



Reducing Demand and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings

Krakow, 5-6 June 2023

EXCELLENCE IN EUROPEAN LAW¹

Speakers

Olga Binert-Mielko, Senior Specialist, International Cooperation Department, Polish National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution (KSSiP), Lublin

Alina Cristescu, Specialist, Interinstitutional Cooperation and National Prevention Projects Department, National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bucharest

Radu Cucos, Associate Officer, Office of the Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (CTHB), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Vienna

Ramin Farinpour, Senior Lawyer, European Criminal Law Section, ERA, Trier

Thi Hoang, Analyst and Journal of Illicit Economies and Development (JIED) Managing Editor, Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, Vienna

Suzanne Hoff, International Coordinator, La Strada International, Amsterdam

Maciej Koziarski, Chief Expert, Department for International Affairs and Migration, Ministry of the Interior and Administration, Warsaw

Luka Maderić, Partner, Župić & Partners, Zagreb; Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) Member, Council of Europe, Strasbourg; Former Croatian National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

Dr Małgorzata Makarska, Criminal Judge, Regional Court, Siedlce; seconded to the Ministry of Justice, Warsaw

Magdalena Miska, Senior Labour Inspector, District Labour Inspectorate, Krakow

Jakub Nestoruk, Expert, Criminal Department, Provincial Police Headquarters, Krakow

Dr Conny Rijken, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, The Hague; Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) Member, Council of Europe, Strasbourg (online)

Piotr Marek Wagner, Psychologist, La Strada Poland, Warsaw

Key topics

- Demand reduction and prevention initiatives
- Cyber-enabled trafficking and using technology to prevent and counter THB

Languages

English, Polish
(simultaneous interpretation)

Event number

323DT05

Organisers

ERA (Ramin Farinpour) in cooperation with the Polish National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution (KSSiP), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), ANITP (National Agency Against THB) and La Strada International



Reducing Demand and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings

Monday, 5 June 2023

08:30 Arrival and registration of participants

09:00 **Welcome and introduction**
Olga Binert-Mielko, Ramin Farinpour

I. SETTING THE SCENE: UNDERSTANDING DEMAND AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR ANTI-THB POLICY

Chair: Ramin Farinpour

09:10 **Understanding the scope and nature of demand and key solutions and strategies in discouraging it**
Radu Cucos

09:45 **The complexities of demand and assessing the impact and potential of demand-side measures to reduce trafficking: findings from the DemandAT project**

- Policy measures that steer demand and their impact
- Demand and trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour

Suzanne Hoff

10:30 Discussion

10:45 Coffee break

II. RESPONSES TO DEMAND REDUCTION: REGULATORY MEASURES TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES

Chair: Radu Cucos

11:15 **Addressing demand within the framework of a national anti-trafficking strategy: the example of Poland**

- Criminal justice measures, campaigns and education programmes, awareness-raising measures in key industry sectors

Maciej Koziarski

11:45 **The Dutch approach to countering demand for trafficking in human beings**

Conny Rijken

12:15 Discussion

12:30 Lunch

13:30 **The Croatian model to counter demand for trafficking in human beings**

Luka Maderić

14:00 Discussion

III. RESPONSES TO DEMAND REDUCTION BY RELEVANT ACTORS

Chair: Ramin Farinpour

14:15 **Law enforcement work in countering demand**

- Countering organised crime groups, forced labour and prostitution
- Cross-border law enforcement activities and cooperation with Europol

Jakub Nestoruk

14:45 **Cyber-enabled trafficking: using technology to counter THB within the context of its demand**

Radu Cucos, Thi Hoang

15:30 Discussion

15:45 Coffee break

Objective

This final seminar in a series of three co-financed by the European Commission will analyse the scope of the problem of person that leads to trafficking in human beings (THB) and how it can be countered with prevention initiatives on demand reduction. Clamping down on new and emerging tools being used by traffickers, in particular in the cyber domain, will be examined.

The work of various EU Member States and (international) organisations attempting to reduce demand will be looked at from both a judicial and a law enforcement perspective, as well as the work done by relevant actors in awareness raising. Regulatory and legal measures to reduce demand, including the criminalisation of the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking, will be illustrated.

Workshops will form a part of the seminar.

Who should attend?

Judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, civil society/NGOs from eligible EU Member States (Denmark does not participate in the Internal Security Fund - Police 2014-2020) and eligible Candidate Countries (Albania and Montenegro).

Venue

Polish National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution (KSSiP)
ul. Przy Rondzie 5 - 31-547
Krakow
Poland

Participation fee and reimbursement of costs

Participation fee: €120, including documentation, lunch and a joint dinner

Travel costs up to €300 will be reimbursed by ERA upon presentation of the original receipts, tickets, boarding passes or invoices after the seminar.

Two nights' hotel accommodation up to €70/night will be reimbursed by ERA upon receipt of the original invoice.

IV. SIMULTANEOUS WORKSHOPS

- 16:15
- **Prevention initiatives to counter demand**
Suzanne Hoff
 - **Using technology to counter THB**
Thi Hoang
 - **Countering demand for labour trafficking**
Radu Cucos
 - **Cross-border and cross-platform cooperation in relation to demand reduction**
Alina Cristescu, Jakub Nestoruk
- 18:15 End of first day
- 19:30 Joint dinner

Tuesday, 6 June 2023

09:00 Workshop reports

V. RESPONSES TO DEMAND REDUCTION BY RELEVANT ACTORS CONT.

Chair: Ramin Farinpour

- 09:15 **Dealing with demand for sexual exploitation, assisting and protecting victims**
- Identifying victims, harsh penalties for traffickers and users of services of victims of trafficking: overview of measures in Romania
 - Information campaigns to counteract demand, cooperation with NGOs
 - Countering online recruitment and grooming within the context of information campaigns
Alina Cristescu
- 09:45 **A judicial perspective on reducing demand**
- Services obtained from victims of trafficking
 - Penalties for traffickers and users of services of victims of trafficking
Małgorzata Makarska
- 10:15 Discussion
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 11:00 **Survivor statements**
Piotr Marek Wagner
- 11:30 **Tackling demand for labour exploitation**
- Tools and methods
 - Latest (legislative) developments
 - Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society
Radu Cucos
- 12:15 Discussion
- 12:30 **Raising awareness and countering demand within the supply chain: the role and responsibilities of labour inspectors**
- Partnerships with private sector and civil society
Magdalena Miska
- 13:00 Discussion
- 13:15 End of the seminar

For programme updates: www.era.int
Programme may be subject to amendment

Your contact persons



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CPD

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www.era.int/?131852&en

Apply online for

Reducing Demand and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings

Krakow, 5-6 June 2023 / Event number: 323DT05



Terms and conditions of participation

Selection

1. Participation is open to judges, prosecutors, law enforcement officers, financial investigators, compliance officers, civil society/NGOs from eligible EU Member States (Denmark does not participate in the Internal Security Fund - Police 2014-2020) and EU Candidate Countries (Albania and Montenegro).
2. The number of places available is limited (50 places). Participation will be subject to a selection procedure.
3. Applications should be submitted by **21 April 2023**.
4. A response will be sent to every applicant after the deadline. Participation is subject to a selection procedure.

We advise you not to book any travel or hotel before you receive our confirmation.

Registration fee

5. €120, including documentation, lunch and a joint dinner.

Travel expenses

6. Travel costs up to €300 can be reimbursed by ERA upon receipt of the original receipts, tickets, boarding passes, invoices after the seminar. For those travelling less than 100km to Krakow, travel costs of up to €100 will be reimbursed.

Participants are asked to book their own travel. Participants are advised of the obligation to use the most cost-efficient mode of transport available and to read the travel reimbursement information sheet carefully.

Accommodation

7. Two nights' single room accommodation up to €70 per night can be reimbursed by ERA upon receipt of the original receipts and invoices after the seminar if they have to travel more than 100km to Lisbon.

Other services

8. One lunch, beverages consumed during the coffee breaks and the seminar documents are offered by ERA. One joint dinner is also included.

Participation

9. Participation at the whole seminar is required and your presence will be recorded.
10. A list of participants including each participant's address will be made available to all participants unless ERA receives written objection from the participant no later than one week prior to the beginning of the event.
11. The participant's address and other relevant information will be stored in ERA's database in order to provide information about future ERA events, publications and/or other developments in the participant's area of interest unless the participant indicates that he or she does not wish ERA to do so.
12. A certificate of attendance will be distributed at the end of the seminar.

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Venue

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Languages

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Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Special Representative
and Co-ordinator for Combating
Trafficking in Human Beings

Understanding the scope and nature of demand and key solutions and strategies to discourage it

Radu Cucos, Associate Officer on CTHB
Krakow, 5 June 2023

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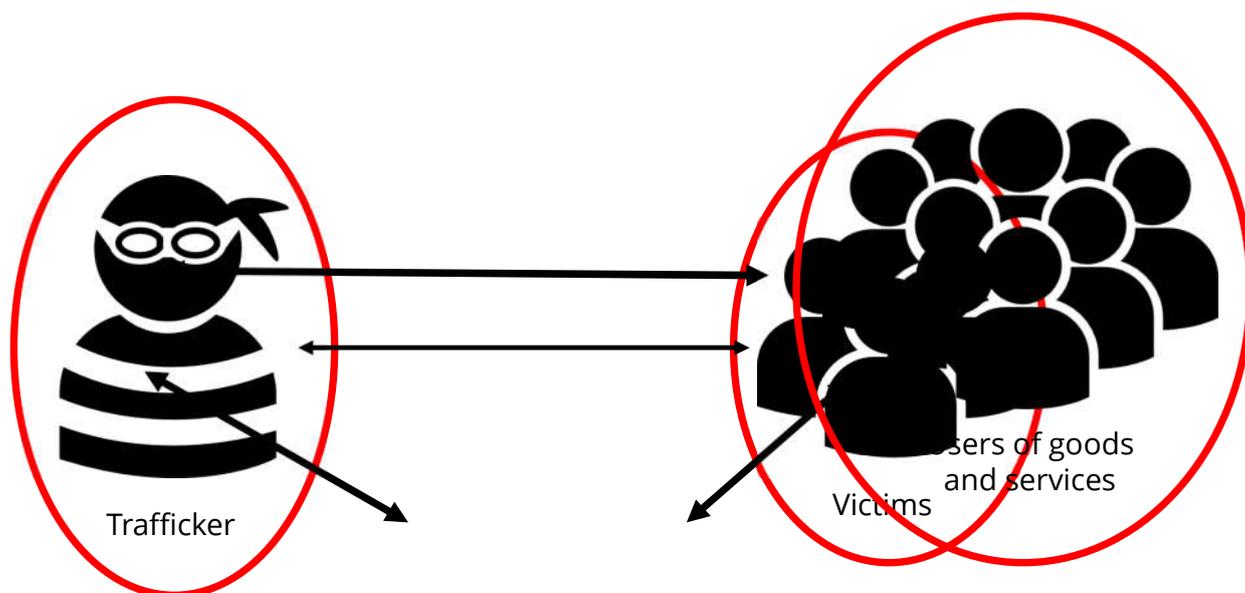


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Overview

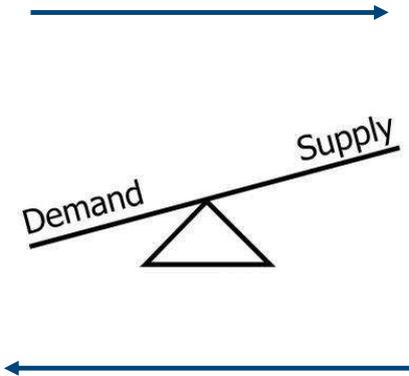
- 1. What is demand and why it matters**
- 2. The concept of discouraging demand in European law**
- 3. Strategies and tactics to discourage demand that fosters THB for labour exploitation**
 - Through business governance and business supply chains
 - Through trade
 - Through public procurement
- 4. Strategies and tactics to discourage demand that fosters THB for sexual exploitation**
 - Holistic response

What is demand?



Demand as a driver of THB for forced labour

Customers want to buy cheap goods and services

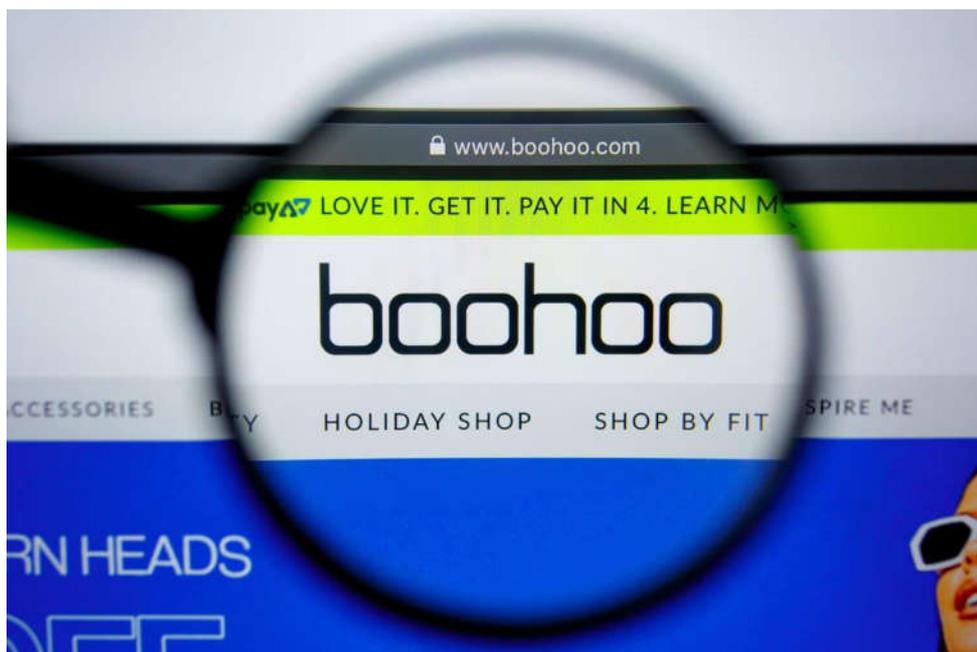


Companies reduce production costs as much as possible to satisfy demand for cheap goods and services

Citizens, residents, businesses, and governments are the consumers who, knowingly or unknowingly fuel labour trafficking

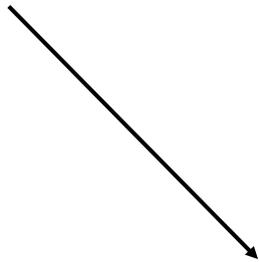
Traffickers exploit race to bottom in production costs and set up business to generate revenues with human trafficking

Case Study: Boohoo

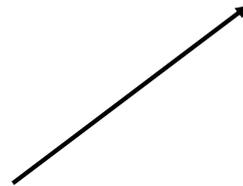


Demand as a driver of THB for sexual exploitation

Men seek to buy sex



The desire for this profit inspires trafficking



Encouraging pimps to profit off the sale of sex

Case Study: Paradise



Scope of demand

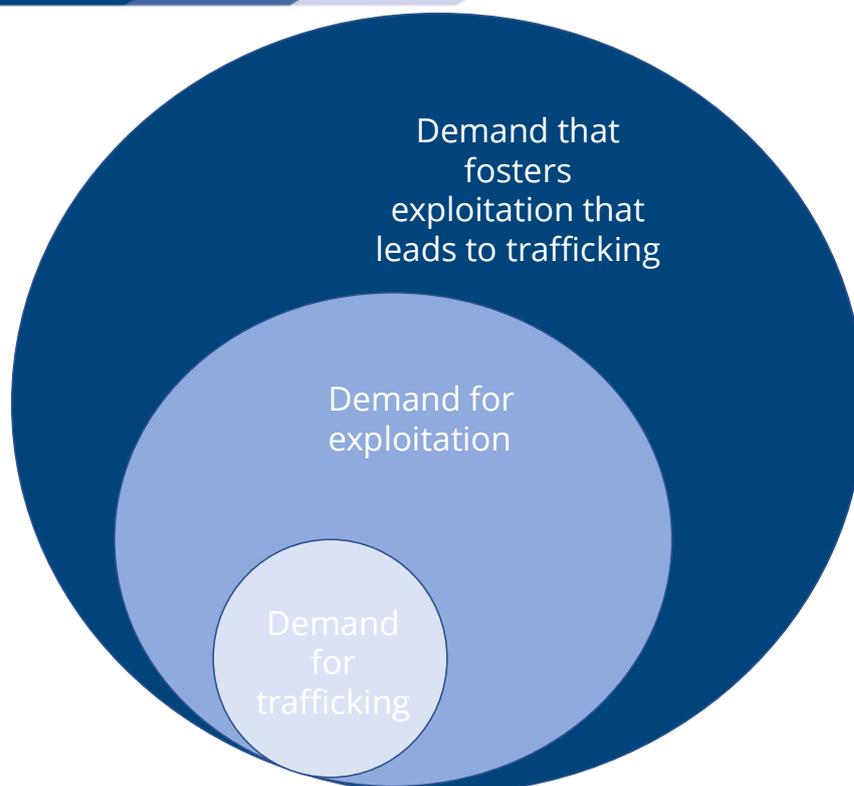


Palermo Protocol

“States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking”

“The demand that fosters... exploitation... that leads to trafficking...”

