protection to abandoned, neglected and destitute children in order to rehabilitate them as normal citizens. Financial assistance was provided to voluntary organizations for the maintenance of the children and the purchase of furniture, utensils, voluntary training equipment, etc. Ninety per cent of the cost was shared by the central and state Governments, and 10 per cent was

borne by voluntary organizations. Grants were disbursed to voluntary organizations by the States. A very large programme for the welfare of street children had been initiated under the 8th National Five-Year Plan.

B. Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour

20. In accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/79, in which the Commission decided to consider questions concerning the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour every two years, the Working Group will consider the Programme of Action at its nineteenth session in 1994.

21. At the 3rd meeting of the Working Group, a representative of Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights made a statement concerning child slaves in South Asia. It was estimated that 80 million children are victims of servitude in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Many of those children were employed in a variety of prosperous industries providing goods to Europe and the United States of America, including carpets, druggets and garments. The children were exposed to long hours of work, unhygienic working conditions and a number of occupational diseases, such as tuberculosis, bronchitis and cancer, and deformity. Many were bonded labourers or work for a meagre wage. Child prostitution had been linked to the garment industry in India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

22. Despite international concern, very little action had been taken regarding the problem in the countries concerned. Anti-Slavery International, with regard to that issue, recommended the following:

(a) That the United Nations should ask the Governments of all importing countries to enact suitable legislation banning the import of goods made fully or partially by children; only those goods bearing a label of the authorized agency vouching "free from child labour" should be allowed to enter the country. Similarly, the exporting countries should also be asked to take similar steps in connection with the export of goods made by children;

(b) The appointment of a commissioner entrusted to monitor all the recommendations adopted by the Sub-Commission and to keep a watch on the implementation of various laws and United Nations conventions on the issue;

(c) The establishment in India and Pakistan of national commissions on bonded labour, including child servitude, vested with the power to identify, release and rehabilitate the bonded labourer. Laws relating to abolition needed to be enacted expeditiously in Bangladesh and Nepal;

(d) The stopping of all loans, aid or support by any of the United Nations organizations or development banks to any project likely to involve or perpetuate bonded labour and child labour;

(e) That the International Labour Organisation should organize a seminar on child servitude.

23. At the 7th meeting, the observer for India stated that the Government of India tackled the problem of child labour in two ways: the prohibition of the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous employment and the regulation of the working conditions of children. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 prohibited the employment of children in certain specified processes and occupations. On the regulatory side it sought to oversee the conditions of work in processes where children were permitted to work. In implementation of the Child Labour Act, the Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee had been established to advise the Government regarding employment where child labour needed to be further prohibited. Acting on the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee the Government had taken action whenever required further to prohibit the employment of children in unsuitable occupations and processes.

24. The major aim of the National Policy on Child Labour (1987) was to give education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition and health care through special schools. The Government of India gave financial assistance to non-governmental organizations for undertaking action-oriented projects for the welfare of the working child. Already 1,000 children withdrawn from the carpet industry were being provided with non-formal education, nutrition, health care, stipends and vocational training under that scheme.

25. The enforcement of legislative provisions for the protection of working children had been intensified. Since September 1992 in the largest state in India, Uttar Pradesh, over 1,550 inspections had been conducted in an organized manner by special teams constituted for the purpose. The machinery for the enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour Act of 1986 depended, as it did in any other democracy, on judicial decisions. In order to make the engagement of child labour less attractive on economic grounds, the government of Uttar Pradesh had recently stipulated that minimum wages for adolescents or children would be 99 per cent of those fixed for adults.

26. Cooperation with non-governmental organizations was an essential part of the approach of the Government of India. It was actively participating in the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

27. The observer for India noted that a representative of Anti-Slavery International had made a proposal for the stopping of loans, aid or support from United Nations organizations or development banks to projects likely to involve or perpetrate bonded labour or child labour. However, he underlined that the determination of how and where aid and assistance should be channelled lay outside the scope of the current forum. As a matter of principle, no developing country would accept conditionalities on trade and development based on non-economic considerations. On the question of bonded labour, he pointed out that: (a) legislative provision banning debt bondage and effective follow-up executive action already existed in India; (b) the issue was often ventilated in Parliament and in state legislatures; (c) there was adequate publicity by the visual media, as well as by an independent and vigilant press; (d) voluntary agencies were active in that field.

28. The observer for Pakistan stated that article 11, clause (3), chapter 1 of the Constitution, prohibited the exploitative use of children. Penalties in that respect had been provided for in articles 370 and 374 of the

Penal Code, making slavery in all its forms a completely unacceptable practice in Pakistan. To deal with the issues of children there existed several specific legislative remedies:

- (i) The West Pakistan Shop and Establishments Ordinance 1969;
- (ii) The Children (pledging of labour) Act, 1973;
- (iii) The Children Employment Act, 1991, which was specifically aimed at improving the situation of working children.

Those laws were designed to prevent child labour and to protect children from labour of an exploitative nature.

C. Draft programme of action for the prevention of the traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others

29. The Working Group, noting that the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session had not taken any action with regard to the draft programme of action, decided to continue consideration of the matter at its future sessions.

30. At the 4th meeting a representative of the International Abolitionist Federation stated that, prostitution of any kind was a persistent form of slavery and sexual exploitation, a serious violation of the human person and an act of violence, and he requested the United Nations General Assembly:

- (a) Formally to declare prostitution to be a violation of human rights;
- (b) To take a position in favour of the ending of prostitution, as it had done in the case of other violations of human rights, a position set out in the preamble to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others of 2 December 1949;
- (c) To consider appointing a Special Rapporteur to inquire in the countries concerned into all the aspects and consequences of sexual exploitation in all its forms;
- (d) To establish, as it had done for the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a committee to monitor the application and implementation of the Convention of 2 December 1949. The mandate of this committee would be to make the necessary inquiries with States to verify compliance with the Convention and its application. It would report annually to the United Nations and request States to explain their practice;
- (e) To draw up an additional protocol to the 1949 Convention in order to strengthen its application and monitoring;
- (f) To declare 2 December of each year an international day for the suppression of slavery in all its forms;
- (g) To organize under the auspices of the United Nations a decade on sexual exploitation in these various manifestations.

31. At the 5th meeting, a representative of Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights addressed the issue of forced prostitution in Turkey and, taking into consideration that prostitution had been legalized in Turkey, made the following recommendations on behalf of that organization:

(a) An investigative inquiry should be authorized to ascertain whether the existing legal provisions of the Decree on Prostitution and of the Penal Code aimed respectively at providing protection for registered prostitutes and preventing women from becoming prostitutes were being fully implemented or largely flouted in Turkey. In particular, the inquiry should ascertain the extent of two practices, the sale of women and debt bondage, which were in violation of international law to which Turkey was a party.

(b) While the investigation was in progress, the Government should appoint a team of lawyers and human rights experts to re-examine the text of the 30-year old Decree on Prostitution, in order to consider how it might be amended so as to remove elements of enforcement within the framework of a legalized prostitution system. In particular, Anti-Slavery International for the Protection of Human Rights recommended that the team should:

- (i) Pay special attention to the enforcement elements in articles 20 to 22, consider rewording article 61 simply to apply to all prostitutes seeking to leave the brothels where they worked, and consider extending the provisions in article 109 to include registered prostitutes, as well as women who are not yet committed to the profession;
- (ii) Consider revoking the various secrecy clauses in the Decree as well as the viability of introducing some kind of appeals procedure against decisions of the Commissions;
- (iii) Consider deleting all moral judgements on the prostitutes' way of life and the use of judgemental adjectives such as "fallen", "corrupt", etc.
- (iv) Consider the Decree in the light of international conventions to which Turkey was a party.

D. United Nations Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery

32. At the 4th meeting, the representative of the Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery took the floor to inform the Working Group of the results of the first session of the Trust Fund. The main problem the Trust Fund had to face was lack of funds. In that regard, the representative of the Fund pointed out that the possibility of contributing was not limited to States: any kind of organization or institution, and even individuals, could, if they wished, contribute to the Fund. As far as the beneficiaries were concerned, the Fund had decided to give priority, for the time being, to those who would not be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group without assistance provided by the Fund. The representative of the Fund asked the members of the Working Group to express their opinion on the possibility of providing assistance from the Fund for non-governmental organizations which were not in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

33. The Chairman of the Working Group invited the representative of the Fund to provide the Working Group with the necessary bank account numbers to allow those in a position to do so to respond favourably to the appeal for contributions. Subsequently, a sheet with those bank account numbers was circulated among participants.

E. Follow-up of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

34. At the 2nd meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn, addressing the Working Group, said that the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography were, sadly, universal in nature; they were found in all countries, although the typology and degree might vary from country to country.

The problem of transnationalization

35. The sale of children for sexual exploitation was related to transnational trafficking between developing and developed countries, between the developing countries themselves, and between the developed countries. Cross-frontier abductions and disappearances aggravated the issue.

