

SEMINAR REPORT



“Human Trafficking”

**European Youth Centre
24 February - 2 March 2002
Budapest, Hungary**



This report gives an account of various aspects of the study session. It has been produced by and is the responsibility of the educational team of the study session. It does not represent the official point of view of the Council of Europe.

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Foreword

Although not a new phenomenon, human trafficking is beginning to gain attention on the political agenda. Human trafficking, in the aftermath of the Cold War, is altering its path, although its form remains the same. Those countries, once places of origin, transit, or destination, now may share two or all of these roles within the trafficking industry. Often the local population within these countries is unaware of the severity of this problem and its consequences, while national and local governments continue to ignore this issue. Within the EU, complete coordination has yet to be achieved among the member states, although the situation is improving. This problem is gaining more attention in the international arena, but this issue continues to remain a lower priority and enforceable mechanisms remain absent. Without cooperation between all sectors of society, from national governments to civil society and international actors, eradication of the dehumanizing and horrific activity of human trafficking is impossible. Until it is recognized as a human rights violation, this industry will continue to flourish. A multilateral approach is necessary to fight human trafficking and its root causes, within a human rights framework, to provide prevention, prosecution and protection to end these activities.

Because of the importance and urgent need to eradicate human trafficking, the International Federation of Liberal Youth (IFLRY) hosted a “Human Trafficking” seminar 24 February to 2 March in Budapest, Hungary. This seminar aimed to 1) expand political awareness, 2) focus on an institutional approach to the problem, 3) develop and implement political solutions and strategies and 4) decide on IFLRY’s involvement with this issue.

This seminar report is the product of the various documents and notes taken from the seminar. Some of the documents were used in the various activities, while others were created by the participants during the seminar. I would like to congratulate the participants for their excellent work in contributing to the success of the seminar and to the compilation of this report. I would particularly like to thank Milda Kuliesiute, who took detailed notes throughout the seminar. Please note that the opinions within this report are the opinions of the individual participants, not necessarily those of IFLRY or its member organizations.

IFLRY would like to thank the seminar team of Anne Tillema, Jacob Rasmussen, Milda Kuliesiute and Shannon Salter for their hard work and dedication. Maria Koutatzi was also very helpful to the team as their tutor. Lastly, IFLRY would like to thank the European Youth Center Budapest (EYCB) for sponsoring this event.

Thank You!

Sincerely,

Suzanne Yurkschatt
IFLRY Intern
Spring 2002

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“Human Trafficking”

	Sunday 24	Monday 25	Tuesday 26	Wednesday 27	Thursday 28	Friday 1	Saturday 2
		Introduction	Theory	Examples	Who we are? How we work?	Political solutions and policy making	Follow-up
8:30 - 9:00	Arrival	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast
9:00 – 10.30		Opening by team Introduction of Participants Expectations	Presentation of debate poster presentation WGs: root causes, what is trafficking, different forms, etc.	Panel: victim/ politician/ journalist/ NGOs	Debriefing from the study visit (1h) IFLRY presentation	Study groups: OSCE/UN/EU/CoE how they labels the problem and how they work with it Presentation/ discussion	Plenary discussion Training on project proposals Action groups
10.30-11.00		Break	Break	Break	Break	Break	Break
11.00-12.30		IFLRY presentation Intro to the program Buzz groups: political goals of the seminar EYCB technical info	<u>WGs presentation</u> 11.15 lecture 12.00 debate	Panel continued	Presentations of organisations (1h) CoE presentation + town information (30min)	Training: lobby, political drafting	Plenary presentation
12.30-14.30		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.30-16.00		14.30-15.30 preparation for questionnaire presentation	14.30-17.00 Research/investigation groups (specific forms of ht) 17.00-18.00 Presentations	14.00 - Visit to NGO working on human trafficking	Free afternoon	Role play : implementation	Seminar Evaluation: written and group
16.00-16.30		15.30-17.00 presentations				Debriefing	
16.30-18.00		17.00-18.00 WGs: what did you learn, what was different, etc.					
18.00-19.00		18.00-18.30 Reflection groups		18.00-18.30 Reflection groups			
19:00–20:00			Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner in town	Dinner
20:30	Welcome Reception Ice breaking	Cultural Evening	Documentary film		Night out		Farewell Party

Welcome Reception

Sunday, February 24

After settling in, the seminar participants ate dinner and attended a Welcome Reception. This first evening allowed the participants to get acquainted with one another before beginning a week of hard work mixed with fun!

Day 1: Introduction

Monday, February 25

Opening

Anne Tillema, IFLRY Executive Director, gave a brief introduction to the International Federation of Liberal youth (IFLRY). IFLRY is an umbrella organization for political youth organizations which encourages cooperation among liberal youth worldwide. IFLRY’s goals include the promotion of international exchange of information and ideas, to increase the political participation of youth and to defend human rights and the rule of law. Among maintaining political discussion among liberal youth, IFLRY holds annual General Assembly meetings and various seminars, in addition to campaigns, training courses and other activities. IFLRY also facilitates discussion through the LIBEL magazine, e-news updates, member organization mailings, seminar reports and readers on numerous topics.

IFLRY Aims and Objectives

Presented by Shannon Salter, IFLRY Vice President

Expand political awareness of Human Trafficking

- Share information from regions
- Gain a well-informed perspective on the problem

Focus on an institutional approach to the problem

- NGO policies & solutions

Develop and implement political solutions and strategies

- Organizational training
- National & international goals

Should IFLRY engage on this issue?

- (campaigns, resolutions, etc.)

Seminar Committees

As components of many IFLRY seminars, the Reporting, Newsletter, and Social/Energizer Committees play an integral role in the success of the seminar. Each of these involved

volunteer participants from the seminar who devoted many hours to taking notes, writing articles, creating and organizing the social elements of the program. Much of the information included in the seminar report was collected from the Reporting Committee. Thank you so much!

Political Goals of the Human Trafficking seminar:

Working Groups

On Monday afternoon, the seminar participants gathered into working groups to discuss the political goals of the seminar. Guidelines for the working groups were handed out in a questionnaire provided by IFLRY. Then the groups created and presented posters on the local situations in the participants’ home countries. Here are the questions, followed by a random selection of responses.

1. What are main political issues in your country? Is Human Trafficking one of them?

For some countries, like Albania, Catalonia and Bosnia, prostitution and trafficking are main topics. Yugoslavia considers human trafficking one of the main issues within their security policy. Some governments consider other issues, such as internal conflict or employment and taxation, as more urgent concerns. For Poland, Romania, and Slovenia, as countries awaiting membership into the EU and/or NATO, accession is the most discussed topic within these governments.

2. What is the situation in your country /region?

All countries experience the problem of human trafficking, although each country plays a different role. Some countries, such as Belgium, are transit and destination countries, while others are primarily transit countries (i.e. Finland). Turkey serves as a transitional route from the East to the West. For Romania, the high level of unemployment makes human trafficking a “daily reality.” Human trafficking has become a problem because of its relation to other illegal activities, such as drug and alcohol smuggling.

3. How does the media in your country deal with Human Trafficking?

Unfortunately, many of the participants’ home countries do not have an active media campaign dealing with human trafficking. However, some countries, such as in Albania, have programs through TV stations (private and public) to raise awareness and address the causes, the consequences and preventative measures for combating this issue. Typical within many countries, such as in Italy and the Netherlands, the media covers human trafficking only when a tragic event arises which is deemed “newsworthy.”

4. What are the policies (state, party, etc.) on Human Trafficking in your country?

Although some countries do not have any policies (or only recently instituted programs so the effects are not yet visible), a few countries have found successful means of addressing human trafficking. In Belgium, for example, the

government’s programs successfully decreased the number of illegal immigrants entering the country, preventing those being trafficked from entering.

5. Which organizations and institutions are dealing with Human Trafficking in your country?

Amnesty International, OSCE, UNICEF, and UNHCR

Impressions

Working Groups

Later in the afternoon, participants divided into working groups to reflect on their impressions of the presentations of the local situations of human trafficking.

1. Did you learn something new? What?
2. What similarities/ differences between the countries/region?
3. What had left the largest impression on you during the poster presentations?

These working groups allowed the participants to speak freely about the situation of human trafficking. Participants learn more about human trafficking in other regions of the world, including similarities and differences and share possible solutions.

Cultural Evening

After dinner, participants gathered in the EYC for a Cultural Evening. Participants brought food, and/or drinks from their home countries, allowing everyone to experience a small “taste” of other regions and cultures. Furthermore, this gathering allowed participants to introduce themselves to their fellow participants.

Day 2: Theory

Tuesday, February 26

Human Trafficking

Working Groups

The participants were divided into working groups to discuss human trafficking, its definitions, history, and causes. The following questions are from the handout given to the groups, with a selection of responses.

1. What is Human Trafficking? (how does it translate into your native language, etc.)

In some countries, and within international law, no clear definition of human trafficking exists. One group discussed the transportation of persons, with or without their consent or examples of trafficked persons agreeing to migrate but

are exploited once s/he enters the destination country. In general, definitions of human trafficking are broad, but primarily involve women and children. Additionally, some groups discussed the differences in ‘smuggling’ and ‘trafficking.’ Most importantly, human trafficking is a violation of basic human rights.