- Not (only) the demand for trafficking
- Not (only) the demand for exploitation
- Demand must be understood as that which fosters exploitation, not necessarily as demand directly for that exploitation (UN SR)



Combating the demand that fosters THB for forced labour



Demand side approaches to prevent THB for Labour Exploitation

1 Through business governance and business supply chains

2 Through trade

3 Through public procurement

1 Through business governance and business supply chains

Reporting laws



Disclosure laws



Due diligence (and due diligence +) laws



2 Through trade

Trade regulations

- **US Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act** (strengthened under Obama administration)
 - **To prevent unfair competition**
 - **Enforced by US Customs and Border Protection**
 - **Withhold Release Orders, published in Federal Register**
- **G7 Communique**
Development of EU import ban announced
- **Uyghur Forced Labour Prevention Act**

Recent examples of enforcement

- 30th December 2020
Palm oil producer Sime Darby Plantation
- 15th July 2020 (until 29th March 2021)
Disposable Gloves manufacturer Top Glove
- 13th January 2021
Cotton, tomatoes & downstream products made in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), PR China
- 23th June 2021
Silica-based products from Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries
- 18th May 2018
All cotton from Turkmenistan



¹ Incl. its subsidiaries and joint ventures

3 Public Procurement

- Include CTHB in procurement policy and incorporate in general terms and conditions for suppliers
- Planning phase: Market analysis and risk assessment
- Procurement phase: Set evaluation criteria
- Contract management phase: Monitoring, reporting, remediation, termination



Need for a comprehensive approach

1	Through business governance and business supply chains
2	Through trade
3	Through public procurement



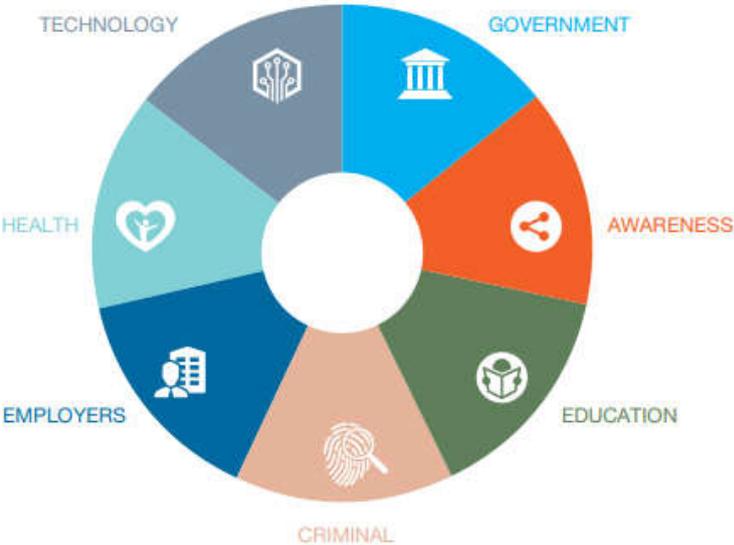
THB for forced labour cannot be solved by one of these approaches alone. A collaborative and comprehensive series of interventions is necessary.



Combating the demand that fosters THB for sexual exploitation



Develop a holistic approach
Implement complementary measures across multiple sectors



Invest in prevention

Utilize more advanced prevention strategies such as:

- Targeted public awareness campaigns
- Education programs
- Restricting access to areas known for prostitution
- Employer codes of conduct
- Online deterrence and disruption
- Addressing online platforms

Effective criminal justice measures

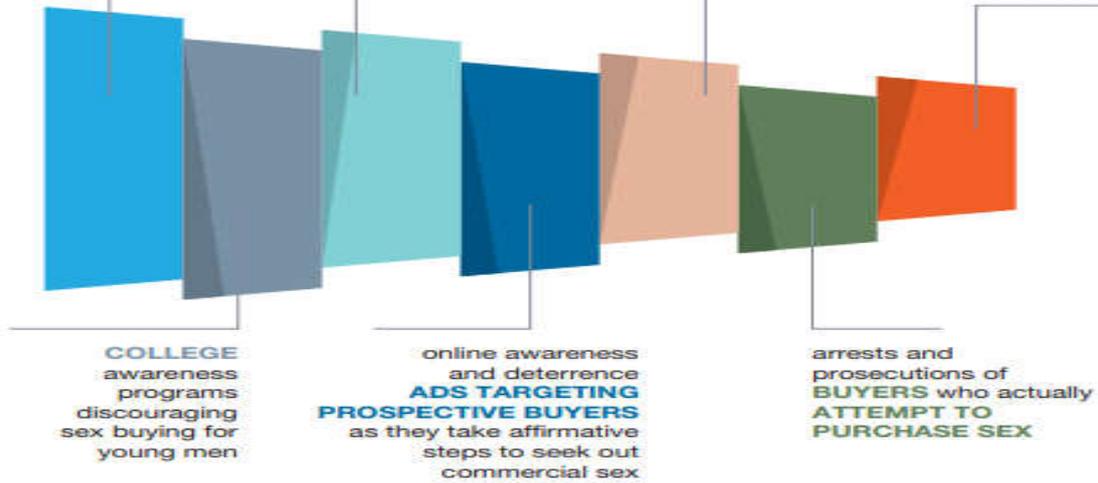
- Statutes can only have an impact if they are implemented; political will, resources, training and expertise are needed
- Move away from the knowing use and gross negligence statutes
- Strict liability statutes take into account the harm experienced by victims

HIGH SCHOOL classes on healthy masculinities and relationships

discouraging demand through public **HEALTH SYSTEMS AND EMPLOYER CODES** of conduct for adult men

CHATBOTS disrupting concrete steps to purchase sex

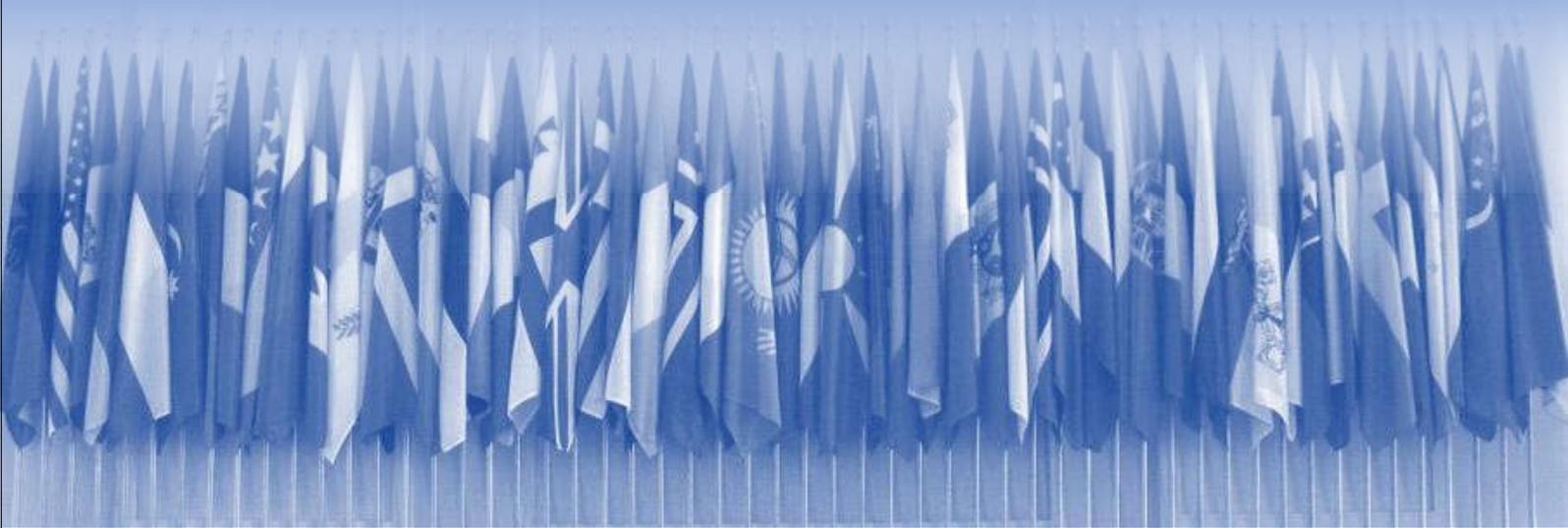
10 week education course for **BUYERS WHO ARE CONVICTED**



Thank you for your attention



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European NGO network against trafficking in human beings

Complexities of demand

Assessing the impact and potential of demand-side
measures to reduce trafficking

ERA training, Krakow Poland
5 & 6 June 2023



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1



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DemandAT 2014 -2017

- Multidisciplinary EU funded project coordinated by ICMPD
- Partners across 7 European countries
- Focus on analysing concept, impact and potential of demand-side policies and practical measures
- Focus on multiple forms of human trafficking/forced labour

2



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DemandAT findings

- Demand: a vague, artificial, political term?
- No clarity: Which demand fosters exploitation?
- Strong focus on criminalisation & conflation prostitution with THB
- High expectations but limited impact assessment
- Lack of implementation demand measures

3



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International obligations to discourage demand

- UN Palermo Protocol, art. 9 (5)
- CoE Convention, art. 6, art 19
- EU THB Directive, art. 18.1 and 18.4
- No legal obligation to criminalise prostitution

4



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Required by THB Directive:

- 18.1 To take appropriate measures, such as education and training, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation related to trafficking in human beings
- 18.4 To consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation (definition Art 2) with the knowledge that person is a victim ..
- Amendment: proposed binding provision requiring MS to establish a criminal offence on knowing use

5



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'Knowing use' criminalised

- Diverse legal landscape: 19 MS introduced (partial) knowing use criminalisation
- Scope mostly limited to sexual services
- Required: user 'knew' person was trafficked/should have known
- Exceptions Ireland (burden of proof on defendant) and Cyprus (strict liability)

6



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Application in practice

- Limited data prosecutions knowing use
- Scarce application EU: 18 convictions (2015/16) possibly 27 in 2017-2018)
- 4 EU MS reported all convictions
- Difficult to establish the required *mens rea*; knowledge user services that the person providing the services was a victim of trafficking

7



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Obstacles

- Little awareness and knowledge
- Lack jurisprudence & no joint approach
- Limited resources and capacity law enforcement
- THB and knowing use difficult crimes to prove
- Uncertainty: is THB conviction prerequisite to prosecute user for 'knowing use'?
- Dependency successful THB prosecutions

8



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Impact on combating THB

- Strong doubts about enforceability in practice
- No evidence of positive impact
- Preventative and normative function unknown
- Impact of criminal law generally restricted
- Does not seem to strengthen victim rights
- Harmful side effects: stigmatisation, vulnerability harmful proceedings and not more rights for victims.

9



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Recommendations

- Provide guidance on 'discourage demand action'
- More focus on other preventive measures
- Consistency with other policies and actions
- Address sector and worker vulnerability via awareness and rights protection;
- Ensure multi-stakeholder cooperation
- Assess impact on THB and on vulnerable groups

10



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WS: Prevention Initiatives to counter demand

- **Should (knowingly) use of services be criminalised and if so for which services?**
- **What are issues of concern?**
- **What about strict liability?**
- **What is the possible impact on prevention of THB?**
- **What are good alternative prevention (demand-side) measures for all forms of THB?**

12



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ADDRESSING DEMAND WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A NATIONAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING STRATEGY: THE EXAMPLE OF POLAND



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Department for International
Affairs and Migration

1



2

The year 2022 was marked by an armed conflict triggered by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. It caused massive population movements, forcing millions of Ukrainian citizens to leave their homes in search of a safe haven. Poland, due to its geographical location and the aid measures taken, became one of the main migration destinations for Ukrainian refugees seeking work and better living conditions.



3

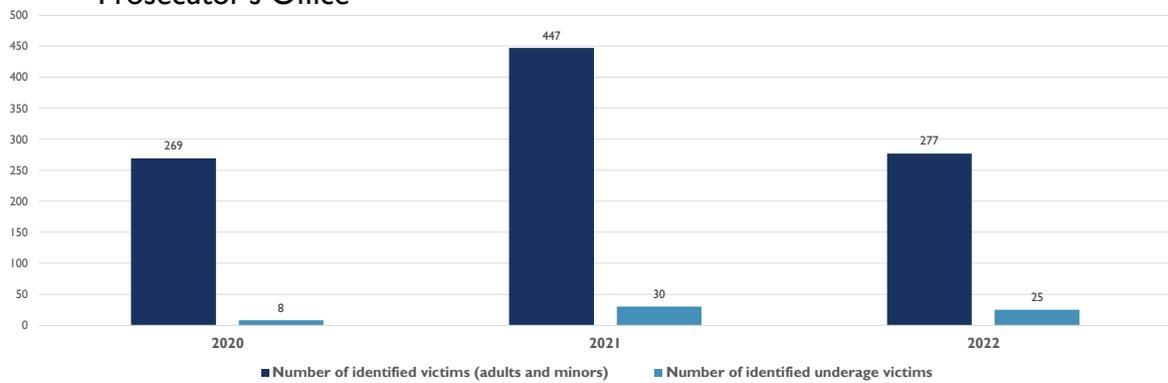


Since the outbreak of the armed conflict, **11.8 million** people have crossed the Polish-Ukrainian border. More than **1.5 million** people have been registered in the PESEL database.



4

Number of victims in 2020-2022 (THB) - data from the National Public Prosecutor's Office

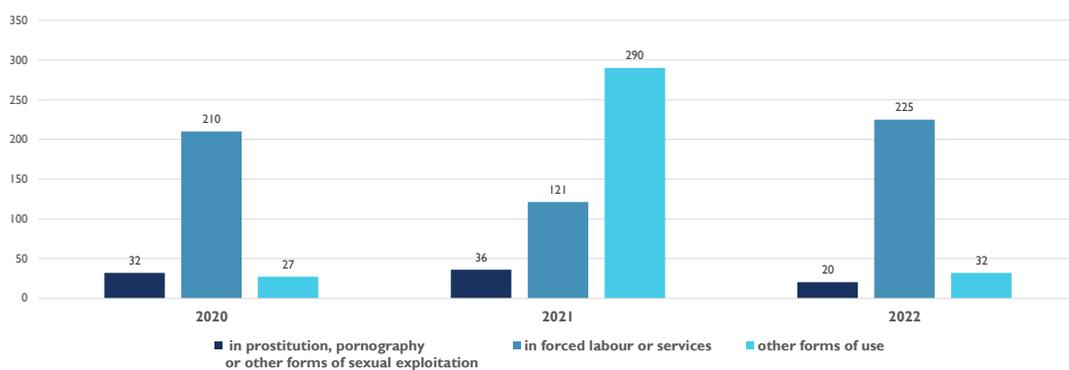


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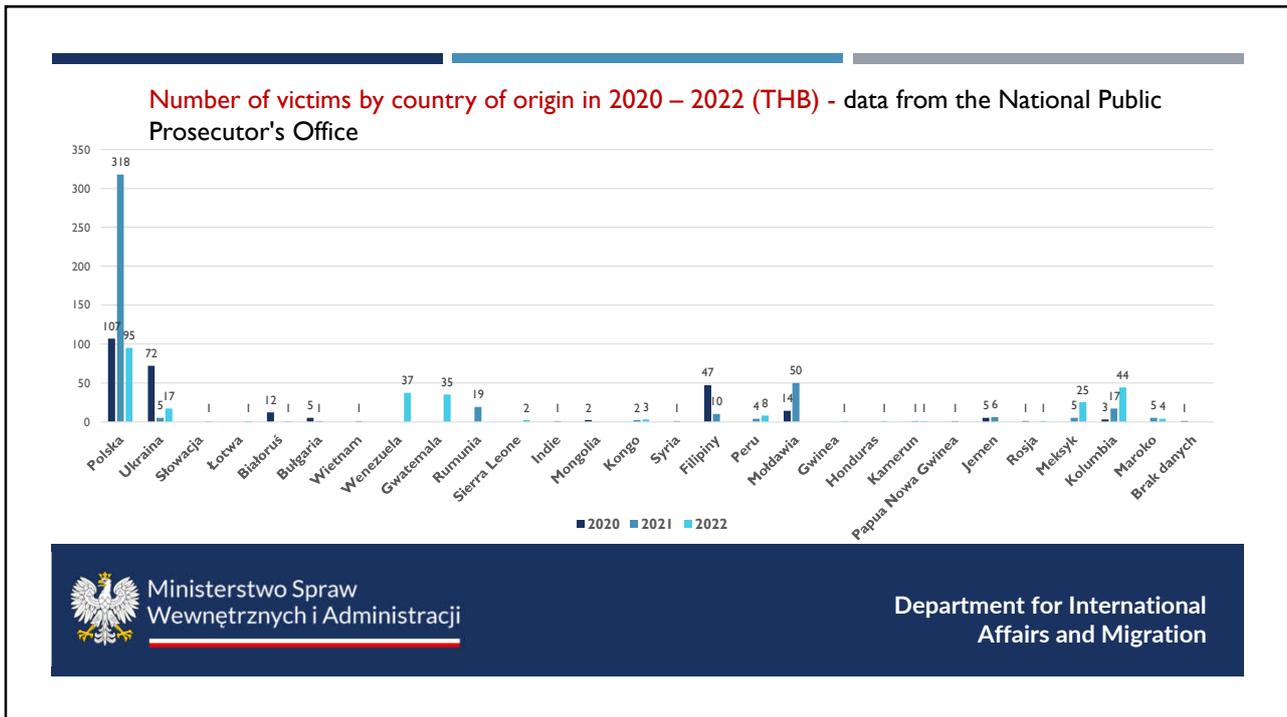
Number of victims by form of use in 2020 – 2022 (THB) - data from the National Public Prosecutor's Office



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6



7

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration has recorded a significant increase in the number of South American victims of human trafficking in Poland. These individuals have been exploited mainly in forced labor and are the largest group among foreign victims of human trafficking registered in Poland last year. Statistics show that in 2022 the increase in identified victims of human trafficking from South America is **476%** compared to 2021.

