

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: MODERN SLAVERY

Destitute peoples and the message of Jesus Christ

LA TRATA DE PERSONAS: LA ESCLAVITUD MODERNA

Las personas indigentes y el mensaje de Jesucristo

2-3 NOVEMBER 2013 • CASINA PIO IV



Preface p. **3** Prefacio p. **5** Programme p. **7** List of Participants p. **9**
Biographies of Participants p. **11** Memorandum p. **15** Statement p. **16**



VATICAN CITY 2013

The Young Slave, sculpture
Michelangelo, c. 1525-1530

Navelo:

Creo que sería bueno tratar sobre trato de personas
y esclavitud moderna.

La trato de órganos puede tratarse en conexión con
el trato de personas.

Muchas gracias

Francisco



In our times, the common good is increasingly threatened by transnational organized crime, the improper use of the markets and of the economy, as well as by terrorism.

It is therefore necessary for the international community to adopt adequate legal instruments to prevent and counter criminal activities, by promoting international judicial cooperation on criminal matters.

In ratifying numerous international conventions in these areas, and acting also on behalf of Vatican City State, the Holy See has constantly maintained that such agreements are effective means to prevent criminal activities that threaten human dignity, the common good and peace.

Apostolic Letter Issued *Motu Proprio* of the Supreme Pontiff Francis on the Jurisdiction of Judicial Authorities of Vatican City State in Criminal Matters, 11 July 2013.

We acknowledge our gratitude to Their Excellencies the Ambassadors to the Holy See Juan Pablo Cafiero (Argentina), John Anthony Gerard (Australia), Alfons M. Kloss (Austria), Fernando Zegers Santa Cruz (Chile), George Poulides (Cyprus), Victor Manuel Grimaldi Céspedes (Dominican Republic), Bruno Joubert (France), Nigel Marcus Baker (Great Britain), Alfonso Roberto Matta Fahsen (Guatemala) and Eduardo Gutiérrez Sáenz de Buruaga (Spain), Ulla Gudmundson (Sweden), Ken Hackett (United States) for their generous help in suggesting and bringing forward participants with a special knowledge and involvement in the subject of this meeting from parts of the world that they know particularly well.

Trafficking in Human Beings: Modern Slavery Destitute peoples and the message of Jesus Christ

PREFACE

Following a wish expressed by Pope Francis, the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences, together with the FIAMC (the World Federation of Catholic Medical Associations), are organising a preparatory workshop on 2-3 November 2013 in the Casina Pio IV. This will examine human trafficking and modern slavery in order to establish the real state of this phenomenon and an agenda to combat this heinous crime. For example, the natural sciences today can provide new tools that can be used against this new form of slavery, such as a digital registry to compare the DNA of unidentified missing children (including cases of illegal adoption) with that of their family members who have reported their disappearance.¹

No one can deny that 'the trade in human persons constitutes a shocking offence against human dignity and a grave violation of fundamental human rights' and is an accelerator of criminal profits in this new century. The Second Vatican Council itself observed that 'slavery, prostitution, the selling of women and children, and disgraceful working conditions where people are treated as instruments of gain rather than free and responsible persons' are 'infamies' which 'poison human society, debase their perpetrators' and constitute 'a supreme dishonour to the Creator'.² In one of the few documents of the Magisterium of the Popes on this issue, quoted above, the Blessed John Paul II added that 'such situations are an affront to fundamental values which are shared by all cultures and peoples, values rooted in the very nature of the human person'. The horrible in-

crease in this crime, the Pope continued, is a new challenge for the social sciences and natural sciences in the context of contemporary globalisation: 'the alarming increase in the trade in human beings is one of the pressing political, social and economic problems associated with the process of globalisation; it presents a serious threat to the security of individual nations and a question of international justice which cannot be deferred'.³

According to the recent *UNODC 2012 Report on Trafficking*,⁴ the UN started being aware of this increasing crime only in the year 2000, together with the emerging effects of globalisation, and subsequently drafted a *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*, which has been signed by 117 parties.⁵ According to the *2012 Report*, the International Labour Organisation estimated that between 2002 and 2010 '20.9 million people were victims of forced labour globally. This estimate also includes victims of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation' (p. 1). Each year, it is estimated that about 2 million people are victims of sexual trafficking, 60% of whom are girls. Human organ trafficking reaches almost 1% of that figure, thus affecting around 20,000 people who are forced or deceived into giving up an organ (liver, kidney, pancreas, cornea, lung, even the heart), not without the complicity of doctors, nurses and other medical staff, who have pledged to follow Hippocrates' oath *Primum non nocere* instead. But these chilling figures 'represent only the tip of the iceberg,

¹ Prof. José A. Lorente (University of Granada), DNA-PROKIDS program, www.dna-prokids.org

² *Gaudium et Spes*, 27, http://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_const_19651207_gaudium-et-spes_en.html

³ *Letter of John Paul II to Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran on the Occasion of the International Conference "Twenty-First Century Slavery – The Human Rights Dimension to Trafficking In Human Beings"*, www.vatican.va/holy_father/john_paul_ii/letters/2002/documents/hf_jp-ii_let_20020515_tauran_en.html

⁴ www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking_in_Persons_2012_web.pdf

⁵ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en

as criminals generally go to great lengths to prevent the detection of their activities' (p. 16). Some observers speculate that, within ten years, human trafficking will surpass drugs and weapons trafficking to become the most profitable criminal activity in the world. Recent trends, however, indicate that human trafficking is already in the first place, so that far from being a declining social crime, it is becoming ever more threatening.⁶ International sex trafficking is not limited to poor and undeveloped areas of the world – it is a problem in virtually every region of the globe. Countries with large (often legal) sex industries create the demand for trafficked women and girls, while countries where traffickers can easily recruit provide the supply. Generally, economically depressed countries provide the easiest recruitment for traffickers. The regions that produce the most sex trafficking victims are the former Soviet republics, Asia, and Latin America.

Because of the enormous sums of money involved and the human scandal and moral degradation of this traffic, which lead to pessimism and resignation,⁷ many international institutions often turn their backs on this tragedy. This is why it is so important for the PAS and the PASS, together with the Federation of Catholic Medical Associations, to follow the Pope's wish directly and *sine glossa*. Today, against these new forms of slavery we need to adopt the venerable attitude of the Catalan Jesuit St. Peter Claver who saw African slaves in Latin America as fellow Christians and, when he made his solemn profession in 1622, signed in Latin: *Petrus Claver, aethiopum semper servus* (Peter Claver, always servant of the Africans).

In short, this great saint embodied the Christian revolution, unknown to the Greeks and the Romans and to all previous civilisations, which began explicitly with the famous letter to Philemon of St. Paul who urged him to consider Onesimus 'no longer as a slave, but as more than a slave, as a dear brother'. In other words, we must declare in our time with the Second Vatican Council: 'everyone must consider his neighbour without exception as another self, taking into account first of all his life and the means necessary to living it with dignity, so as not to imitate the rich man who had no concern for the poor man Lazarus'. In definitive terms, we must make our own the very words of the Lord: 'whatever you did for one of these least brothers of mine, you did for me' (Mt. 25:40).

We must thus be grateful to Pope Francis for identifying one of the most important social tragedies of our times and having enough confidence in our Catholic institutions to instruct us to organise this workshop. As he said during the canonisation of the Mexican saint, Guadalupe García Zavala, 'this is called "touching the flesh of Christ". The poor, the abandoned, the sick and the marginalised are the flesh of Christ. And Mother Lupita touched the flesh of Christ and taught us this behaviour: not to feel ashamed, not to fear, not to find "touching Christ's flesh" repugnant. Mother Lupita had realized what "touching Christ's flesh" actually means'.⁸ Pope Francis' words are a clear reaction, following of Jesus Christ's message, to this new form of contemporary slavery which constitutes an abhorrent violation of the dignity and rights of human beings.

✚ MARCELO SÁNCHEZ SORONDO

⁶ María de los Ángeles Palacio de Arato, *Trata de personas y prostitución en la provincia de Córdoba*, Córdoba (Rep. Argentina) 2013, p. 17.

⁷ *The Whistleblower*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Whistleblower is an important documentary film about this issue.

⁸ Homily of Pope Francis, Saint Peter's Square, Seventh Sunday of Easter, 12 May 2013, www.vatican.va/holy_father/francesco/homilies/2013/documents/papa-francesco_20130512_omelia-canonizzazioni_en.html

La trata de personas: la esclavitud moderna

Las personas indigentes y el mensaje de Jesucristo

PREFACIO

Respondiendo a un deseo del Papa Francisco, las Pontificias Academias de las Ciencias y de las Ciencias Sociales junto a la FIAMC (Federación Internacional de las Asociaciones de Médicos Católicos), están organizando un seminario preparatorio que se celebrará los días 2 y 3 de noviembre de 2013 en la Casina Pío IV y que abordará la trata de personas y la esclavitud moderna a los efectos de establecer el real estado de la situación y una agenda para combatir dicho crimen atroz. Por ejemplo, hoy la ciencia puede proveer contra esta nueva forma de esclavitud instrumentos antes desconocidos, tales como un registro informático del ADN para cotejar tanto los datos genéticos de los niños desaparecidos (incluso por adopciones ilegales) como los de los familiares que los reclaman.¹

A nadie se le ocurre negar hoy que «la trata de personas constituye un crimen escandaloso contra la dignidad humana y una violación grave de los derechos humanos fundamentales», además de ser un evidente acelerador de lucro criminal en nuestra centuria. Ya el Concilio Vaticano II establecía perentoriamente que «la esclavitud, la prostitución, la trata de blancas y de jóvenes, así como las condiciones laborales degradantes, que reducen al trabajador al rango de mero instrumento de lucro, sin respeto a la libertad y a la responsabilidad de la persona humana» son «infamantes» y «degradan la civilización humana, deshonran más a sus autores que a sus víctimas y son totalmente contrarias al honor debido al Creador».² En uno de los pocos documentos del Magisterio Papal sobre este crimen, citado supra, el Beato Juan Pablo II añade: «tales situaciones son una

afrenta a los fundamentales valores comunes a todas las culturas y pueblos, valores radicados en la naturaleza íntima de la persona humana». El horripilante incremento de este crimen —concluye el beato Papa— es un nuevo desafío para las ciencias sociales y naturales en el contexto de la hodierna globalización: «el alarmante crecimiento en la trata de seres humanos es uno de los problemas políticos, sociales y económicos más apremiantes asociados con el proceso de globalización; tal representa una amenaza seria a la seguridad de las naciones individuales y una cuestión de justicia internacional que no puede ser diferida».³