The problem of technology

36. Just as new technology might help to protect children worldwide, it was also used to abuse children. This was particularly relevant to certain practices akin to the sale of children.

The problem of security

37. Children were often used in conflicts as porters and soldiers, to supply arms to the combatants and/or to fight. Children were at times the victims of warfare, which resulted in deprivation and displacement and ultimately lead to instances of commercialization, in the sense that orphans and abandoned children of war might become candidates for placements and adoptions which might be linked to commercialization.

The problem of crime and corruption

38. The use of children to sell drugs, to steal and to commit other offences was part of a wide range of abuses which had emerged in recent years. Much of it was linked with corruption within national systems, and the fact that many elements of the law enforcement authorities colluded actively or passively with criminal elements.

39. Developed countries were witnessing a rise in child labour exploitation. New forms of exploitation were emerging in Europe in such countries as Portugal and Russia, as well as in the United States. Reports of abuses in South America and Africa were abundant, particularly with the shift of children from rural to urban areas and the rise of street children. In Australia, children were at times used to perpetrate crimes on behalf of adults, for example, to commit theft and sell drugs.

40. Cross-frontier trafficking of women and children raged in various parts of the world. Asia was a key "réseau". The problem was linked with sex tourism, both local and international. The sex tourists, such as paedophiles, visiting that region included those from Australia, North America, Europe, Japan and the Middle East. Of particular concern were the physical and psychological danger to children; many were lured and tricked by criminal elements into prostitution. Some were incarcerated in brothels in various countries and were subjected to the threat of HIV/AIDS.

41. Tragically, girls forced into prostitution were sometimes arrested as "illegal immigrants" and placed in prison pending their return to the country of origin. As many of the girls trafficked into prostitution did not enter the country of their own free will, a better approach would be to exempt them from the application of local immigration laws and treat them as cases of humanitarian concern.

42. In conclusion, the Special Rapporteur drew the attention of the Working Group to some of the main recommendations included in this report (E/CN.4/1993/67) which he had submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session.

#### V. REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER FIELDS OF CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

##### A. Slavery and the slave trade

43. At the 4th meeting, a representative of Anti-Slavery International raised the question of slavery in Mauritania, which had been abolished by proclamation in 1980 and then by Ordinance 81-234 of 9 November 1981. Anti-Slavery International has been monitoring events in Mauritania closely since 1980. Its then Director, at the invitation of the Mauritanian Government, accompanied the 1984 United Nations mission led by Professor Marc Bossuyt, an expert of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Anti-Slavery International has conducted inquiries into slavery in Mauritania, in particular in 1992, and the conclusion of these inquiries is that slavery and slavery-like institutions and practices still exist throughout the country. Ordinance 81-234 has not been followed up by concrete action, not even a genuine information campaign and the essential reform of Mauritania's legal system. It is in the courts in particular that daily legal practice gives the lie to any assertion that there have been no problems connected with slavery since its abolition in 1981. In the cases of land tenure and inheritance, in particular, examples are legion and some of them have been reported in the Mauritanian press.

44. During discussions in 1990 the Mauritanian authorities stated that they would have no objection to the establishment of a scientific research project to help the country to understand the problems of slavery better. Since 1992 Anti-Slavery International has been working with a group of Mauritanian and international experts, academics, lawyers, sociologists and others who are willing and able to carry out a vast research project concerning Mauritania's social structure with a view to formulating action programmes for the

abolition of slavery. The representative of Anti-Slavery International then gave the floor to a representative of the Mauritanian organization El Hor, which protects the interests of former slaves.

45. The representative of Anti-Slavery International also addressed the issue of the trafficking and slavery of Mozambican refugees in South Africa. Since 1990 that organization had received reports on the smuggling of human beings across the border from Mozambique into South Africa. The civil war in Mozambique had caused thousands to flee into South Africa. To avoid the South African border authorities, many entrusted themselves to guides. Women and children were sometimes left as collateral when the guides' fees could not be met. The guides were often entangled in the trafficking of women and children. Some poverty-stricken parents were also believed to sell their children into bonded labour and prostitution. It was hoped that the general peace accord of 1992 would improve conditions in Mozambique, and put forward the following recommendations:

- (i) That information be disseminated within the two countries on the rights of refugees;
- (ii) That the South African police take effective action against the traffickers and give adequate protection to the victims;
- (iii) That the South African police take action against child prostitution.

B. Debt bondage

C. Forced labour

46. At the 2nd meeting, the observer for the International Labour Organisation, referring to the work of the ILO supervisory bodies, stated that the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations had formulated at its 1993 session a certain number of comments in relation to the application in law and in practice of the Forced Labour Conventions (No. 29), 1930, in a number of countries, including Brazil, Haiti, India, Mauritania, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Certain comments related in particular to forced child labour. She informed the Working Group that ILO had organized the Asian Regional Seminar on Children in Bondage from 23 to 26 November 1992 in Islamabad, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Rights and the Government of Pakistan. The Seminar had also constituted a satellite meeting of the World Conference on Human Rights. The Seminar had brought together officials from a wide range of professional backgrounds and organizations from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, including judges, lawyers, labour officials and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations and of non-governmental organizations from the region. The Seminar had adopted a programme of action against child bondage.

47. The representative of Anti-Slavery International made a statement concerning debt bondage in Brazil, citing it as the main mechanism of forced labour in that country. The practice was said to be prevalent in certain branches of economic activity in the Amazon region. Many of the labourers

were coerced into their situations through fraud, and many of the victims came from areas hit by recession or drought. Intimidation and physical force were used frequently to inhibit workers from leaving. Their wages were often used to pay for transportation, tools and food. That system left them in a cycle of debt. It was noted that figures regarding the pervasiveness of the practice might be inaccurate owing to the limited number of reported cases and a lack of systematic official monitoring. The following recommendations were proposed by Anti-Slavery International as short-term measures to address that situation:

(a) Enterprises should be held responsible for the conditions and fate of labourers working for them. Enterprises found to have used slave labour should be disqualified from fiscal incentives and government credit schemes; indeed there were already legal provisions covering expropriation of land under the 1988 Constitution;

(b) As seasonal labour flows were predictable, considerably more could be done to monitor the exodus of workers from one side of the country to another. In addition to strengthening the resolve of highway police and regional labour inspectorates, trade unions, local councils, human rights organizations and State representatives could play a role in registering and keeping track of workers migrating for work;

(c) The use of intermediaries in contracting labour was open to abuse and could lead to illegal forms of recruitment. Ways should be found to regulate and control those practices.

48. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR) addressed the issue of slave labour forced on Koreans by Japan. The representative stated that the Japanese Government had been refusing to make any formal investigation into the Korean slave labour and human biological experiments issues. He pointed out that no indictment had been made before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East with regard to the slave labour of 6 million Koreans and human experiments forced on thousands, including prisoners of war, in China by the Japanese during the Second World War. He stated that 6 million Korean men and women had been abducted or compulsorily displaced to various places in Korea, Japan, Sakhalin and other parts of the Asian and Pacific region. They had been forced to work in military facilities and other industries. It was believed that 576,000 among 1.5 million Koreans who were deported to Japan for slave labour had died in captivity. Coercion, violence, threats and/or deprivation of privileges were alleged to have been used to ensure mobilization of Korean labour. IFOR believed that Japan was to be held to have committed international crimes entailing its international responsibility. It also believed Japan guilty of breaches of international obligations, including those relating to the right to freedom from slavery, and of crimes against humanity. A comparison was drawn between Japanese and Nazi German war crimes during the Second World War. The Japanese slave labour case on Koreans could be appropriately judged based on the precedent of the Nürenberg International Military Tribunal. It was pointed out that the Charter of the International Military Tribunal of the Far East included a provision (art. 5 (c)) which stipulated "Crimes against humanity, namely, murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation, and other inhumane acts committed before or during the war, ...".

49. At the 3rd meeting a representative of Liberation made a statement on the issue of the forced displacement and servitude of Koreans by Japan during the Second World War. He stated that the Koreans displaced could be classed into three categories: 1. those who were taken from Korea to Japan under the labour mobilization and national mobilization plans; 2. those drafted under the national drafting law; 3. those soldiers, army employees, members of the women's volunteer corps and "comfort women" who were drafted during the Second World War. They were all displaced forcibly by abduction, forcible recruitment and other fraudulent methods. He presented the testimony of former labourers, as well as former Japanese officials. They described the forcible abduction of labourers, the harsh and dangerous conditions of work and the use of coercion and deceit to retain workers for long periods. The former officials described how the labour plans could not have been implemented without the complicity of government authorities and the police. The representative of Liberation expressed his organization's hope that the United Nations would show a positive response to the forcible displacement of Koreans and the forced labour imposed upon them.