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Department for International Affairs and Migration

8

Anti-trafficking team - national monitoring system

Subsidiary body of the **Minister of the Interior and Administration**

- Established by **Order No. 6 of the Minister of the Interior and Administration** of 15 February 2019.
- **Tasks:**
 - **Evaluation of the implementation of programmes** to combat and prevention of trafficking in human beings
 - **Initiate action** to combat and prevent trafficking in human beings
 - **Prepare draft NAPs** against trafficking in human beings, **monitor the feasibility of planned tasks** and **prepare annual reports** on the implementation of the NAPs



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Anti-trafficking team - national monitoring system

Anti-trafficking team

President: Minister for the Interior and
Administration

Deputy Chairperson: Secretary/ Undersecretary Supervising of DIAaM

Secretary: Director (Deputy), Department for International Affairs and Migration

Members:

MIA - DB, DFE, DPP, DSMiM
Police Headquarters
Office for Foreigners
Border Guard Headquarters
National Prosecutor's Office
Government Plenipotentiary for Equal Treatment
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of the Family and Social Policy
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Science and Higher Education
Ministry of Development
Ministry of Funds and Regional Policy

Entities invited as members and with voting rights:

National School of Judiciary and Public Prosecution
Centre for the Development of Education
Chief Labour Inspectorate
Ombudsman
Ombudsman for Children
International Organisation for Migration
We Give Children Strength Foundation
La Strada Foundation
ITAKA Foundation
Salvation Army
Po-MOC Association
Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre in Kraków
LightHouse Foundation
Time of Freedom Foundation



10

National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings 2022-2024

Main objective: To ensure the conditions necessary to effectively counteract human trafficking in Poland and to support the victims of this crime

Specific objectives:

- raising **awareness** of human trafficking;
- raising **the standard of support** provided to THB victims (including minors);
- improving the **effectiveness of THB** prosecution institutions by improving legal tools, structures and implementing best practices;
- improving **the skills of** representatives of institutions and organisations involved in preventing THB and supporting victims of this crime;
- improving **knowledge of** the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and the **effectiveness of** action taken;
- strengthening **international cooperation**.



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National Intervention and Consultation Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings



A public task commissioned by the Minister of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration since 2009 to non-governmental organisations selected through an open competition for tenders referred to in the Act on Public Benefit Activity and Volunteerism:

entirely **financed from the state budget** (the amount allocated for the task in 2023 is **PLN 1.5 million**), **supervised** by the Department of International Affairs and Migration of the Ministry of Interior and Administration, and conducted by the **La Strada Foundation and the Association "Po Moc"** since 2013.



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National Intervention and Consultation Centre for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings



Tasks of the KCIK:

- running a **24-hour helpline**,
- the provision of **crisis intervention** assistance (including accommodation in a secure centre, food, basic medical care, psychological support, legal consultation, assistance with law enforcement, interpreter assistance),
- running **shelters**,
- ensuring that victims of trafficking **realise their rights**,
- carrying out **reintegration** activities
- **supporting state and local government institutions** in identifying and working with victims of human trafficking,
- providing **preventive counselling** to individuals and institutions providing assistance to victims.



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13

Algorithms for officers

Due to the needs reported by representatives of the Border Guard and the Police who are members of the Group for supporting victims of trafficking in human beings established within the Committee for Counteracting Trafficking in Human Beings, in 2020 the Ministry of Interior and Administration undertook works on updating two documents, i.e. "Algorithm of conduct for law enforcement officers in the event of disclosing a trafficking in human beings offence" and "Algorithm of identification and conduct towards an underage victim of trafficking in human beings for Police and Border Guard officers". In the course of the Group's work, the algorithms were updated and then developed graphically. They shall be used by current and future Border Guard and Police officers in their daily service and for training purposes. Algorithms were passed to the Commander in Chief of the Polish Border Guard and the Commander-in-Chief of the Police for official use by officers subordinate to them.

„In order to systematize the actions of law enforcement agencies taken when the crime of human trafficking is revealed, it is necessary to follow the algorithm of proceedings, which determines the procedure of law enforcement agencies. This document takes into account the peculiarities of this type of criminal activity and the need to respect international standards for dealing with victims.”

Preamble



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Department for International
Affairs and Migration

14

Algorithm for labor inspectors

The development of the aforementioned guidelines for labor inspectors, along with an accompanying list of indicators for identifying potential victims of human trafficking for forced labor, was completed in 2021. The guidelines for labor inspectors are the result of several months of work by members of an ad hoc working group established at the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration as part of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Team, which included, among others, representatives of the State Labor Inspectorate (Employment Legality Department), the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the Border Guard, the Police Headquarters and the La Strada Foundation Against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery. The document adopted by the working group on 23th of December 2021 was forwarded by the Chief Labor Inspector to all district labor inspectorates for use in the ongoing control activities of the State Labor Inspectorate.



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15

Prevention campaign „Big Red Bus” 2018-2019

The Ministry of the Interior and Administration took part in three editions of the project conducted in cooperation with the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Polish Police, the Border Guard, the La Strada Foundation, the Salvation Army and with the support of the offices of the cities where the campaign took place, i.e. Radom, Toruń and Włocławek. The campaign consisted of organizing a lecture in a red double-decker London bus, and its purpose was to raise public awareness and protect potential victims from the various forms of exploitation that make up modern slavery - human trafficking. This is a threat that occurs both in Poland and in situations where someone decides to travel to another country, such as in search of employment. As part of the campaign, workshops were also organized for employees of services that deal with assisting people who are particularly vulnerable to the above-mentioned threats (employees of the labor office, social assistance, etc.).



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Prevention campaign "Human Trafficking is a Crime!"

In 2021, the Ministry of Interior and Administration organized a prevention campaign titled "Human Trafficking is a Crime!" and intended mainly for foreigners. Its purpose was to draw the attention of the Polish public to the fact that the crime of human trafficking still exists.

Between March and April, 35,850 flyers and 100 informational posters in Polish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese, and English were commissioned to be prepared for printing and printed. The materials were distributed in 60 locations, i.e. provincial offices, provincial labor offices, the Police and the Border Guard throughout the country. Also, 2,750 posters with tips for identifying victims of human trafficking were distributed to the Border Guard and the Police. The substantive content of the materials was prepared by employees of the Ministry of Interior and Administration and the Working Group for the Support for Victims of Human Trafficking operating within the Anti-Human Trafficking Team.

An important part of that campaign was the display of banners at international airports in Poland. The campaign was aimed at drawing attention to the problem of human trafficking and indicating the telephone number of the KCIK. It was displayed on FIDS displays in all areas of the Warsaw Okęcie, Cracow Balice, and Modlin airports.

In addition, a poster for the "Human Trafficking is a Crime" campaign was placed on the e-consulate website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which was displayed in the language of the site visitor's choice, i.e. Polish, Ukrainian, Russian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, German, or Vietnamese. It redirected the visitor to the kcik.pl website where victims/possible victims can find detailed information about the assistance provided by the KCIK.



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Prevention campaign "Human Trafficking is a Crime!"

The first campaign activities were launched as early as 2020. At that time, billboards were placed informing about the problem of human trafficking in Warsaw along frequently traveled routes.



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Prevention campaign "Human Trafficking is a Crime!"



Photo: A banner, Chopin Airport - Warsaw



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Prevention campaign "Don't trust unlimited Don't become a victim of human trafficking."

In 2022, the Ministry of Interior and Administration organized the information campaign "Don't trust unlimited. Don't become a victim of human trafficking" (dedicated to refugees). Leaflets were distributed at the border (UA and EN language versions) containing basic information about the threat of human trafficking and contact information for relevant aid institutions on human trafficking (0.5 million leaflets were distributed).





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Alert RCB

An SMS alert has been launched with comprehensive information on potential threats, as well as the number of the National Center for Victims of Human Trafficking and a special police hotline (providing information on human trafficking and sex crimes, pedophilia and child pornography). These alerts reach people coming to Poland from the territory of Ukraine.

„Uwaga:

Zachowaj ostrożność. Korzystaj tylko ze sprawdzonego transportu. Nie oddawaj swoich dokumentów. W przypadku braku noclegu zwróć się do Policji, Straży Granicznej albo punktu recepcyjnego.

Sprawdzone strony www.ua.gov.pl lub www.pomagamukrainie.gov.pl

W przypadku niebezpieczeństwa zadzwoń pod numer 112 lub na infolinię Urzędu ds. Cudzoziemców +48 47 721 7575 oraz do Krajowego Centrum Interwencyjno – Konsultacyjnego dla ofiar handlu ludźmi (KCIK) + 48 22 628 01 20.”



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Training titled “Identifying and Supporting Victims of Human Trafficking. The Role of the Aviation Industry”

In the period from May to October 2021, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), commissioned by the Ministry of Interior and Administration, prepared and conducted training titled “Identifying and Supporting Victims of Trafficking. The Role of the Aviation Industry” for LOT Polish Airlines cabin crew members. A total of 9 training sessions were held and 95 cabin crew members of varying rank and seniority were trained.

The training was intended to achieve the following objectives: to broaden and organize the participants’ knowledge of the problem of human trafficking, to increase their ability to recognize and respond to situations bearing the hallmarks of human trafficking at the workplace (on board an airplane), in the context of the procedures and methods of action adopted by the airline, and to increase the motivation of the participants to broaden their knowledge of the problem and actively work to counter it.



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Summary and conclusions

- The current situation on the Polish-Ukrainian and Polish-Belarusian borders provides an opportunity for the activation of various types of criminal groups seeking to make a quick profit by taking advantage of the dramatic situation of people fleeing military aggression and humanitarian disaster. The background of war and the movement of large groups of refugees requires special attention to the problem of counteracting pathological attitudes or the abuse of people.
- The increased number of people migrating to Poland indicates an increase in demand for labor in certain sectors, such as agriculture, construction and seasonal work. This, in turn, can lead to exploitation of migrants at work, where they may be deprived of labor rights, insurance or decent wages. Under such conditions, victims are even more vulnerable to exploitation, and criminal groups can take advantage of their helplessness to make an easy profit.
- In the face of these specific threats, the main focus should be on the group of children and women who can relatively easily become victims of the crime of human trafficking.
- Strengthening social dialogue, cooperation with NGOs, trade unions and other stakeholders can contribute to raising awareness of forced labor and the phenomenon of human trafficking in Poland more generally. Activities including social campaigns, monitoring and reporting activities on the occurrence of this crime, and protection of victims will certainly have an impact on reducing the phenomenon of human trafficking.



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Sources of knowledge

<https://www.gov.pl/web/handel-ludzmi>

<https://www.gov.pl/web/kcik>



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24

Thank you for your attention !

Katarzyna Kruk
katarzyna.kruk@mswia.gov.pl
tel. (22) 601 41 20



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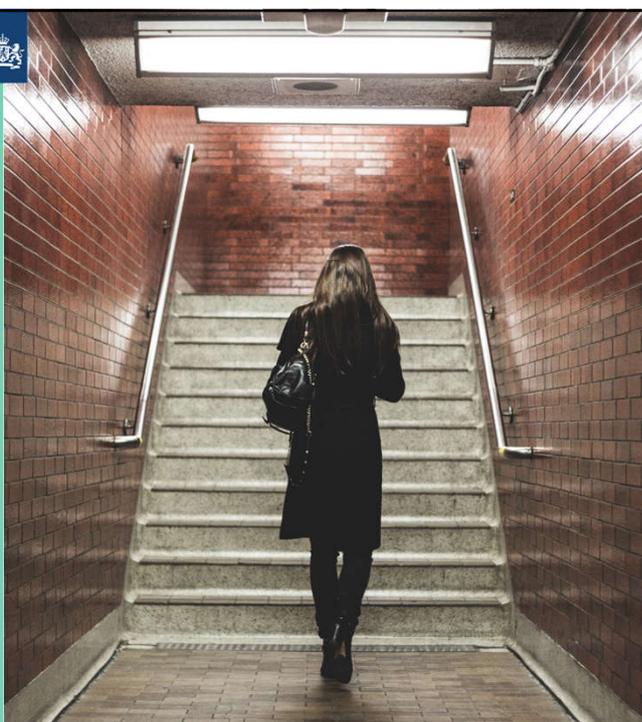
National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

The Dutch approach to countering demand for Trafficking in Human Beings

Conny Rijken – Dutch National Rapporteur

trafficking sexual
n violence
human against
beings children

1



National Rapporteur on Human Trafficking and Sexual Violence Against Children

- > Independent institute
- > Legal mandate to:
 - > a. **conduct research into the nature and scope** of human trafficking and sexual violence against children and the effects of policies undertaken by authorities;
 - > b. **advise the government** on the prevention and combat of trafficking in human beings and sexual violence against children;
 - > c. **report periodically to the government** by presenting reports to the Minister of Justice and Security.

2



Trends in our reports

- > Estimate of 5.000 THB victims per year in the Netherlands.
- > Vulnerable groups:
 - Young offenders and victims;
 - Migrants;
 - Vulnerable workers.
- > 45% of victims of THB will become a victim of a serious crime again within 5 years.
- > Focus necessary on online and financial component.
- > Integrated approach including offenders and victims.

3



Offenders of THB in the Netherlands

- > Many offenders are under the age of 23
- > The number of registered suspects dropped while reported incidents increased.
- > Domestic sexual exploitation has become less visible.
- > Efforts to combat labour exploitation are lagging behind.
- > Rehabilitation lagging behind.
- > Reoffending is high (36% within 2 years, 65% in 7 years)
- > **What is needed?**
 - More focus on prevention;
 - Research into help for offenders;
 - Targeted approach to labour exploitation.

4



Addressing demand in the criminal code

- › In the provision on human trafficking (art. 273f CC):
 - Profiting of the exploitation of another person
 - Profiting of the forced/involuntary removal of organs
 - Profiting of the sexual services or organ removal of a minor (without force/coercion)

5

5



Addressing demand of THB for sexual exploitation

New legislation focusing on the client (273g CC):

- The client who performs sexual acts with a sex worker of which (s)he knows or has serious reason to believe that the sex worker is a victim of human trafficking, is punishable.
- Higher penalty for children
- For the client to be punishable, it is not required that the client him/herself has exercised coercion.
- In force since January 2022, one case so far.