Según el reciente informe *UNODC 2012 Report on Trafficking*⁴, las Naciones Unidas empezaron a tomar seria conciencia de tal creciente crimen solamente a partir del año 2000, junto con los efectos negativos consecuentes a la globalización. Así, más recientemente establecieron un Protocolo, firmado ya por 117 Estados partes, para prevenir, reprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, especialmente mujeres y niños, que complementa la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional.⁵ Según el citado informe de 2012, entre 2002 y 2010 la Organización Internacional del Trabajo estima que «globalmente, 20,9 millones de personas fueron víctimas de trabajo forzado. Esta estadística incluye también las víctimas de la trata de personas para la explotación laboral y sexual» (pág. 1). Cada año se estima que alrededor de 2 millones de personas son víctimas del tráfico sexual, de las cuales el sesenta por ciento son niñas. El tráfico de órganos de seres humanos es casi el 1% de esta cifra. Luego afecta a unas 20.000 personas a las que con diferentes formas de engaño

¹ Prof. José A. Lorente (Universidad de Granada), programa DNA-PROKIDS, www.dna-prokids.org

² *Gaudium et Spes*, 27, http://www.vatican.va/archive/hist_councils/ii_vatican_council/documents/vat-ii_const_19651207_gaudium-et-spes_sp.html

³ *Letter of John Paul II to Archbishop Jean-Louis Tauran on the Occasion of the International Conference "Twenty-First Century Slavery – The Human Rights Dimension to Trafficking In Human Beings"*, www.vatican.va/holy_father/john_paul_ii/letters/2002/documents/hf_jp-ii_let_20020515_tauran_en.html

⁴ http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/Trafficking_in_Persons_2012_web.pdf

⁵ http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsq_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en



se les extraen, en forma ilegal, órganos como el hígado, el riñón, el páncreas, la cornea, el pulmón, inclusive el corazón, no sin la complicidad de médicos, enfermeros y demás personal, comprometidos con juramento en vez a seguir el principio de Hipócrates: *Primum non nocere*. Estas escalofriantes estadísticas «representan solamente la punta del iceberg, ya que los criminales generalmente hacen de todo para ocultar la detección de sus actividades» (p. 16). Algunos observadores sostienen que, en pocos años, la trata de personas superará el tráfico de drogas y de armas, y se convertirá así en la actividad criminal más lucrativa del mundo. Más aún, las recientes tendencias sitúan la trata alcanzando ya el primer lugar, por lo que lejos de ser un crimen social en retirada, tiene una presencia cada vez más amenazante.⁶ Tal trata sexual internacional no se limita a las zonas pobres y subdesarrolladas, sino que se extiende virtualmente a todas las regiones del globo. Mientras que los países con una vasta (y a menudo legal) industria sexual engendran la demanda de la trata de mujeres, jóvenes y niñas, los países económicamente deprimidos proporcionan mayormente el suministro. Es en estos últimos donde los traficantes pueden reclutar con mayor facilidad. Las regiones de origen de la mayoría de las víctimas de la explotación sexual son las antiguas repúblicas soviéticas, Asia y América Latina.

A causa de los enormes intereses implicados y del escándalo humano y degradación moral de tal trata, que llevan al pesimismo y a la resignación,⁷ las más veces las instituciones internacionales le dan la espalda. Muy por el contrario, las Academias Pontificias de las Ciencias y de las Ciencias Sociales, junto con la Federación de Asociaciones de Médicos Católicos, quieren hacer frente a este delito siguiendo directamente y *sine glossa* el deseo del Papa Francisco. Hoy, contra estas atroces formas de esclavitud queremos recuperar la venerable actitud del Jesuita Catalán San Pedro Claver, quien consideraba a los esclavos africanos en Latino-

américa como sus hermanos y amigos cristianos más íntimos. Tanto fue así que, cuando hizo su profesión solemne en 1622, firmó en Latín: *Petrus Claver, aethiopum Semper servus* (Pedro Claver, siervo de los etiípicos para siempre). En síntesis, este gran Santo encarna la gran revolución del mensaje de Cristo, no conocida ni por los griegos ni por los romanos ni por ninguna otra civilización precedente, que comienza explícitamente con la epístola célebre a Filemón de San Pablo, donde le aconseja considerar a Onésimo «no ya como esclavo, sino como más que esclavo, como querido hermano». En otras palabras, debemos aseverar en nuestros días con el Concilio Vaticano II que «cada uno, sin excepción de nadie, debe considerar al prójimo como otro yo, cuidando en primer lugar de su vida y de los medios necesarios para vivirla dignamente, no sea que imitemos a aquel rico que se despreocupó por completo del pobre Lázaro». Debemos en definitiva hacernos cargo de las mismísimas exigentes palabras del Señor: «*en la medida que lo hicieron con el más pequeño de mis hermanos, lo hicieron conmigo*» (Mt 25,40).

Somos deudores al Papa Francisco que ha sabido identificar uno de los más dramáticos desafíos sociales de nuestra época y nos lo ha confiado, demostrando el aprecio que tiene por las instituciones católicas que organizan el seminario. Como él ha dicho durante la reciente canonización de la Santa mexicana Guadalupe García Zavala «esto se llama 'tocar la carne de Cristo'. Los pobres, los abandonados, los enfermos, los marginados son la carne de Cristo. Y Madre Lupita tocaba la carne de Cristo y nos enseñaba esta conducta: no avergonzarnos, no tener miedo, no tener repugnancia a tocar la carne de Cristo. Madre Lupita había entendido qué significa eso de 'tocar la carne de Cristo'». ⁸ Estas palabras del Papa Francisco son la clara reacción desde el mensaje de Cristo a esta nueva forma de esclavitud contemporánea, que constituye una violación aberrante de la dignidad y de los derechos de las personas.

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⁶ María de los Ángeles Palacio de Arato, *Trata de personas y prostitución en la provincia de Córdoba*, Córdoba (Rep. Argentina) 2013, p. 17.

⁷ Es importante también el film documental *The Whistleblower* (también conocida como *La verdad oculta* o *Secretos peligrosos*), http://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Whistleblower

⁸ Homilía del Santo Padre Francisco, Plaza de San Pedro, VII Domingo de Pascua 12 de mayo de 2013, http://www.vatican.va/holy_father/francesco/homilies/2013/documents/papa-francesco_20130512_omelia-canonizzazioni_sp.html

PROGRAMME

Saturday 2 November 2013

Chair **W. Arber**

- 9:00 *Welcome*
H.E. Msgr. Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo, Chancellor of the Pontifical Academies of Sciences and Social Sciences
Werner Arber, President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences
José María Simón, President of the World Federation of Catholic Medical Associations (FIAMC)
- 9:10 *Introduction*
Card. Roger Etchegaray, Vice Dean of the College of Cardinals • *Honorary President of the meeting*
- 9:30 *What Will it Take to End the Impunity of Human Trafficking?*
Joy Ngozi Ezeilo
- 10:00 Discussion
- 10:15 *Human Trafficking in the World. Challenges and Responses of the International Community*
William Lacy Swing
- 10:45 Discussion
- 11:00 Departure by bus to the Domus Sanctae Marthae
- 11:15 Group Photo with Pope Francis
- 11:45 Coffee break at the Casina Pio IV
- 12:00 *The EU Legal and Policy Response on Trafficking in Human Beings*
Myria Vassiliadou
- 12:30 Discussion
- 12:45 *A Sociological Approach to Human Trafficking*
Margaret S. Archer
- 13:15 Discussion
- 13:30 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
- 14:30 *Towards a Socioeconomic Etiology of Human Trafficking*
Juan J. Llach
- 15:00 Discussion
- 15:15 *La criminalité internationale comme composante de la mondialisation: quelle réponse politique?*
Pierre Morel
- 15:45 Discussion
- 16:00 *Ending Impunity, Securing Justice and Preventing Exploitation: Human Rights and Human Dignity in the Fight Against Trafficking*
Anne T. Gallagher
- 16:30 Discussion
- 16:45 Coffee break
- 17:15 *Argentine Experience and Approach*
Gustavo Vera
- 17:45 Discussion
- 18:00 *A Catholic Response to Human Trafficking in Asia*
John Lee
- 18:30 Discussion
- 19:00 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

Sunday 3 November 2013

Chair O. Fumagalli Carulli

- 8:00 *Concelebrated Mass at the Tomb of St Peter, St Peter's Basilica*
Misa concelebrada sobre la Tumba de San Pedro, Basilica de San Pedro
- 9:00 *Dalla liberazione sessuale alla schiavitù sessuale. Il lato oscuro della rivoluzione sessuale*
Ermanno Pavesi
- 9:30 Discussion
- 9:45 *Prostitution, Drugs and AIDS • How to Live With Dignity? Rehabilitation and Reintegration into Social Life*
María Inez Linhares de Carvalho
- 10:00 Discussion
- 10:15 Coffee break
- 10:45 *The New Slaveries. The Sub-Saharan African Situation: Neo Colonisation by the International Agencies*
Henrietta Williams
- 11:15 Discussion
- 11:30 *Avances policiales sobre la trata de seres humanos*
Francisco Barreiro Sanmartín
- 12:00 Discussion
- 12:15 Lunch at the Casina Pio IV
- 14:30 *The Empire of Suffering: Trafficking of Children in the Global Millennium*
Marcelo and Carola Suárez-Orozco
- Chair M. Archer
- 15:00 Discussion
- 15:15 *DNA-Prokids: Genetic Identification of Missing Children to Fight Child Trafficking & Illegal Adoptions*
José Antonio Lorente
- 15:45 Discussion
- 16:00 *Avances metodológicos para combatir la trata de personas*
Jorge Nery Cabrera Cabrera
- 16:30 Discussion
- 16:45 Coffee break
- 17:15 *The Modern Day Slave Trade: How the United States Should Alter the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act in Order to More Effectively Combat International Sex Trafficking*
Melissa R. Holman
- 17:45 Discussion
- 18:00 General discussion and Final Statement
- 19:00 Dinner at the Casina Pio IV

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

	Prof. Werner Arber President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences; Biozentrum, Department of Microbiology, University of Basel Basel (Switzerland)		Prof. José Antonio Lorente, M.D., Ph.D. Scientific Director, Centro Pfizer – Junta de Andalucía Centre for Genomics and Oncological Research (GENYO) Universidad de Granada (Spain)
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	Card. Roger Etchegaray Vice Dean of the College of Cardinals <i>Honorary President of the meeting</i> (Vatican City)		Prof. Carola Suárez-Orozco Co-Director, Institute for Immigrant Children & Youth University of California Los Angeles, California (USA)
	Dr. Joy Ngozi Ezeilo United Nations Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (Nigeria)		Prof. Marcelo Suárez-Orozco Dean, GSE&IS, Distinguished Professor of Education University of California Los Angeles, California (USA)
	Prof. Anne T. Gallagher Independent scholar and legal adviser (Australia)		H.E. Amb. William Lacy Swing Director General International Organization for Migration (IOM) Geneva (Switzerland)
	Dr. Melissa R. Holman, J.D., Assistant State Attorney General (USA)		Ms. Myria Vassiliadou European Anti-Trafficking Coordinator European Commission, DG Home-Affairs Brussels (Belgium)
	Dr. John Lee Vice President, World Federation of Catholic Medical Associations – Fédération Internationale des Associations Médicales Catholiques (FIAMC) Singapore (Singapore)		Mr. Gustavo Vera, M.P. Diputado de la legislatura de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina) Presidente, Fundación La Alameda, Buenos Aires
	Dr. Maria Inez Linhares de Carvalho President, Federación de Asociaciones Médicas Catolicas Latino-Americanas (FAMCLAM) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)		Dr. Henrietta Maria Williams President, Association of Catholic Medical Practitioners of Nigeria FIAMC (Nigeria)
	Prof. Juan José Llach Director, GESE (Centro de Estudios de Gobierno, Empresa, Sociedad y Economía) IAE-universidad Austral Buenos Aires (Argentina)		