50. At the same time meeting, the representative of the International Federation Terre des Hommes made a statement concerning forced labour in Haiti. The practice of keeping a young child from the countryside as a servant had a long history in Haiti, even among the less wealthy families. The young boys or girls, called "restavek", were offered a meagre wage for their services. Those children were exploited and often sexually abused by the family for whom they worked. Only a few developed the will to escape. The representative drew the attention of the Working Group to the work of the "Foyer Maurice Sixto" where "restaveks" could find refuge and receive a free education.

51. A representative of Anti-Slavery International made a statement concerning bonded labour in Nepal, where the organization's reports estimated that there were as many as 100,000 families of bonded labourers. Bonded labourers with a one-year verbal contract were known as kamaiyas. A large proportion of these labourers were Tharu, the indigenous people of Nepal. Fifty per cent of all Tharus are kamaiyas. The standard terms of their employment were the following.

- (i) A fixed amount of food, land, cash, or other goods was paid to the kamaiya by the employer or master, usually too little for the kamaiya and his family to live on for one year;
- (ii) The possibility existed for the master to fine the kamaiya up to Rs. 54 (US\$ 1) per day in the case of absence. He could also be fined for loss or damage of tools;
- (iii) The wife and children of the kamaiya worked for the same master without additional payment; the family was the labour unit.

52. If the master did not fulfil his contractual duties or abused the kamaiya, the contract could not be ended before the end of the year. Women in kamaiya families were often victims of sexual harassment by the masters. Although kamaiyas were officially able to look for new masters at the end of the year, a system of loans kept labourers in debt and bondage. Because they

borrowed the money from their masters, they must remain in their servitude until the loan was paid back. The bondage to the master could be life-long and sometimes generations long.

53. Another representative of Anti-Slavery International spoke on the subject of bonded labour in Pakistan. He raised the issue of the ongoing system of feudalism and its influence on the Pakistani Government and media. He stated that feudal landlords engaged in the purchasing and selling of slaves. They were extremely powerful and had the right to rule over their labourers. Bonded labourers were found in such industries and activities as carpet-making, the textile industry, coal mining, brick-making and camel racing. The workers were sometimes subjected to sexual abuse as well. The representative stated that the central Government of Pakistan was running carpet and handicraft centres in which children were employed under the same harsh conditions found elsewhere. Regarding that issue, the following recommendations were made:

- (a) The United Nations should appoint a special rapporteur on bonded labour and child labour;
- (b) The ILO Programme of Action against Child Bondage, adopted at Islamabad in November 1992 should be implemented in South Asia; drastic steps have to be taken;
- (c) 18 September should be declared an international day for the abolition/elimination of the bonded labour system, as had already been done in South Asia;
- (d) The United Nations should draw up an international syllabus, based on the Human Rights Charter for students of all ages;
- (e) Arrangements should be made for legal aid for workers and free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 18;
- (f) There should be an international campaign for consumers not to buy carpet and other articles made by children;
- (g) Every country should have a law prohibiting the import of articles made by children or bonded labour.

54. At the 4th meeting, a representative of Anti-Slavery International made a statement regarding the exploitation of child domestic servants in West Africa. Young girls were usually taken from rural areas as servants for prosperous urban families with whom they stayed for several years. Parents in some countries received payment for the girls' services through the help of intermediaries. The servants were often subjected to physical abuse, malnourishment and long working hours, and many in their adolescence became the victims of sexual abuse. It was recognized that child domestic servitude stemmed from a traditional practice where wealthier relatives took in the children of poor relations and gave the children duties and responsibilities similar to those in their own home. The need for research in order to determine the real extent of the problem was stressed. The use of seminars as a way to exchange information and experience was proposed.

55. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation made a statement concerning Korean forced labourers. His organization believed that violations of the human rights protected by the ILO Convention (No. 29) concerning Forced Labour, of 1930, ratified by Japan in 1932, substantiated claims of the State responsibility of Japan. IFOR did not believe that the agreement reached between the Republic of Korea and Japan had any capacity to nullify the human rights of any individual victims as States and individuals are different entities. They pointed out that there has been no agreement reached between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan. IFOR believed that the existence of State responsibility on the part of Japan arising from international crimes committed by the Japanese Government with regard to 6 million Korean slave labourers during the Second World War was clear. IFOR urged the Japanese Government to take immediate steps to resolve all the claims for reparation made by individual victims. The same should apply to all other atrocities, including those committed in the case of the Filipino victims and that of the allied POWs and civilian internees.

56. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation also gave a series of testimonies on the subject of the forced labour and internment of the Dutch in Indonesia during the Second World War, when 140,000 Dutch civilians and soldiers had allegedly been held captive by the Japanese. Although the Japanese Government had made promises that the civilian internees would not be forced to labour, the same rules applied to military prisoners were applied to civilian internees. Through the testimony of several witnesses, the conditions of the internment camps were presented. Men, women and children had been all made to work. Prisoners had worked up to 12-hour shifts. They had been subjected to enormous physical abuse, food deprivation and unsanitary living conditions, exposed to a number of diseases without proper medical attention. Escapees, if caught, were executed in public in unusually cruel ways as an example to other internees. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation had requested wages for the forced work done for the Japanese Imperial Army during the Second World War. The case of Germany was cited by one of the witnesses to stress the need and ability of Japan to pay reparation.

57. In relation to the statement made by the representative of IFOR at the 4th meeting, the observer for ILO stated at the 7th meeting that Convention No. 29 on forced labour had been adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1930. It was the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations, an ILO supervisory body, which, while determining whether the requirements of an ILO convention were being respected, considered and expressed views on the content of the provisions of the Convention and determined its legal scope where appropriate.

58. Also at the 7th meeting, the representative of Liberation presented a report on the forcible displacement of Koreans and forced labour imposed upon them by Japan. According to the "labour mobilization implementation plans" (1939-1941), and the "national mobilization enforcement plans" (1942-1944), both prepared by the Japanese authorities, about 4.5 million Koreans had been displaced inside Korea and about 1.5 million taken to Japan. A series of reports and materials were cited to support the claims made by the representative of Liberation. It was further stated that after a contract

term were expired for Korean labourers, the contracts had been forcibly renewed. Working conditions for Korean labourers had been extremely harsh. Wages, half of that of Japanese workers, had been taken for food, travelling expenses to the work site and clothing. The remainder had been forcibly deposited to prevent workers from leaving. If a worker had attempted to escape, punishment had been severe. Liberation estimated that the total amount of retained deposits was 290 billion yen at current value.

59. At the same meeting, the observer for Pakistan said that, with regard to the statutory provisions concerning bonded labour, the Government of Pakistan had enacted recently a very significant law: the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act - III of 1992. Under that law, every bonded labourer stood freed and discharged from any obligation to render any bonded labour. No person should make an advance (peshqi) under, or in pursuance of, the bonded labour system or compel any person to render any bonded or other form of forced labour (sect. 4). The Act declared void and inoperative any custom or tradition or practice or any contract, agreement or other instrument, whether entered into or executed before or after the commencement of the Act, by virtue of which any person, or any member of his family, was required to do any work or render any service as a bonded labour (sect. 5). Every obligation of a bonded labourer to repay any bonded debt, or such part of any bonded debt as remained unsatisfied immediately before commencement of the Act, stood extinguished. No suit or other proceeding should like in any civil court, tribunal or before any other authority for the recovery of any bonded debt or any part thereof (sect. 6). Provincial governments might entrust district magistrates with powers and duties to ensure the application of the Act. District magistrates should, as far as practicable, try to promote the welfare of the freed bonded labourer by securing and protecting the economic interests of the bonded labourer so that he might not have any occasion or reason to contract any further bonded debt (sects. 9 and 10).

60. The Act provided that compulsion to render bonded labour or extracting bonded labour under the bonded labour system would be punishable with imprisonment from two to five years or with a fine of 50,000 rupees, or both (sects. 11 and 12). The Act also provided for special enforcement measures, including the setting up of vigilance committees at district level consisting of elected representatives of the area, representatives of the district administration, bar associations, the press, recognized social services and labour departments of federal and provincial governments. Their functions consisted in advising the district administration on matters relating to the effective implementation of the law and, in a proper manner, helping in the rehabilitation of the freed bonded labourers, keeping an eye on the working of the law and providing the bonded labourers with the assistance necessary to achieve the objectives of the law (sect. 15).

61. At the 9th meeting a representative of the International Federation Terre des Hommes drew the Working Group's attention to the following specific recommendations:

(a) The establishment in all countries of national commissions to monitor and take effective action against child bondage, including children used as domestic servants and working without wages. Such national commissions should be made up of representatives of the national Government,

national trade union organizations and non-governmental organizations, and their activities should take the form of joint consultations and actions.