2. Please discuss the history of Human Trafficking? What other phenomenon in the history of humanity it reminds you of?

Human trafficking began with the beginning of humankind. An example within history of human trafficking is the African slave trade to North America.

3. What are the root causes of Human Trafficking?

Poverty, economic and political strife (transitioning countries, war), the demand for the cheap labor (particularly in Western Europe), and corruption.

Presentation of Working Groups

The Working Groups then prepared presentations on combating human trafficking. An example of a resolution created within the Working Groups was presented by the Liberal Youngsters Party of Hungary. It can be found in **Annex A**.

Investigative Committee Work

In the afternoon of the second day the participants divided into investigative groups. Jacob Rasmussen, IFLRY Vice-President, facilitated the investigative committees in which they discussed human trafficking with the following guidelines:

The parliament is having a hearing on the human trafficking in South Eastern Europe and each of the different political groups in the parliament has to present and argue their opinion in the plenary of the parliament.

Your job, as an investigative committee for your parliament group, is to find out as much information as possible about the problem of human trafficking in South Eastern Europe.

You need to define different areas of human trafficking. Topics that could be addressed are: which sorts of human trafficking exists, how big is the problem, what are being done about it, which are the countries of destination and which actions do your group feel that should be taken.

To that point you need to investigate all different sources of information on the internet, library or somewhere else you might find interesting.

You're group need to be able to give a report to the parliament explaining your political position/message and you're background knowledge for this.

You're group will be evaluated on clarity, briefness, content and political message by the speakers of the parliament.

Day 3: Examples

Wednesday, February 27

Panel Discussion

Wednesday began with a panel discussion between Stephen Delvoye, a seminar participant and a member of Jong-VLD in Belgium, and Toth Gyorgyi from the Hungarian NGO, NaNe. Facilitated by participants’ questions, the speakers discussed various topics, such as the main causes of human trafficking within their respective countries and its various forms, government action, cooperation between governments and NGOs, law enforcement and the problems of corruption, the NaNe hotline, awareness-raising and the role of the media, followed by discussion questions. The discussion questions and summarized answers, included in **Annex B**, are courtesy of notes from Minna Miettinen, a seminar participant and member of NKL.

Fieldtrips!

NaNe Headquarters

Hosted by Toth Gyorgyi

Summary of presentation by Toth Gyorgyi and questions asked by the seminar participants:

“When the organisation started, we had some problems with the conservative government that said that we are ruining traditional family values. But now we are seen more as an expert body. Because of the EU, politicians say that they are doing something, even though they are not really, but it is a start.

This issue (trafficking of women) is an international problem. Therefore, cooperation is needed. We were the founding members of WAVE (Women Against Violence in Europe) and have more of a practical cooperation on this issue. Working against the trafficking of women needs to be done at the international level, [e.g. targeting the countries sending girls back home can give contact address at home]. Unfortunately, the assistance NaNe can give is quite little because of there are no shelters and not enough resources to build them. Furthermore, for NaNe the trafficking of women is only one area of action.

In NaNe, as we are a women’s organisation, it is only women that can participate. This is because most of our work is crisis intervention we want to ensure that, for example, when women call us they get a female voice on the phone.

Peer influence is also important. Supporting women’s issues is not ‘sexy’ for men, however, and Hungary is very masculine. For example 90% of MPs are male. Men’s priorities prevail while those of women are the “other” group. (E.g. youth issues are issues of young male issues). In Hungary there is not much activism either, because we have been free just ten years.

We have many problems with the Hungarian government. The government division “enhancing women’s equality and dignity” has a fund but it has given money for Christian doctors that have made very aggressive leaflets against abortion. Surely some parties give promises to work in favour of women issues, but with the knowledge that they won’t be in government. The Hungarian Liberal Party has made these ‘false promises’. There should be more awareness raising for women to vote for women etc. but unfortunately NaNe has not enough resources to do that. Most Hungarians also still think that NaNe is a terrorist organisation. We *are* a bit radical because we think that this is a patriarchal society. There are a lot of non-violent means to make a revolution, but ours is just a slower process.

Campaign slogans: If you’re not outraged, you’re not paying attention.

There are no words to justify RAPE, ONLY SENTENCES. (sentences referring to jail time)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The visit began with a short presentation on the Hungarian campaign for the prevention of trafficking in women and proceeded as following:

Trafficking women is a widespread and particularly disturbing phenomenon. The present information campaign was spurred by the growing number of Hungarian women trafficked to Western Europe and to the United States and by the low level of awareness among potential victims.

The objective of the campaign was to increase understanding of dangers and consequences of trafficking among Hungarian women and relevant authorities in Hungary in an effort to discourage an prevent trafficking of women in, from, and through Hungary.

The project also aimed to establish an overall mechanism among Hungarian government officials, consular officers and Hungarian NGOs in order to increase their awareness of the issue, strengthen their institutional capacity to counter trafficking and promote the sustainability of the project’s activity.

The project consisted of an information campaign that provided objective and credible information to selected target groups through a number of mass and informal media.

Media used posters, information booklets, free cards, television ads and educational and documentary films and hotline support. All project activities were implemented in close cooperation with the Hungarian Government as well as leading NGOs like NaNe.

Day 4: Who are we? How do we work?

Thursday, February 28

Preceding the presentations of the individual member organisations, Jacob Rasmussen, an IFLRY vice- president, gave a power point presentation on IFLRY.

The participants of the Human Trafficking seminar had been asked to prepare a short presentation of their organizations’ policies on human trafficking in their country/region. In preparation, participants were given the following guidelines:

1. **Members** (how many and what is their profile)
2. **Activities and methods** (campaigns, recruitment, etc.)
3. **Importance** – what is your organisation’s political influence?
4. What types of **international work/cooperation** is your organisation participating in?
5. How is your organisation **structured**?
6. **What are your organisation’s strengths (resources) and weaknesses?**
7. **What are the important political topics your organisation is working on?**
8. **Has your organisation worked with Human Trafficking? If so, please bring examples!**
9. **How are your organisation’s finances (sources, use, etc.)?**
10. **If your organisation is connected to political party – what is the relationship**

Following lunch, the seminar participants had the afternoon free to explore the sights and sounds of beautiful Budapest. Later in the evening, dinner was served on a boat and a night out on the town!

Day 5: Political Solutions and Policy-making

Friday, March 1

Saturday began with Study Groups, working with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe (CoE). These documents are available in **Annex C**.

In the afternoon, Maria Koutatzi facilitated a role playing exercise in which the seminar participants were assigned different positions in a predetermined scenario. A description of the situation follows:

The Boat People’

The inhabitants of **Samberra** are worried. An unexpected event has come to upset their quiet and busy lives. Samberra is one of the main coastal towns of **Kangooralia** with a population of 20.000 inhabitants.

Samberra’s economy depends mainly on tourism (because of the natural beauty combining beautiful beaches and a very rich fauna and flora on the surrounding mountains), and on viniculture. Sea, sun and wine make Samberra one of the favorite destinations for wealthy tourists, since Samberra is a very exclusive place. There are strict rules for tourist development that focus on very rich customers (limited accommodation, expensive holiday-packages, etc).

The history of the town dates back to the early 16th century when the first migrants arrived from Western Europe. The population is fairly homogenous (they are all descendants of the original colonizers) with the exception of a 5% Asiatic presence that arrived in the mid 20th century.

Two days ago an event disrupted the peace of this town: a boat carrying **250** people wrecked 3 miles from the coast. With the well-organized and fast intervention of the coast guard of Samberra everyone was rescued including the 4 members of the crew. The boat was traveling from the coasts of Indomania and the families on board, who were seeking to reach the free land of Kangooralia, were rescued in terrible health conditions: most were suffering from starvation and many of the children needed immediate hospitalization.

Because Samberra’s inhabitants are used in receiving people (but not in this condition), they mobilized very fast and gave all the necessary care for these poor people who had survived 28 days of traveling in unspeakable conditions. In a couple of days everybody will be fit again!

The 4 members of the crew were interrogated and finally **arrested**. It has been proven that they had received an average of **2,000 USD** per person to transfer these people to Kangooralia. The crew members are awaiting their trial before the Criminal Court. They will not be deported. The town council is expected to meet and decide on the **fate** of the surviving boat people.

The town council has also invited: the coast guard, the police, the immigration police, the president of tourist development association, the president of wine producers, a representative of boat people, a representative of human rights association, and a representative of the Asian minority.

The simulation took place in two parts: first getting to know one another by interacting with the different actors, learning their opinions, forming alliances, etc. The second part was the council meeting itself in which the fate of the boat people was discussed and determined. The result of this council meeting ultimately denied the boat people permission to stay on the island.

The “role play” effectively illustrated the potential situation of trafficked persons and the subsequent issues that arise. The simulation was overall effective in that it realistically represented the varying viewpoints and motives. Furthermore, the participants benefited also by enjoying the experience.

A complete explanation of the activity, including the specific roles, is included in **Annex D**.

Day 6: Follow-up

Saturday, March 2

The last day of the seminar began with a discussion on the next step in working to combat human trafficking. The participants brainstormed many ideas and a consensus was reached and the group decided to start a list-serve to continue discussions.