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- Sr. Eugenia Bonetti** Coordinator "Trafficking of Women and Children" Office, USMI (Unione Superiore Maggiori d'Italia), Rome, Italy • <http://www.usminazionale.it>
- Sr. Denise Boyle, fmdm** Campaign Manager, MECPATH (Mercy-End Child Prostitution and Trafficking in the Hospitality Sector), Dublin, Ireland • www.mecpath.ie
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- Flaminia Giovanelli** Pontificio Consiglio Giustizia e Pace
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- Nick Grono** Walk Free Foundation, Australia • www.walkfree.org
- Pino Gulia** Vicepresidente dall'Associazione Onlus "Slaves no more"
- Sr. Marie Helene Halligon, RBP** Justice Peace Solidarity in Mission, Good Shepherd International Justice and Peace Office (Vienna), Paris, France • www.renate-europe.com
- Kevin Hyland** Detective Inspector London Metropolitan Police, UK • <http://content.met.police.uk>
- Eloy Isaba** President of the National Coalition Against Human Trafficking, Ministry of the Interior, Nicaragua • <http://www.migob.gob.ni/>
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- Msgr. Patrick Lynch, SS.CC.** Auxiliary Bishop, Archdiocese of Southwark, London, UK • <http://www.rcsouthwark.co.uk>
- Aidan McQuade** Director, Anti-Slavery International, London UK • www.antislavery.org
- Dr. Nancy Monzón** Diputada Provincial, Argentina • <http://www.hcdiputados-ba.gov.ar>
- Archbishop Msgr. David Moxon** The Archbishop of Canterbury's Representative to the Holy See, and Director of the Anglican Centre in Rome, Italy • <http://anglicancentre.churchinsight.com>
- Mary Patricia Mulhall** TRAC UK – End demand for human trafficking!, Windsor, UK • www.traconline.org.uk
- Jose Angel Oropeza** Director, Coordinating Office for the Mediterranean, Chief of Mission for Italy and Malta, Representative to the Holy See International Organization for Migration (IOM), Roma • www.iom.int
- Alicia Peressutti** General Coordinator Vínculos en Red, Villa María – Córdoba, Argentina • <http://vinculosenredblog.blogspot.it/>
- Sr. Imelda Poole, IBVM Loreto** Mary Ward Loreto, Albania Hope, Tirana, Albania • www.renate-europe.com
- The Rt. Rev. Peter Price** Formerly Bishop of Bath and Wells; Chair Conciliation Resources, UK • www.c-r.org
- José Ramos-Ascensão** Legal Advisor to the Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Community (COMECE), Brussels, Belgium • www.comece.eu
- The Rt. Rev. Alastair Redfern** The Lord Bishop of Derby, UK
- Charles Reed** Adviser on International Affairs to the Church of England, UK • <http://ethicalcomment.wordpress.com>
- Dominique Renou** SOS Esclaves, Paris, France • <http://www.sos-esclaves.com>
- Marie-Odile Renou** SOS Esclaves, Paris, France • <http://www.sos-esclaves.com>
- Sr. Nieves Rodriguez** Coordinator of the women's shelter Comunità Kairòs, Bergamo, Italy • <http://www.caritasbergo.it/modules/smartsection/item.php?itemid=160>
- Michele Romanelli** Private Investigator, Regional President of FEDERPOL, Italy • www.federpol.it
- Victoriano Ruiz** Head of Investigations, Human Trafficking Unit, National Police, and National Hero, Managua, Nicaragua
- Sr. Mary Ryan, RSM** Mercy Sisters Ireland • <http://www.sistersofmercy.ie>
- Philippe Scelles** Honorary President Fondation Scelles, France • www.fondationscelles.org
- Lucas Schaerer** Fundación La Alameda, Buenos Aires, Argentina • <http://laalameda.wordpress.com>
- Sr. Jean Schafer, SDS** Catholic Sisters Against Human Trafficking in the US & Partners for Global Justice, Archdiocese of Los Angeles • <http://www.stopenslavement.org/>
- Jaime Septién** Director El Observador and Latin American correspondent for Aleteia, Mexico • <http://jaimeseptien.com>
- Carolina Stanley** Minister of Social Development, Buenos Aires, Argentina • http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/areas/des_social/
- Rev. Fr. Frans Thoolen** Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People • Vatican City • www.pcmigrants.org
- Sr. Alice Varkey** Religiosas Adoratrices AASC, Rome, Italy • www.adoratrices.com
- Sr. Anne Victory, HM** US Catholic Sisters Against Human Trafficking • <http://bakhitainitiative.com>
- Maria Eugenia Vidal** Deputy Mayor of the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina • <http://www.buenosaires.gob.ar/vicejefatura>
- Sr. Marlene Weisenbeck, FSPA** US Catholic Sisters Against Human Trafficking • <http://fspa.org>
- Elizabeth Yore** International Child Legal Counsel, USA • www.yorechildren.com
- María Lía Zervino** Directora Institucional, Comisión Nacional de Justicia y Paz, Conferencia Episcopal Argentina, Buenos Aires • <http://www.episcopado.org>
- Olha Zhyvytsya** Director of COATNET, Caritas Internationalis, Vatican City • www.coatnet.org

BIOGRAPHIES OF PARTICIPANTS

Francisco Barreiro Sanmartín. Coronel Jefe de la Comandancia de la Guardia Civil de Barcelona. El coronel Barreiro ha pasado casi toda su carrera profesional vinculado a la Comunidad Autónoma de Cataluña, habiendo prestado sus servicios en las provincias de Barcelona, Tarragona y Girona en unidades de Seguridad Ciudadana y Policía Judicial desde 1983. Francisco Barreiro es natural de San Roque (Cádiz), e ingresó en el Colegio de Guardias Jóvenes de Valdemoro en 1973. Siete años después ingresó en la Academia General Militar de Zaragoza, obteniendo el empleo de Teniente en 1982. Cuenta con numerosas condecoraciones militares, civiles y policiales, entre las que destacan la Medalla de Oro de la Defensa Nacional Francesa, Placa de la Real y Militar Orden de San Hermenegildo, Cruz al Mérito Militar y la Cruz de Plata del Mérito de la Guardia Civil entre otras.

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, Vice Dean of the College of Cardinals, President emeritus of the Pontifical Council of Justice and Peace and Pontifical Council “Cor Unum”, was born 25 September 1922 in Espelette, diocese of Bayonne, France. His father was an agricultural mechanic. After studying at the minor seminary at Ustaritz, he continued his spiritual and scientific preparation at the major seminary at Bayonne and at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, obtaining a licentiate in sacred theology and a doctorate in canon law. Ordained a priest 13 July 1947, he began his first pastoral ministry in his native diocese, that of Bayonne, before becoming, in 1961, deputy director of the secretariat of the French episcopate, and engaged, at the same time, in the creation of a secretariat for pastoral care. From 1966 to 1970, he filled the post of Secretary-General of the French episcopate, before becoming titular Bishop of Gemelle di Numidia and Auxiliary Bishop of Paris on 29 March 1969. On 22 December 1970 he became Archbishop of Marseilles (until 1984) and in 1975 succeeded Cardinal Marty as president of the French Episcopal Conference. He was re-elected on 27 October 1978 (until 1981). From 25 November 1975 until 23 April 1982, he has also been prelate of the “Mission de France”. Even before becoming a Bishop and particularly after his episcopal ordination (27 May 1969), he played a very important part on the international ecclesial level. From 1965, the year of the close of the Second Vatican Council, he was secretary of the liaison committee of the European Episcopal Conferences, and in 1971 he became the first president of the new European Council of Episcopal Conferences. He was re-elected to the office in 1975. His term of office expired at the end of the work of the Fourth Symposium which took place in Rome from 17-21 June 1979. He was also one of the main architects of the European ecumenical meeting at Chantilly. He also took part in the work of the Synod of Bishops and was also, in 1974, a member of the council of the Synod secretariat. His theological and socio-religious interventions recall the commitment of a living Church. Well prepared on a theological level and thoroughly familiar with the problems of France and of the French Church, he has given lectures on his researches and reflections at important meetings and cultural center. He also has written about the most burning ecclesial and social problems, defense of human rights as a necessity of conscience and recalls the serious problem of unemployment. On 8 April 1984 he was called to Rome and was nominated President of the Pontifical Council of Justice and Peace (he stayed until 24 June 1998) and President of the Pontifical Council Cor Unum (he stayed until 2 December 1995). Throughout the years, Cardinal Etchegaray has always carried out an untiring service in favor of peace, human rights and needs of the poor, bringing the message and love of the Pope to many nations. On 15 November 1994, he was named President of the Central Committee of the Holy Year 2000. On 30 April 2005, the Holy Father

Benedict XVI approved the election by the Cardinals of the Order of Bishops, of Cardinal Etchegaray as Vice Dean of the College of Cardinals. Created and proclaimed Cardinal by John Paul II in the consistory of 30 June 1979, of the Title of the Suburbicarian Church of Porto-Santa Rufina (24 June 1998).