(b) The concrete actions to be undertaken by governmental and/or non-governmental organizations would include:

- (i) Where necessary, the introduction of legislation governing child labour, including specifically child domestic servants, and the establishment of machinery to ensure observance of this legislation;
- (ii) Introduction of a legal requirement of four to six weeks' holiday for child domestic servants and other child workers, spread over the year by common agreement between the employers and the parents or legal guardians of each child;
- (iii) The introduction of a legal requirement for opportunities of regular contact between child domestic servants and their parents or guardians;
- (iv) The establishment of appropriate organizations to ensure regular school attendance by and the occupational training of child domestic servants which should be easily accessible from their place of work;
- (v) The training of social workers responsible for helping exploited children, and the creation of a sufficient number of salaried posts for these social workers;
- (vi) Where possible, the designation of a free "SOS" telephone number, or even a specific place, for children wishing to report their plight (exploitation, bondage, abuses of all kinds, sickness, accident).

(c) The broadening of the terms of reference of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to include specifically slavery-like situations of economic exploitation of child labour in all countries;

(d) The creation of an emergency procedure in the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery to enable it to receive and react speedily to information concerning child bondage;

(e) The launching in all countries of campaigns to inform the public at large and educate parents and employers about these forms of abuse of children and their rights.

62. The observer for Brazil made a statement in response to statements made by the representative of the International Abolitionist Federation and Anti-Slavery International at previous sessions. She expressed the Government of Brazil's satisfaction at the constructive initiative of the International Abolitionist Federation in sponsoring a project developed by a Brazilian organization, Casa de Passagem, that sought to help street children.

Furthermore, she stated that Anti-Slavery International was right to point out that Brazil did not lack adequate legal instruments to combat slavery but that the implementation of the law was hindered by several difficulties.

63. The observer for Brazil wished to clarify certain aspects of the statements made by Anti-Slavery International. Slave-like work was not a regular practice in Brazil; although it was growing owing to the deteriorating economic conditions and the rising unemployment rate, it was a marginal and outlawed phenomenon. Brazil had about 12,000 working unions, all independent and free from governmental interference. The right to strike was guaranteed by the Constitution and duly respected. The Ministry of Labour inspected working conditions throughout the country and the judiciary punished patrons found guilty of infractions with measures ranging from fines to imprisonment. The Brazilian authorities were deeply concerned at the increase in the number of workers subjected to slave-like conditions and were seeking effective solutions to the problem.

64. Lastly, the observer for Brazil expressed her country's support for the following initiatives:

(a) A seminar of experts to examine the ways and means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the conventions against slavery, traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others; Brazil believed that such a seminar should include not only experts but also States parties to the conventions and the relevant intergovernmental agencies;

(b) A campaign against disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery;

(c) The creation of rehabilitation centres for children and adolescent victims of sexual exploitation.

D. Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants

65. At the 4th meeting, the representative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers made a statement concerning the traffic in human organs. It appeared that that traffic, particularly involving children, was worsening. It was thought to be thriving in Argentina, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico and Peru, while there was considered to be evidence of traffic in children's organs in Albania, Greece and Italy. She underlined that children, victims of that traffic, were usually killed by the traffickers. Moreover, she regretted to note that the last report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children did not contain any new information on the issue.

66. At the 7th meeting, the representative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, pursuant to her statement of 18 May 1993, recommended that persons entrusted by the United Nations with the task of providing the Working Group with the necessary information on the traffic in children's organs (the Special Rapporteur, for example) should conduct more thoroughgoing inquiries with official investigators in the countries concerned by arranging

interviews with judges, lawyers and even policemen involved in such cases. The steps taken to investigate the traffic in children's organs should have a deterrent effect.

E. Incest

67. At the 5th meeting, the representative of Action for Children Trust addressed the subject of incest. Sexual abuse of children inside the family was identified by the organization as the most common, most reprehensible, socially unacceptable and spiritually harmful betrayal of children within the whole array of contemporary forms of slavery. The Action for Children Trust expressed its condemnation and rejection of incest and all other forms of sexual abuse.

68. The Chairman expressed the grave concern of the members of the Working Group at the repugnant practice of incest and its link with other forms of sexual abuse of children, in particular girl children. Given the lack of information on that complex issue, the Chairman invited the participants in the Working Group to present, at future sessions of the Group, any kind of study they considered would be useful in order to combat that form of slavery.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEASURES  
AND STRATEGIES TO PREVENT AND TO ELIMINATE  
CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

A. Elaboration of guidelines to protect minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography

69. At the 4th meeting, the representative of Action for Children Trust made a series of observations and recommendations concerning the prostitution of children, the use of children in pornography and the abduction, sale or trafficking in children for those purposes. Her organization encouraged non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. The Action for Children Trust had identified specific dangers for children where intercountry adoption was used as a cover for the transfer of children abroad for sexual purposes. The organization encouraged and supported educational, rehabilitational and "rescue" projects for sexually abused and otherwise exploited children. Citing opium use in Sri Lanka, and its connection with child labour and prostitution, she stated that a drug eradication and rehabilitation programme must form an essential part of any action to solve that problem.

70. At the 5th meeting, the representative of NANBAN addressed the issue of female street children and prostitutes in India. Recognizing the danger of sexually transmitted diseases and the psychological and physical effects of life on the street, he made the following recommendations:

(a) The Government of India should first take stock of the situation of children in difficult circumstances and should define their policies in the light of facts obtained from recent research. Greater attention should be given to making existing educational programmes more attractive and flexible enough for children in difficult circumstances to benefit from them;

(b) Community development programmes should be strengthened and extended. Existing social welfare programmes, such as health, non-formal education, vocational training and night shelter programmes, should be extended to cover that vulnerable target group;

(c) Cooperation and coordination should be facilitated between local administration and non-governmental organizations in the planning and execution of specific programmes;

(d) The public should be sensitized on issues relating to child prostitution in order to bring about a change in attitude and foster positive action. To achieve that, the use of the media was invaluable.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) introduced guidelines to protect minors from prostitution and pornography. The following recommendations were proposed:

(a) That the United Nations should initiate seminars for three to four countries to help Governments and non-governmental organizations implement the Programme of Action on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;

(b) That the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery should recommend to Governments that protection of children against sexual exploitation through prostitution and pornography should be extended to all children up to the age of 18 consistent with the standards in the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(c) That the Centre for Human Rights should draft a brochure on how international conventions had been used at the national level, with success or not, to improve the situation of children; examples of country situations would be helpful.

72. The following action had been taken by ICCB on that subject:

(a) ICCB had a programme of research and evaluation of projects working with child victims of sexual exploitation in the Latin American region and would be happy to present the results of that work at a future session of this Working Group;

(b) ICCB was planning to sponsor a training visit by trainers in Cambodia to Thailand to help set up child welfare services in Cambodia;

(c) ICCB had organized a think-tank consultation in cooperation with Caritas Internationalis in Bangkok in November 1992. A working strategy had emanated from that consultation which was currently being implemented.

73. At the 7th meeting the observer for Senegal made a statement concerning the role of issues such as child prostitution and pornography in the World Conference for Human Rights, to be held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993. The observer noted that in the preparatory documents for the Conference, the part mentioning child prostitution and child pornography was still in square brackets. The observer regretted that, just before the World Conference,

considered as a milestone in the promotion of and respect for human rights, the international community appeared to be neglecting the rights of the child. He assured the Working Group of the interest and concern of his Government for these issues, and asked the other observers present to convince their Governments of the necessity for a joint effort in order to find a solution to those scourges of mankind.

74. At the 8th meeting, the representative of INTERPOL-ICPO made a statement concerning the meeting of a standing working party at Lyon from 23 to 30 March 1993. The findings of that working party could be of interest to the Working Group. The first general consideration was that in all police action concerning children, the best interests of the child should be a primary consideration. Secondly, it was laid down that the approach to combating offences against children should be victim-oriented. Thirdly, all police initiatives in connection with offences against children should aim at multidisciplinary cooperation. It was significant that the Convention on the Rights of the Child had had some influence on that INTERPOL project (the term "best interests of the child" originated from that Convention). It was also significant that a police organization was dealing with victims, in contrast to the usual approach oriented towards offences or offenders. Lastly, he said that it was also significant that multidisciplinary cooperation was embedded in the report of the working party, committing the police to be the driving force behind the concerted action of various professions. The working party had also discussed recommendations on law enforcement measures, child pornography, international adoption, sex tourism, child prostitution, international cooperation, telephone help-lines for children, legislation and enforcement, as well as missing children. One of the first tasks to be tackled by the standing working part would be to ask member countries to nominate a specialist liaison officer for their country as a contact point for the members of the standing working party. Secondly, it was planned to inform member countries of new modus operandi and to provide them with general information on child pornography. The standing working party had decided to meet twice a year. The next meeting was provisionally planned from 5 to 7 October 1993.