After the group discussion, training on project proposals was conducted followed by the formulation of different proposals. The following are two examples of the proposals produced during the seminar:

Project proposal by the **THNC - group**

Trafficking humans - international cooperation

MINI SEMINAR

GOALS:	INFORMATION	Inform people on the subject.
	INTEREST	Create an interests for the subject.
	INITIATIVE	Give motivation to further engagement.
MOTIVATION:	To promote liberal ideas for combating Human Trafficking	
DATE:	To the organisation to choose. (We suggest however 8 th of Mars the int. women's day)	
LOCATION:	To the organisation to choose. (We suggest an alley in Bangkok)	
PARTICIPANTS:	All liberal party affiliates.	
FINANCES:	By your own liberal (local) organisation.	
FORESEEN PARTNERS:	NGO's such as IOM, IGO's, mother parties, women's organisations and individuals with knowledge on the matter.	
POSSIBLE FUNDING:	Private funding, internet businesses.	
ORGANISERS:	To the organisation to choose a team responsible for hosting a seminar.	
ADVANTAGES:	Hosting a seminar is laborious, but not that economically demanding, which makes it an ideal activity for your local organization.	
GENERAL IDEAS:	The idea of the mini seminar is to inform, engage and initiate liberal participants to search for ideas and answers to the problem of human trafficking. We suggest that the seminar be split in two principal parts. The first one, should be a general information session open to everybody. Here we	

suggest that the speaker raises main points that have been discussed upon during the IFLRY seminar in Budapest on Human trafficking. The second part, should be more interactive with speakers and discussions. We suggest that two to three speakers be invited, e.g. Antonio Vitorino, a deputy from your local parliament, a human rights lawyer etc. Speakers could be followed by a discussion and maybe a movie on the topic. This seminar could be rendered more interactive when using video conferencing, live chat and forums. This allows affiliates to participate where huge distances other wise would hinder such participation. Remember to concentrate the seminar on a specific aspect of human trafficking, in order to facilitate focus and attention during the seminar.

**PROJECT PROPOSAL:
STREET LAW ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Name of organisation:

Address:

E-mail:

Tel & Fax:

Contact person:

PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

Human trafficking is one of the most concerning issues in whole world. Every day a lot of women, girls and children are involved in trafficking of human beings. They are kidnapped, smuggled, exploited and humiliated.

In order to aware the society about the ways of human trafficking prevention, its causes and negative effects, a lot of actions should be taken, such as awareness campaigns, seminars, workshops etc.

This project will try to increase the public awareness in general and of youth and students in particular, regarding the human trafficking issue.

It will enable the participants to cope with some of the dilemmas regarding this issue and give them an opportunity of getting to know deeper the social, economical and political context.

GOALS

- *To inform society about causes, negative effects and the ways of human trafficking prevention.*
- *To increase youth and students participation in political and social activities.*
- *To develop common ground for working in promotion of liberal principles*

TARGET GROUPS

The primary target group of this project proposal are the members of youth organisation and youth and students in general.

DURATION

Time of implementation will be September- November 0000

ACTIVITIES

1. Research
2. Internal seminar within the organization aiming the awareness of members of organisation.
3. Publish a writing in a newsletter to start the public debate and inform them in the same time about this issue.
4. Public awareness campaign through leaflets, posters, documentary, films etc.

FINACIAL SUPPORT

This project will be supported financially from private sector, donation, delegation, etc.

ADVANTAGES

- Expand our activity
- Raise directly the awareness regarding human rights

Following the project proposals, the participants received a Seminar Evaluation, allowing them to give their input and impressions of the seminar. The evaluation is important to improve, or continue, various activities in future seminars. IFLRY aims to build upon each seminar and tailor every seminar to meet the needs of IFLRY’s member organizations and the international community as a whole.

Last but not least, the participants attended a Farewell Party to celebrate the success of the seminar. The last chance to “hang out” and have fun!!!

Budapest and Beyond

This seminar was vital in order to discuss the importance and urgency of human trafficking and its global impact. This seminar brought together different individuals from various backgrounds to share ideas and knowledge.

However, the success of this seminar goes beyond this exchange of information. Many participants organized a list-serve to continue discussions on human trafficking and to take action to eradicate this activity. To join this listserve, consult budapest2002@topica.com . For further information on the subscription procedure, contact Marta Ivanovska at Martice@hotmail.com .In addition, a follow-up study group was held on May 25, 2002 during IFLRY’s EC meeting. Jacob Rasmussen led a group of 9 persons in finishing a resolution on human trafficking after Shannon Salter (another IFLRY VP) led the ‘resolutions group.’ This resolution is included in **Annex H**.

This seminar mobilized the participants to continue working on this issue. Other follow-up events include a similar seminar on Human Trafficking held in Spring 2002 in Lithuania and a summer camp to happen from the 18-21th of July, 2002 by the Lithuanian Center Youth.

To find out more information on human trafficking, consult the list of selected resources and websites on human trafficking used for this seminar included in **Annex G**. In addition, the following website contains valuable information on the topic: www.humantrafficking.tk

Annex A: Resolution

Budapest, 25.02.2002
COM(2002) 001 final
2000/0001 (ACC)

Proposal for a **COUNCIL DECISION**
Tuesday, 25 February 2002

Proposition of a Resolution on an International combat against Human trafficking

(Presented by the Liberal Youngsters Party of Hungaria)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

The 1st meeting of the IFLRY Conference on Human Trafficking, Budapest, from 23 February – 3 March 2002.

The Liberal Youngsters Party of Hungaria,

- *Concerning about the wellness of all human beings;*
- *Respecting all the International Treaties combating the human trafficking;*
- *Concerning about the several millions of victims of human traffic yearly;*
- *Recognising that the human trafficking is a fast growing and brutal form of slavery;*
- *Aware of the International character of the problem;*
- *Notes that only a global approach (economic, social and law measures) can solve the problem;*
- *Notes the situation in The Balkan countries after the war;*

Asks the United Nations General Assembly and calls accordingly on all Liberals worldwide to:

- *To promote globalisation and to reduce the North\ South gap;*
- *implement a general law to combat human trafficking;*
- *that all member states adopt an common policy on illegal immigration;*
- *establish an international criminal court against violations of the individual liberty;*
- *to establish an international observatory for migration, asylum and human trafficking to study the problem intensively;*
- *to promote campaigns in the Balkan countries against human trafficking;*
- ...

Proposed by: Allesandro / Atanas / Nicola / Ramona / Shachaf / Stephen

Annex B: Panel Discussion

Q1: What are the main causes of HT in your respective countries?

Toth Gyorgyi: Through the hotline I think main causes are financial matters. Girls going into prostitution need to show their families that they can be independent. Many times they come from families that are troubled. Problem is also the women that cannot be researched via hotline, because they are already trafficked within country and they are at the hands of pimps.

Stephen Delvoe: In Belgium HT is linked with immigration and asylum seekers. Until year 2000 all asylum seekers got money from government. Belgium is seen as a gate to the free world (UK). The Dover case (a lot of Chinese died as a result of human smuggling) got a lot of media attention. In Belgium the problem is more of smuggling and HT is usually prostitution. According to Dublin Convention asylum seekers should be treated at the 1st country they enter, but in the reality this is almost impossible (usually they don't have any papers etc). So now the Belgian government only gives food and housing, but no money, and due to that the number of asylum seekers has dropped dramatically.

Q2: What is the view of Belgian government on EU immigration policy in the future? *(asked by Thomas Goransson to Stephen).*

Stephen Delvoe: The main objective during Belgian presidency was supposed to be asylum and immigration, but the events of 9/11 changed everything and you couldn't just discuss of that. Belgium is in favour of a quota system (similar to U.S.) where also economic immigrants are welcomed. Despite the fact that immigration is a European problem, countries are making their own laws. It is important that we work together.

Q3: In which ways governments can co-operate with NGOs and other way around? Like NaNe you have any suggestions towards politicians, because there is always space for improvement. *(asked by Maria Koutatzi).*

Stephen Delvoe: NGOs can give relevant information about what is happening in the streets so that government can make better laws. Government can give economical possibilities to NGOs.

Toth Gyorgyi: NGOs try to provide what we don't have. In Hungary that means there are NGOs working for women's issues because here there are no shelters for women. Of the women that are used as prostitutes and that come back to Hungary, half of them don't have a home to go back to. In addition, many of them need psychiatric care. Since '98 there has been a law against HT, but only a couple cases have been handled through this legal system. The law is not enough; it has to be enforced, there needs to be a budget and training. Most importantly, cooperation between different actors is needed, but so far this hasn't happened in Hungary.

Talking at the practical level, in the justice system it is always the case that is important, not the victim. Law enforcement is making victim as a part of problem instead of as a part of solution. The ideology of the Hungarian government concerning

family matters is fairly conservative. They view the prostitutes, the trafficked persons, as the corruptors.

Stephen Delvoye: About corruption, you will see in couple months some news about visa frauds discovered. That visas have been sold. For minors (boys) from Africa, and now also from Korea, are sold visas and they are taken to Belgium to play football, to test if they are good. Of course only a small part of them is good enough so you can see a lot of minors in the streets as prostitutes. So the visa system is not good.

Q4: So if Hungarian government is not interested in cooperating with NaNE, do you think pressure from EU could help your case? E.g. NaNE cooperating with European networks. (asked by Thomas Goransson).