Anne T. Gallagher AO (BA, LLB, M.Int.L, PhD) is a lawyer, practitioner, teacher and scholar with an established reputation in international affairs, most particularly human rights and the administration of criminal justice. She is a former United Nations Official (1992-2003) and was Special Adviser to Mary Robinson, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and former President of Ireland, from 1998 to 2002. During this time Dr Gallagher represented the High Commissioner at negotiations for the *United Nations Convention on Transnational Crime* and its protocols on human trafficking and migrant smuggling. She led the development of the highly influential *United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking* and was founding Chair of the UN Inter-Agency Group on Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling. Since resigning from the UN in 2003, Dr Gallagher has led the Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons Project, a high profile intergovernmental initiative funded by the Australian Government that aims to strengthen legislative and criminal justice responses to human trafficking and related exploitation in all ten ASEAN Member States. This project, which is the world's largest and most ambitious criminal justice initiative against trafficking, has been widely acclaimed for its impact on laws, policies and practices within and outside the ASEAN region. Dr Gallagher has combined her career as a UN official and high-level development professional with a vocation as a teacher and independent, self-funded scholar. She is considered an international expert on human rights and criminal justice and, according to the US Government, is “the leading global authority on the international law on human trafficking”. Her publications in this field include numerous articles in major journals and the sole legal reference text on this subject, the award-winning *The International Law of Human Trafficking*, published by Cambridge University Press in 2010. During the period 2011-2013 she was an invited guest lecturer at Cambridge University; Oxford University; the University of Glasgow; Harvard University; American University; George Washington University; Johns Hopkins University; and Stanford University. In 2011 Dr Gallagher was awarded the inaugural Australian Freedom Award for her international work against contemporary forms of slavery. In June 2012 she was appointed *Officer of the Order of Australia* (AO), that country's second-highest civic honor. This appointment was made for her: “distinguished service to the law and human rights, as a practitioner, teacher and scholar, particularly in areas of human trafficking responses and criminal justice”. Also in June 2012, Dr Gallagher was named a “2012 TIP Report Hero” by US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton for her ambitious work in the global fight against modern slavery. In 2013 Dr Gallagher received the inaugural Australian National University *Alumni of the Year* award.

Melissa Holman is a 2009 honors graduate of the University of Texas School of Law. While there, she extensively researched the topic of international sex trafficking, and eventually published a paper critiquing the United States' Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000. She also served as an editor for the Texas International Law Journal. After completing her law degree, Ms. Holman spent two years working for Senior United States District Judge Harry L. Hudspeth, whom she assisted in adjudicating federal civil lawsuits. She now works as an Assistant State Attorney General, where her legal practice focuses primarily on defending

lawsuits asserting claims under the U.S. Constitution and various federal statutes.

John Lee. Family practitioner graduated from National University of Singapore (NUS 1982); Clinical tutor (NUS) Education at Catholic Junior College, St Patrick's and St Stephen's School; Vice President, World Federation of Catholic Medical Associations (FIAMC) 2006 onwards, Executive Committee member (since 1996), Director Communications (2002 to 2006); Mission Coordinator of missions to Myanmar, Cambodia, China, Indonesia (Aceh, Yogyakarta, Batam & Nias) and Timor Leste; President, Asian Federation of Catholic Medical Associations AFCMA (2000 to 2004) & Chairman Missions Committee since 2004; Master, Catholic Medical Guild of Singapore (1985-1999), Hon Secretary (1983-1985), Executive Committee member since 1982; Council member, Maternity International (since 2000); St. Vincent de Paul honorary physician (since 1982); Chairman, Archdiocesan Bioethics Committee (since 2000); Chairman, Archdiocesan Marian Year Committee (1988); Executive Council member Family Life Society (2000 to 2005); Director, Caritas Humanitarian Aid and Relief Initiatives Singapore (CHARIS) 2010 to 2012; Founder, A Call To Share (ACTS) 2007; Warden (Queen of Peace since 1975). Other parish activities: conducting Novena services, Eucharistic minister and Catechist; Member Archdiocese Crisis Coordination Team (ACCT) 2005; Hon Secretary Singapore Medical Association (1990-1992); Vice President University of Singapore Students' Union 1980; Chairman Joint Campus Students Union (University of Singapore and Nanyang University) 1981. Benefactor of the La Salle Brothers 2002; Award for participation in Tsunami relief by Ministry of Community, Youth and Sport (Singapore) 2005; Letter of appreciation, Minister of Education, Sports and Youths (Kingdom of Cambodia) 2008 and 2010.

Maria Inez Linhares-Carvalho. President of FAMCLAM (Federation of Association Medical Catholic of American Latina); Director of Ambulatório da Providência; Director of Santo Antônio Support House for social outcasts; Director of Clínica Iris – Preventive Medicine. Degrees: MD – University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, 1978. Distinctions: Leopold Kunschak Prize in 1994, by Austrian Government, for outstanding services performed in the science and researches for the human kind wellbeing aims; São Sebastião Social and Cultural Prize, in 1997, the best social work in Rio de Janeiro State.

José A. Lorente. Born in Seron (Almería, Spain) on June 25, 1961. Academic Degrees: M.D. 1985, University of Granada; Ph.D. (Medicine, Forensic Medicine): 1989, University of Granada (Special Honours); Specialist in Occupational & Industrial Medicine (1987); Specialist in Forensic Medicine (1990). Actual Position & Programs: Full Professor of Legal and Forensic Medicine, University of Granada (1994-); Director of the Laboratory of Genetic Identification at the University of Granada (1990-); Director GENYO – Pfizer – University of Granada – Andalusian Government Center for Genomics and Oncology (2007-); Scientific Director “Phoenix Program of Spain” – Missing Persons Genetic Identification Program (1997-); Scientific Director “DNA-PROKIDS – International Missing Kids Identification (2005-) – www.dna-prokids.org; President, Iberoamerican Scientific Group on DNA Analysis (GITAD) – (1997-); President, Academia Iberoamericana de Criminalística y Estudios Forenses (AICEF); (1998-2006) – AICEF's ILO (2008-); Asian Forensic Science Network (AFSN) Honorary Member. Research & Scientific Activity: over 140 papers published in national and international Journals; Attendance of >180 national and international meetings; Conferences & meetings in >35 countries. Research Areas of Interest: Human genetic identification (forensic genetics): STRs, sequencing, SNPs; Missing persons and missing kids – human trafficking prevention; Cardiac sudden death & genetic markers for prevention; Human genetic variability & solid tumors – early diagnosis; Cir-

culating metastatic cells – detection & typing; Ancient DNA. Following Scientific Societies: AAFS (since 1995, Fellow; #088936-Criminalistics); IALM (Int. Acad. Legal Medicine); AICEF (Latin American Acad. Of Criminalistic and Forensic Studies); ISABS, AEEMT, AEGH; AFSN (Honorary Member, 2009).

Pierre Morel est né le 27 juin 1944 à Romans (France). Diplômé de l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, licencié en droit et ancien élève de l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration, il est entré Quai d'Orsay en 1971. Après avoir participé à la création du Centre d'Analyse et de Prévision en 1974, il fut ensuite nommé à l'Ambassade de France à Moscou (1976-1979). Il a servi à la Présidence de la République de 1981 à 1985, comme Conseiller technique (affaires européennes et sommets multilatéraux) et en 1991-1992, comme Conseiller Diplomatique du Président Mitterrand. Nommé Ambassadeur à la Conférence du Désarmement à Genève en 1986, il a présidé le Groupe de travail sur la Convention sur l'Interdiction des Armes Chimiques en 1989. Ambassadeur de France en Russie de 1992 à 1996, il a été ensuite Ambassadeur de France en République Populaire de Chine (1996-2002), puis près le Saint-Siège (2002-2005). Il a été nommé Représentant Spécial de l'Union Européenne pour l'Asie centrale en octobre 2006 et additionnellement pour la crise en Géorgie (2008-2011), et il a terminé son mandat le 30 juin 2012. Il est depuis Directeur de l'Observatoire Pharos du Pluralisme des Culture et des Religions.

Jorge Nery Cabrera Cabrera. Médico y Cirujano egresado de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala, Especialista en Patología, con maestría en Medicina Forense obtenida de la Universidad Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala. Desde el año 2000 a la fecha se ha capacitado en temas de Gestión y Acreditamiento de la Calidad, Patología Forense, Odontología Forense para Médicos, Investigación Judicial y Violencia Femicida, Análisis de riesgo y seguridad estratégica, Metodología y Técnicas de entrevista a niños, niñas y adolescentes víctimas y transgresores, Medicina Forense y, Medicina Legal, Actuación de los operadores de justicia en grandes catástrofes y, situaciones declaradas de emergencia, entre otros. Ha realizado pasantías en el Instituto de Medicina Legal de San Juan Puerto Rico, Oficina del Medical Examiners del Condado de Harris Houston, Texas, USA, Instituto Nacional de Medicina Legal y Ciencias Forenses de Colombia. En 1997 inicia su desarrollo profesional, ocupando varias posiciones en el Instituto Guatemalteco de Seguridad Social, como Médico en el Departamento de Patología, Jefe de Residentes de Patología, Patólogo en Enfermedad Común. Posteriormente labora para el Ministerio Público, desarrollándose como Médico Forense y Asesor-Consultor Médico Legal en la Fiscalía de Delitos contra la Vida e integridad de las Personas, continuando su recorrido laboral en el Instituto Nacional de Ciencias Forenses de Guatemala -INACIF- cuando se creó, en donde ocupa varias posiciones como Perito Profesional II de la Medicina, en el área de Patología y Clínica Forense, como Coordinador de Patología de la Sede de la Zona 3, como Jefe de la Unidad de Medicina Forense y actualmente como Director General. Ha impartido diferentes cátedras en la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Sociales, en el Laboratorio de Histología de la Facultad de Ciencias Médicas, en la Escuela de Criminalística y Criminología, en el Laboratorio de Criminalística de la Escuela de Criminalística y Criminología, de la Universidad Mariano Gálvez. Es miembro de la Asociación de Patología Clínica de Guatemala, de la Asociación Nacional de Patólogos de Guatemala, del Colegio de Profesionales de Medicina de Guatemala, y actualmente es miembro activo de la Academia Iberoamericana Criminalística y Estudios Forenses – AICEF-. Publicó el artículo “Utilidad de la Morgue y sus avances en la Medicina Forense” en la Revista D, marzo 2009. Impartió la conferencia y participó en la investigación “Principales Causas de Muerte en Guatemala” en el Congreso de Colegios de Centro América y del Caribe realizado en noviembre 2007. En el Congreso Departamental de Jutiapa, organizado por la Asociación de

Médicos y Cirujanos de Jutiapa impartió la conferencia “Informe e Implicaciones Médico Legales en la Práctica Médica” Agosto de 2011 y, asesoró la tesis: “Importancia del Uso de la documentación como apoyo a las medidas de seguridad en documentación de identificación personal”.

Joy Ngozi Ezeilo. Lawyer, feminist and scholar/activist. She earned a post graduate degree in law (LLM) from Queen Mary College, University of London, and a BL from the Nigerian Law School. She is a Senior Lecturer and teaches law at the University of Nigeria (Enugu Campus). She attended the International Institute of Human Rights and the International Centre for University Teaching of Human Rights in Strasbourg, France. She holds a diploma in gender studies and also a diploma in peace studies and conflict resolution from CODESRIA, Dakar and the Uppsala University, Sweden. Joy Ezeilo, was appointed the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children (2008-2011) in June 2008 and took up office in August 2008. She has served Nigerian governments at both the state and federal levels in different capacities; notably as the Honourable Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Development, Enugu State (2003-2004), and a federal delegate to the National Political Reform Conference. Recently, she was appointed by the Honourable Attorney General and the Minister for Justice to chair the Committee drafting a Bill Elimination of Violence and by the Enugu State Governor as a member of the Governing Council of Citizen’s Rights and Mediation Center, Enugu. Joy Ezeilo is actively involved in the Civil Society Movement in Nigeria particularly in the areas of human rights, democracy and good governance. She is the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Women’s Aid Collective (WACOL), a non-governmental organisation dedicated to promoting and protecting the human rights of women and young people. She is the Convener of the South East Women Network (SEWNET), and the founder and moderator of the West African Women Rights Coalition (WAWORC) and has under that mandate initiated the “Say No to Violence Against Women and Girls Campaign” among others.