B. Encouragement of the creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes

75. At the third meeting, the representative of the Josephine Butler Society made a statement regarding prostitution in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. She stated that widespread ignorance existed concerning the negative aspects of prostitution. Members of the media shared and added to that ignorance by a sensationalistic approach to the matter. She said that officially legalizing brothels or tolerating their existence in the United Kingdom would provide a legal market for prostitution and stimulate the national and international traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution and that "decriminalization" would benefit the exploiters by removing safeguards needed by all women. The Josephine Butler Society believed that the law on prostitution should be based on principles of social justice, equality of all citizens before the law and a single moral standard for men and women. Loitering or soliciting should be punished as such. Importunate behaviour, whether by prostitutes and their clients or other persons, which caused annoyance, nuisance or distress to other citizens should be punished

accordingly. The Society called for the strengthening and more vigorous enforcement of the law which penalized the exploiters of prostitution, believing that that could lead to the exposure of criminal undertakings financed by the profits of prostitution.

C. Measures aimed at putting an end to sex tourism

76. At the 5th meeting the representative of the International Abolitionist Federation made a statement concerning the killing of street children and sex tourism in Brazil. He drew the attention of the Working Group to the need for preventing the serial killing of street children and for bringing the authors of such crimes to justice. He also called for stricter implementation of the laws against sex tourism.

77. Also at the 5th meeting the representative of End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism (ECPAT) presented a statement on child prostitution in Taiwan. Reports revealed that more than 20,000 children, mostly between the ages of 12 and 16, were engaged in prostitution and sex tourism. She said that the sex tourism industry was set up in the aboriginal areas of Taiwan. She asserted that the Government developed the tourism industry in those areas and took land away from the indigenous people. Jobs were difficult to find in those areas and many girls were sold to private brothels for sexual slavery. Although Taiwan was not a member of the United Nations, ECPAT would like to enlist its help in the cause of those victims of child prostitution.

78. At the 6th meeting, the representative of Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation made a statement concerning measures aimed at eradicating sex tourism. The representative remarked upon various measures taken by the United Kingdom regarding that issue. In the United Kingdom the marketing of sex tours constituted an offence under certain provisions of the Law Reform Act 1977 as a conspiracy to offend against public morals and decency. The practice had serious consequences for any tour operators or travel agents who were found guilty.

79. With regard to the link between sexual abuse of children and international adoptions, Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation called upon the Working Group to support their efforts to ensure that potential adopters were not involved in activities such as organized paedophilia, child pornography or child prostitution. It also asked the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children and the Working Group to help it in monitoring the situation in the United Kingdom regarding the extradition of accused British citizens to countries where sexual abuse against children was allegedly committed. It was pointed out that although an extradition treaty existed between the United Kingdom and Thailand, none existed between the United Kingdom and any other country. The Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation asked for support in bringing about the necessary changes. He stressed the need for the participation of children during future sessions of the Working Group, and requested that the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and non-governmental organizations make funds available for that purpose.

D. Indemnification, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery

80. At the 4th meeting a representative of the International Fellowship of Reconciliation made a statement concerning biological experiments conducted on prisoners of war and civilians during the Second World War by the Japanese imperial army in Manchuria. He requested that the Working Group investigate and compile a report on the facts surrounding Unit 731 and the bacteriological warfare units, as well as on the human bones excavated at the military medical college; advise the Japanese Government to recognize the crimes of Unit 731 and those of the other bacteriological warfare units; and advise the Japanese Government not to dispose of the above-mentioned human remains.

81. At the 8th meeting the representatives of the International Commission of Jurists, the World Council of Churches and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers addressed the issue of "comfort women" forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese Government. That issue dominated much of the eighteenth session of the Working Group. It was estimated that from the late 1920s until the end of the Second World War approximately 200,000 women had been forcibly conscripted into prostitution for the Japanese military. Most of the women had come from Korea. Many had also been drawn from China, Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries under Japanese control. Various methods, including physical violence, kidnapping and deception were allegedly used to carry out the official policy of providing sexual services to Japanese soldiers. The organizations claimed that the Japanese military authorities were fully responsible for the establishment, operation and management of "comfort" stations, as well as the manner in which the women were taken to these stations. The personal testimonies of two former victims of sexual slavery were presented to the Working Group. The women described the conditions under which they were forced into prostitution and their subsequent experiences as sexual slaves. They stated that they were repeatedly raped, suffered severe physical abuse and were exposed to sexually transmitted diseases that currently affected their health. The following recommendations were made regarding that issue:

(a) Japan should conduct a thorough investigation and disclose all information it had or discovered concerning that matter.

(b) Monetary compensation should be provided to the individual victims, along with a sincere apology.

(c) Japan should include and describe the historical facts in its textbooks and take subsequent measures to leave them as the records of history.

(d) The allied forces should make a public disclosure of all documents in their own files pertaining to that issue.

(e) The special rapporteur on compensation for the victims of gross violations of human rights should produce a report which would contain the results of fact-finding, legal analyses, conclusions and recommendations for the solution of that matter.

(f) The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery should ask various United Nations agencies to be concerned with that issue and to take possible action. The Economic and Social Council should be asked to confront the International Court of Justice on that issue.

(g) A permanent international penal court should be established so as to prevent the commission of such crimes in the future.

82. Also at the 8th meeting, the representative of Third World Movement against the Exploitation of Women presented a statement on Filipino "comfort women" forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese imperial army during the Second World War. Women had been forced against their will in a situation of military occupation into degrading and demeaning sexual slavery as part of the Japanese government and army policy to provide sexual "comfort" to its soldiers. "Comfort" women had also been exposed to severe physical abuse and to sexually transmitted diseases. The organization made the following demands on behalf of the women victims of that forced slavery:

(a) That the Government of Japan take proper action regarding the comfort women:

- (i) A formal apology should be made by Japan to the Filipino people and specifically to the women victims and their families;
- (ii) Adequate compensation should be provided by Japan to the women victims and their families;
- (iii) Both the Japanese and Philippine Governments should include a reference in texts and history books to the violation of women's human rights in the form of sexual slavery as "comfort women" as a war crime of Japan in order that abuses against people, especially women and children would not be repeated;
- (iv) Japan should admit the use of force and violence in the conscription and treatment of "comfort women" as sex slaves;

(b) That the Government of the Philippines act on behalf of Filipino "comfort women":

- (i) By undertaking an official investigation and search for surviving "comfort women" or their families;
- (ii) By demanding compensation and a formal apology from Japan for the survivors and their families;

(c) That the Commission on Human Rights conduct a thorough investigation of the issue and censure Japan for its human rights violations and cover-up of information.

83. The observer for Japan, at the same meeting, made a statement with reference to the issue amongst others, of so-called "comfort women" during the Second World War. He expressed the opinion that the United Nations was not an organ for discussing past issues of particular countries, especially those

which had occurred before its establishment. He added that the mandate given to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, was as set out in Sub-Commission resolution 1989/13, to undertake a study, with a view to exploring the possibility of developing some basic principles and guidelines. Therefore, it was outside the Special Rapporteur's mandate to make recommendations on individual cases of claims for compensation. The recommendation of the Working Group, contained its report on its seventeenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/34), and the request of the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1992/2 (para.18), was that the Secretary-General submit to the Special Rapporteur information received by the Sub-Commission and by the Working Group regarding the situation of women forced to engage in prostitution during wartime. They did not, however, give the Special Rapporteur a mandate to study individual cases and claims.

84. The position of his delegation on the procedural aspect of that issue, especially with regard to the 1503 procedure, coincided with Sub-Commission decision 1991/104 in which it stated that the 1503 procedure could not be applied as a reparation or as a relief mechanism in respect of the claims of compensation for human rights suffering or other losses which occurred during the Second World War. He observed that the Government of Japan had dealt with the issue of claims, including the question of compensation, in accordance with multilateral and bilateral peace treaties, as well as other relevant treaties, with the countries concerned. For example, the claims issues between Japan and the Republic of Korea had been resolved by an agreement, signed on 27 June 1965, on the settlement of the problems concerning property and claims, and on economic cooperation between Japan and the Republic of Korea. The claims issues between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were under discussion in normalization talks between the two countries. Moreover, the Government of Japan had expressed its sincere apology and remorse to all those, irrespective of nationality or origin, who had indescribable pain and suffering as so-called "comfort women". He added that the Government of Japan was also doing its utmost to establish the facts of that issue.

85. At the 9th meeting, the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expressed the concern of his delegation at the spreading of contemporary forms of slavery, in particular child prostitution, forced labour and sex tourism, despite the continued efforts of the international community over 70 years since the adoption of the 1926 Slavery Convention and also at the lack of awareness of the general public on that issue and of proper measures by national Governments and the international community to prevent them. In particular, the testimonies of the former victims of the inhumane crimes committed by Japan during the Second World War were an indisputable proof that gross human rights violations, although they had occurred in the past, should not be left unnoticed.