Toth Gyorgyi: Yes, that would be helpful.

Q5: How is the hotline you have working, how was it when it started, etc.? (asked by Andres Gallardo).

Toth Gyorgyi: Hotline works on discouraging the girls who are thinking of going to work abroad or going into prostitution and preventing them from being trafficked.

Q6: If the society is aware of the problem, how to educate them? (asked by Monika Jankauskait).

Toth Gyorgyi: In 2000 there was a campaign, first ever. There is some knowledge of the issue, but more is needed. In social problems as this, raising awareness is important. This is matter of money which we don't have.

Stephen Delvoye: I think that society is not aware of this problem, it is not correct to say that. For example the Dover case got a lot of media attention, but the football case I told earlier didn't get any. But this is politics: one day people talk, the third day no one is interested anymore, because it is not an hot item. Money is actually not the only problem. E.g. Belgium cannot send women from Kazakhstan back, because there is not bilateral agreement between us and Kazakhstan doesn't want these women.

Q7: How the re-integration of these women back into society goes or do they tend to go back to industry? (asked by Stephen Delvoye).

Toth Gyorgyi: Women come back home, because they want to see home. Assistance at the source country is important, but assistance in everywhere is of course needed. Also if women want to stay at the target country, for example if they feel they will be more safe from traffickers there, they should be able to. However, governments think that these women are not important

Q8: We have now been talking a lot about the trafficking as prostitution. But is there any other forms? (asked by Milda Kuliesiute).

Toth Gyorgyi: There is trafficking of under-aged men for prostitution. Also middle aged women are trafficked for domestic use to Hungarian families living abroad, usually in the US

(comments by Shannon Salter: Prostitution is just one form of HT. In North-America the problem of HT is more of smuggling. There are some cases of smuggling that people have showed xenophobia and lack of education and just wanted to send those people that were smuggled back. But by law Canada has to make everyone go through refugee procedure. Also sweatshops exist, so the problem is different from Europe).

(And by Thomas Goransson: That problem is visible also in Europe like in Southern Spain where are green houses that are like sweat shops and there are people smuggled from Northern Africa. So this is a problem also in Europe).

Stephen Delvoye: This is a problem that comes from the gap between poor and rich people.

Q9: About the media in destination countries: because in market economy newspapers only want to sell more magazines, so they do not touch issue of HT that much. How can media be used better? Is it possible to put ads in newspaper? (asked by Manuel Gaul).

Stephen Delvoye: Media is playing big role in this issue. Belgian governments has put ads to countries of origin that do not come to Belgium. Total freedom of press makes it hard for government to say anything to the media and buying space for articles in the newspaper is not possible.

Toth Gyorgyi: Newspaper play smaller role nowadays. Advertisement campaigns would be better.

Q10: We are all member of political organizations so we all have some political influence so G. how do you think we could help? (asked by Francina Vila I Valls).

Toth Gyorgyi: Keep trafficking in the political agenda and contact NGOs in respective countries.

(comments from Maria Koutatzi: Another part of Human Trafficking is smuggling. Boat people come from extreme poverty or they are degraded, but also because our boarders are closed. People come from countries that they are in inhumane situation and then we put them in inhumane situations).

Stephen Delvoye: Many European countries have problems with baby boomers and they have economical problems so we need to open our boarders if not totally open. But quota system and burden sharing would be good, like Germany takes a lot of immigrants and they also pay the most.

Q11: (To Stephen), Do you think it is dangerous to link immigration and prostitution together?, as in my opinion HT is linked with traffickers and criminal issues. This is also a question of human rights. (asked by Andres Gallardo).

Stephen Delvoye: We don't have any common policy in EU so HT is illegal. Right now there is not legal way to come to Europe so people try to come in an illegal way. EU Commission proposal. So they are linked.

Annex C: Study Groups' documents

IOM Research
Combating Trafficking in South-East Asia
A Review of Policy and Programme
Responses
(Extract)

Regional and Sub-regional Initiatives:

The recognition that trafficking is a problem affecting and connecting countries in South-East Asia has led to a consistent call for regional or subregional cooperative initiatives to combat the practice. In regional meetings and declarations, governments have committed themselves to such regional, cooperative and integrative approaches. International organizations and networks have also developed initiatives with a regional or subregional scope.⁹ Most of these various initiatives are, however, relatively recent and therefore much cannot yet be said about their impact on the trafficking situation in the region.

Regional and Sub-regional projects:

Not only governments, but international organizations and international NGOs and networks as well have recognized the need for regional and subregional approaches to trafficking. This recognition has resulted in several programmes and projects which take a regional approach within their effort to deal with the different facets of the problem.

ESCAP

Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in the Greater Mekong Subregion

In April 1997 ESCAP approved a resolution which formed the basis for the Human Resource Development (HRD) activities on the “Elimination of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and youth in Asia and the Pacific”. This resulted in two parallel projects in the Greater Mekong Region – including Cambodia, China (Yunnan province), Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam – and South Asia – including Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka as well as the Philippines.

The project aims to prevent the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and youth, and assist young victims in reintegration into communities and families, obtaining access to relevant education, health and social services, and developing skills for alternative means of livelihood. The project runs from 1998 through 2000 and is funded by Sweden (Sida) and Japan with additional funding from Australia, UNDCP and UNAIDS.

In the first year, the project prepared a series of country reports, a directory of organizations working with sexually abused and exploited children and a film about the situation of sexually abused children and youth. In the second year, ESCAP organized national HRD workshops on sexual abuse and exploitation among youth in 22 all participating countries and developed curriculum and training materials to enhance the capacity of social and health services in assisting sexually exploited and abused children and youth. In the third year, ESCAP aims to launch the HRD Course on Psychosocial and Medical Services for Sexually Abused and Exploited Children and Youth as well as community awareness pilot projects.

ILO-IPEC

Reducing Labour Exploitation of Children and Women: Combating Trafficking in the Mekong Subregion

ILO-IPEC (International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour) and ILO-WOMEMP (International Programme on More and Better Jobs for Women) designed a 3-year-long project (1999 – 2002) in the Greater Mekong Subregion (except Myanmar), which is funded by DFID-SEA (UK). The project builds further on completed and ongoing pilot and research activities regarding sexual exploitation of children in Cambodia and Thailand. The project aims to contribute to the eradication of labour exploitation of children and women in the Greater Mekong Subregion, and more concretely to reduce trafficking in children and women for labour exploitation substantially through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated subregional and national programmes and strategies.

The overall strategy to attain these objectives is through a process-based, participatory approach, as opposed to the piece-meal, small-scale and project-based approaches that used to characterize counter-trafficking interventions in the subregion, thereby linking local, provincial and national levels of interventions. The interventions will entail:

- Capacity-building activities focusing on coordination mechanisms at various levels, including improving legislation, law enforcement, and policy making, development of alternative livelihood strategies, skills training, and education, and improved research methodology.
- Awareness-raising and advocacy in order to promote positive attitudes and action for combating trafficking in children and women. Targets of such activities are politicians and policy makers (for policy change), the public at large (for attitude change) at subregional, national and local levels, as well as communities and families at risk.
- Direct action, which will be targeted at communities and particular stakeholder groups. It includes, particularly, interventions for prevention of trafficking at community levels through programmes of community-owned (or stakeholder-owned), participatory and context driven development geared at increasing community options (or stakeholder options), access to services, and alternative livelihood strategies. The lead national counterpart in most countries is the Ministry of Labour, except in China, where the All China Women’s Federation is the counterpart. At the time of writing, the project was still in a preparatory phase.

Mekong Regional Law Centre

Illegal Labour Movements Research Network – The Case of Trafficking in Women

The Mekong Regional Law Center and the Office of the National Commission on Women’s Affairs in Thailand in cooperation with the Asian Legal Studies Centre of the University of British Columbia have initiated a process of effective national and international action to control, reduce and ultimately eliminate the exploitation of migrant labour and in particular the trafficking in women for the sex industry. The project aims to increase awareness in the legal community regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the role of law and the legal system regarding trafficking, to develop a practical programme to improve the quality of law and law enforcement, and to engage law makers and enforcers in cooperative action in order to control and reduce trafficking. Participating countries are Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam.

The project aims to create an open dialogue between governmental officials, NGOs and other affected parties regarding the legal issues involved in trafficking. The project commissioned policy action papers in each of the six Mekong states and two overview papers regarding the problem and potential regional and international responses to trafficking. In 1997 a regional conference was held to discuss these papers and to come up with a “model law”, followed by national workshops in each of the Mekong countries.

UNICEF

The UNICEF policy regarding trafficking is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The strategy for addressing child trafficking focuses on raising awareness about the problem, providing economic support to families, improving access to and quality of education, and advocating for the rights of the child. UNICEF has no regional project on child trafficking, but has supported and implemented studies on the issue in several countries and has been involved in building national and local capacity in the region. UNICEF also participates in the Regional Working Group on Child Labour. Furthermore, UNICEF is a partner in a number of projects in the Asia and Pacific Region, such as the Mekong Regional Law Center project described above, the ESCAP project, the ILO-IPEC project, the UNDP project and the IOM Return and Reintegration project.