6

6



Comments 273g CC

- > Only applies to clients of victims of THB for sexual exploitation not to other forms of THB
- > Overlap with criminalization of sexual acts with minor in other laws and in new law reference to 'means' used in case of minors.
- > How to prove: 'knows or serious reasons to believe (a person is a victim)'

7

7



Factors relevant to prove 'knows or serious reasons to believe'

Lessons from case law on human smuggling:

- > A reasonable person sets the standard
- > Sometimes obligation to verify (e.g. age, papers)
- > Level of regulation in the particular area
- > Specific characteristic of the person
- > Context of the case: e.g. duration and frequency of the contact, how did they enter into contact, where did they meet

8

8



Would distinction between licensed and non-licensed facilities be useful?

- > Legislation on regulating sex work (under negotiation since 2009):
 - The introduction of a national uniform licensing requirement for sex workers.
 - Sex workers who work without a permit can be fined administratively.
 - Clients of an unlicensed sex worker are punishable, as are operators who let an unlicensed sex worker work for them.
 - Licensed facility/person does not automatically mean THB-free facility/person.
 - But could play a role in criminal cases, e.g. obligation to verify and specific context of the case.
 - But questionable this will help combating THB

9

9



Challenges in combatting & preventing technology-facilitated trafficking in human beings



- **No specific legal framework** for technology-facilitated trafficking in human beings;
- Human trafficking '**Field Labs**' → multi-agency cooperation;
- **Public-Private Cooperation** → Notice and take down code (NTD-code);
- **Webcrawler** → Not yet able to use this as evidence, legislation lags behind;
- New authority on online terroristic content and Child Sexual Abuse Material is established (Regulation (EU) 2021/784).

10

10

Prevention THB for labour exploitation

- > Report of 2021
- > Role of employment agencies
- > Multiple dependency
- > Lack of registration of labour migrants
- > Housing of labour migrants as business model



11

11

Addressing demand for THB for labour exploitation

- > Little attention and very different from the way demand for THB for sexual exploitation is addressed.
- > Demand for cheap labour and products, economic interest.
- > Role of consumers; quality labels, certificates.
- > Responsibilities in the supply chain.



12

12



Thank you for your attention



13

THE CROATIAN MODEL TO COUNTER DEMAND FOR TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

LUKA MAĐERIĆ



Co-funded by the European Union

1

CROATIAN MODEL

- **Article 106. of Criminal Code - Criminal offense of human trafficking - it consists of three elements - action, purpose and goal, sanction one to ten years;**
- **Paragraph 1 and 2 - aggravating circumstances, the victim is a child or if the perpetrator is an official or if the crime was committed against several persons or the life of one or more persons was knowingly endangered, sanction three to fifteen years**

2

CROATIAN MODEL

- Prostitution in Republic Croatia is misdemeanor punishable by a fine;
- Pimping (organizing) prostitution is a criminal offense, while organizing the prostitution of children is a separate criminal offense;
- It is also foreseen criminalisation of users of sexual services of children if they knew or should have known that it was a child.

3

CROATIAN MODEL

Paragraph four - prescribes punishment for the persons who are using services of victim of human trafficking, sanction one to ten years.

The use of all forms of exploitation is penalized. (Croatia is one of the nine EU countries that sanctions all forms of exploitation of victims)

GRETA has repeatedly urged CoE State Parties to expand the criminalization to include users of services provided by trafficking victims of all types of exploitation.

4

CROATIAN MODEL

STATISTICS ARE (NOT) IMPORTANT

- **Special prevention of the Criminal code – consists in deterrence perpetrators from future crime;**
- **General prevention of the Criminal code – the effect of punishment on the public in order to prevent future criminal acts**
- **Influence on citizens not to commit criminal acts, through strengthening awareness of the inadmissibility of committing criminal acts**

5

CRIMINALIZATION OF USERS

COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING

Article 19

- **Criminalization of the use of services of a victim Each Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its internal law, the use of services which are the object of exploitation, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings.**

6

CRIMINALIZATION OF USERS

DIRECTIVE 2011/36/EU ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND PROTECTING ITS VICTIMS

Article 18

In order to make the preventing and combating of trafficking in human beings more effective by discouraging demand, Member States shall consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings.

7

CRIMINALIZATION OF USERS AGAINST LEGALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION

- The logic of legalization is to enable better control of prostitution and that licensing of prostitutes will suppress the demand for use of the services of illegal prostitutes who are often victims of trafficking in human beings;

But

- Countries with legalized prostitution are associated with higher human trafficking inflows than countries where prostitution is prohibited.
- Legalization has encouraged traffickers to recruit children and marginalized women to meet demand.

8

CRIMINALIZATION OF USERS AGAINST LEGALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION

-there was the licensed sector of prostitutes where under-age prostitutes, and undocumented workers were generally disappearing because of the licensing system and inspection by the police or local authority;

-there was the non-licensed sector, consisting of a variety of sex services, where pimping and coercion were still occurring and many prostitutes were 'illegal' or minors.

9

CRIMINALISATION OF USERS AGAINST LEGALIZATION OF PROSTITUTION

- **Criminalisation of users**

Preventive and normative function the provision has positive effects on reducing the number of victims of human trafficking

but

more awareness campaign is needed to be implemented about this criminalization among the general public.

10

SHOULD WE HAVE FOCUS ONLY ON CRIMINAL LAW?

- Creation of the Ex Post evaluations on the success of the implementation of provisions dealing with criminalisation of the users;
- Implementation of the campaigns to raise awareness about unacceptability of using the services of victims of human trafficking;
- Organizing educations for different groups about the unacceptability of using the services of victims of human trafficking

11

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

12

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

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Anti-Human Trafficking Team

Criminal Division of the
Voivodeship Police Headquarters
in Kraków

1.06.23

www.malopolska.policja.gov.pl

1

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

COMBATING THB IN POLAND – POLICE STRUCTURE

```

graph TD
    A["NATIONAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
Anti-Human Trafficking Department  
of the Criminal Bureau"] --> B["VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS (KWP)  
17 anti-human trafficking teams in Criminal  
Divisions  
(16 KWP + KSP)"]
    B --> C["MUNICIPAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
Coordinators"]
    B --> D["POVIAT POLICE HEADQUARTERS  
Coordinators"]
  
```

MUNICIPAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS
Coordinators

POVIAT POLICE HEADQUARTERS
Coordinators

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2

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

Units subordinate to the KWP in Kraków:
- 3 Municipal Headquarters
- 17 Poviast Headquarters

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3

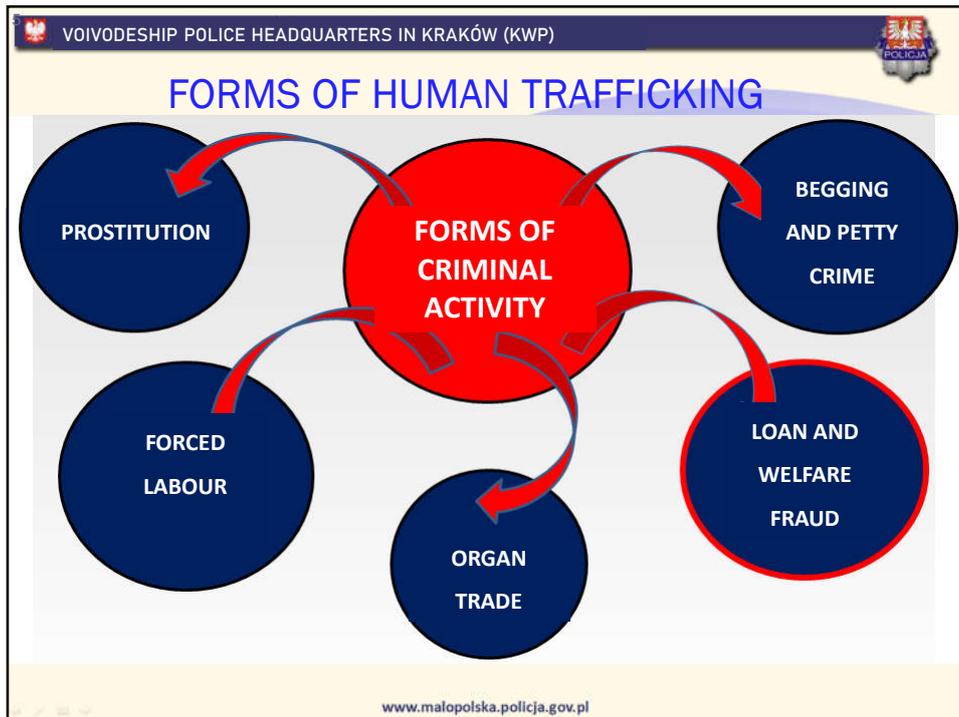
VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

POLICE MEASURES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS:

- investigative operations in compliance with binding regulations,
- procedural acts, including discovery,
- various measures taken within the framework of international police cooperation
- cooperation with NGOs

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4



5

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

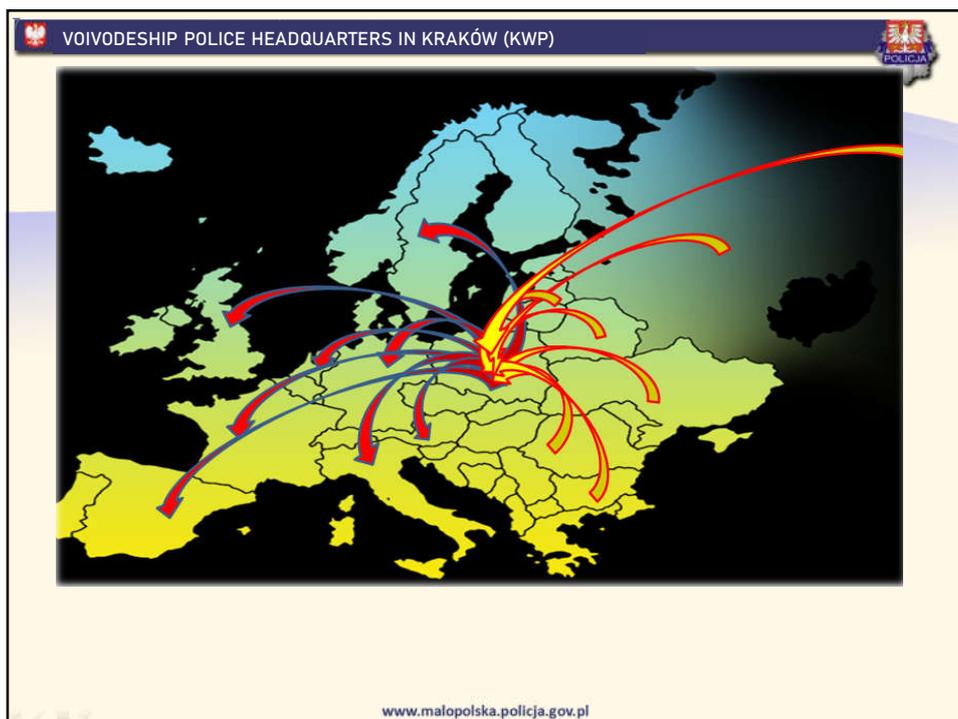
POLICJA

POLAND IS A COUNTRY OF:

- **destination:** for victims from Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, Vietnam, Columbia (Latin American countries) and the Philippines.
- **origin:** for victims sent to Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Sweden and France.
- **transit:** for victims from Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, Moldova (usually en route to Germany), Bulgaria, Romania and the Far East.

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6



7

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

PROBLEMS FOR COMBATING THB, ESPECIALLY IN AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT:

- legislative barriers,
- cultural differences,
- closed communities,
- ignorance of the language and customs,
- problems related to investigative and procedural police cooperation in the context of each case (specific nature and determinants)
- political situation, especially the Russian military aggression against Ukraine.

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8

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

POLICE COOPERATION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Social Services Centres

Family Assistance Centres

Crisis Intervention Centres

Victim Support Centres

ITAKA Centrum Poszukiwań Ludzi Zaginionych

ITAKA Centre for Missing People

CARITAS

POLICJA

Po MOC

Stowarzyszenie dla Kobiet i Dzieci im. Marii Niepokalanej

FUNDACJA DAJEMY DZIECIOM SIĘ

La Strada Foundation

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9

VOIVODESHIP POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN KRAKÓW (KWP)

International cooperation between law enforcement agencies

EUROPOL

NCA National Crime Agency

INTERPOL

BKA

EMPACT Fighting crime together

POLICJA

EUROJUST

Liaison officers

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN

FRONTEX

www.malopolska.policja.gov.pl

10



Anti-Human Trafficking
Criminal Division of the Voivodeship Police Headquarters in Kraków

Thank you for your attention.

asp. Jakub Nestoruk
Criminal Division, Voivodeship Police
Headquarters in Kraków
31- 571 Kraków, ul. Mogilska 109
tel. 47 83 54-437, cellphone: 723-633-596
e-mail: jakub.nestoruk@malopolska.policja.gov.pl

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Cyber-enabled trafficking: using technology to counter THB within the context of its demand



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

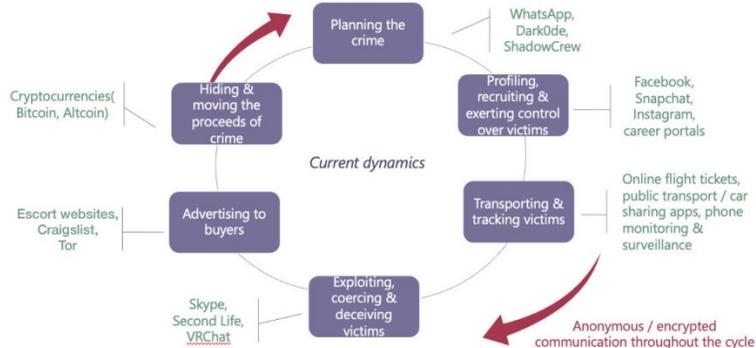
5 June 2023

1

1

What is the role of technology?

How technologies infiltrated the human trafficking landscape



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

2

2

What is the role of technology in the context of **demand**?

- Online platforms and technology tools are the **distribution channel that connects all THB stakeholders**
- Online platforms and tech tools are **amplifying the interactions in the marketplace** (1/7 offline vs 1/4 online)
- Some online platforms (hubby boards) serve as **feedback loops for the demand side** – buyers share their experiences to have more information about markets
- Online platforms and technology **reach out to new niches of buyers**

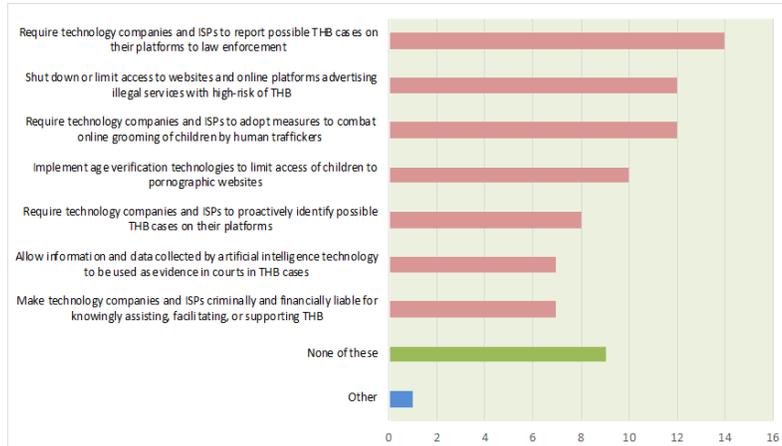
3

Why discussing about policy/laws is important?

- All of the above mentioned misuse of technology by traffickers at scale
- Policy and legislative shortcomings are impeding efficient use of certain tools and mechanisms to combat THB
- Asymmetric obligations and benefits

4

Why discussing about policy/laws is important?



5

Why discussing about policy/laws is important?

Measure	Yes	No	No response
National hotlines on online child sexual abuse and exploitation	39	3	7
Use of data scraping to aggregate information from different online platforms associated with possible THB cases	24	10	15
Legislation allows use of specialized software to support investigation of THB cases	23	7	19
Use of generic and specific indicators to flag possible THB cases facilitated by online platforms	19	15	15
Special task force or working group to address technology-facilitated/enabled human trafficking	8	26	15

6

Tech-facilitated THB stakeholders

- State authorities
- NGOs
- Academia
- **Private Technology Sector/Online Platforms**

7

Why focus policies on online platforms?