86. He also said that the issue had already become a matter of international concern: international conferences had been held in many countries, including Japan and Nepal, and studies on the issue had been conducted by many international legal organizations, including the International Commission of Jurists. In that regard, the observer for the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea drew attention to the letter from the Special Rapporteur, Mr. van Boven, contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/9, in which he expressed his willingness to undertake a study on the situation of women forced to engage in prostitution during wartime, on the basis of the documentation provided to him by the Secretary-General the recommendation of the Working Group and the decision of the Sub-Commission in 1992, without entailing financial implications. The delegation welcomed and supported the initiative of the Special Rapporteur and proposed that he should include in his study the issue of forced displacement during wartime.

87. At the 10th meeting, the observer for the Republic of Korea made a statement concerning the issue of "comfort women". Recalling that his delegation had already made its position clear on that issue at the previous Commission and Sub-Commission sessions, he said that his delegation believed that finding out what was wrong in the past was very important, because only by doing so could lessons be learnt from history. The decision of the Government of the Republic of Korea not to seek any financial compensation for "comfort women" was the result of its consideration that action should now focus on fact-finding. In that context, his Government supported the suggestion to appoint an expert for the purpose of fact-finding on the issue of "comfort women".

E. Miscellaneous

88. At the 9th meeting a joint statement was made by a representative of International Abolitionist Federation on behalf of that Federation and the following non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International, World Federation of Methodist Women, International Alliance of Women, Action for Children Trust, Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation and the International Catholic Child Bureau.

89. The representative stated that those organizations would have welcomed a more active involvement of the experts of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. They also noted the lack of replies from Governments explaining their non-ratification of the relevant conventions (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/27 and decision 1993/112).

90. The above-mentioned non-governmental organizations made the following proposals:

(a) That three meetings, during the first week of sessions of the Working Group, should be devoted to the programmes of action; that the Working Group then split up into three groups to discuss more informally the various reports and initiatives and to begin to formulate guiding principles. The Working Group could consider whether it would be useful for each of the three groups to concentrate on specific programmes of action, or aspects of them.

(b) That the non-governmental organization should be more active in lobbying Governments to send observers to the Working Group. They should not only inform Governments of reports that were to be submitted, but also request them to provide information about various initiatives taken in their countries and the results.

(c) That the secretariat discuss with UNICEF and UNESCO ways of improving both their attendance at the Working Group and their written submission.

(d) That the secretariat prepare a list of Governments which had not ratified the relevant conventions and again write to them to request them to consider ratification or to explain in writing why they felt unable to do so.

(e) That the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children and a representative of the Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery be invited to attend the nineteenth session of the Working Group.

## VII. RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION

### A. General considerations

91. A review of the information provided to the Working Group and of the problems brought to its attention showed that, despite the progress made in the protection of human rights and the preservation of human dignity, all over the world various forms of slavery still existed. Emphasis was placed on child and bonded labour, institutionalized sexual violence, problems relating to prostitution, drug trafficking and money laundering and incest. Emphasis was also placed on the need for specific objectives and remedies, in particular the possibility of reparation and compensation for victims of such violations of human rights.

92. The Working Group stressed yet again that the main cause of contemporary forms of slavery was poverty. However, poverty could not justify their persistence.

93. The Working Group reiterated its call for effective action to achieve the total elimination of apartheid and to assist its victims.

94. The Working Group also expressed the hope that the end of the twentieth century would coincide with the eradication of all forms of slavery.

95. The Working Group noted with interest and appreciation the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Group also noted with satisfaction that, as of 7 December 1992, 107 States had ratified the Convention, and called upon States which had not yet done so to ratify the Convention promptly and implement it effectively. The Group expressed the hope that the Committee would consider the possibility of sending a representative to attend its sessions.

96. The Working Group expressed its satisfaction at the forthcoming convening of the World Conference on Human Rights, particularly taking into account the goals of that Conference, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 45/155 of 18 December 1990. Given the utmost importance of the issues related to contemporary forms of slavery and the results of regional preparatory meetings and meetings of the Preparatory Committee, the Group expressed the hope that those issues would be extensively discussed at the World Conference, as well as the recommendations made by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1991/30.

97. The Working Group noted with satisfaction the letter sent by the Special Rapporteur on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/9.

98. The Working Group welcomed the holding of the first session of the Board of Trustees of the Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and thanked the representative of the Fund for the active role he had played during the eighteenth session of the Working Group.

99. The Working Group thanked the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children for participating and for presenting an interesting report to the Working Group.

## B. Recommendations

### General

#### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having devoted its eighteenth session to an overall evaluation of various contemporary forms of slavery, expresses its gratitude to all participants for information relating to traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, and debt bondage;

Considers that slavery in its various forms is a crime against humanity and contrary to jus cogens rules of international customary law;

Calls upon all United Nations specialized agencies to cooperate with the Working Group and to coordinate their activities in seeking an integrated approach to the various problems in the field of slavery and the slave trade, including slavery-like practices in all their manifestations, and of traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, all of which problems the Working Group is entrusted with reviewing under the terms of its mandate pursuant to Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI);

Welcomes the active cooperation at its eighteenth session of the International Labour Organisation and the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-INTERPOL) through the attendance of their representatives and, recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/27, urges all relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to participate actively in the work of the Working Group, and, in particular, to be represented at its nineteenth and subsequent sessions;

Considers that an effective measure to assist in protecting the rights of those suffering from contemporary forms of slavery would be to strengthen the role of the Working Group by drawing upon the expertise of, and improving coordination and cooperation between, different United Nations bodies and organs dealing with contemporary forms of slavery issues;

Requests the Secretary-General to invite news agencies, the press, television and radio to contribute to the rapid elimination of slavery in all

its contemporary forms by ensuring wide and effective publicity about existing cases of slavery, the slave trade, other slavery-like practices, trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, and also requests that similar awareness be promoted by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

Requests the Secretary-General to invite annually States which have not ratified the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others to commence ratification procedures;

Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General, when preparing his next report on the status and implementation of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices, to provide the members of the Working Group with a list of States which have not yet signed, ratified or acceded to those instruments;

Recommends that States take urgent measures to reinforce the teaching of human rights to students of all ages, in particular in the curricula of primary and secondary education.

#### Sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

- (a) Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, including the problem of the adoption of children for commercial purposes

#### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Takes note of the information on these problems submitted by the participants at its eighteenth session and requests the Centre for Human Rights to transmit the information to the Special Rapporteur, along with the recommendations relating to his mandate;

Requests the Special Rapporteur, within the framework of his mandate, to continue to pay attention to issues relating to trafficking in children, such as organ transplantation, the use of children's body products, disappearances, the purchase and sale of children, adoptions for commercial purposes or exploitation, child prostitution and the involvement of children in armed conflicts;

Invites the Special Rapporteur to participate in the nineteenth session of the Working Group;

Encourages all Governments to consider the creation of programmes aimed at the social rehabilitation of all persons involved in prostitution, and of children in particular.

(b) Removal of organs from children

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Concerned at information alleging that children are victims of, or are even killed for, the removal of organs for the purpose of commercial transplants;

Concerned also that, in spite of the persistence and the amount of information received on this matter, neither Governments nor ICPO-INTERPOL has confirmed the existence and the extent of this phenomenon;

Noting with satisfaction that some Governments and intergovernmental institutions have instituted measures to investigate this phenomenon;

Requests the Secretary-General to invite again all Governments, the United Nations institutions, including UNICEF, the specialized agencies, in particular WHO, ICPO-INTERPOL and all relevant non-governmental organizations to pursue their investigation of these allegations and to indicate any measures taken to counteract this practice wherever it exists, and to present a report to the next session of the Working Group;

Decides to examine this matter at its nineteenth session.

(c) Programme of action for the prevention of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Having considered the information submitted by States specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations;

Decides, in accordance with Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2, to transmit, through the Sub-Commission, the report of the Secretary-General on the state of implementation of the Programme of Action to the Commission at its fiftieth session.

Eradication of the exploitation of child labour

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Takes note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/79, adopting the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour;

Requests the Secretary-General to invite all States to inform the Working Group of measures adopted to implement the Programme of Action;

Decides, in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/79, to examine at its nineteenth session the state of implementation of the Programme of Action and to transmit through the Sub-Commission a report thereon to the Commission;

Takes note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Rights decision 1993/112 authorizing the Sub-Commission to consider the possibility of appointing a special rapporteur to update the report of Mr. A. Bouhdiba, (E/CN.4/Sub.2/479) and to extend that study to the problem of debt bondage;

Recommends to the Sub-Commission that it appoint as soon as possible a special rapporteur on child labour and debt bondage;

Requests the Secretary-General to examine the state of implementation of the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour;

Recommends that the Sub-Commission take appropriate action at its forty-fifth session.

#### Eradication of debt bondage

##### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Takes note of the information on debt bondage provided by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the constructive responses given by government observers;

Notes with appreciation the results of the seminar on this issue jointly organized by the International Labour Organisation and the Centre for Human Rights in Islamabad in November 1992;

Reiterates the recommendations contained in paragraphs 117 to 121 of the report on its fifteenth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/44);

Decides to keep this question under consideration and to assess the progress achieved, with a view to the elimination of this intolerable practice.