UNHCHR

The Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights has encouraged the National Human Rights Commissions of the Asia-Pacific region to take up the issue of trafficking. Discussions with the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions (APF) resulted in a working paper and the recommendation to all member-institutions to appoint someone as the focal point on the issue of trafficking. The focus of UNHCHR is on legal and policy development, thereby trying to be a catalyst and a support for the work of others. In December 1999, the High Commissioner appointed a Special Representative on trafficking. The Special Representative is based in Cambodia and has a key role in supporting national and regional anti-trafficking initiatives.

Council Of Europe

Extract of recommendation adopted at the session of Parliamentary Assembly In January, 2002

Recommendation 1545 (2002)

Campaign against trafficking in women

1. Trafficking in women is a phenomenon which is a violation of human rights and the basic principles of rule of law and democracy. The massive increase in the number of victims trafficked in Europe over the last few years demands immediate action from European countries to stop the spreading of this modern form of slavery.

2. Trafficking is a human rights issue as it entails the violation of women’s dignity and integrity, their freedom of movement and, in some cases, their right to life. As far as the individual is concerned, it effects the very foundations of human rights: the equal dignity of all human beings. Trafficking should be considered a crime against humanity.

3. In European societies, trafficking is a very complex subject which is closely linked to prostitution and hidden forms of exploitation, such as domestic slavery, catalogue marriages and sex tourism. Some 78% of women victims of trafficking are, in one way or another, exploited sexually.

4. This phenomenon goes hand-in-hand with migration. According to the International Organization for Migration, more than 500 000 financially vulnerable women from central and eastern European countries have been displaced during the last year by networks of traffickers in order to exploit them in western Europe. Traffickers are

filling the gap between the high demand for migrant labour on the one hand, and the diminishing legal channels of migration in most countries on the other hand.

6. This form of organised crime has serious effects on the physical and moral health of its victims. They suffer from the worst forms of sexual, physical and psychological violence and run the danger of physical disability and social exclusion.

7. The main cause of this form of organised crime is poverty, which is a direct result of the transition to a market economy in the countries of origin of the victims. Organised crime takes advantage of women’s desire to earn money abroad and exploits them brutally in prostitution or domestic work particularly in western countries. The improvement of the economic situation in the countries of origin, the adoption and enforcement of national legislation recognising trafficking in women as a criminal offence, and the application of extraterritorial jurisdiction for this crime are the main conditions for the prevention of the increase in trafficking in women in Europe.

8. The Assembly is very concerned that trafficking in women has increased dramatically in conflict and post-conflict areas, such as the Balkans, where the problem is compounded by the instability of civil societies and the weakened rule of law. The large presence of military staff in the region has created the demand and has attracted traffickers who seek to take advantage of this situation. This makes necessary the elaboration of a code of conduct drawing the attention of the military forces to the problem of gender issues.

10. The Assembly therefore urges the governments of member states:

i. to make trafficking in women or to knowingly use the services of a woman victim of trafficking a criminal offence under national law, and to strengthen legislation and enforcement mechanisms which punish traffickers and clients of women who are victims of trafficking;

ii. to appoint a national rapporteur on trafficking in human beings in each country affected by this problem. The office of the rapporteur should elaborate and implement the national plan of action against trafficking taking into account the specificities of the situation in each country;

iii. to draw up annual reports to their parliaments on the situation in their countries and on their activities designed to prevent trafficking in women;

iv. to encourage national and international research into the problem of trafficking in women in order to better understand and fight this phenomenon;

v. to penalise sex tourism and to make all activities which might lead to forms of trafficking, including domestic slavery and marriages by catalogue using the Internet, criminal offences;

vi. to create a legislative framework for voluntary organisations which defend victims of trafficking allowing them to take legal action against traffickers, either in conjunction with the victims or on their behalf, with the aim of obtaining damages;

vii. to exclude the practice of restricting the freedom of movement of women going to western European countries to study, to work or with other legal objectives, by denying them visas;

viii. to take the following steps regarding the prevention of trafficking in women:

a. establish bilateral agreements between destination countries and the countries of origin of victims which should cover legal and police co-operation and humanitarian aspects of this problem, including information and prevention campaigns, and training and assistance programmes for the rehabilitation of victims;

b. create special police services and make them aware of the fight against trafficking and forced prostitution. Such services should have direct contacts with Interpol and Europol in order to ensure an exchange of information on trafficking networks and efficient collaboration in the detention of criminals;

c. encourage constant co-operation and interaction between non-governmental organisations, consulates and police services responsible for the fight against trafficking;

d. set up, in close co-operation with the countries of origin, prevention programmes focusing in particular on the deep-seated causes of trafficking in women, namely the inequality between women and men on the labour market, in education and in access to certain professions, the feminisation of poverty and violence against women;

e. launch large information and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at all professionals who, by the very nature of their work, could be in contact with victims of trafficking and traffickers themselves. These campaigns should address officials of ministries particularly concerned with the problem of trafficking, customs and police services, diplomatic representatives, public authorities, the media and non-governmental humanitarian organisations;

f. launch sex education programmes in schools, with particular emphasis on equality between women and men and the respect for human rights and individual dignity. School curricula should include information on the risks of exploitation, sexual abuse and trafficking in human beings. Teachers should be trained in such a way as to incorporate a gender dimension into their teaching and to avoid gender stereotyping;

g. encourage the mass media to cover the work of non-governmental organisations, police services and parliamentary assemblies in fighting trafficking;

h. carry out permanent monitoring of advertisements in order to detect hidden information about networks of illegal transportation of human beings and illegal employment, and develop effective mechanisms of responsibility for such advertisements;

**TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS:
IMPLICATIONS FOR THE OSCE**

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Review Conference, September 1999
ODIHR Background Paper 1999/3**

<http://www.osce.org/odihr/documents/background/trafficking/>

Executive summary

Every year, millions of men, women, and children are trafficked worldwide into conditions amounting to slavery. Among these, many thousands are young women and girls lured, abducted, or sold into forced prostitution and other forms of sexual servitude. In 1997, an estimated 175,000 women and girls were trafficked from OSCE countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States, primarily to other OSCE countries. In addition, OSCE countries in Western Europe and North America continue to be major trafficking destinations for trafficked people from developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

In the OSCE region, trafficking is most often discussed in terms of "trafficking in women", "trafficking in women and children", or "trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation". While trafficking indisputably has a disproportionate impact on women and girls and frequently entails trafficking for commercial sex purposes, trafficking is a much wider phenomenon, both globally and within the OSCE region. In the OSCE region, the trade in people includes, for example, trafficking in migrants for sweatshop, domestic, or agricultural labour, forced or fictitious "mail-order" marriages, as well as buying and selling young women for brothels and strip clubs.

Despite divergent definitions, there is growing agreement that the problem of "trafficking in human beings" involves movement of people for the purpose of placing them in forced labour or other forms of involuntary servitude. Thus, for purposes of this background paper, "trafficking in human beings" is defined to include trafficking for sexual as well as non-sexual purposes, and all actions along the trafficking chain, from the initial recruitment (or abduction) of the trafficked person to the end purpose or result - the exploitation of the victim's person or labour.

Trafficking in human beings, particularly of women and children, has been loudly denounced by the international community as an egregious and profound human rights abuse, a form of "modern-day slavery", and a particular form of violence against women. Despite increased attention on the political level, however, few States have taken adequate measures to protect individuals from such practices, to prosecute traffickers, or to provide effective remedies for victims. Current legal frameworks, policies and strategies have proven inadequate to deal effectively with this complex transnational problem, and co-ordination, at both the national and international level, has been the exception rather than the rule.

By all accounts, trafficking is a complicated and multifaceted problem that requires a coordinated, interdisciplinary, and international response. It has roots in socio-economic and gender inequalities; it involves migration and law enforcement problems; it is increasingly perpetuated by organized criminal groups; it raises numerous human rights and gender issues; and has broad implications for stability, democratization and rule of law. At the 1998 OSCE Human Dimension Implementation Meeting and the Side Meeting on Gender Issues, both State delegations and non-governmental organizations identified trafficking as a key women's human rights issue requiring intensified action by the OSCE and the participating States.

This background paper is intended as a first step in addressing the issue of trafficking within the OSCE framework. To this end, the report provides a working definition of trafficking in human beings, a general overview of the problem, a summary of the relevant OSCE commitments and international standards relating to trafficking, and a discussion of the status of implementation of anti-trafficking measures in the OSCE region. The report summarizes current international efforts to combat trafficking and considers, on a preliminary basis, areas in which the OSCE may be uniquely well-placed to address aspects of the trafficking problem, without duplicating the work of others. Among other things, the report recommends that the OSCE integrate anti-trafficking measures into existing human rights, civil society, and institution-building activities, provide training to OSCE field mission members, and

undertake a leading role in combating trafficking in South Eastern Europe as part of the OSCE mandate under the Stability Pact.

Finally, since primary responsibility for combating trafficking rests with the participating States, the report indicates a number of areas where the participating States could take concrete actions on a national and international level to prevent and suppress trafficking, and to protect the human rights of trafficked persons.