- Their resources and infrastructure are being misused by traffickers
- Their services are involved in every stage of the THB crime
- They have access to data and information and can see patterns
- They have the financial resources and expertise
- Their action/inaction facilitates THB
- Concrete cases of online platforms being involved in THB

8

The online world is limitless

backpage.com.

craigslist

cityXguide



bedpage

POF
PlentyOfFish



OSCE Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

9

9

Current policy approaches to online platforms

- To date, governments have generally allowed the technology sector to **self-regulate** and use **voluntary compliance** on the topic of combating exploitation and THB.
 - *Terms of Use.*
 - *Harmonized responses across the technology industry, often through the establishment of multi-stakeholder initiatives*
- There are **considerable shortcomings** in self-regulatory approaches, particularly when compliance is voluntary

OSCE Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

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Specific issues related to regulating the technology industry on THB

Prevention

- a. Safety by design
- b. Age and Consent Verification
- c. Government-issued guidance

Monitoring

- a. Intersection between monitoring and liability
- b. Tensions between monitoring and privacy

11

Specific issues related to regulating the technology industry on THB

Content removal and blocking of websites

- a. Reporting and notice
- b. Determining illegality
- c. Removal
- d. The challenge of jurisdiction in regulating content removal in the global online marketplace
- e. Taking down or blocking websites

12

Specific issues related to regulating the technology industry on THB

Liability for online platforms

- a. Developing jurisprudence on liability
- b. Challenges for establishing liability of online platforms
- c. Uneven approaches across countries

Transparency regarding online platform actions

Recommendations

- 1. Ensure that technology-facilitated THB is covered by national legislation criminalizing THB and by relevant codes of criminal procedure.**
- 2. Enhance State-led regulatory frameworks.**
 - a. *Strong prevention measures including:***
 - i. “Safety-by-design” principles in the design, development, and distribution of products and systems;
 - ii. Age-verification for persons depicted in, persons uploading, and persons viewing sexually explicit material. Consent verification should also be explored for any sexually explicit content prior to its distribution;
 - iii. High-visibility content removal request mechanism.

Recommendations

b. Due diligence obligations for their operations and systems to identify risks of misuse and mitigate them, including:

- i. Undertake proactive monitoring for exploitative or harmful materials (not only illegal) and for misuse of platforms, and establish mechanisms to allow for direct reporting by the public to companies;
- ii. Remove prohibited content expeditiously, preserving it safely for possible use in investigations/prosecutions;
- iii. Report illegal content to appropriate/designated authorities;
- iv. Enforcement mechanism for failure to comply with the above.

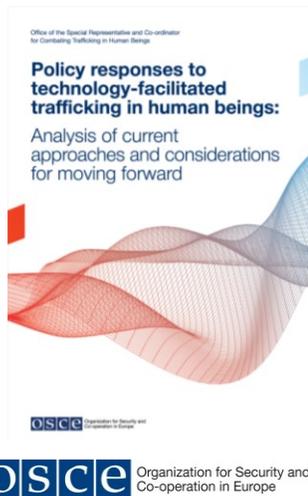
Recommendations

c. Liability for harm caused by content on the platforms or exploitation occurring through the platform. Liability should be based on a “should have known” standard.

d. Transparency standards regarding the report.

3. Strengthen cooperation between States, the private sector and civil society with the aim of improving data gathering and sharing between law enforcement, anti-trafficking actors and other relevant stakeholders.

OSCE resources



- provides an analysis of how tech-facilitated THB has been approached from the perspective of policy and legislation across the OSCE participating States.
- examines the policies and practices adopted by the private sector and civil society organizations.
- offers recommendations for policy and legislative responses by OSCE participating States to the misuse of technology to exploit victims

17

17

Important questions for the criminal justice system

- Investigation and prosecution of **online platforms as legal entities**
- Accepting in courts **digital evidence generated by technology tools**, including Artificial Intelligence
- The constant **tension between privacy and online harms**
- **Determining harm and punishment**, especially when sexually explicit content was generated and shared publicly

18

18

Thank you!

radu.cucos@osce.org



[@osce_cthb](https://twitter.com/osce_cthb)

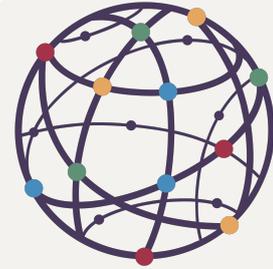


[osce.org/secretariat/
trafficking](https://osce.org/secretariat/trafficking)

Tech, human trafficking, and demand

Reducing demand and preventing trafficking in human beings

Thi Hoang | thi.hoang@globalinitiative.net
ERA, 5-6 June 2023
Krakow



GLOBAL INITIATIVE

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Tech, human trafficking, and demand

Reducing demand and preventing trafficking in human beings

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Outline

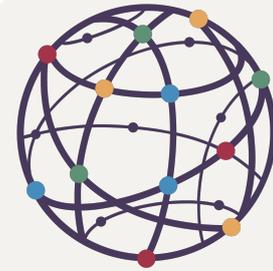
1. The role of technology in human trafficking

2. Responses – Tech sector as key actor

The need for a coordinated cross-border & multi-stakeholder approach

3. Tech Against Trafficking

Harnessing the power of tech & multi-stakeholder partnerships to combat human trafficking



GLOBAL INITIATIVE

Outline

1. The role of technology in human trafficking

2. Responses – Tech sector as key actor

The need for a coordinated cross-border & multi-stakeholder approach

3. Tech Against Trafficking

Harnessing the power of tech & multi-stakeholder partnerships to combat human trafficking



GLOBAL INITIATIVE



RESPECT initiative (Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition against Trafficking)



Flagship projects include:

- RESPECT Resource Centre respect.international/resource-centre

The one-stop shop for businesses and relevant stakeholders on materials related to human trafficking, including webinars, reports, standards and code of ethics, legislations, and guidance

- Interactive Map for Business of Anti-Human Trafficking Organizations

modernslaverymap.org

The interactive map provides a unified repository of initiatives and organizations engaging businesses in the fight against human trafficking



ILO GLOBAL BUSINESS NETWORK ON FORCED LABOUR AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING



United Nations Global Compact

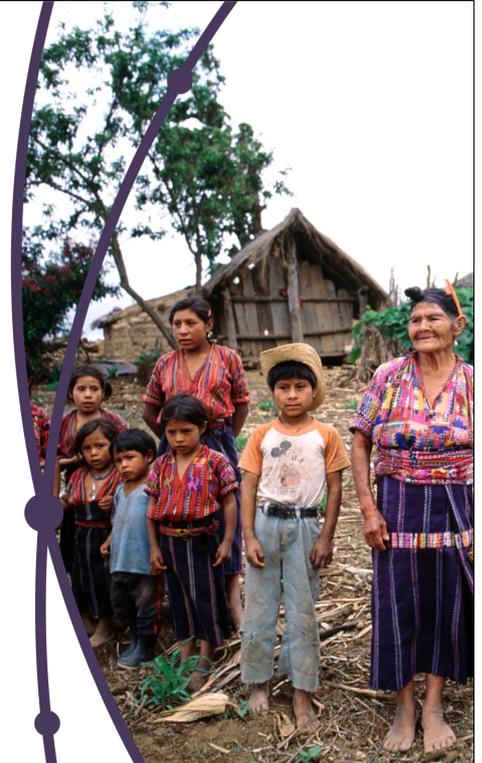
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A coalition of technology companies collaborating with global experts to help eradicate human trafficking through technology



GI-TOC / RESPECT is the Research Lead. Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) is the Secretariat

Interactive map of anti-trafficking tech tools: techagainstrafficking.org/interactive-map



RESPECT initiative (Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition against Trafficking)



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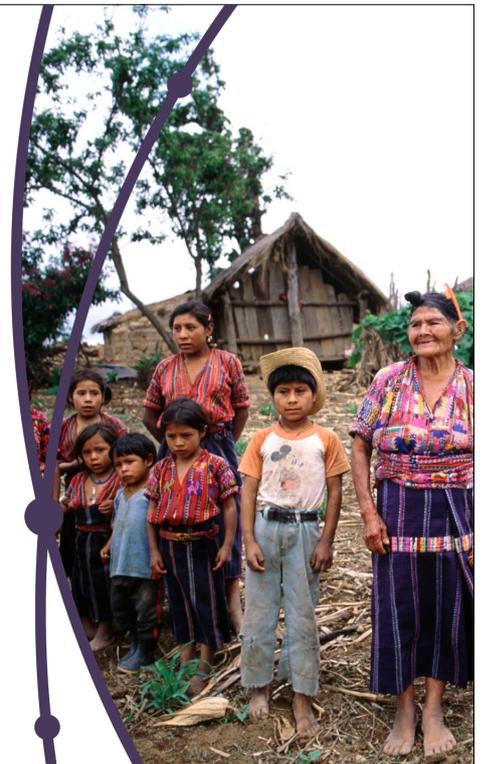
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1

The role of technology in human trafficking

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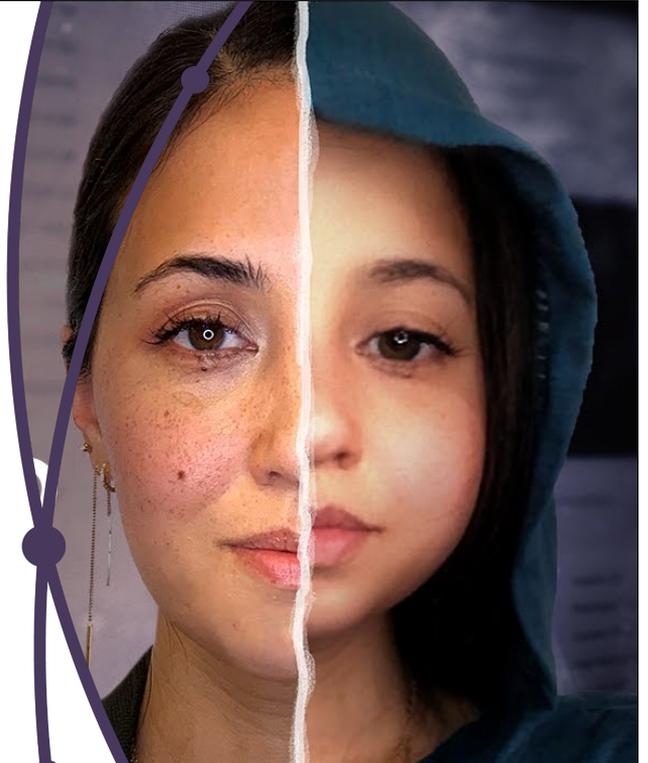
Ice breaker

Experiment:

In 2019, a 37-year-old mom went undercover as an 11-year old girl named 'Bailey' to expose the dangers facing kids on social media platforms like Instagram, Snapchat, TikTok, and Kik.

How long did it take for the online predators to contact, groom, and psychologically abuse 'Bailey', as soon as she went online (opening an online social media account like Instagram)?

- Message?
- Video call?