Ermanno Pavesi. Nato a Savona (Italia) il 9 novembre 1947, cresciuto a Piacenza, laurea in medicina (1973) e specializzazione in psichiatria (1977) all’Università di Modena. ha lavorato in diverse cliniche psichiatriche della Svizzera tedesca, tra cui le Cliniche universitarie di Basilea e Zurigo. Fino al pensionamento (marzo 2013) responsabile del Dipartimento di Gerontopsichiatria della Clinica psichiatrica di Herisau, Cantone Appenzello esterno. Membro dalla fondazione dell’associazione italiana Alleanza cattolica. Dal 1988 al 2006 segretario dell’Associazione Medici Cattolici Svizzeri. Dal 2010 Segretario generale della FIAMC. Docente di Psicologia alla Gustav-Siewerth-Akademie, a Weilheim-Bierbronn/Germania e alla Facoltà di Teologia di Coira (Svizzera), docente ospite all’Università Abat Oliba di Barcellona (Spagna). Autore di circa 200 pubblicazioni su temi di psicologia, psicoterapia, suicidio, nuovi movimenti religiosi, storia della medicina.

José María Simón Castellví. Nacido el 31/3/1963 en Sao Paulo, Brasil. Licenciado en Medicina y Cirugía, con sobresaliente, por la Universidad de Barcelona (1987). Grado de licenciatura en Medicina y Cirugía, con sobresaliente, por la Universidad de Barcelona. Doctor en Medicina y Cirugía, cum laude, por la Universidad de Barcelona (Investigación en oftalmología). Especialista en Oftalmología, vía Médicos Internos Residentes (MIR), Hospital Clínic i Provincial de Barcelona. Académico del Institut Médico-Farmacèutic de Catalunya. Miembro de la Sociedad Española de Oftalmología. Miembro titular de la Société Française d’Ophthalmologie. Autor de los libros: Los ojos del ciudadano, Club de Autores, 2000; Ojos para siempre, E-Book 2012. Coautor: segunda edición del tratado “Glaucomas” (en prensa); “El lóbulu prefrontal. Bioaxiopráxico-volicional”, JIMS; “Neurooftalmología”, JIMS;

“Ophthalmology”, “Refractive Surgery”, “Laser Cataract Surgery”, “Presbyopia”, “Phako, Phakonit & Laser Phaco”, “Wavefront Análisis, Aberrometers and Corneal Topography” (Boyd-Agarwal), “Phacoemulsification” (Slack, 3rd, 2-Vol.), Handbook of Ophthalmology (Slack, 2005), Textbook of Corneal Topography (Jaypee, 2005; 2nd ed. 2010), Agarwals’ Textbook on contact lenses (Jaypee, 2005), Dry eye (Slack, 2006), Fundus Fluorescein and Indocyanine Green Angiography (Slack, 2007), Refractive Surgery Nightmares (Slack, 2007), Management of complications in Ophthalmological surgery (Highlights of Oph., 2007), Refractive Surgery (2nd ed., Jaypee, 2008), Color Atlas of Ophthalmology (2nd ed., Thieme, 2010), Phacoemulsification (4th ed., Jaypee-Highlights, 2011), Complications in Ocular Surgery (Slack, USA, 2013). Libro-carta a los médicos católicos de todo el mundo (7 lenguas; 2006). Libro Decisions sobre Juan Pablo II, la salud y la vida. Barcelona y Ciudad del Vaticano. Noviembre de 2011. DL: B-37343-2011. Libro Decisions sobre la Medicina y la Nueva Evangelización. Barcelona. Septiembre de 2012. DVD en 3 dimensiones. “Guardians of Life”. Sobre “Vida y Stem cells”, 2012-13. DVD en 3 dimensiones. “Guardians of Health”. Niños enfermos, junio de 2014. Coautor del CD “Cirugía de la catarata”, Allergan. Autor de numerosos artículos, ponencias y comunicaciones en publicaciones y congresos profesionales españoles y extranjeros. Ha participado en numerosas ocasiones en debates televisivos y radiofónicos sobre temas profesionales. Les livres français d’ophtalmologie traduits en espagnol, Mémoires de la Société Francophone d’Histoire de l’Ophtalmologie, n° 23, mai 2009. Preside, hasta noviembre de 2005, una ONG médica desde 1993: Médicos Cristianos de Catalunya <http://www.federaciocristians.org/Metges> Anteriormente fue vicepresidente y representante en Europa de la misma institución. Articulista de Zenit. Miembro fundador de E-cristians <http://www.e-cristians.net> Articulista del diario electrónico Forum Libertas <http://www.forumlibertas.com> y de <http://doctortarres.free.fr/> Presidente de la revista internacional “Decisions”. Miembro de la Asociación Médica Internacional de Lourdes (AMIL). Presidente de la Federación Internacional de Asociaciones Médicas Católicas (FIAMC) www.fiamc.org desde mayo de 2006. Miembro desde 2011 del Consejo Pontificio para los Agentes Sanitarios (Pastoral de Salud). Asesor del Comité episcopal de familia y vida de la Conferencia episcopal. Miembro del Consejo editorial de <http://www.aleteia.org/>

Carola Suárez-Orozco. Education: U.C. Berkeley, California School of Professional Psychology, San Diego. Awards, Honors, Fellowships: Chair, American Psychological Association Presidential Task Force on Immigration (2010 to 2012); Institute for Advanced Study Fellowship (2009/10) [Princeton, NJ]; Virginia & Warren Stone Award — Harvard University Press’ Outstanding Book on Education and Society (2007) [for Learning a New Land: Immigrant Students in American Society; American Psychological Association Presidential Citation (2006) [for research and contribution to understanding of immigrant youth and families]; Society for Research on Adolescence Social Policy Best Book Award (1996) [for Transformations: Immigration, Family Life & Achievement Motivation Among Latino Adolescents]. Teaching and Research Interests: Immigrant families, children, and youth; Academic trajectories of engagement and performance among immigrant adolescents The “social mirror” & identity formation; Immigrant family separations; The role of mentors in facilitating positive development in immigrant youth; The gendered experiences of immigrant youth; The effects of unauthorized status on development; Civic engagement among emerging adults; Community college experiences of immigrant youth. Select Publications: Suárez-Orozco, C., Yoshikawa, Y., Ter-naishi, R., & Suárez-Orozco, M. (2011). Growing up in the Shadows: The Developmental Implications of Unauthorized Status. *Harvard Educational Review*. 81(3) 438-472; Suárez-Orozco, C., Bang, H.J., & Kim, H.Y. (2011). “I Felt Like My Heart Was Staying Behind:” Psychological Implications Of Immigrant Family Separations &

Reunifications. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 21(2), 222-257; Suárez-Orozco, C., Gaytán, F.X., Bang, H.J., Pakes, J., & Rhodes, J. (2010). Academic Trajectories of Newcomer Immigrant Youth. *Developmental Psychology*, 46(3) 602-618; Suárez-Orozco, C., Suárez-Orozco, M. & Todorova, T. (2008). *Learning a New Land: Immigrant Children in American Society* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press); Suárez-Orozco, C. & Suárez-Orozco, M. (2001). *Children of Immigration*. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press).

Marcelo Suárez-Orozco. Education: Ph.D., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley (1986); M.A., Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley (1981); A.B., Department of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley (1980). Awards, Honors, Fellowships: Special Advisor to the Chief Prosecutor, The International Criminal Court, The Hague, The Netherlands, 2012; The Fisher Membership Fellow, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ, 2009-2010; Fellow, Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, 1992-1993; The Virginia and Warren Stone Prize, Awarded Annually by Harvard University Press for an Outstanding Book on Education and Society, 2007; Orden Mexicana del Águila Azteca. (The Mexican Order of the Aztec Eagle), 2006; Member of the National Academy of Education. (Elected April 2004); America's 100 Most Influential Hispanics. Hispanic Business Magazine, 2001. Master of Arts, Honoris Causa, Harvard University (1995). Select Publications: *Learning a New Land: Immigrant Students in American Society*. (Carola Suárez-Orozco, Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, and Irina Todorova). (2008) Cambridge MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press; *Latinos: Remaking America*. Second Edition. (Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco and Mariela Pérez, Editors). (2009) Cambridge, MA and Berkeley, CA: David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies at Harvard University and University of California Press; *Making Migration Work*. (Marcelo Suárez-Orozco, Carola Suárez-Orozco, and Carolyn Sattin-Bajaj). *Peabody Journal of Education*, 2010, 85 (4): 535-551; *Migrations and Schooling*. (Marcelo Suárez-Orozco et al.) *Annual Reviews of Anthropology*. 2011, Vol. 40:311-28; *Writing Immigration: Scholars and Journalists in Dialogue*. (Marcelo M. Suárez-Orozco, Vivian Louie and Roberto Suro, Editors). (2011) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Myria Vassiliadou assumed office in March 2011 and is based within the European Commission, DG Home-Affairs. The position of EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator was initially foreseen in the "Stockholm Programme" and elaborated in the EU Anti-Trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU. The EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator is responsible for improving coordination and coherence among EU institutions, EU agencies, Member States and international actors and developing existing and new EU policies to address trafficking in human beings. The EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator also monitors the implementation of the new and integrated "EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016)" and provides overall strategic policy orientation for the EU's external policy in this field. Ms Vassiliadou holds degrees in Sociology and Social Research and a doctorate in Sociology from the University of Kent at Canterbury, UK. She has also been a Research Fellow at the Solomon Asch Centre for Study of Ethno-political conflict, at the University of Pennsylvania. Ms Vassiliadou previously served as Secretary General of the European Women's Lobby, the largest network of women's associations across the EU. She was a founding member of the think tank Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies and served as its Director for seven years and subsequently as the Chair of the Board of Administration. For over a decade, Ms Vassiliadou worked as an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Nicosia and taught undergraduate and graduate classes in Sociology. Ms Vassiliadou previously worked in the European Commission as a Detached National Expert in DG Research. Furthermore, she has served as a member of various Advisory Boards, Expert Groups and acted as a consultant

at the national and international level. She has worked extensively in the area of fundamental rights, as these relate to questions of trafficking in human beings, gender, migration, ethno-political conflict, and the media. She has been published in several books and journals, conducted workshops and seminars, and has been actively involved in various think tanks, EU wide research projects and both national and international non-governmental organisations. She is trained as a counsellor on interpersonal violence against women and also as a facilitator and mediator on conflict transformation and negotiations.