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons

(Summary)

Part I - Purpose, scope and criminal sanctions (Articles 1-3)

Articles 1 and 2 set out the basic purpose and scope of the Protocol. Essentially, the Protocol is intended to "prevent and combat" trafficking in persons and facilitate international cooperation against such trafficking. It provides for criminal offences, control and cooperation measures against traffickers. It also provides some measures to protect and assist the victims. Some issues remain open with respect to the application of the Protocol to purely domestic activities (e.g. movement of victims within a country) which support international trafficking.

"Trafficking in persons" is intended to include a range of cases where human beings are exploited by organized crime groups, where there is an element of duress involved and a transnational aspect, such as the movement of people across borders or their exploitation within a country by a transnational organized crime group.

Trafficking is the "...recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons..." by improper means, such as force, abduction, fraud, or coercion, for an improper purpose, such as forced or coerced labour, servitude, slavery or sexual exploitation. Countries that ratify the Protocol are obliged to enact domestic laws making these activities criminal offences, if such laws are not already in place (Art.3).

This has been a difficult exercise in drafting and negotiation because of the wide variety of activities that many of the countries are seeking to control. Some states have taken the position that, since the major abuses of trafficking involve women and children and these are most in need of protection, the Protocol should be limited to them to focus domestic efforts accordingly. Others felt that abuses against all "persons" should be included. As presently worded, the Protocol applies to all "persons", but generally refers to "...persons, especially women and children..."

Finding language to capture a wide range of coercive means used by organized crime has also proven difficult. With the exception of children, who cannot consent, the intention is to distinguish between consensual acts or treatment and those in which abduction, force, fraud, deception or coercion are used or threatened. As with the Convention, the nature and degree of international and organized crime involvement that should be required before the Protocol applies has also been the subject of extensive discussions. Generally, cases in which there is little or no international involvement can be dealt with by domestic officials without recourse to the Protocol or Convention. On the other hand, requiring too direct a link might make it

impossible to use the Protocol provisions in cases where purely domestic offences were committed by foreign offenders or as part of a larger transnational organized crime scheme.

Part II - Protection of trafficked persons (Articles 4-6)

In addition to taking action against traffickers, the Protocol requires states that ratify it to take some steps to protect and assist trafficked persons. Trafficked persons would be entitled to confidentiality and have some protection against offenders, both in general and when they provide evidence or assistance to law enforcement or appear as witnesses in prosecutions or similar proceedings. Some social benefits, such as housing, medical care and legal or other counselling are also provided for.

The legal status of trafficked persons and whether they would eventually be returned to their countries of origin has been the subject of extensive negotiations. Similar discussions have taken place with respect to the return of smuggled migrants in the Protocol dealing with them. Generally, developed countries to which persons are often trafficked have taken the position that there should not be a right to remain in their countries as this would provide an incentive both for trafficking and illegal migration. Countries whose nationals were more likely to be trafficked wanted as much protection and legal status for trafficked persons as possible. The negotiations are still ongoing, but the text presently requires states "to consider" laws which would allow trafficked persons to remain, temporarily or permanently, "in appropriate cases"

(Art.5). States would also agree to accept and facilitate the repatriation of their own nationals (Art.6).

Part III - Prevention, cooperation and other measures (Art.7-11)

Generally, the law enforcement agencies of countries that ratify the Protocol would be required to cooperate with such things as the identification of offenders and trafficked persons, sharing information about the methods of offenders and the training of investigators, enforcement and victim-support personnel (Art.7). Countries would also be required to implement security and border controls to detect and prevent trafficking. These include strengthening their own border controls, imposing requirements on commercial carriers to check passports and visas (Art.8), setting standards for the technical quality of passports and other travel documents (Art.9), and cooperation in establishing the validity of their own documents when used abroad (Art.6, para (3)).

Cooperation between states who ratify is generally mandatory. Cooperation with states who are not parties to the Protocol is not required, but is encouraged (Art.11).

Social methods of prevention, such as research, advertising, and social or economic support are also provided for, both by governments and in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (Art.10).

Annex D: Role Play

Document

‘The Boat People’

The inhabitants of **Samberra** are worried. An unexpected event has come to upset their quiet and busy lives. Samberra is one of the main coastal towns of **Kangooralia** with a population of 20.000 inhabitants.

Samberra’s economy depends mainly on tourism (because of the natural beauty combining beautiful beaches and a very rich fauna and flora on the surrounding mountains), and on viniculture. Sea, sun and wine make Samberra one of the favorite destinations for wealthy tourists, since Samberra is a very exclusive place. There are strict rules for tourist development that focus on very rich customers (limited accommodation, expensive holiday-packages, etc).

The history of the town dates back to the early 16th century when the first migrants arrived from Western Europe. The population is fairly homogenous (they are all descendants of the original colonizers) with the exception of a 5% Asiatic presence that arrived in the mid 20th century.

Two days ago an event disrupted the peace of this town: a boat carrying **250** people wrecked 3 miles from the coast. With the well-organized and fast intervention of the coast guard of Samberra everyone was rescued including the 4 members of the crew. The boat was traveling from the coasts of Indomania and the families on board, who were seeking to reach the free land of Kangooralia, were rescued in terrible health conditions: most were suffering from starvation and many of the children needed immediate hospitalization.

Because Samberra’s inhabitants are used in receiving people (but not in this condition), they mobilized very fast and gave all the necessary care for these poor people who had survived 28 days of traveling in unspeakable conditions. In a couple of days everybody will be fit again!

The 4 members of the crew were interrogated and finally **arrested**. It has been proven that they had received an average of **2,000 USD** per person to transfer these people to Kangooralia. The crew members are awaiting their trial before the Criminal Court. They will not be deported.

The town council is expected to meet and decide on the **fate** of the surviving boat people. The town council has also invited: the coast guard, the police, the immigration police, the president of tourist development association, the president of wine producers, a representative of boat people, a representative of human rights association, and a representative of the Asian minority.

Time

09:15	Presentation of the role play Distribution of roles
09:20	Getting into roles Identification signs

09:30	Preparation of arguments
11:00	Town council meeting
12:15	Guests leave – Town council votes
12:30	Observers’ comments + Evaluation

Rules

1. After receiving your role, you must identify yourself by wearing a sign.
2. Make sure that you have met first with those belonging in your interest group, e.g. if you are the representative of the boat people you have first to meet the boat people and plan a strategy with them.
3. Observers can always be with you (even in secret meetings) but they have no right to interfere or transmit undisclosed information.
4. During the town council meeting those not invited to the meeting, can attend the meeting from the visitors’ seats, but they may not use the microphones.
5. The seminar team can help you in finding the different actors, in arranging meetings, etc.

Maria Koutatzi for IFLRY Seminar: “Human Trafficking”, 24 February-3 March 2002

Roles

Mayor

You have been the Mayor of Samberra for the last 7 years and it seems that you will continue as Mayor, unless the boat-people story ends wrong!

In the Town Council meeting there will be the Chair and two Counselors from your party, who may need to be convinced of the solution that you are foreseeing, but who will at the end have to support you. You cannot go in the Town Council meeting with a different opinion!

You have consulted with the Ministry of Interior and you are ready to propose to the Town Council to send the boat people to a neighboring island-state, that is ready to receive the boat people in condition you invest 1 million US\$ in the island.

You feel sympathy for the boat people but you also want Samberra to keep the profitable image of “paradise” that you believe will be lost if the boat people stay in Samberra.

Chair

You belong to the same party as the Mayor and 2 of the Counselors.

Your role is very important because you must to lead a fair but difficult discussion. You need to make sure that Counselors have priority over other guests, while all guests are treated with respect and receive equal treatment.

Your party has maintained the position mayor for the last 20 years, even though you have no major differences in your political goals with the opposition party. Businessmen of Samberra seem to have more trust in you and your own somewhat conservative opinions.

The Mayor will present a possible solution, but you are interested in listening to the different alternatives for the future of these boat people. At the end you will ask the guests to leave the room so that you can proceed in a vote. You will have to take care of the limited time too! You may ask the Vice-Chair to assist you with the task of presiding over the meeting successfully.

Vice-Chair

You belong to the opposition party along with 2 of the voting members – Counselors. Your party has been in opposition for the last 20 years even though you have no major differences in your political goals with the party in power. You often have more liberal positions on issues than the other party.

You are ready to consult with as many actors as possible in the town before you reach a decision regarding the future of the boat people. You are also very critical to the Mayor’s proposal to follow a highly criticized national policy in dealing with trafficked persons.

It is your responsibility to assist the Chair of the Town Council to lead the discussion in the time frame given, and show respect and fair treatment towards the Counselors and the guests.

Counselors (4)

You are a voting member of the Town Council and belong to the same party as the Mayor and the Chair of the Town Council. There is one other voting member that belongs to your party.

Your party has maintained the position mayor for the last 20 years, even though you have no major differences in your political goals with the opposition party. Businessmen of Samberra seem to have more trust in you.

The Mayor will present a possible solution, but you are interested in listening to the different alternatives for the future of these boat people.

Police (2)

You are member of the Police of Samberra. You are being faced for the first time with a case of human traffickers and you are ready to consult and learn as much as possible from other police practices.

A representative of the police (you have to select the person) is invited to the Town Council to present the situation of the traffickers and the possible risks of similar cases in the future in Samberra.

Although you are not in charge of the boat people you believe that they should remain under strict police control till a decision about their future is taken. You are afraid that the peace and security of Samberra will be disrupted if the boat people are not supervised.