#### Child soldiers

##### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Expresses its concern that in many parts of the world children continue to take part in hostilities and are recruited into armed forces, and that some Governments and non-governmental entities encourage and sometimes compel children to take part in hostilities;

Takes note with appreciation of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/83 entitled "Effects of armed conflicts on children's lives";

Decides to continue to give attention to this question at its nineteenth session.

Question of disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Gravely concerned at the information received on the link between trafficking in persons and enforced or involuntary disappearances,

Requests the Centre for Human Rights to continue to transmit to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances of the Commission on Human Rights any available information concerning disappearances submitted to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

Invites the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to pay increased attention to disappearances linked to contemporary forms of slavery;

Decides to continue consideration of this question at its future sessions.

Prevention of traffic in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Convinced that traffic in persons and prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person;

Considering the necessity of promoting the implementation of international norms and standards against trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others, and of strengthening the mechanism of implementation as provided for in the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others;

Convinced of the need for a concerted campaign against trafficking in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others to be given high priority within the United Nations system;

Noting that no action was taken by the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session with regard to the draft programme of action for the prevention of trafficking in persons and exploitation of the prostitution of others;

Recommends that the Sub-Commission propose that the Commission on Human Rights examine the draft programme at its fiftieth session;

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of States concerning the draft programme of action for the prevention of trafficking in persons for submission to the Commission at its fiftieth session;

Requests the Secretary-General to convey again to the World Tourism Organization the Working Group's grave concern at the information received during its eighteenth session with regard to the persistence and the development of sex tourism;

Recommends that Governments restrict advertising that encourages sex tourism;

Encourages all Governments to establish specific projects for the protection of the victims of traffic in persons and of prostitution from the risk of contamination with the HIV virus and the spreading of AIDS;

Urges States to introduce and reinforce education programmes alerting children to the risks of sexual exploitation and the consequences for individuals and for society of such exploitation;

Recommends that States take urgent measures designed to protect minors from exposure to or involvement in child pornography and requests the Secretary-General to invite States to provide information on measures taken or already applicable;

Recommends that national bodies for the prevention of prostitution be established in all States in order to assist in the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of prostitution;

Decides to seek information about, and to study at its nineteenth session, the relationships between traffic in persons, prostitution, drug trafficking and money laundering and international cooperation to combat these phenomena.

#### Machinery for monitoring the international conventions on slavery

##### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 16 (LVI) of 17 May 1974, which contains the mandate of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

Taking note of Commission resolution 1993/27 of 5 March 1993 in which the Commission encouraged the Sub-Commission, including the Working Group, to continue to elaborate recommendations on the ways and means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the conventions on slavery on the basis of the study prepared by the Secretary-General on that issue (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37);

Recalling resolution 1982/15 of 7 September 1982 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities;

Recalling also the recommendations of the Working Group adopted at its ninth, tenth and twelfth sessions;

Considers that slavery, in its various forms and practices, is a crime against humanity and that any acquiescence by a State in such practices, irrespective of whether it has acceded to the conventions on slavery, is a violation of basic human rights and constitutes a breach of jus cogens;

Recommends once against that the Secretary-General request the States parties to these conventions to submit at regular intervals to the Sub-Commission reports on the situation in their countries, as provided for under the conventions;

Requests the Secretary-General to invite annually States which have not acceded to or have not ratified the conventions on slavery to explain why they have not done so and to report on their replies to the Sub-Commission at its forty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fiftieth session, and that a similar invitation be extended to States which have not ratified the conventions on forced labour of the International Labour Organisation;

Decides to continue to consider such reports and information and in so doing to appraise the progress which is being made towards the elimination of slavery;

Recommends that Governments be encouraged to avail themselves of the possibility of requesting assistance under the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights and of the technical assistance programmes of the specialized agencies, in particular those of the International Labour Organisation;

Urges the specialized agencies to give particular attention to poverty as a factor leading to or perpetuating slavery and slavery-like practices and to include in their technical assistance programmes activities designed to eliminate slavery and slavery-like practices;

Recommends to the Sub-Commission that, in exceptional cases where serious allegations of slavery or slavery-like practices, supported by credible evidence, are submitted to the Working Group, the Working Group be authorized to enter into a constructive dialogue with the authorities concerned with a view to finding effective measures to remedy the situation;

Decides to continue its study of ways and means of strengthening the machinery for monitoring the implementation of the Slavery Conventions.

#### Main themes for 1994

##### The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Decides to reformulate its provisional agenda as contained in annex I;

Decides to examine at its nineteenth session the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Elimination of the Exploitation of Child Labour in the light of information received from States, United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as the consideration of any crucial, serious or urgent matters;

United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Welcomes the holding of the first session of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

Appeals to all Governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations, private institutions and individuals to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, and urges them to publicize the establishment and function of the Fund, so as to increase general awareness of its existence;

Recalls that the purposes of the Fund are, first, to assist representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery by providing them with financial assistance and, second, to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery;

Invites a representative of the Trust Fund to attend the nineteenth session of the Working Group.

Migrant workers

Recalling the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990;

Concerned that the Convention, as of 31 July 1992, has been signed and ratified by three countries only;

Invites countries to ratify the Convention;

Notes that in recent years many countries have been running their development programme as well as the day-to-day maintenance of essential services with the help of a foreign migrant labour force;

Also notes that more often than not these workers are subject to rules and regulations, which are discriminatory and prejudicial to dignified living, forcing them to live separately from their spouse and their minor children, sometimes for extended periods;

Strongly condemns such practices of unequal treatment of guest workers and the denial to them of minimum human consideration and dignity;

Recommends to the Sub-Commission that it examine this issue at its forty-fifth session.

Incest

Concerned at the practice of incest, the sexual abuse of children inside the family, that is probably the most common, most widespread, most reprehensible, most disgraceful, socially unacceptable, morally repugnant and spiritually harmful betrayal of children within the whole array of contemporary forms of slavery;

Decides to include this item in its agenda for the nineteenth session and to consider ways to combat this form of slavery, and urges that adequate help be offered to victims of such practices;

Urges the Member States to take adequate steps to punish suitably the perpetrators of this most heinous offence.

Miscellaneous

The Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,

Noting the information received concerning the sexual exploitation of women, as well as other forms of forced labour, during wartime;

Recalling its request to the Secretary-General made in its previous report to inform the Special Rapporteur on the right of restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms on this issue;

Taking note of the wish of the Special Rapporteur to prepare a study on the sexual exploitation of women, as well as other forms of forced labour, during wartime, either in his capacity as special rapporteur of the Sub-Commission or as an independent expert;

Decides to transmit the information received on this matter to the Special Rapporteur on the right of restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to the Sub-Commission for their consideration;

Requests the Special Rapporteur on the right to restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms to take into consideration the information received by the Working Group during its eighteenth session, as well as the information already submitted by the Secretary-General, in finalizing his report;

Takes note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/81 entitled "The plight of street children" and decides to give particular attention to this issue at its next sessions;

Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views and suggestions of member States and of governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations on proposals for future Working Group action with a view to the consideration of their replies by the Working Group at its forthcoming sessions;

Appeals to all Governments to send representatives to the meetings of the Working Group;

Encourages youth organizations as well as young persons from various non-governmental organizations to participate in the meetings of the Working Group;

Recommends that the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, when examining periodic reports of the States parties, give particular attention to the implementation of, respectively, articles 8 and 24 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 10, 12 and 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and articles 32, 34 and 36 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, with a view to combating contemporary forms of slavery;

Also recommends that the ILO supervisory bodies and the UNESCO Committee on Conventions and Recommendations give particular attention in their work to the implementation of provisions and standards designed to ensure protection of children and other persons exposed to contemporary forms of slavery, such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the exploitation of child labour, bonded labour and the traffic in persons;

Requests the Secretary-General to transmit to the above-mentioned committees, the Special Rapporteurs concerned and the Working Group on Disappearances the recommendations of relevance to them and the report of the Working Group;

Notes with satisfaction that the secretariat prepared an annotated agenda for the last four sessions of the Working Group and recommends that this practice be continued;

Again requests the Secretary-General to reassign to the Working Group a full-time professional staff member of the Centre for Human Rights, as was the case in the past, to work on a permanent basis to ensure continuity and close coordination within and outside of the Centre for Human Rights on issues relating to contemporary forms of slavery, prepare documentation well in advance, facilitate the attendance at the Working Group's sessions of the largest possible number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations with competence in the fields examined, and to report on the measures taken for this purpose to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its nineteenth session;

Again requests the Secretary-General to designate the Centre for Human Rights as the focal point for the coordination of activities in the United Nations for the suppression of contemporary forms of slavery and to report on the measures taken for that purpose to the Commission on Human Rights at its fiftieth session and to the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at its nineteenth session;

Notes that the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1993/27 of 5 March 1993, endorsed the recommendation of the Sub-Commission in its resolution 1992/2 of 14 August 1992 that arrangements regarding the organization of the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, as contained in Commission decision 1992/115 of 3 March 1992, be repeated in subsequent years.