William Lacy Swing On 18 June 2008, Ambassador William Lacy Swing of the United States was elected as the next Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM). He assumed his post on 1 October 2008. On 14 June 2013, he was re-elected by acclamation for a second term to be the Director General of the IOM (1 October 2013 – 30 September 2018). From May 2003 till January 2008, as UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ambassador Swing successfully led all facets of the largest UN peacekeeping operation in history. Prior to his work in the DRC, Ambassador Swing served from 2001 to 2003 as the Special Representative to the Secretary-General for Western Sahara and Chief of Mission for the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). During a long diplomatic career at the US Department of State, Mr. Swing was a six-time ambassador, managing some of the largest diplomatic missions and foreign development and humanitarian aid programmes in two hemispheres, with a record of strengthening bilateral relationships. Through his diplomatic assignments in countries facing significant migration movements, he has acquired a deep understanding of the multiple factors affecting international migration. Ambassador Swing graduated from Catawba College in North Carolina (Bachelor of Arts) and Yale University (Bachelor of Divinity), and did post-graduate studies at Tübingen University in Germany and at Harvard University. He speaks fluent French and German.

Gustavo Vera. Maestro de grado (profesor de enseñanza primaria) de una escuela pobre de Villa Lugano; Presidente de la Fundación Alameda y la Cooperativa de Trabajo 20 de diciembre. La Alameda es una organización no gubernamental (ONG) argentina que lucha contra la trata de personas, trabajo esclavo, explotación infantil, proxenetismo y narcotráfico. Nacida como una asamblea barrial de la crisis del 2001 tuvo reconocimiento nacional e internacional con las denuncias y escraches a talleres clandestinos (que confeccionan prendas para marcas reconocidas y diseñadores famosos), granjas donde se reducen a servidumbre a personas (el caso del niño Ezequiel Ferreyra que tuvo repercusión de Naciones Unidas y prostíbulos manejados por importantes políticos y personajes de poder). Su rol protagónico ha logrado modificaciones de legislaciones nacionales y provinciales, como ordenanzas municipales que combaten la trata y trabajo esclavo, como así también asistencia a las víctimas. A lo largo del país la fundación logró que se constituyan nuevas sedes y grupos afines en Río Gallegos, Mar del Plata, Córdoba y Mendoza. Entre las actividades más destacadas realizadas se encuentran el cierre del barrio de los 36 prostíbulos conocido como "las casitas de tolerancia" de Río Gallegos, el desmantelamiento de más de un centenar de prostíbulos en Mar del Plata, la creación de 70 centros de asistencia infantil en Mendoza donde había fuerte trabajo de menores en los campos, las ordenanzas en varios distritos para cierre de prostíbulos, etc. Desde la cooperativa 20 de diciembre lanzaron en 2007 su propia marca llamada Mundo Alameda, alentando el consumo responsable de productos libres de trabajo esclavo. En 2009 estrecha lazos con otros con otras cooperativas y lanza junto a ellos No Chains (Sin Cadenas), la primera marca global libre de trabajo esclavo, integrada por Mundo Alameda (Argentina), Dignity Returns (Tailandia), Defend Job (Filipinas), 100% Milik

Pekerja (Indonesia) y la Asociación de Mujeres Trabajadores de Hong Kong. A mediados de 2012 y celebrando los 10 años de vida como ONG, la Fundación Alameda lanza el portal de noticias Agenda Oculta en la que escriben distintos columnistas sobre temas que no se encuentran en su mayoría dentro de los medios masivos de comunicación.

Henrietta Maria Williams M.D. (Obs & Gynae), Fertility Care Medical Consultant, Fertility Care Practitioner, B.A. Divinity. President of the Association of Catholic Medical Practitioners of Nigeria (ACMPN). Born in Lagos on the 19th July 1950, Dr. (Mrs.) Henrietta Williams is the youngest daughter of Chief Louis Orok Edet, the first indigenous Inspector General of Police in Nigeria, and Mrs Margaret Edet, the founding president of the Christian Mothers Association of Nigeria. Her passion in life is integrating the harmonious unity of faith into medical science to provide holistic and culturally acceptable medical services that will improve the quality of life of African women and their families. Her primary and secondary education in Lagos, was at Mount Carmel School, Holy Child College, Queens College, and the Holy Child School, Mayfield in the United Kingdom. University Education in medicine was at the University College, London, and at the Lagos University Teaching Hospital with postgraduate training in Obstetrics and Gynaecology there and at the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Royal Postgraduate Medical School London in 1991. After working at the Lagos Island Maternity and the Lagos University Teaching Hospital for many years, Dr. Williams decided to sub-specialise in Fertility following her work in Prof. Osato Giwa Osagie's team in pioneering the IVF (in vitro fertilisation) program, that successfully produced the first IVF baby in Africa. In 2003, due to growing interest in the catholic religion, she graduated in theology at the Maryvale Institute in Birmingham, United Kingdom, and proceeded to the Pope Paul VI Institute for

the Study of Human Reproduction in Omaha Nebraska, U.S.A. to qualify in 2004 as the first African certified Fertility Care Medical Consultant in the new Women's Health Science called NAPRO-TECHNOLOGY which provides Creighton Model natural family planning and infertility treatment approved by the catholic church. In 2009, she completed Management studies at the Lagos Business School. She is the current National President of The Association of Catholic Medical Practitioners of Nigeria, and the Nigerian Program Director for the postgraduate training of doctors and midwives in Naprotechnology. 15 Nigerian Doctors and 21 Nurse practitioners have been trained. She is the founder of MLE foundation, a United Nations Registered NGO of the Committee for The Status of Women which is committed to providing free natural family planning and safe motherhood services to women at grass-roots level to reduce the number of women dying in childbirth. She serves in various capacities on several organisations: The Family and Human Life Unit of the Catholic Secretariat of the Catholic Bishops Conference of Nigeria and of Lagos Archdiocese; The Foundation For African Cultural Heritage; The International Organisation of Catholic Gynaecologists (MATERCARE); The Provincial Marriage Advisory Council of Lagos; The Social Communications Unit of The Archdiocese of Calabar. She has received several awards such as The Award of Excellence by the World Union of Catholic Women's Organisation, and others from African traditional rulers such as Chieftaincy Titles of ADA IDAHA KE EFIK EBRUTU by the Obong of Calabar, and The Erelu Amona Apesin of Egba Land by The Alake of Abeokuta. She has been married to Chief Ladi Rotimi-Williams S.A.N. for 41 years, and they have 4 children and 3 grandsons.

For the biographies of the Academicians of the PAS and PASS see www.pas.va and www.pass.va

MEMORANDUM

- 1) **On 2 and 3 November 2013 a bus for the Speakers** will leave the Domus Sanctae Marthae and the Hotel Columbus for the Academy, 15 minutes before the beginning of the morning session (8.45 am) and will take them back to the Domus and the Columbus after dinner.
- 2) **On 2 November a bus for the Participants** will leave the Academy at 11 am for the Domus Sanctae Marthae for a group photograph with Pope Francis and will then bring them back to the Academy.
- 3) **Lunch and dinner for the Speakers** will be served at the Academy. If you are a vegetarian, please let us know as soon as possible.
- 4) **Lunch for the Observers.** Observers may have lunch at the Vatican canteen, for 15 euros on Saturday and 10 euros on Sunday. Those who are interested are kindly requested to purchase their ticket from the Secretariat on 2 November during the first coffee break. A bus will accompany them to the canteen and back.
- 5) **Wifi** is available in the Casina Pio IV's Conference Hall. Please log in to the network called WLAN_PADS using "guest" as the username and "password" as the password.
- 6) **Cable internet access** is available at the Domus Sanctae Marthae for 7.50 euros per day.
- 7) **A visit to the Vatican Museums** can be arranged for accompanying persons. Please give your name to the Secretariat in order to form a group.

Note for the Speakers:

Please give your form for the refunding of expenses to the Secretariat as soon as possible so that you can be refunded immediately.

THE PONTIFICAL ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND THE FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS DE MÉDECINS CATHOLIQUES

PONTIFICIAS ACADEMIAS DE LAS CIENCIAS Y DE LAS CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y
FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE ASOCIACIONES DE MÉDICOS CATÓLICOS



***Human trafficking is the most extensive
form of slavery in this twenty-first century!***

Pope Francis, *Message of Easter 2013*



STATEMENT ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Vatican City, November 2013

Each human being is a free person, whether man, woman, girl or boy, and is destined to exist for the good of all in equality and fraternity. Any relationship that fails to respect the fundamental conviction that all people – men, women, girls and boys – are equal and have the same freedom and dignity constitutes a grave crime against humanity.

Despite the efforts of many, trafficking in human beings – the most extensive form of slavery in our twenty-first century – is a plague on a vast scale in many countries across the world. Victims are hidden away in private homes, in illegal establishments, in factories, on farms, behind closed doors, in families, houses and other places in the cities, villages and slums of the world's richest and poorest nations. This situation is not improving but, on the contrary, is probably deteriorating.

There is now a compelling need to put an end to trafficking in human beings and all forms of exploitation, particularly prostitution, forced labour, the harvesting of human organs and the use of children as drug dealers and in the production of pornographic material, especially on the Internet.

Trafficking in human beings in all its forms, and in particular trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution, must be declared a crime against humanity. Traffickers should be prosecuted on the basis of clear international and national laws, including the confiscation of the profits derived from their illegal activities, and the victims ought to be fully compensated from such funds.

All stakeholders, at all levels, have a moral and legal duty to eradicate this grave violation of human rights and strive to ensure that all human beings co-exist in freedom, equality, harmony and peace, in accordance with the values common to our shared humanity. With the support of academics, moral and religious leaders, together with the influence of a global movement and social networks, we must expose these hidden crimes by using today's technology and working through good and just national and international institutions. **It is our moral imperative to make ours the last generation that has to fight the trade in human lives.**

We suggest that:

The Holy See

1. *Signs and ratifies the 1949 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others.*
2. *Signs and ratifies the 2000 UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (the 'Palermo Protocol').*
3. *Ratifies the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.*
4. *Commits the Permanent Missions of the Holy See in international organisations to insisting upon the urgency of a global strategy against trafficking in human beings.*
5. *Encourages the ratification of the International Convention on Migrant Workers (18 December 1990) and the Domestic Workers Convention of the ILO (16 June 2011) and advocates the inclusion of domestic workers and agricultural workers in national labour laws.*
6. *Promotes a movement to ensure the commitment of the Catholic Church and of all men and women of good will to stopping human trafficking and prostitution; one that is stated in the clearest and most decisive terms.*
7. *Encourages male religious Orders to work alongside female religious to alleviate the immediate suffering and long-term social exclusion of trafficked persons.*

International Organisations

8. *Forcefully stress that the trafficking in human beings is first and foremost a severe form of human-rights violation.*
9. *Insert as a specific objective the ending of trafficking in human beings in the new post-2015 Global Development Goals.*
10. *Take all possible actions to reduce the demand for all forms of exploitation damaging to human life and especially sexual exploitation.*
11. *Establish codes of conduct and specifically a policy of zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation*



and other abuses deleterious to human life and well-being.