Coast guard (2)

The Coast Guard is invited to the Town Council meeting to present the case. You are asked to just give a report of the wreckage and the rescue of the 250 boat people.

You are the first Samberrans to meet the boat people and the first to see their terrible state. You have been touched by all the messages of gratitude from the boat people and you believe that there has to be a solution to keep the boat people in Samberra.

You do not believe that the boat people are in a condition for traveling, at least not for the next few weeks. You have to decide with your colleague who will sit in the Town Council.

Immigration police (2)

You are invited to the Town Council meeting to explain the immigration policy of Kangooralia. There is a very strict number of immigrants allowed into the country per year. There also exist very strict criteria for immigration. In general, the national government has decided not to accept boat people. They are usually either sent back to their native countries or sent to neighboring island-states that accept to take the immigrants in exchange for generous financial assistance.

You have been meeting and you will still meet with the mayor to discuss the possibility of sending these boat people to a neighboring country. You understand that they mayor is in favor of this solution.

You also have to explain to the Town Council that neither solution is welcomed by the boat people in general. In the past there have been situations where the boat people went on strike or refused to leave the boats that either brought them back to their countries or transferred them to the island-states.

You have to decide with your colleague who will sit in the Town Council.

President of tourist development association:

Exclusive tourism is the main economic activity of Samberra. Your voice is very important in the town because its life depends on the good or bad decisions influencing tourism.

You are the president of the association and you are known for your rich knowledge in tourist industry. Your opinion and of course the one of the association are valuable for the Town Council.

You are invited to decide on the future of the boat people. Of course you have to consult the vice-president, but you believe that it is not a good solution for the boat people to stay in Samberra. You believe that their presence will destroy the image of “paradise” that you are promoting and soon tourists will be soon disappointed. On the other hand you know the difficulty that some hotel owners are facing in recruiting staff for specific jobs like cleaning, where the boat people could possibly work. Asians used to take these jobs, but the new generations are more qualified and they won’t accept anymore these jobs.

Vice-President of tourist development association:

Exclusive tourism is the main economic activity of Samberra. Your voice is very important in the town because its life depends on the good or bad decisions influencing tourism.

Your president is invited to represent the interests of the association and you are supposed to consult with her and help prepare your position at the Town Council.

You believe that it is not a good solution for the boat people to stay in Samberra. You believe that their presence will destroy the image of “paradise” that you are promoting and soon tourists will be soon disappointed. On the other hand you know the difficulty that some hotel owners are facing in recruiting staff for specific jobs like cleaning, where the boat people could possibly work. Asians used to take these jobs, but the new generations are more qualified and they won’t accept anymore these jobs.

President of wine producers’ association

Samberra is very well known for the exclusivity of wines. The climate and the land of Samberra has become famous the special wines produced here. You are the president of the wine producers’ association. You are invited to the Town Council because viniculture is the second most important economic source for Samberra.

Lately in the association you have had long discussions, because there is an increasing lack of labor force to work in viniculture. You believe that the boat people could be a possible temporary solution to the problem that all your colleagues are facing. You can meet with the vice-president of the association and prepare a recommendation to the Association.

You are ready to negotiate with the Town Council and ask for the boat people to stay with the condition to work in the vineyards.

Vice-President of wine producers’ association

Samberra is very well known for the exclusivity of wines. The climate and the land of Samberra has become famous the special wines produced here. You are the vice-president of the wine producers’ association. The President of you association is invited to the Town Council because viniculture is the second most important economic source for Samberra.

Lately in the association you have had long discussions, because there is an increasing lack of labor force to work in viniculture. You believe that the boat people could be a possible temporary solution to the problem that all your colleagues are facing.

You have to suggest this to the President of the association.

Boat people (4)

You are one of the survivors of the boat that wrecked some days ago. You are still feel exhausted with very little energy, because of many days traveling squeezed with no food available. The Kangoorilians have received you with a lot of warmth, providing medicine, clothes and food for you and your family.

Samberra is definitely a paradise in comparison with the country you had to flee where you had no hope. You are hoping to live here, and you are ready to accept any type of job.

You have the impression that though people have been very nice, they are not ready to accept you here. You really need to share with them what is the situation in Indomania that made you so desperate and brought you here.

You have to select a representative for all the boat people, who will try to bring your case in front of the Town Council and convince them that you should stay.

Human rights association (4)

The Human Rights association is one of the very few NGOs of Samberra. The citizens of Samberra, in general, are not interested in NGOs and civil society because they feel quite comfortable with what they have.

You have learned that the Mayor has been negotiating with the national government to obtain funds so that he can send the boat people to live in a neighboring poor island-state.

You do not believe that these people should continue being trafficked and that since they arrived in Samberra, they should stay here and share the goods. Anyhow Samberra can easily host these people (the economy is booming) and they will integrate very soon in society by giving them jobs, housing, etc.

You have to select one person of your group that will represent your point of view at the Town Council meeting today.

Asian minority (4)

You belong to this very small group of inhabitants: the Asians. Although your ancestors arrived almost a century ago, still today you sometimes feel not fully integrated in the community of Samberra.

You would like to support the boat people because they are also Asians, but you do not know what would be the best support. You are not really keen of them staying in Samberra because you are afraid that on the one hand your situation of integration will decline and on the other hand that you will loose your jobs.

You will have to select a representative of your group to represent your opinions at the Town Council.

Observer (3)

You are asked to observe and take notes of the following:

- strategies used by the different groups
- group-dynamics created among the different groups
- decision-making processes in the groups and in the Town Council
- methods of lobbying / search for partners and supporters
- negotiating techniques.

You have the right to participate in all groups' discussions including the private ones but you have no right to disclose any information. At the end of the role play – at the

Preparation Materials

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Did you receive enough information prior to the seminar?	1	2	3	(3.6)4	5
Explain:					

- *“Reader was not complete”/ “not well structured”*
- *needed more clear objectives in the reader*
- *No. Did not receive the seminar reader*
- *Yes, the reader was helpful*

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Do you feel that you prepared enough prior to attending the seminar?	1	2	3	(3.7)	5
Explain:					

Day-Program

Monday:

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Passport Activity	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.5)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
IFLRY Presentation	1	2	3	(3.7)	5
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Working Groups: Political Goals of the Seminar	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.7)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Presentations of Local Situation	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.8)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Working Groups on Impressions of WGs	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.7)	

Tuesday:

	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Working Groups on Human Trafficking	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.7)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Research/Investigation Groups	1	2	3	4	5
• <i>Not enough time</i>				(3.8)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Presentation (to the Parliament) of Research/ Investigation Groups	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.8)	
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: inline-block; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div>				
Documentary Film “Bought & Sold”	1	2	3	4	5
				(4.1)	

Wednesday:

4

“Human Trafficking”

Panel	1	2	3	4	5
			4	(3.9)	
NGO Visit – NaNe (Jacob’s Group)	1	2	3	(3.5)4	5
Thursday:					
Study Visit Debriefing	1	2	3	4	5
			(3.2)		
IFLRY Presentation	1	2	3	4	5
			(3.5)		
Organization Presentations	1	2	3	4	5
Council of Europe Presentation	1	2	3	4	5
			(3.3)		
Friday:					
Role Play	1	2	3	4	5
• <i>Great! Though not enough time; could have been more thorough.</i>				5	(4.6)
Workshop on Lobbying (Emil Kirjas)	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.9)	
Workshop on Political Drafting (Shannon)	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.7)	
Study Groups (OSCE, UN, CoE, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Saturday:					
Plenary Discussion – Brainstorming Groups	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.8)	
Information on Project Proposals	1	2	3	4	5
Action Groups	1	2	3	4	5
• <i>Not enough time</i>					
Plenary Presentation	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.5)	

Working Methods

Which working methods did you like?

Working Groups	1	2	3	4	5
Workshops	1	2	3	4	5

“Human Trafficking”

				(3.5)	
Role Play	1	2	3	4	5
				(4.5)	
Plenary Discussions	1	2	3	4	5
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Would have liked if more issues were covered, not just prostitution.</i> • <i>Wanted more discussion on the root causes of the issues.</i> 					
Plenary Presentations	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.6)	
Panel Discussion	1	2	3	4	5
Research Groups	1	2	3	4	5
				(4.4)	
Reflection Groups	1	2	3	4	5
			(3.1)		

Are there any methods that we did not use that you think would work better?

- *More framework for open discussions*
- *Debates (+a mediator)*
- *Use of case study examples*
- *Use of reader more efficiently*
- *More speakers/ group discussions*

Did you have enough time to finish/cover the issues?
Explain:

	1	2	3	4	5
				(3.7)	

- *Most felt there generally wasn't enough time.*

Was this seminar beneficial to you?
Explain:

	1	2	3	4	5
				(4.4)	

- *General response: yes, acquired a lot of new knowledge during the seminar.*
- *Some felt that the seminar didn't cover enough new ground*

Do you feel that you learned from one another, your own thought process, or more so from the experts?