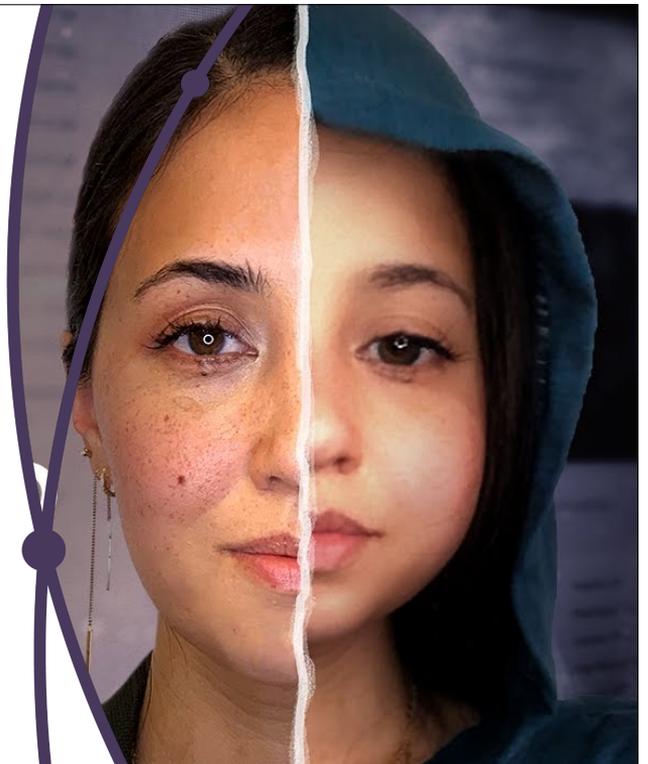
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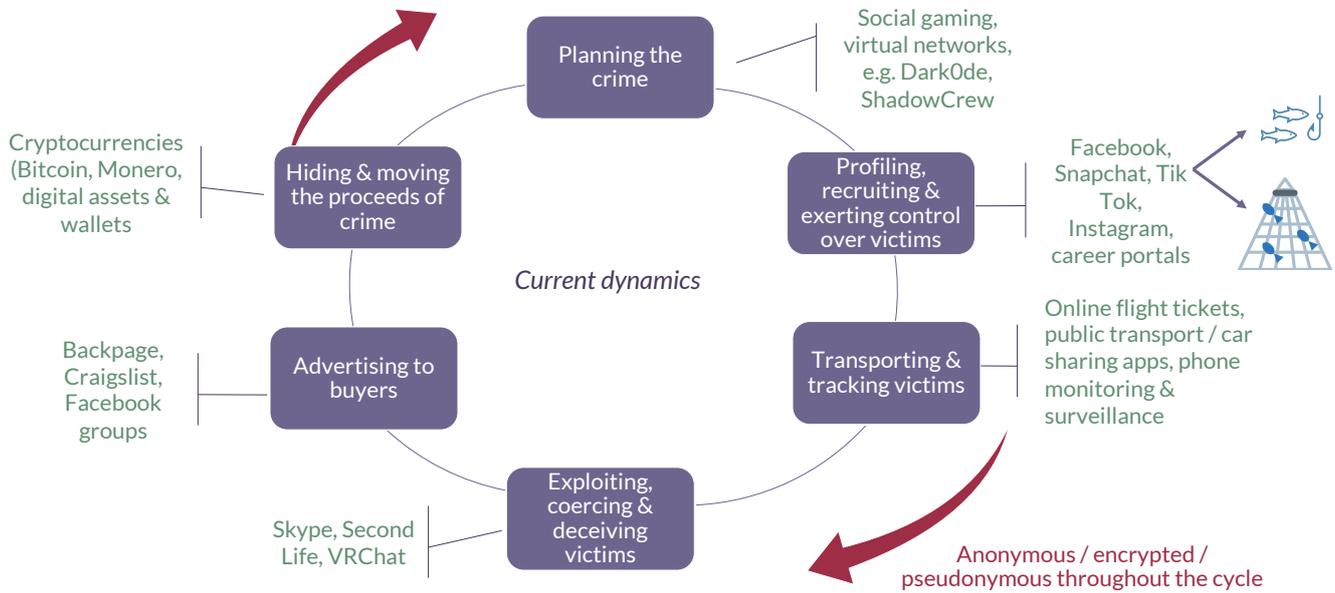
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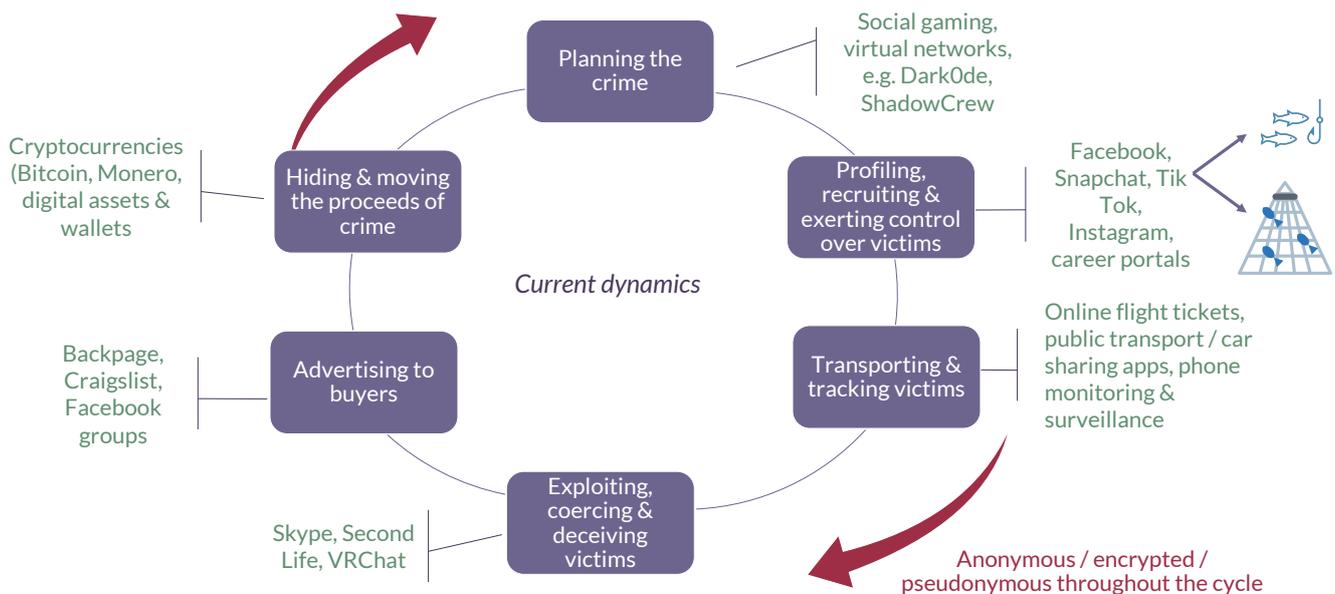
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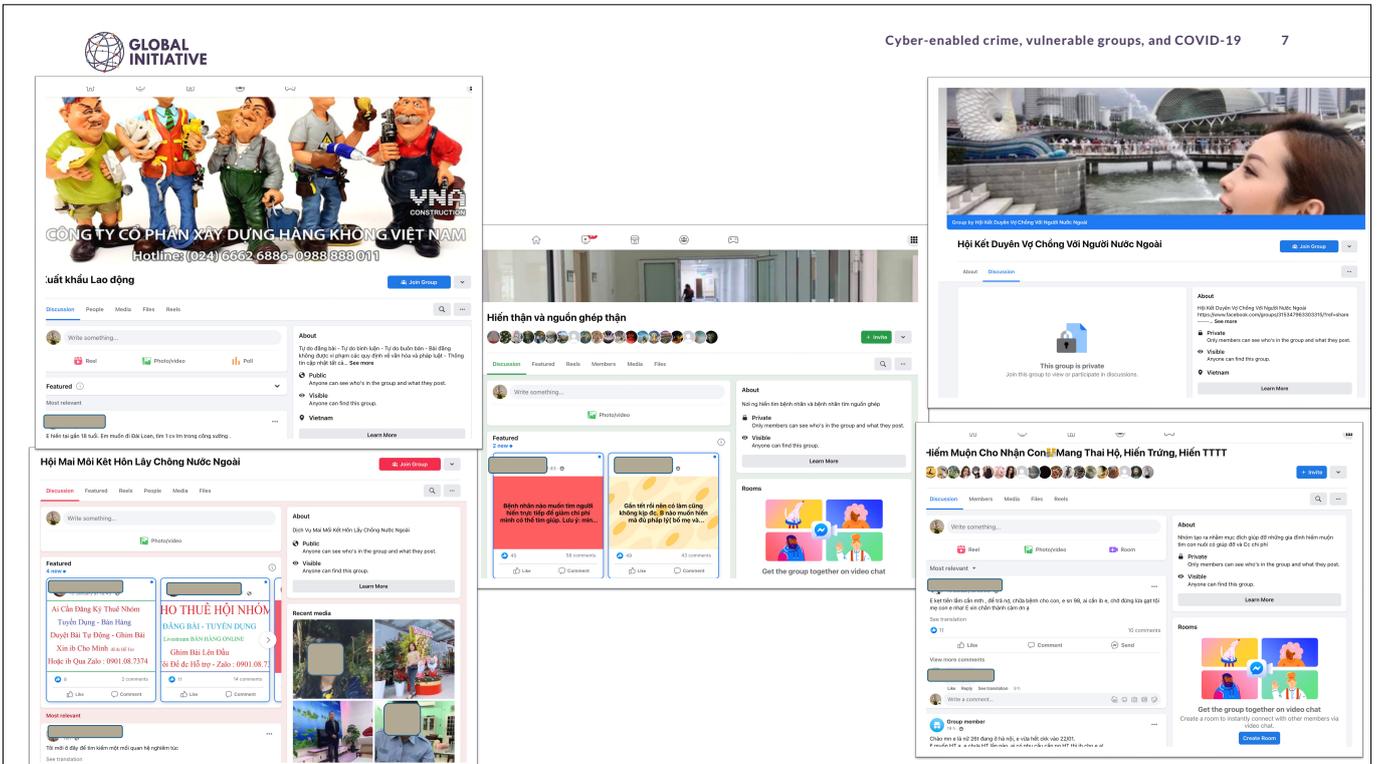
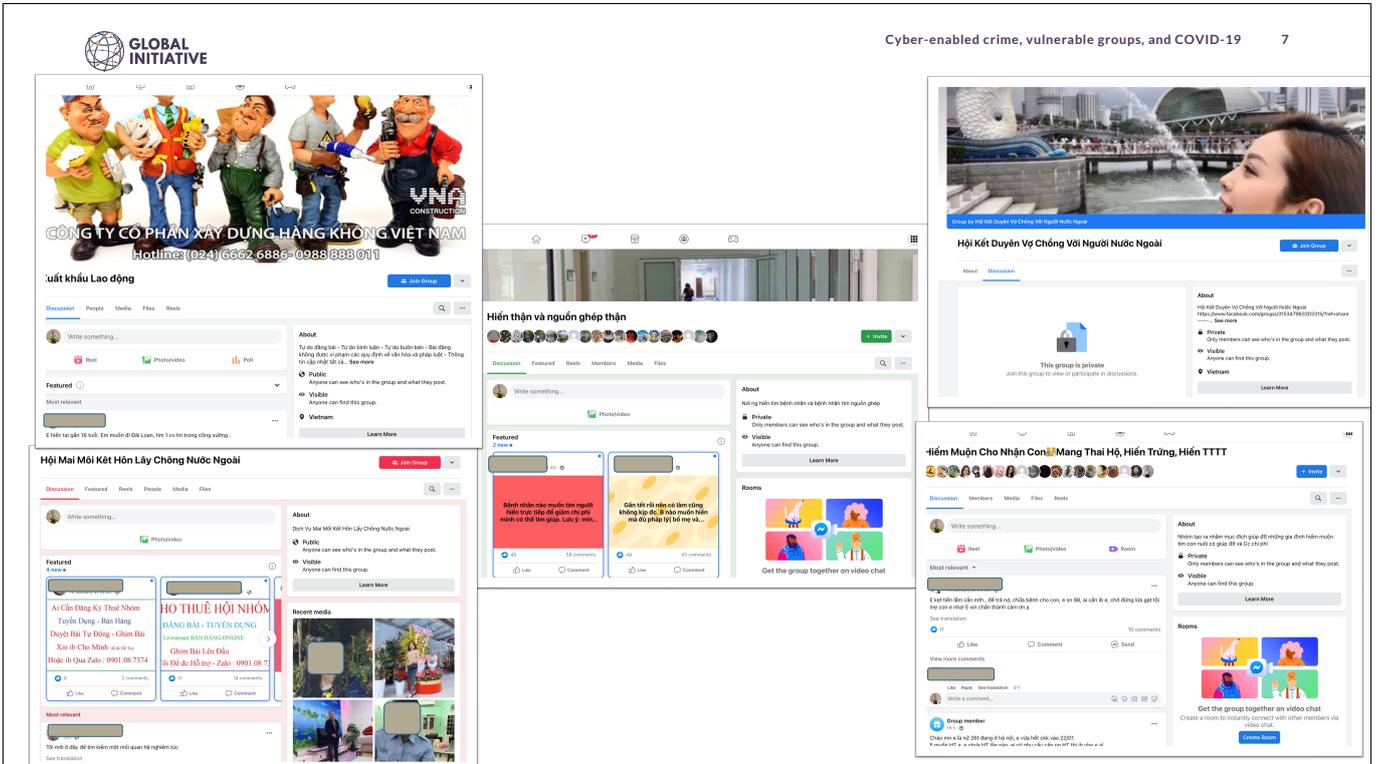


How technologies are changing the human trafficking dynamics



How technologies are changing the human trafficking dynamics





The role & impact of technology in / on human trafficking



The role & impact of technology in / on human trafficking





2

Responses: Tech sector as key actor

The need for a coordinated **cross-border** & **multi-stakeholder** approach



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The need for a coordinated **cross-border** & **multi-stakeholder** approach

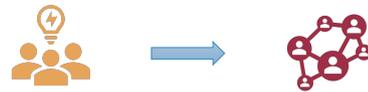
Responses: Tech sector as key actor

Leveraging tech to counter trafficking (& other crimes)

- E.g. web crawling, filter technology, keyword matching, cryptographic / perceptual hashing, artificial intelligence / machine learning, satellite imaging systems etc.

- automated searches through escort ads
- CSAM database: cryptographic / perceptual hashing
- satellite-based vessel tracking

Who has these technologies? 



➔ Call to action: *collaborate with businesses*

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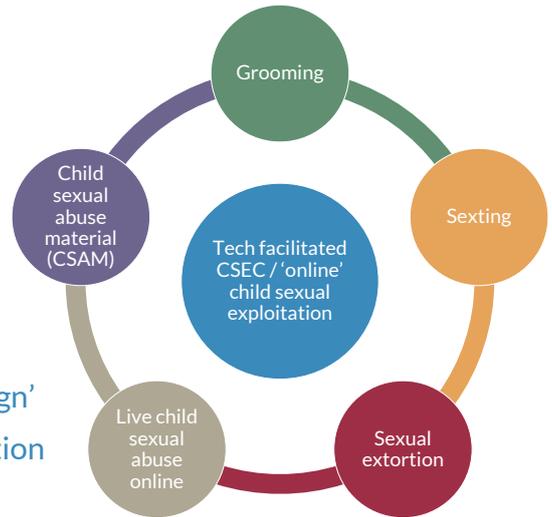
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Adding demand to the picture

How tech can be used to address demand in human trafficking

- Labour exploitation
 - ➔ Raise consumer awareness
 - ➔ Address the current global supply chain's lack of transparency and formality-informality overlaps

- Sexual exploitation
 - ➔ Increase digital hygiene and awareness among vulnerable groups (children, youth etc.), 'safety by design'
 - ➔ E.g. address paedophile's mental issues, harm reduction strategies, shape online social norms

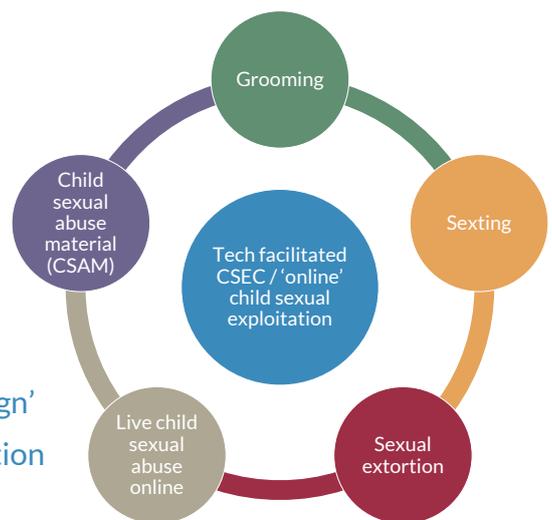


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The problem:

Companies, including tech companies, online platforms, and service providers (e.g. ISPs), are **profit-driven** in today's political & economic structures & systems. 

- **monitoring, reporting, safeguarding, safety measures** in tech tools, communication apps and online platforms developed as an **afterthought** (onus is currently placed on users)
- criminals capitalise well on these tech loopholes & gaps

→ Call to action:

- (i) increase **accountability & liability** for digital platforms & applications from the tech sector;
- (ii) **mandate** businesses to put in place these elements, mechanisms & measures (esp. multinationals, who might not need to comply with local laws => multilateral collaboration)

 **Voluntary compliance does not work (we should not incentivize ignorance)**

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Tech Against Trafficking

*Harnessing the power of **tech** & **multi-stakeholder partnerships** to combat human trafficking*

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**TECH
AGAINST
TRAFFICKING**



Tech Against Trafficking is a coalition of technology companies collaborating with global experts to help eradicate human trafficking using technology.

Our goal is to work with civil society, law enforcement, academia, technologists, and survivors to advance and scale the use of technology to prevent, disrupt, and reduce human trafficking and increase and expand survivors' access to resources.



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TECH AGAINST TRAFFICKING

Member Companies

Lead governing body; determining strategic direction and will lead on implementation



Advisory Group

Provide strategic guidance to the group; unlock networks to experts and ideas



Research Partners

Lead on research outputs for the group; participate in Advisory Group



Secretariat



TECH AGAINST TRAFFICKING

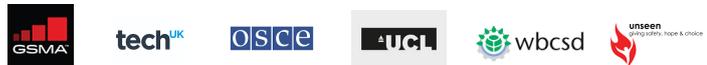
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KEY ACTIVITIES



Map the Landscape

Review and map the landscape of technologies being used to combat human trafficking in different geographies, languages, and with varied target populations, including vulnerable groups, victims, survivors, law enforcement, civil society, and technology providers.



Identify and Select

Identify technology tools with the potential for scale or interest in exploring new and innovative partnerships geared towards greater impact through the use of technology.



Accelerate Solutions

Accelerate the work of technology solutions through resources and support from TAT member companies, while building an ecosystem of actors that will provide ongoing support for scalable tech solutions. Share, pilot, and measure the success of participating technology solutions.

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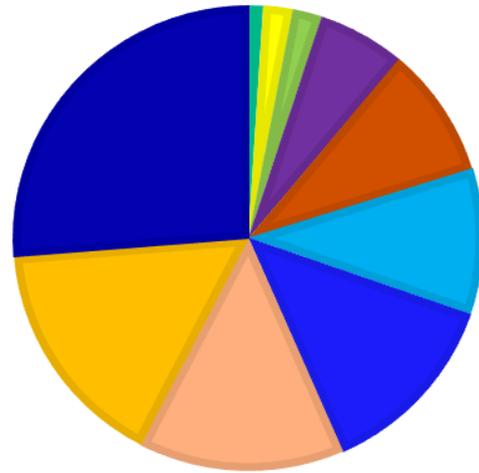


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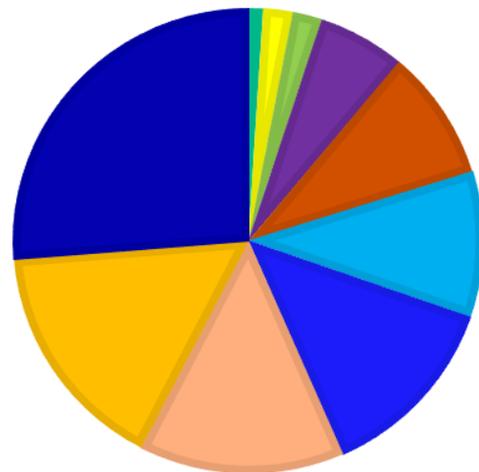
Tech Tools Addressing Human Trafficking



- Payment Security 1%
- Ethical Shopping 2%
- Privacy/Personal Identification 2%
- Victim Case Management & Support 6%
- Awareness-raising, Education & Collaboration 16%
- Victim/Trafficker Identification 26%
- Worker Engagement & Empowerment 9%
- Corporate Risk Identification 10%
- Data Trends & Mapping 13%
- Supply Chain Management 14%