Annex I

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE  
WORKING GROUP ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Status, implementation and follow-up of the conventions on slavery and slavery-like practices and other existing instruments and machinery in this field:
  - (a) Status of conventions;
  - (b) Review of information received regarding the implementation of the new conventions and programmes of action;
  - (c) Review of means of establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of conventions;
  - (d) United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Contemporary Forms of Slavery;
  - (e) Activities of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children and of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
4. Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery, in particular:
  - (a) Slavery and slave-trade, including the slavery-like practices of apartheid and colonialism;
  - (b) Debt bondage;
  - (c) Forced labour;
  - (d) Exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of street children, child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption, and organ transplants;
  - (e) Incest;
  - (f) Migrant workers;
  - (g) Institutionalized sexual violence, and sexual harassment, in particular in the workplace;
  - (h) Sex tourism.

5. National and international measures and strategies to prevent and eradicate all contemporary forms of slavery, aimed inter alia at:
  - (a) The protection of minors, particularly children, from prostitution and pornography;
  - (b) The creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes;
  - (c) Traffic in persons, prostitution and drug trafficking, and international cooperation to combat these phenomena;
  - (d) The rehabilitation, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery and all slavery-like practices and contemporary forms of slavery;
  - (e) Education and dissemination of information, including United Nations instruments on contemporary forms of slavery.
  
6. Adoption of the report of the Working Group to the Sub-Commission.

Annex IIAttendanceI. Members of the Working Group

Mr. Said N. Ramadhane  
Ms. Linda Chavez  
Ms. Marianela Ferriol  
Mr. Ioan Maxim  
Mr. Muksum-Ul-Hakim

II. States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Brazil	Mr. Marcos Pinta Gama Ms. Ana Candida Perez
Cyprus	Mr. George Zodiates
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. Dok Hun Pak
India	Mr. D. Chakravarti
Japan	Mr. Tetsuo Ito Mr. Keiichi Aizawa
Morocco	Mr. Mohammed Houroro
Myanmar	Ms. Yin Yin Myint
Netherlands	Ms. G. Wolters
Pakistan	Mr. Hashmi Babar Mr. Irfan Baluch Mr. Ibne Abbas
Philippines	Ms. B. Muller-De Castro
Republic of Korea	Mr. Hyun-Dong Cho
Russian Federation	Mr. Y. Boitchenko
Senegal	Mr. Alioune Sene
Syria	Mr. Chaghaf Kayali

III. States non-Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See	Rev. Père Raymond Roch Soeur Edith Castel
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IV. United Nations bodies

Board of Trustees of the United Nations  
Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms  
of Slavery Mr. Michel Bonnet

V. Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation Ms. J. Ancel-Lenners

VI. Intergovernmental Organizations

International Criminal Police Organization Ms. Sabine Manke

VII. Non-governmental organizations

Category I

International Alliance of Women - Ms. Irmgard Rimondini  
Equal Rights, Equal Responsibilities Ms. J. Hevl  
Soroptimist International Ms. U. Hemmerich-Barter  
Zonta International Ms. Danielle Bridel

Category II

Anti-Slavery International for the Ms. Lesley Roberts  
Protection of Human Rights Mr. Salem Mezhoud  
Ms. Suzanne Miers  
Mr. Ehsan Ullah Khan  
Mr. Kailash Satyarthi  
Mr. Sushil Pyakurel  
Mr. Denis von der Weid  
Ms. Berhane Ras Work  
Mr. Boubacar Massaoud  
Associated Country Women of the World Ms. M. Berruez-Bryant  
Caritas Internationalis Ms. Mary Tom  
Commission of the Churches on Ms. Kwan Doc Kyon  
International Affairs of the World Ms. Shin Hei Soo  
Council of Churches  
Defence for Children International Movement Mr. Nigel Cantwell  
Mr. Ricardo Dominicé  
Ms. M-F Lückner-Babel  
Ms. Michèle Vignard  
Mr. Paulo David  
Ms. M.C. Salazar

International Abolitionist Federation	Ms. Anima Basak Ms. Myriam Schreiber Ms. Raymonde Pledran Ms. Colette Villey Mr. José Dillensegger Mr. Henri Le Coz Mr. Fernand Meert Ms. Francine Meert Ms. Anne Schütt Ms. Joyce Ansell Mr. P. Barruel de Lagewest
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	Ms. Renée Bridel Ms. Won Jong Suk Ms. Li Chun Sun Ms. Chong Song Myong
International Catholic Child Bureau	Ms. Florence Bruce
International Commission of Jurists	Ms. Dilbur Parakh Mr. Shantha Pieris
International Federation of Social Workers	Ms. E. Mouravieff-Apostol
International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Mr. S.A. Lapré Mr. G. Jungslager Mr. J.A. Leenders Ms. A.M. de Pijper Mr. Etsuro Totsuka Mr. Masuda Hiromitsu
International Federation Terre des Hommes	Ms. Doris Charollais Ms. Ellen Lacourt Mr. M. Jean-Baptiste
International Service for Human Rights	Ms. Michele Buteau Ms. Joana Gomes Ms. Cecilia Jimenez Ms. Virginia Murillo Ms. Liliana Ortega Ms. L. Theytaz-Bergman
Liberation	Mr. Hong San Jin Mr. Jiro Suzuki Mr. Ryu Gwang Su Mr. Kim Jong Sok Mr. Li Song Chil Mr. Li Yong Sik Mr. Chong Un Mo Mr. Chong Myong Su Mr. Hidenori Sasaki Mr. Kang Ok Su

Rädda Barnen International

Mr. Jörgen Persson

World Federation of Methodist Women

Ms. Renate Bloem

Roster

Third World Movement against the Exploitation  
of Women

Ms. Yasmine Senturias

Ms. Jane Brock

Mr. A Senturias

Ms. A.T. Villaneuva

Ms. M.R. Luna Henson

Ms. Nelia Sancho

VIII. Other organizations

Action for Children Trust

Ms. Sandra Khambatta

End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism

Ms. Ming-Yu Lee

Josephine Butler Society

Ms. C.M. Hallums

Eyes Campaign against Child Exploitation

Rev. G. St. John-Willey

NANBAN

Bro. S. James

Test-Task Force to End Exploitation of  
Children in Thailand

Ms. S. Koompraphant

Annex III

Documentation

1. The Working Group had before it the following documents:

E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/1	Provisional agenda
E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/2	Status and follow-up to the Conventions on Slavery and Slavery-like Practices: Status of the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery
E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/3	Status of the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/4	Status and follow-up to the Conventions on Slavery and Slavery-like Practices: review of reports and information received on the status and implementation of conventions; review of national legislation: Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2
E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/5 and Add.1 and 2	Review of developments in other fields of contemporary forms of slavery: exploitation and traffic in all its forms affecting children, including the phenomenon of child soldiers, illegal traffic for the purposes of adoption and organ transplants: Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to paragraph 7 of Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2

- E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/6  
Development of national and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery: Report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to paragraphs 25 and 26 of Sub-Commission resolution 1992/2
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/7  
Development of national and international measures and strategies to prevent and eliminate contemporary forms of slavery: Encouragement of the creation of national institutions for the prevention of prostitution and the economic and social reintegration of prostitutes
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/8  
Follow-up of recommendations adopted at previous sessions on the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/9  
Indemnification, reparation and compensation of victims of slavery, slavery-like practices and other contemporary forms of slavery: Letter from the Special Rapporteur
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.2/1993/10  
Status of and follow-up of the Conventions on Slavery and Slavery-like Practices: review of means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the conventions
2. The Working Group referred to the following as reference documents:
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/479/Rev.1  
Final report submitted by Abdelwahab Bouhdiba, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the exploitation of child labour

- E/1983/7 Report of Mr. Jean Laurent, Special Rapporteur on the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/37 Study on ways and means for establishing an effective mechanism for the implementation of the slavery conventions, prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/35
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/1990/44 Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its fifteenth session
- E/1991/18 Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/30 on the suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/41 and Corr.1 Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its sixteenth session
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/34 and Corr.1 Report of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery on its seventeenth session
- E/CN.4/Sub.2/1992/35 and Add.1 The recruitment of children into governmental and non-governmental armed forces: Updated report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities resolution 1991/34
- E/1992/49 and Add.1 and 2 Suppression of the traffic in persons and of the exploitation of the prostitution of others

E/CN.4/1993/58

Draft programme of action for the prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. Report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/36

E/CN.4/1993/65

Status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

E/CN.4/1993/66

Rights of the Child: Draft programme of action for the elimination of the exploitation of child labour

E/CN.4/1993/67

Rights of the Child: Sale of children: Report submitted by Mr. Vitit Muntarbhorn, Special Rapporteur appointed in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolution 1992/76

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