



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

134th IPU Assembly

Lusaka (Zambia), 19 - 23 March 2016



Assembly
Item 2

A/134/2-P.3
15 March 2016

Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

Request for the inclusion of an emergency item in the agenda of the 134th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union submitted by the delegation of Sudan

On 14 March 2016, the Secretary General received from the Secretary General of the National Assembly of Sudan a request and accompanying documents for the inclusion in the agenda of the 134th Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

“Human trafficking: An act of terrorism, a grave violation of human rights and human dignity, and a threat to regional and international peace and security.”

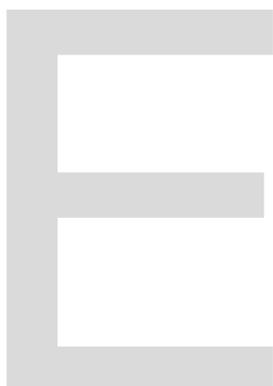
Delegates to the 134th Assembly will find attached the text of the communication submitting the request ([Annex I](#)), as well as an explanatory memorandum ([Annex II](#)) and a draft resolution ([Annex III](#)) in support thereof.

The 134th Assembly will be required to take a decision on the request of the delegation of Sudan on Sunday, 20 March 2016.

Under the terms of Assembly Rule 11.1, any Member of the IPU may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Such a request must be accompanied by a brief explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution which clearly define the scope of the subject covered by the request. The Secretariat shall communicate the request and any such documents immediately to all Members.

Furthermore, Assembly Rule 11.2 stipulates that:

- (a) A request for the inclusion of an emergency item must relate to a major event of international concern on which it appears necessary for the IPU to express its opinion. Such a request must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in order to be accepted;
- (b) The Assembly may place only one emergency item on its agenda. Should several requests obtain the requisite majority, the one having received the largest number of positive votes shall be accepted;
- (c) The authors of two or more requests for the inclusion of an emergency item may combine their proposals to present a joint one, provided that each of the original proposals relates to the same subject;
- (d) The subject of a proposal that has been withdrawn by its authors or rejected by the Assembly cannot be included in the draft resolution submitted on the emergency item, unless it is clearly referred to in the request and title of the subject adopted by the Assembly.



#IPU134

**COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL BY THE
SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF SUDAN**

REF: SNL/IPU/1
11 March 2016

Subject: Request for the inclusion of an emergency item in the agenda of the 134th IPU Assembly

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

In accordance with the IPU Assembly Rule 11.1, and Article 14.2 of the IPU Statutes, I have the honour on behalf of the National Parliamentary Group of Sudan to request the inclusion in the agenda of the 134th Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

“Human trafficking: An act of terrorism, a grave violation of human rights and human dignity, and a threat to regional and international peace and security.”

Please find attached a brief explanatory note and a draft resolution on the above-mentioned item in support of this request.

The delegation of Sudan would be grateful if you could kindly circulate this request among the IPU Member Parliaments.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Abdelgadir Abdalla KHALAFALLA
Secretary General of the
National Assembly of Sudan

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN ACT OF TERRORISM, A GRAVE VIOLATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY, AND A THREAT TO REGIONAL
AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

Explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of Sudan

Human trafficking is defined as the process of obtaining a person through transportation or harbouring or through the threat or use of force, fraud or coercion and subjecting victims to slavery against their will, for the purpose of use or servitude, forced labour or slavery, prostitution or exploitation for the purposes of the sex trade, including to commit sexual acts in order to produce child pornography. Human trafficking is considered by some as a form of modern-day slavery.

The issue of human trafficking has become a cross-border and a global problem, as it is run by organized crime syndicates. These are organizations operating within the borders of one State but managed outside it. These organizations usually have connections with organizations in other countries. Nearly all States suffer from the spread of this phenomenon. Reports show that each year, between 600,000 and 800,000 persons are trafficked across international borders, but in the absence of official statistics, it is believed that the real figures of victims are much higher and amount to millions all over the world.

According to available statistics, there are approximately 20 to 30 million people who are victims of human trafficking in the world and who have become slaves today. Most of them are female and close to half of them children. The ILO estimates that women and girls make up the bulk of the victims of forced labour, amounting to 11.4 million victims of trafficking compared to 9.5 million men. According to some estimates, nearly 80 per cent of human trafficking is destined for sexual exploitation and 19 per cent for forced labour exploitation.

The primary goal of human trafficking practices remains economic profit. The proceeds of human trafficking rank third after the returns made by the illicit trafficking of drugs and arms. This hidden industry of organized crime generates between US\$ 30 and 150 billion annually, according to varying estimates.

It is important to note that human trafficking is a cross-border crime, that weaknesses in border protection and inadequate or lack of coordination among security agencies in different States undermines efforts to combat this crime, thus creating a fertile breeding ground for organized crime to flourish. On the other hand, the more the political or economic situation in a country deteriorates, the greater the likelihood of the activity of these organizations escalating, especially in the context of the growing need for immigration, in particular illegal immigration.

The crime of human trafficking is a stain on the face of humanity, a grave violation of human rights and a blatant degradation of human dignity. It is one of the hidden practices that require a concerted and coordinated effort. Therefore, the Sudanese Parliamentary Group presents this emergency item in the hope that it will be included in the agenda of the 134th IPU Assembly so that the IPU and parliamentarians can shoulder their responsibility in supporting all efforts aimed at combating this phenomenon.

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN ACT OF TERRORISM, A GRAVE VIOLATION OF
HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMAN DIGNITY, AND A THREAT TO REGIONAL
AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY**

Draft resolution submitted by the delegation of SUDAN

The 134th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Expressing* dismay and deep sorrow at the spread of human trafficking in the 20th century, which witnessed the worst forms of abuse of human dignity, the most flagrant forms of violation of human rights, notably the right to live a free and a dignified life and not to be subjected to any form of slavery,
- (2) *Stressing* that human trafficking and all acts related to the enslavement of human beings is a form of terrorism,
- (3) *Recognizing* that victims of human trafficking are the most vulnerable groups in society, and that they are in most cases women and children who did not obtain a proper education or gain adequate knowledge,
- (4) *Aware* of the grave dangers inflicted on the victims of human trafficking - women and children and young people - who are deprived of natural growth in their societies, denied their rights to education and development, in addition to the damage to the mental health of the victims and the impact on public health,
- (5) *Drawing* attention to the link between the crimes of human trafficking and the crimes committed by crossborder organized crime in the areas of money laundering and terrorism,
 1. *Calls* for enhancing regional and international cooperation through bilateral and multilateral action and for the establishment of regional and international mechanisms to combat human trafficking,
 2. *Calls on* national parliaments to play their role in the ratification of international conventions designed to combat human trafficking, and *invites* them to accelerate the process of transposing the instruments in the national legislation of their respective countries,
 3. *Stresses* the importance of modernizing and improving national laws to combat human trafficking and *calls for* the criminalization in national law of all practices related to the phenomenon, and for the release and rehabilitation of victims so they may reintegrate society,
 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of activating and enhancing the role of civil society organizations, especially legal, religious and media institutions, with a view to enhancing the awareness of the dangers of human trafficking.