



Mitochondrial DNA that is passed on from mother to child is used to trace the mother's family or genetic lineage

Because DNA is chemically stable, can survive over several years even after the death of an individual, and is unique to every creature, it is considered a reliable measure of genetic origin

This means many children from these countries end up abroad and become victims of trafficking "whethe

through prostitution, forced labor, militant activities or

The forum's program stated that 50 percent of the 600,000 to 800,000 people "trafficked across international borders each year are under 17 years old."

Lorente identified northern India, China and the Philippines among the Asian countries with "statistically large percentage of cases" of illegal adoptions.



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Lorente said UN studies showed that Central and South America, Africa, Central and Southeast Asia were the prime sources of children brought to North America, Canada, the United States, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

"One of the basic rights of a child is the right to identity. If a child is without documents, his identity can still be established through DNA analysis. But this requires the help of governments concerned and needs cooperation and coordination of their agencies," Lorente said.

De Ungria wants the UP DNA laboratory to work with the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking and get a sponsorship from the Department of Science and Technology "because DNA tests are admittedly expensive."

## Lack of coordination

Right to identity

illegal adoptions.

All cases of free DNA testing that the UP laboratory accepts will be financed by DNA-Prokids International provided these are done in efforts to reunite abducted children and their parents

The UP institute indicated that DNA analysis ranged from P3.000 for the "sampling, extraction and storage of a biological sample for five years" to P60,000 for samples taken from a child and two parents for use in legal cases.

Lorente said that efforts to reunite parents and kidnapped children had been marred by the lack of coordination among government agencies in various countries.

He noted that in the Philippines, "there is a problem of processing evidence and DNA testing so DNA-Prokids International will collaborate by offering its support and finances from grants.

Lorente said DNA-Prokids International released its first batch of DNA analyses in 2005 that was used in efforts to recover children forcibly taken from Latin America, Nepal, Guatemala and India.

## Index system

In Guatemala, cheek swabs taken from 23 children rescued from an illegal adoption syndicate allowed authorities to track down their families who reported that they were abducted, Lorente said.

Lorente and Eisenberg are working on a combined DNA index system, an international database of DNA profiles taken from rescued children and parents who volunteered theirs.

The scientists foresee that once a worldwide system is in place, it would be easier for authorities trying to track down missing children if DNA profiles are readily available for a possible analysis with those claiming to be their biological parents.

Eisenberg said that the sharing of such data would be limited

"Subjects would only be known by the serial numbers provided by the laboratory. There will absolutely be no sharing of DNA-Prokids information with other agencies. We will only have an exchange of critical information and share profiles in a protected environment using only ID numbers," he explained.

"Reliability is the key. We want to provide a system that is accurate, whose interpretation is without question and that would be provided and shared at no cost," Eisenberg said.



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