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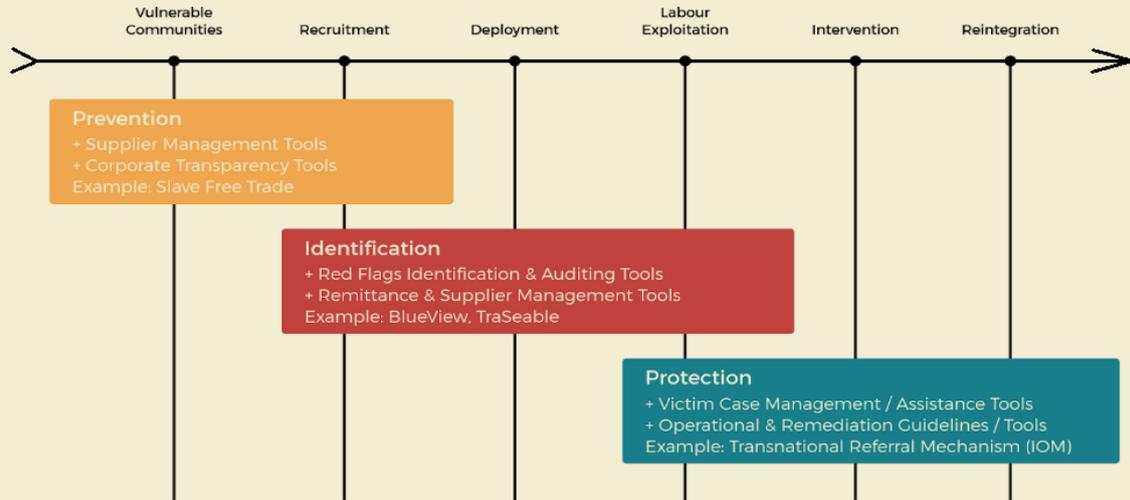
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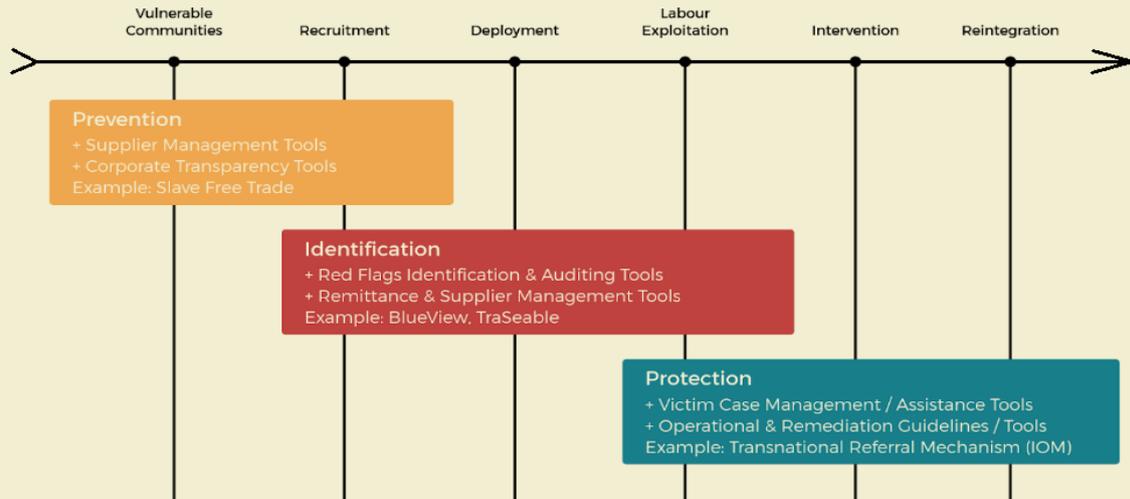
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Tech Against Trafficking

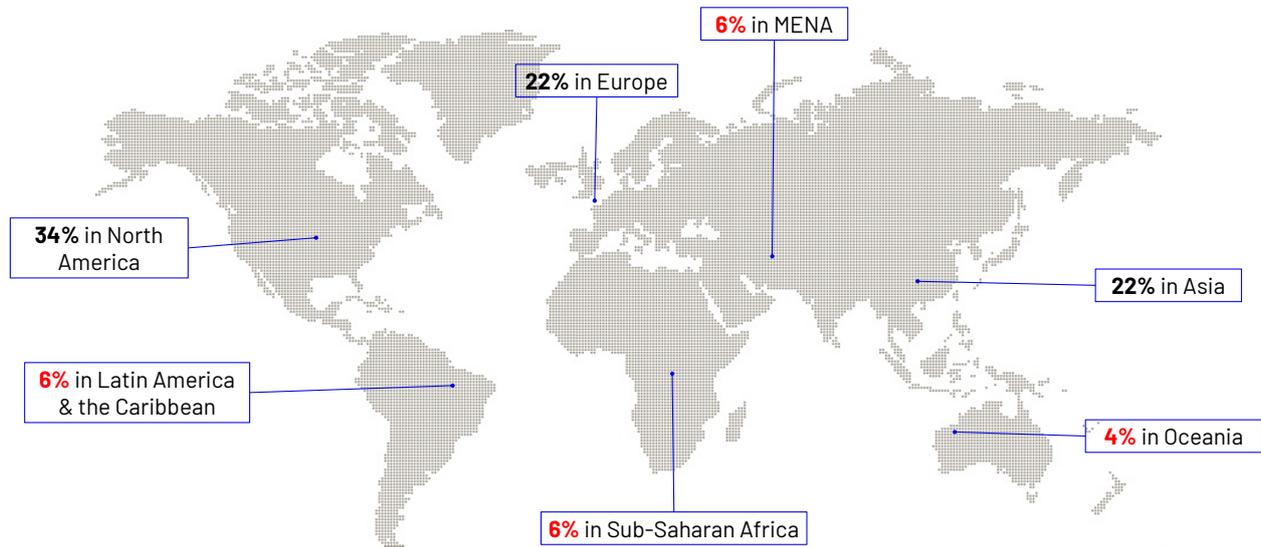
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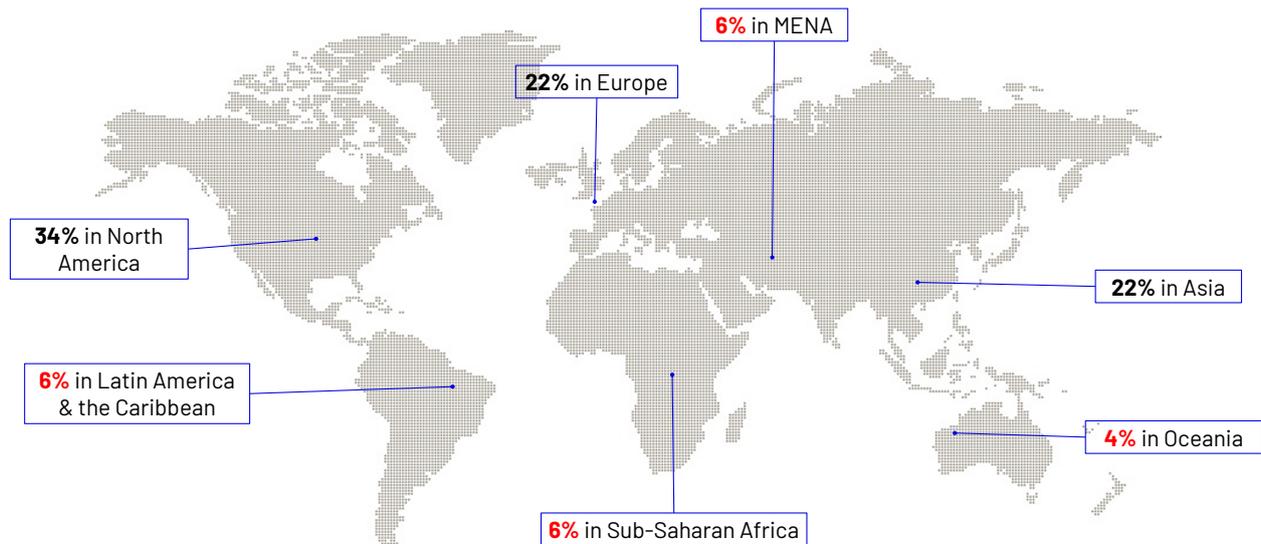


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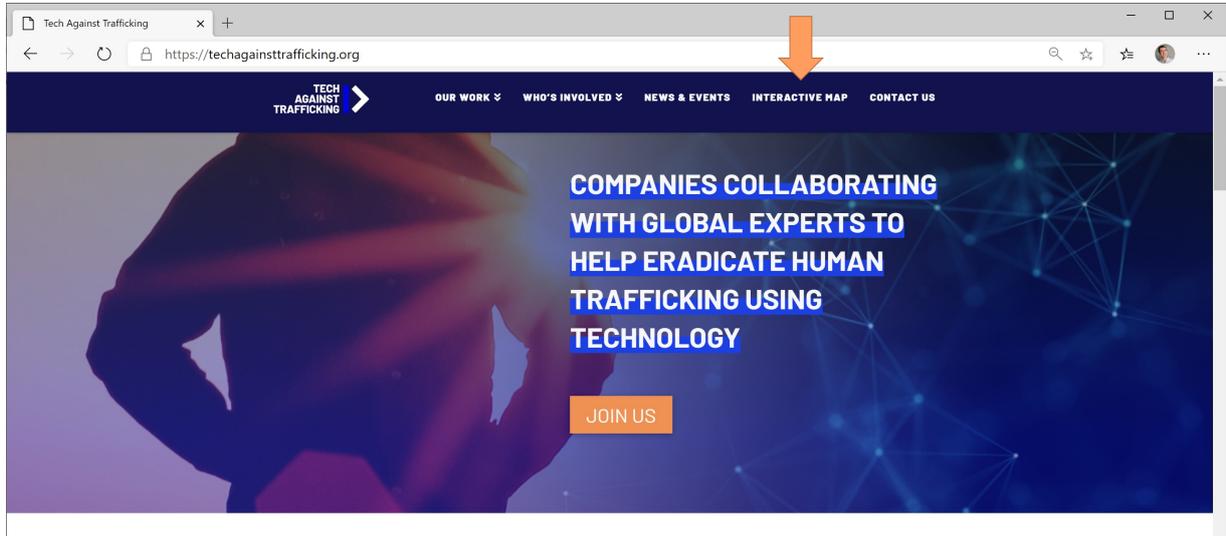
GEOGRAPHIES: TOOLS BY REGION



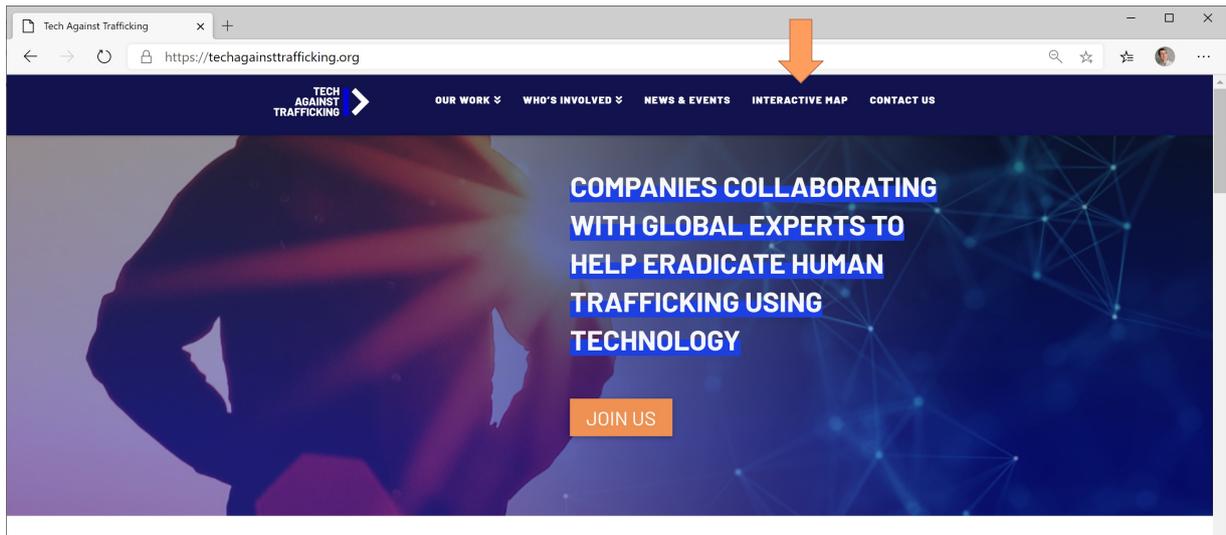
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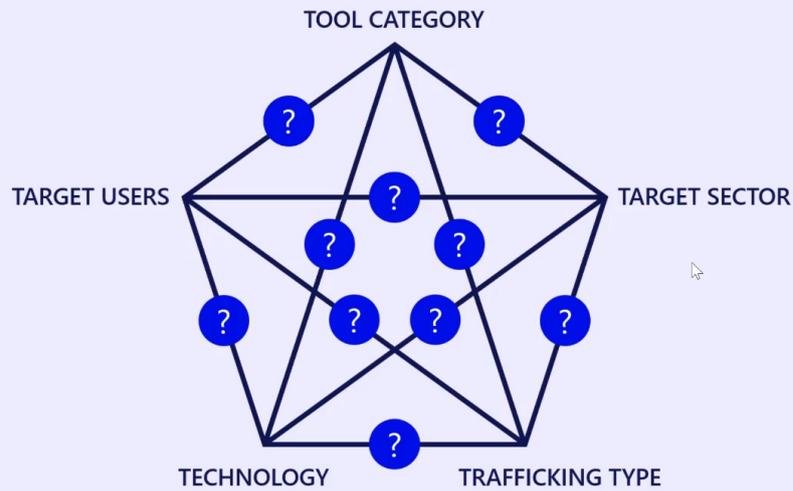


THE INTERACTIVE MAP

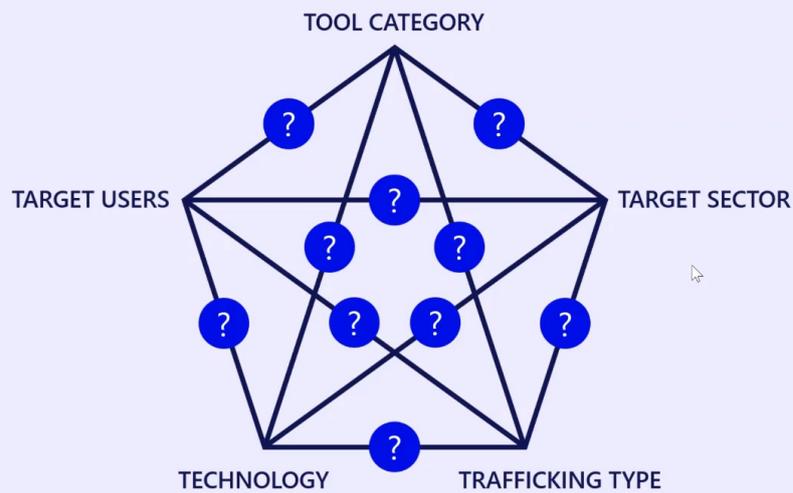


THE INTERACTIVE MAP





Browse the tool list or select a  to explore tool connections



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Highlights from TAT's landscape analysis

- Strong concentration of tech tools developed and operating *in the global North* despite higher prevalence rates of human trafficking in the global South
- **Businesses** are the top user group of customizable tools (more than a quarter)
- Few '**Victim Case Management and Support**' tools (six per cent) as compared to other tools
- Although half of the tools are free to use, more than three quarters are **proprietary technologies / innovations**



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THE ACCELERATOR PROGRAM



to advance and scale the work of technology tools being used to combat human trafficking.

 2019 Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative 	 2020 [Break from AP] Shifted priorities due to the pandemic Conducted needs assessment survey Provided on the ground technical support to frontline organisations	 2021 The Lantern Project 	 2021 Modern Slavery Helpline, Unseen App 08000 121 700	 2022 + Polaris <small>Freedom happens now.</small>
		 June 2021 <small>Launch Pad</small> July 2021 - March 2022 <small>Providing Tailored Resources</small> May 2022 <small>Showcase Event</small> May 2022 and Beyond <small>Progress Reports</small>		

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WHAT WORKS

TECH
AGAINST
TRAFFICKING 

- **Business-led initiative**
 - *Feeling of ownership*
- **Truly multi-stakeholder**
 - *Inclusion of trafficking survivors, multi-lateral / civil society actors*
- **Solution-oriented**
 - *Accelerator Programs*
 - *Direct grassroots support (FreedomFund grantees)*
- **Flexibility**
 - *Shift priorities based on actual needs (COVID-19)*
- **Commitment through basic funding**
 - *Financial contributions from members*



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Key take-aways

- Technology & the tech sector play a **key role** in addressing vulnerabilities and demand for human trafficking.
- The complexity, cross-border & cross-cutting nature of the crime requires a **coordinated, transnational & multistakeholder** response.

Governments & policymakers are urged to: 

- Increase **collaboration** with the tech sector;
- Revise & update **existing legal frameworks** & legislations to address & regulate illicit activities in the cyber space;
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Tech, human trafficking, and demand

THANK YOU

Contact

thi.hoang@globalinitiative.net

www.globalinitiative.net



Tech, human trafficking, and demand

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**GLOBAL
INITIATIVE**
AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL
ORGANIZED CRIME



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La Strada International (LSI)
European NGO network against trafficking in human beings

WS: Prevention Initiatives to counter demand

- **Should (knowingly) use of services be criminalised and if so for which services?**
- **What are issues of concern?**
- **What about strict liability?**
- **What is the possible impact on prevention of THB?**
- **What are good alternative prevention (demand-side) measures for all forms of THB?**

FINAL SEMINAR – “REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS”



ALINA CRISTESCU, ROBERT HAJTO, JAKUB NESTORUK

CROSS-BORDER AND CROSS-PLATFORM COOPERATION IN DEMAND REDUCTION

1

FINAL SEMINAR – “REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS”



- The enormous scale of human trafficking around the globe requires **cooperative efforts to solve this issue**. These efforts need **cooperation and assistance** at **bilateral** and **multilateral levels** among various countries, and also between governments and NGOs. Destination countries must work with transit and source countries not only to prevent and combat human trafficking but also to help those victims back to their home community.
- Because trafficking in human beings is a global challenge, it requires a **global and coordinated response**. The component of **international cooperation** is a **crucial** aspect in investigating transnational forms of trafficking in human beings, from a dual perspective - **efficiency and speed**, the success of investigative and criminal prosecution activities being conditioned by the availability of cooperation of authorities from other states and the ability to coordinate at the police and judicial level.