- *Most felt they learned the most from each other.*
- *Participants learned also through the role playing exercise.*

Miscellaneous

4

“Human Trafficking”

Welcome Reception	1	2	3	4(4.3)	5
Energizers	1	2	3	<input type="text" value="4"/> (3.5)	5
Cultural Evening	1	2	3	4	<input type="text" value="4"/> (4.8)
Dinner in Town	1	2	3	4	<input type="text" value="5"/> (4.8)

The Team

How was the team in general? Explain: 5
(4.2)

- *Helpful;*
- *Nice that not all of the team was from IFLRY*
- *Maria gave great spirit to this particular topic and team*
- *Sometimes it seemed that the seminar team was not listening to the delegates.*

Were members of the team readily available? Explain: 5
(4.3)

How well was the team organized? Explain: 5

- *Morning wake-up calls great!*

The EYCB

What is your overall opinion of the EYCB? 5
(4.3)

The kitchen and the food 4 5
(3.1)

Resources available 5
(4.3)

Employees of the Youth Center 5
(3.9)

Extra Comments

What other concerns or ideas do you have that we have not mentioned in the questions above?

- *More coordination!*
- *Not enough discussions/ debates.*
- *Imbalanced representation of the former Soviet Union countries.*

- Seminar was too focused on HT within Europe; not enough info. On global scale.
- Committees (specifically the newspaper) were disorganized and most of the work fell on one person.

Annex F: List of Participants

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Annex G: Resources

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Selected Resources on Human Trafficking

- UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, “Report on the mission of the Special Rapporteur to Poland on the issue of trafficking and forced prostitution of women,” (24 May to 1 June 1996) (E/CN.4/1997/47/Add.1).
- Global Survival Network, “Crime & Servitude: An Expose of the Traffic in Women for Prostitution from the Newly Independent States,” October, 1997.
- International Organization for Migration, “Trafficking and Prostitution: the Growing Exploitation of Migrant Women from Central and Eastern Europe,” May 1995.
- Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, Foundation Against Trafficking in Women, & International Human Rights Law Group, “Human Rights Standards for the Treatment of Trafficked Persons,” January 1999.
- Israel Women’s Network, “Trafficking of Women to Israel and Forced Prostitution,” November 1997.
- Interpol, Minutes/ Working Documents, International Conference on Trafficking in Women, October 1998.
- International Organization for Migration, “Migration in Central and Eastern Europe, 1999 Review.”
- Human Rights Watch, Women’s Rights Division, “World Report 1999, Women’s Human Rights.”
- Stephanie Farior, “The International Law on Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution: Making it Live up to its Potential,” 10 *Harvard Human Rights Journal* 213 (1997).
- Frankfurter Institut für Frauenforschung e.V., “Prosecution and Victim Protection in Cases of Trafficking in Persons,” (comparative study in progress).
- Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Menschenrechte, “Combating Trafficking in Women and Forced Prostitution from Selected CEEC Countries to EU Member States,” (comparative study in progress).

Websites on Human Trafficking

http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/europe/newsid_797000/797366.stm - BBC

http://www.news24.co.za/News24/World/Europe/0,1113,2-10-19_1086923,00.html - News24

<http://www.rferl.org/nca/features/2000/09/F.RU.000913125643.html> - Radio Free Europe 2000
<http://www.rferl.org/nca/features/2000/09/F.RU.000914144833.html>

<http://www.rferl.org/nca/features/2000/09/F.RU.000914144833.html> - EU project & rec for legislation

<http://www.aimpress.org/dyn/trae/archive/data/200102/10215-002-trae-sar.htm>

<http://lists.partners-intl.net/pipermail/women-east-west/2001-March/000847.html> - asylum policy email

<http://fyi.cnn.com/2001/fyi/news/04/05/human.trade/index.html> - CNN dutch truck driver
<http://fyi.cnn.com/2001/fyi/lesson.plans/04/05/human.trade/>

<http://www.europaworld.org/issue25/177victimsofhumantrafficking9301.htm> - Europa world, victims rescued

<http://www.nandotimes.com/world/story/16518p-305886c.html> - def of humantraff

<http://europe.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2001/immigration/stories/human.trade/> - cnn in depth

<http://www.mail-archive.com/crashlist@lists.wwpublish.com/msg02996.html> - Financial Times data

<http://globalarchive.ft.com/globalarchive/article.html?id=011130005283&query=human+trafficking+eu> - FT

<http://globalarchive.ft.com/globalarchive/article.html?id=011119001198&query=human+trafficking+eu> FT

<http://www.casa-alianza.org/EN/Imn/docs/19990121.00226.htm> - Guatemala Casa Alianza

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/news/traffick_en.htm - EU SITE!!!!!!

http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/report2001/cz_en.pdf p22 Czech progress report

http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/com/cnc/2001/com2001_0700en01.pdf p12 Progress Report

<http://europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg10/incom/newspage/news-91.html> Another GOOD EU site!

http://europa.eu.int/comm/dg10/eur_dial/98i6a0s2.html 1998 EC magazine

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/violence/traffinfosheet_en.pdf - EU SITE w/FIGURES!!!!

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/equ_opp/information_en.html#vio - Links and Community Acts

<http://www.interpol.int/Public/THB/default.asp> Interpol, def of trafficking, good

<http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/Resources/Traffick2.html> Asia with solutions for combating

<http://www.tacisinfo.ru/en/fiches/women/> - Ukraine info, Tacis program

<http://www.no-violence.narod.ru/standards.html> - Rights of Trafficked persons

<http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw/> econ reasons world alliance against, UN resolutions,

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic/crs0510.htm#02> - US report on world trafficking situation

<http://www.hrw.org/press/2001/07/greece0724.htm> - Greece, victims are treated like criminals, HRW

<http://www.hrw.org/wr2k1/women/women5.html> - HRW,
<http://www.hrw.org/wr2k1/women/>

http://europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/news/8mars_en.htm JHA comprehensive info about trafficking

http://www.state.gov/www/global/prm/fs_women_052598.html - US/EU Joint Information Campaign to Prevent Trafficking in Women

<http://www.antitrafficking.org/tiw.htm> - Statistics!

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic/archive/99111601.htm> US info on Hungary

<http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic/> ALL RESOURCES! Except stats!!!!!!

<http://www.brama.com/lastrada/case1.html> - Personal Story

<http://www.brama.com/lastrada/praha3.html> A few observations about trafficking of women by a criminologist

http://www.hrw.org/campaigns/refugees/ngo-document/ngo_doc3.htm - Distinction between trafficking and smuggling

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/ddh/compendium2001macro.pdf> - YouthNet; Honors paper - budget

Annex H: Resolution by Follow-up group

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Resolution on HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Every year millions of children, women and men are trafficked worldwide into conditions of slavery. The problem of trafficking in human beings involves movement of people for the purpose of placing them in forced labour or other forms of involuntary servitude. By all accounts, trafficking is a complicated and multifaceted problem that requires a co-ordinated, interdisciplinary and global response. It has roots in socio-economics and gender inequalities; it involves migration and law enforcement problems; it is increasingly perpetuated by organised criminal groups; it raises numerous human rights and gender issues; and has broad implications for stability, democratisation and rule of law.

The International Federation of Liberal Youth (IFLRY) strongly considers freedom and dignity of the individual as the highest goods of our society. Human trafficking violates these fundamental human rights of the individuals involved.

IFLRY states the following:

WHEREAS recognising that human trafficking is a fast growing and brutal form of slavery and a grave human rights violation

WHEREAS the economical, political and social instability of different countries leads to increasing poverty, which is one of the main causes for human trafficking

NOTES with concern that more human beings are being trafficked, not only to the sex industry, but also to other areas of slavery in informal labour, such as work in private households or sweatshop labour, as well as the commercial marriage market. Also the trafficking of organs is becoming an increasingly subject for those people involved in human trafficking.

BE IT RESOLVED BY

- raising awareness through education and information campaigns in countries of origin and destination as well as to other areas of residence for people that demands the services of trafficked people
- treating the trafficked people as victims and not as criminals and assisting them by e.g. granting statute of refugee. This should include the right to have access to the labour market. If required by humanitarian reasons, permanent humanitarian residence permits should be issued to trafficked persons
- using international law enforcement and police co-operation, in order to fight the networks of people involved in these activities. This should be done by developing systematic data-collection methods and to continuously updating information on trafficking, including the analysis of the modus operandi of trafficking syndicates and using a comprehensive international approach, involving Interpol and the International Criminal Court, law enforcement agencies and police in all countries

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and the appropriate international organisations, that is needed in order to identify and dismantle the criminal networks involved in these activities.

- develop bilateral or multilateral co-operation with relevant countries, aiming at intelligence exchange, border measures, victim protection or other relevant issues and initiate and support training for law enforcement officials, in order to increase the number of prosecutions against those responsible for smuggling and trafficking in human beings.
- promoting economical co-operation and support to countries of origin and programs aimed at economical development of the people, thereby diminishing the basic human needs that often is the background for persons getting involved with people offering great opportunities.
- allocating resources to provide comprehensive programmes designed to heal and rehabilitate victims of trafficking into society. This should include job training, legal assistance and confidential health care. Co-operating with non-governmental organisations is important when providing social, medical and psychological care of the victims of trafficking

This resolution is proposed by the follow-up working group from the IFLRY seminar in Budapest February/March 2002 on Human Trafficking.

On behalf of the group,

**Jacob Rasmussen
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