Governments and National Authorities

12. *Prepare national action plans to address trafficking in human beings, including measures to avoid re-trafficking, in cooperation with civil society organisations, including faith-based organisations.*
13. *Establish a national mechanism to combat and prevent trafficking in human beings and to protect its victims.*
14. *Ensure the necessary political, legal and financial support to the courts, the administrative offices and the security forces involved in action against trafficking in human beings at all levels, including enhanced 'Witness Protection Schemes' for those trafficked who are willing to testify in court or supply information to the police that improves the chances of apprehending traffickers and accessories to this crime.*
15. *Resist hasty, automatic and involuntary repatriation of those who have been trafficked and develop programmes for their housing and re-training, in the expectation that these will result – when desired – in the granting of a work permit in the host country.*
16. *Take urgent action to curb the demand that fuels all forms of exploitation, especially sexual exploitation, and criminalise the clients of prostitution as a deterrent against sex trafficking. This entails recognition that the trafficking of women, girls and boys is intrinsically linked with legalised prostitution systems and the commercialisation of sex.*
17. *Ensure that businesses are sufficiently regulated and held accountable for abuses that occur. Prohibit the supply of sexual material and advertisements for sexual activities in hotels and other public places.*
18. *Consider the key role of the Internet and especially pornography in facilitating the online recruitment of victims for trafficking in human beings and legislate against possible damage involved. Promote the incorporation, at point of sale, of 'default settings' on computers precluding access to pornographic material.*
19. *Introduce a compulsory system of birth registration, incorporating DNA identification in cases of risk or need.*

20. *Ensure the full confiscation of assets from criminals.*

21. *Ensure appropriate compensation to victims.*
22. *Target financial investigation, increased prosecution and conviction for traffickers.*
23. *Intensify the training of all relevant actors and particularly front-line officials in the work against trafficking in human beings.*
24. *Prioritise the eradication of child trafficking, including trafficking for sexual exploitation, and ensure the early identification of children who may be victims. To this end consider innovative means such as the establishment of national DNA databases to identify and prevent child trafficking.*

Civil Society Organisations

25. *Promote enhanced awareness campaigns concentrating specifically on different forms of exploitation, especially targeting the demand for sexual and labour exploitation.*
26. *Create networks of associations of professionals relevant to the work against trafficking in human beings and protecting and assisting its victims pro bono.*
27. *Create online resources to address this global phenomenon and to foster appropriate action.*
28. *Lobby for the establishment of free national 'Helplines' for victims and their wide public visibility.*

The Business Community

29. *Introduces strict codes of conduct and legislation on transparency for supply chains that are free of trafficked and other forms of enslaved labour.*
30. *Raises awareness about the serious risks and damage involved in the 'race to the bottom' to minimise labour costs, risks that exist per se and because they frequently entail forced labour.*

Christians

31. *Ensure the effective and systematic involvement of Bishops' Conferences, bishops, clergy, Congregations, parishes, schools and media instruments in knowledge about, and action against, trafficking in human beings.*
32. *Incorporate the subject of human trafficking into pastoral care in formation courses and create an advocacy community opposed to such trafficking*



that is specially trained to dialogue with diplomatic communities, the business world, police/security forces and others on behalf of victims.

33. *Create working groups on the topic of trafficking in human beings, focusing on concrete actions and preparing position papers on key issues that could form the basis for future statements (by Church leaders).*
34. *Strengthen public knowledge and support popular understanding and quality research regarding all forms of exploitation associated with trafficking.*

All Religions

35. *Reinforce inter-confessional and ecumenical networks locally, regionally and internationally in order to create an ever-growing pool of resources to help victims.*
36. *Provide access for those from local churches and other faith groups to training and resources to promote an appropriate community-level response in all activities connected with trafficking in human beings.*

37. *Educate people on the phenomenon and scale of trafficking in human beings and stress that this is a grave form of human rights' violation.*

38. *Give victims access to monasteries, convents and religious houses and make every effort to assess their pressing needs.*
39. *Coordinate the work against trafficking in human beings by all faith-based organisations and ensure the active participation of nuncios, religious representatives and diplomats.*
40. *Establish a World Day of prayer, fasting, action, and reflection on trafficking in human beings.*
41. *Reach out to all people, women, men, girls, and boys, and raise awareness of their moral duty to refrain from any activities, including any involvement in the sex industry, that fuel trafficking in human beings.*

All People of Good Will

42. *Cooperate to forward these proposals, by acting together and sharing information, with the aim of eradicating this grossly inhumane practice of our times.*

ROGER CARDINAL ETCHEGARAY
OSCAR ANDRÉS CARDINAL RODRÍGUEZ
MARADIAGA
GEORGES M.M. CARDINAL COTTIER
PETER K.A. CARDINAL TURKSON
WERNER ARBER
MARY ANN GLENDON

JOSÉ MARIA SIMÓN CASTELLVÍ
SR. AURELIA AGREDANO PÉREZ AASC
MARGARET SCOTFORD ARCHER
FRANCISCO BARREIRO SANMARTÍN
ANTONIO BATTRO
SR. EUGENIA BONETTI MC
JORGE NERY CABRERA CABRERA
JUAN PABLO CAFIERO
SR. ESTRELLA CASTALONE FMA
MARÍA CECILIA CONCI
MICHAEL CZERNY S.J.
PIERPAOLO DONATI
LAURA DRYJANSKA
OMBRETTA FUMAGALLI CARULLI
ANNE T. GALLAGHER AO
ROBERTO GIUA

ANTONIO GUSTAVO GOMEZ
VICTOR MANUEL GRIMALDI CÉSPEDES
PINO GULIA
SR. MARIE HÉLÈNE HALLIGON
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JOHN HITTINGER
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NAN KENNELLY
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MARIA INEZ LINHARES
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JOSÉ ANTONIO LORENTE
LUCA LUCCITELLI
BISHOP PATRICK LYNCH, SS.CC.
AIDAN MCQUADE
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NANCY MONZÓN
PIERRE MOREL
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SR. PATRICIA MULHALL CSB
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ALICIA PERESSUTTI
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THE RT. REVD. ALASTAIR REDFERN
DOMINIQUE-JEAN RENOU
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JAIME SEPTIÉN
SR. JEAN SCHAFER SDS
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GUSTAVO VERA
SR. ANNE VICTORY HM
RAFAEL VICUÑA
SR. MARLENE WEISENBECK FSPA
ELIZABETH YORE

For the affiliations of the signatories, cfr. p. 9-10.

DECLARACIÓN SOBRE LA TRATA DE PERSONAS

Ciudad del Vaticano, noviembre de 2013

La trata de personas es la forma más extendida de esclavitud en este siglo XXI!

Papa Francisco, mensaje pascual, 2013

Cada ser humano es una persona libre, sea hombre, mujer, niña o niño, y está destinado a existir para alcanzar el bien de todos en igualdad y fraternidad.

Toda relación que no respete la convicción fundamental de que todas las personas —sin importar su sexo ni edad— son iguales y que no reconozca que gozan de la misma libertad y dignidad constituye un delito grave de lesa humanidad.

A pesar de los denodados esfuerzos de muchos, el tráfico de personas —la forma más extendida de esclavitud en nuestro siglo XXI— continúa siendo un flagelo atroz y está presente a gran escala en muchos países del mundo. A las víctimas se las oculta en domicilios particulares, en establecimientos ilegales, en fábricas y en campos, tras puertas cerradas, en el seno de las familias, en viviendas y en muchos otros sitios, y todo esto ocurre tanto en las ciudades como en las aldeas y los barrios marginales de las naciones más ricas y más pobres del mundo. Lejos de mejorar, la situación probablemente esté agravándose.

Existe hoy día una necesidad contundente e innegable de poner fin a la trata de personas y a todas las formas de explotación, en particular la prostitución, el trabajo forzado, la extracción ilegal de órganos humanos y la utilización de menores para la venta de drogas y la producción de material pornográfico, sobre todo en Internet.

La trata de personas en todas sus formas, y en particular el tráfico para fines de explotación sexual y prostitución, debe ser declarada un crimen de lesa humanidad. Los traficantes deben ser llevados a juicio

en el marco de leyes nacionales e internacionales claras, con el decomiso de aquellas ganancias que sean producto de su actividad ilegal, y las víctimas deben ser indemnizadas por todos los daños sufridos.

Todas las partes interesadas, cualquiera sea su ámbito, tienen el deber moral y legal de erradicar esta gravísima violación de los derechos humanos y de bregar por garantizar que todas las personas convivan en un marco de libertad, igualdad, armonía y paz, en sintonía con los valores inherentes a nuestra condición humana. Con el respaldo de los académicos y de los líderes morales y religiosos, y sirviéndonos de la influencia de un movimiento a nivel mundial y las redes sociales, debemos dejar expuestos estos delitos ocultos recurriendo al uso de la tecnología actual y a la colaboración de instituciones nacionales e internacionales justas y nobles. **Tenemos el imperativo moral de lograr que nuestra generación sea la última que deba combatir el comercio de vidas humanas.**

Sugerimos que:

La Santa Sede

1. *Suscriba y ratifique el Convenio para la represión de la trata de personas y la explotación de la prostitución ajena, aprobado por la ONU en 1949.*
2. *Suscriba y ratifique el Protocolo para prevenir, reprimir y sancionar la trata de personas, especialmente mujeres y niños (Protocolo de Palermo), firmado por la ONU en el año 2000.*
3. *Ratifique el Convenio del Consejo de Europa sobre la lucha contra la trata de seres humanos, elaborado en 2005.*



4. *Comprometa a sus Misiones Permanentes ante las organizaciones internacionales a insistir sobre la urgencia de elaborar una estrategia a nivel mundial contra la trata de seres humanos.*
5. *Impulse la ratificación de la Convención internacional sobre la protección de los derechos de todos los trabajadores migrantes y de sus familiares (18 de diciembre de 1990) y el Convenio de la OIT sobre el trabajo decente para las trabajadoras y los trabajadores domésticos (16 de junio de 2011), y abogue por la inclusión de los trabajadores domésticos y rurales en las leyes nacionales en materia laboral.*
6. *Promueva un movimiento que garantice el compromiso de la Iglesia Católica, y de todos los hombres y mujeres de buena voluntad, de poner fin al tráfico de personas y la prostitución, compromiso este que deberá manifestarse en los términos más claros y contundentes posibles.*
7. *Inste a las órdenes religiosas masculinas a que trabajen junto a las religiosas mujeres con el objeto de brindar alivio inmediato al sufrimiento de las víctimas de la trata, y de combatir en el largo plazo su posible exclusión social.*
14. *Garanticen que los tribunales, los organismos administrativos y las fuerzas de seguridad dedicadas a combatir la trata de personas en todos los ámbitos cuenten con el apoyo necesario en materia política, jurídica y financiera. Esto incluye mejores programas de protección de testigos para aquellas víctimas que estén dispuestas a atestiguar ante un tribunal o suministrar información a la policía a fin de aumentar las posibilidades de aprehender a los traficantes y sus cómplices.*
15. *Opongan resistencia a la repatriación apresurada, automática e involuntaria de las víctimas del tráfico de personas, y desarrollen programas de reeducación y de suministro de vivienda, con la expectativa de que, siempre que se desee, esto tenga por consecuencia el otorgamiento de un permiso de trabajo en el país de acogida.*
16. *Tomen medidas urgentes para reducir la demanda que alimenta todas las formas de explotación, en particular la sexual, y penalicen a los clientes de la prostitución como medida disuasiva contra el tráfico sexual. Esto implica el reconocimiento de que el tráfico de mujeres, niñas y niños está intrínsecamente ligado a la existencia de sistemas de prostitución legalizados y a la comercialización del sexo.*

Las organizaciones internacionales

8. *Afirmen de manera irreducible que el tráfico de personas es ante todo una violación grave de los derechos humanos.*
9. *Hagan específica inclusión del objetivo de poner fin a la trata de seres humanos en los nuevos Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio que se adoptarán a partir de 2015.*
10. *Tomen todas las medidas posibles para reducir la demanda de todas las formas de explotación, que tanto daño hacen a la vida humana, en particular la explotación sexual.*
11. *Establezcan códigos de conducta, y en particular una política de tolerancia cero, en materia de explotación sexual y otros abusos, perjudiciales todos para la vida y el bienestar del ser humano.*
17. *Garanticen que las empresas estén lo suficientemente reguladas y obligadas a rendir cuentas por los posibles abusos. Asimismo se sugiere que los gobiernos y las autoridades nacionales prohíban el suministro de contenidos sexuales y la publicidad de servicios sexuales en hoteles y otros ámbitos públicos.*
18. *Consideren el rol fundamental que desempeña Internet, y en particular la pornografía, en materia de facilitar la captación de víctimas de la trata, y legislen contra los posibles daños relacionados. Asimismo, se sugiere que promuevan que en las computadoras se incorpore, en el punto de venta, una “configuración por defecto” que impida el acceso a contenidos pornográficos.*

Los gobiernos y las autoridades nacionales

12. *En cooperación con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, incluyendo las de naturaleza religiosa, elaboren planes de acción a nivel nacional para combatir el tráfico de personas, e incorporen en ellos medidas para evitar que las víctimas vuelvan a caer en la situación de trata.*
13. *Establezcan un mecanismo a nivel nacional para combatir y prevenir el tráfico de personas, y para proteger a las víctimas.*
19. *Instituyan un sistema obligatorio de registro de nacimientos, el cual deberá incluir la información del ADN de cada individuo registrado en caso de riesgo o necesidad.*
20. *Garanticen el decomiso de los activos de los delincuentes.*

21. *Garanticen una adecuada indemnización a las víctimas.*
22. *Impulsen la investigación financiera, el enjuiciamiento y la condena de los traficantes.*
23. *Intensifiquen la capacitación de todos los actores pertinentes, en particular los funcionarios en contacto directo con la lucha contra el tráfico de personas, de modo de optimizar su labor en este ámbito.*
24. *Prioricen la erradicación del tráfico de menores, incluyendo el que tenga por objeto la explotación sexual, y garanticen la identificación precoz de las niñas y de los niños que podrían convertirse en víctimas. Con este fin, sugerimos que estas instituciones consideren medios innovadores, como la creación de bases de datos genéticos a nivel nacional, con el fin de identificar y prevenir el tráfico de niñas y niños.*

Las organizaciones de la sociedad civil

25. *Promuevan campañas de concientización que hagan hincapié en diferentes formas de explotación y pongan especial foco en combatir la demanda que conduce a la explotación sexual y la laboral.*
26. *Generen redes de asociaciones de profesionales que se dediquen, en forma ad honorem, a la lucha contra la trata de personas y a la protección y la asistencia de sus víctimas.*
27. *Generen recursos en Internet para combatir este fenómeno de dimensiones mundiales, y para impulsar las acciones adecuadas.*
28. *Realicen gestiones políticas en favor de la creación y difusión de líneas telefónicas gratuitas para las víctimas.*

La comunidad empresarial

29. *Instaure códigos de conducta y normas estrictas en materia de transparencia, de modo de garantizar la existencia de cadenas de suministro libres de trabajadores víctimas de la trata y de otras formas de esclavitud.*
30. *Genere conciencia sobre los grandes riesgos y los daños involucrados en la “carrera a la baja”, cuyo objeto es minimizar los costos de mano de obra, pues tales riesgos, que existen de por sí, con frecuencia implican el trabajo forzado.*

Los cristianos

31. *Garanticen la participación efectiva y sistemática de las Conferencias Episcopales, los obispos, el clero, las congregaciones, las parroquias, las escuelas y los medios de comunicación en materia de denunciar y tomar medidas contra la trata de personas.*
32. *Incorporen la temática de la trata de personas en la labor pastoral y en los cursos de formación, forjando una comunidad activa contra la trata, y especialmente capacitada para dialogar en nombre de las víctimas con las comunidades diplomáticas, el mundo empresarial, las fuerzas policiales y de seguridad, y otras entidades.*
33. *Creen grupos de trabajo dedicados a la problemática del tráfico de personas, los cuales deberán concentrarse en acciones concretas y preparar documentos de posición sobre cuestiones claves que podrían servir de base para declaraciones futuras (por parte de los líderes de la Iglesia).*
34. *Fortalezcan los conocimientos del público en general, impulsando el entendimiento de la población en su conjunto, y fomentando investigaciones de calidad en lo relativo a todas las formas de explotación vinculadas al tráfico de personas.*

Todas las religiones

35. *Fortalezcan las redes interconfesionales y ecuménicas a nivel local, regional e internacional, de modo de crear un acervo creciente de recursos para ayudar a las víctimas.*
36. *Permitan que los feligreses de las iglesias locales y de otros grupos religiosos puedan acceder a cursos de capacitación y otros recursos, de manera de promover una respuesta comunitaria adecuada en todas las actividades vinculadas a la lucha contra la trata de personas.*
37. *Instryan a las personas sobre la dimensión del tráfico de seres humanos como fenómeno, haciendo hincapié en que constituye una violación grave de los derechos humanos.*
38. *Acojan a las víctimas en monasterios, conventos y casas religiosas, haciendo todo lo posible por evaluar sus necesidades más urgentes.*
39. *Coordinen la lucha por parte de todas las organizaciones religiosas contra la trata de personas, y garanticen la participación activa de nuncios, representantes religiosos y diplomáticos.*

40. *Instauren una Jornada Mundial de oración, ayuno, acción y reflexión sobre la trata de personas.*

41. *Convoquen a todos los individuos, sean hombres, mujeres, niños o niñas, para generar conciencia sobre su deber moral de abstenerse de participar en actividades, como las vinculadas al comercio sexual, que fomentan el tráfico de personas.*

Todas las personas de buena voluntad

42. *Colaboren para impulsar estas propuestas mediante la acción conjunta y el uso compartido de información, de manera de erradicar esta práctica atroz e inhumana de nuestros tiempos.*

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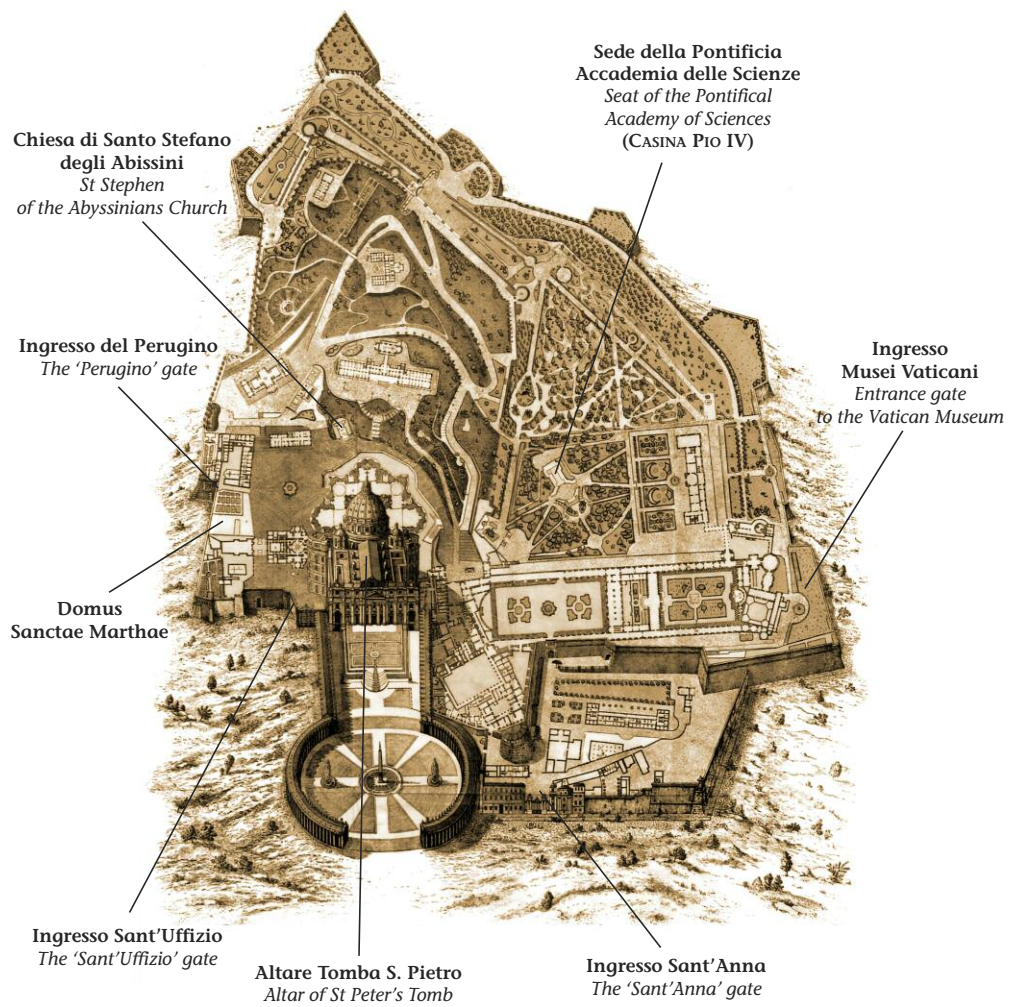
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Para los títulos de los firmatarios, cfr. p. 9-10.



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