2



- It is possible for all elements of the crime of TIP to take place within national borders and for offenders, victims and evidence to be located within the same country. However, trafficking cases are typically more complicated than this. Alleged offenders, victims and evidence **can be located in two or more countries**, which can lead to criminal **investigations and prosecutions in multiple jurisdictions**. The transnationality of this criminal phenomenon therefore render various forms of international cooperation, such as *police-to-police cooperation*, as well as more formal legal tools like *MLA (Mutual Legal Assistance)* or *extradition*, vital for successful transnational investigations, prosecutions and sentencing.

3



- It is important to mention that **the "offer"** for human trafficking and exploitation **will be continuous**. There will always be *social, economic, educational differences* between the states of the world and implicitly there will always be more vulnerable people than others. Therefore, the means and methods of reducing “supply” will not be effective without correlating them with actions to reduce and discourage “demand” for human trafficking, both in the field of preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.

4

FINAL SEMINAR – “REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS”



- The purpose of this workshop is to identify ways to achieve and develop cross-border and cross-platform cooperation in relation to demand reduction. So, starting from your professional expertise, **what do you consider to be the ways of international cooperation in order to reduce the demand that facilitates human trafficking?**

5

FINAL SEMINAR – “REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS”



- **Informal Channel**

Informal exchange of information and assistance will be appropriate when compulsory process is not required and is generally achieved through law enforcement representatives stationed abroad and international organizations such as Interpol. The advantage of this informal method is that it can be requested quickly and is directed to the authority that can provide the information and assistance. The disadvantage is that the information and assistance obtained in this way is limited in its nature and the product may not be in a form that can be used in court proceedings in the requesting county.

6



- **Personal Channel** - Exchange of information and assistance can be carried out between law enforcement agencies of the requesting and the requested country. This is sometimes referred to as the “police-to-police, prosecutor-to-prosecutor” assistance.
- **Legal Attache** - Legal attaches stationed at embassies, consular officers in charge of security assigned at consulates and liaison officers dispatched from law enforcement agencies to counterpart agencies abroad play an important role in this kind of assistance. As a rule, when requests for exchange of information and assistance are made through these attache, consular officers and liaison officers, the response is obtained much faster and more practical in use than that available through Interpol. Therefore, in terms of processing a request for assistance, this method seems to be much more effective.
- **Interpol** - Major vehicle for advancing the police-to-police cooperation is the International Criminal Police Organization, or ICPO-Interpol. This organization provides technical tools for sending/receiving requests between law enforcement agencies of different countries through their National Central Bureaus. Interpol can guarantee that the requests get transmitted via its communication systems, but cannot promise that the requested country surely makes a response to the requesting country, or that the quality of the response is up to their expectations.

7



- **Formal Channel**

Formal exchange of information and legal assistance is generally sought (sought) for the obtaining of evidence of a crime that has been committed. It is carried out under legislation and bilateral or multilateral treaty. Formal exchange of information and legal assistance involves compulsory process and affects privacy interests. The advantage of this assistance is that it permits the requesting country to have law enforcement action carried out in another country, and to obtain evidence for a prosecution.

8



- **Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)**

A law enforcement agent cannot be allowed, in general, to conduct an investigation in another country. This is based on the principle that nobody can infringe upon the sovereignty of another country. Hence, we need a legal framework of mutual assistance and cooperation. However, it depends very much on the policy of the countries concerned. The purpose of mutual legal assistance is to get a foreign country to assist in the judicial process of the requesting country. Generally speaking, mutual legal assistance is based on bilateral or multilateral treaties. The broad definition of mutual legal assistance includes not only providing evidence, which is defined as a narrow sense of mutual legal assistance, but also extraditing a fugitive and executing punishment for his/her crime. In this section, we discuss mutual legal assistance in narrower terms.

9



- **Joint Investigation Teams**

The concept of JITs arose from the belief that existing methods of international police and judicial co-operation were sometimes, by themselves, insufficient to deal with serious cross-border organised crime. It was felt that a team of investigators and judicial authorities from two or more States, working together with clear legal authority and certainty about the rights, duties and obligations of the participants, would improve the fight against organised crime. Usually, a JIT is defined as an investigation team set up on the basis of an agreement between two or more competent authorities and/or other parties, for a specific purpose (e.g. investigation of a particular criminal operation) and limited duration.

10

FINAL SEMINAR – “REDUCING DEMAND AND PREVENTING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS”



Thank you for your participation!



PRISON IS NOT ONLY BEHIND BARS!

A human trafficking victim's freedom depends on your choices!

NAATIP Helpline 0800 800 678 or +4 021 313 31 00

Logos: ANITP, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, National Agency for Administration of Incapacitated Persons, Federal Police, ANITP, European Union.

MINISTERUL JUSTITIEI
AGENCIJA NAȚIONALĂ DE ADMINISTRARE
A BUNURILOR INDESPONIBILIZATE

Federal Police

ANITP

Results of the prevention campaign
“Prison is not only behind bars!”
implemented by

ANITP

ISFP 2019-AG-THB „Further Enhancing the Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings by Focusing on Prevention, Cooperation and Recovery of Crime Proceeds – Westeros 2”
Project financed by the European Union through Internal Security Fund - Police

1

The campaign's strategy

Purpose	Specific objectives	Target group
Preventing trafficking in persons by raising public awareness about the role of demand in the mechanism of THB. 	Informing and raising awareness within the general public as a whole about the risks and implications of THB;	 Potential consumers/ users of services provided by victims of THB;
	Influencing the target groups in order to determine a change in their attitude that may result in a decrease of the demand for services provided by THB victims, by sending specific anti-trafficking messages;	
	Raising awareness of the public opinion on the role of impunity in perpetuating the THB phenomenon	The general public.

This project is co-funded by the European Union

Logos: Ministry of Justice, ANITP, Federal Police, ANITP, European Union.

2

The visual identity



Slogan – *Prison is not only behind bars!*

Logo



Birdcage – captivity of the victims

Innocence, freedom

Message – *A human trafficking victim's freedom depends on your choices!*



This project is co-funded by
the European Union

3



The activities



ONLINE COMPONENT – 2 stages

1st stage - was conducted by a service provider contracted by NAATIP for the following services:

1. Analysis of the target group represented by potential clients/consumers of services provided by victims of THB
2. Graphic design services – 120 graphic materials (image and text) and 30 short videos to be promoted on social-media networks
3. Production of a 10-minute informative video depicting the role of the demand in the THB mechanism, moderated by a Romanian public person (Dorian Popa)
4. Production of an 18-minute informative video (vlog) on the subject of trafficking in persons, realized by a Romanian vlogger (Zaiafet)
5. Promotion of the above mentioned materials on social-media networks (Facebook, Instagram and YouTube – using paid posts and ads, LinkedIn and Twitter – organic reach) during 90 days
6. Conducting an online survey in order to measure the impact of the campaign among the general public

2nd stage - NAATIP's representatives continued the promotion of the videos and graphic materials in the online environment, through the organic reach method.



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4

The target group

5	Education	All levels
4	Interests	The automotive field (transport companies, considering that the tendency of long distance and truck drivers is to purchase sexual services), sports betting, videochat studios, sports - boxing, sexual accessories.
3	Behavior	Belonging to groups for long-distance drivers, escort groups, single women groups, youth groups, adult dating groups. Another indicator is the status - Interested in women - thus defining their behavior towards consuming relationships with sexual benefits, often temporary.
2	Demographics	Male, aged 18 to 65+.
1	Location	People who use sexual services are located mainly in urban areas, in the counties of origin of the victims

Potential consumers of sexual services – Social-media indicators

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5

The target group

5	Profession	Farmer, painter, cargo driver, taxi driver, cook, bartender, plumber, salesman, musician, security guard, real estate agent, businessman - club owner, restaurant owner.
4	Interests	Agriculture, construction, cleaning services, recruitment agencies and belonging to groups such as "Romanians abroad or in country X" (ex: destination countries - Spain, Germany, Ireland, Italy, France, the Netherlands) – groups from where they can recruit people
3	Behavior	Middle to poor social class nature, with narrow concerns: consumers of gossip TV shows, tabloids, are usually tagged on social-media in foreign locations or in multiple, various locations
2	Location	Location - urban and rural areas, from the counties where most cases of labour exploitation are recorded, according to the statistics
1	Demographics	Male, aged 30 to 55+ , high school education, married.

Potential consumers of forced/cheap labour – Social-media indicators

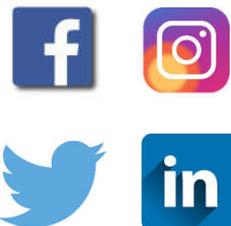
This project is co-funded by the European Union

6

The graphic materials



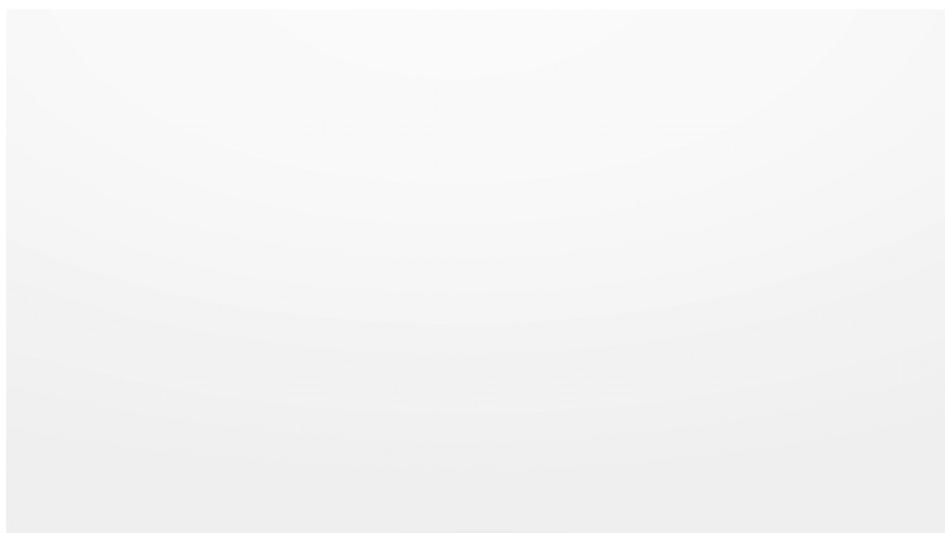
These materials, together with the 30 short videos were promoted on



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The short videos



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The video teasers

Each of the two videos had a short version (a 20-second video teaser), promoted as paid ads (Skippable In-Stream Ad and Bumper Ad) on NAATIP's YouTube channel

Traficul de persoane e cât se poate de real!

15 K de vizionări acum 2 luni

Închisoarea nu este doar între gratii!

234 K de vizionări acum 2 luni

The two video teasers were also broadcasted on TV channels

There were also made audio versions of the teasers that were broadcasted on radio stations

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9

The activities

OUTDOOR COMPONENT

The service provider contracted for the development of the online component was also responsible for the production of information and promotion materials for the outdoor component of the campaign, namely:

2.000 posters

50.000 trifold flyers

1.285 laptop backpacks

15.000 silicone wristbands

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10

The outdoor materials



2.000 A2 posters



50.000 trifold flyers



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The outdoor materials



1.285 laptop backpacks



15.000 silicone wristbands



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The results



ONLINE COMPONENT – Developed by the service provider

EXPECTED RESULTS	ACHIEVED RESULTS
1.500.000 reach (unique users) during the 90-days paid promotion on Facebook and Instagram	Over 2.500.000 impact – unique users and Over 4.500.000 views of the posts/ads
7.500 new followers on NAATIP Facebook page	9.200+ new followers
750 new followers on NAATIP Instagram account	780 new followers
200.000 views of the paid ads on the YouTube channel	250.000 views

No. of posts

148 148 36 36






More than one and a half million unique users are part of the target group representing potential clients/users of services provided by THB victims



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The results



ONLINE COMPONENT – Additional information

INDICATORS	RESULTS
Number of posts on NAATIP Regional Centres' Facebook accounts	1.200+ posts
Number of interactions with the posts (likes and shares)	3.000+ likes 2.500+ shares
Number of broadcasts of the video teaser	100+
Number of broadcasts of the audio teaser	170+
Number of views of the informative film posted on Dorian Popa's YouTube Channel	280.000 views
Number of views of the vlog posted on Zaiafet's YouTube Channel	78.000 views



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The results



OUTDOOR COMPONENT

INDICATORS	RESULTS
Number of informative-preventive activities organized	689
Number of beneficiaries from the target group	Approx. 15.700
Number of beneficiaries from the general public	Approx. 31.300
Number of campaign materials disseminated (posters, trifold flyers, laptop backpacks and silicone wristbands)	61.500



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15

The survey



The service provider applied a series of surveys on Facebook, in order to measure the impact of the anti-trafficking messages in the online environment and also to find out people’s opinions regarding THB.

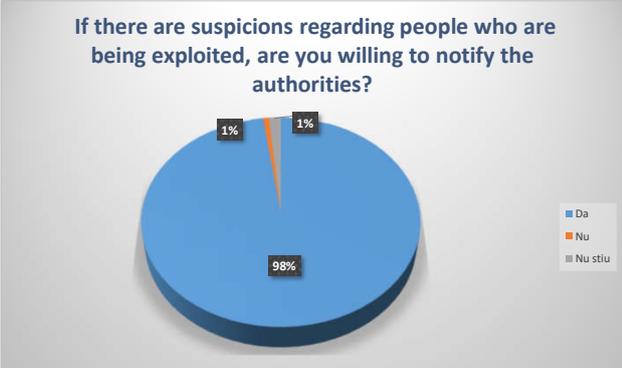
The survey reached a total number of **44.000 views**, **30.000 unique users** (impact) and **134 respondents**.

Should we encourage trafficking in persons (demand)?



Nu	97%
Da	3%

If there are suspicions regarding people who are being exploited, are you willing to notify the authorities?



Da	98%
Nu	1%
Nu stiu	1%



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A judicial perspective on reducing demand

Małgorzata Makarska, PhD, judge of the Regional Court in Siedlce



1

Contents:

1. Services obtained from victims of trafficking
2. Adjudicating experience in human trafficking cases
3. Penalties for traffickers and users of services of victims of trafficking
4. Convictions for the crime of trafficking in human beings in Poland

2

Trafficking in human beings - a complex case

- ❑ a multifaceted case
- ❑ with extensive evidence
- ❑ often with a cross-border component
- ❑ involving witnesses/survivors traumatised

Therefore, the evidence gathered by the pre-trial authorities (the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Police, the Border Guard and others) is important to the judge

The value of the evidence obtained depends on the strategy and techniques used to conduct it, as well as the preparation for these activities and the conditions under which they take place

3

Judicial activities involving victims of human trafficking

- ❑ Conducting interviews with victims /witnesses-survivors
- ❑ Prevention against re-victimisation e.g. one-time hearing, non-attendance of perpetrators
- ❑ Hearing the victim under Article 185a-c of the Code of Criminal Procedure (by a judge, at the preliminary proceedings in a specially arranged "friendly" room, with the participation of a psychologist)
- ❑ Ensuring the attendance of an interpreter, representative, guardian
- ❑ Protection from direct contact with the offender (videoconference, anonymization of the person, personal protection, protection of the place of shelter, changing identity, financial support)
- ❑ Non-repeatable procedural actions - conducted by the court under Article 316 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
- ❑ Other activities e.g. showing the perpetrator to the survivor, court trial confrontation

The quality of the interrogation depends on the knowledge of the interrogator on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings

4

Judges should, inter alia:

- Respect and value the victim;
- Provide the victim with information;
- Encourage and arrange for special services and support for the victim;
- Order restitution for the victim;
- Ensure the victim's participation in all stages of the judicial proceeding;
- Arrange for/allow for person's accompanying the victim;
- Use their judicial authority to protect the victim;
- Ensure adequate protection for particularly vulnerable victims such as children, disabled persons, victims of sexual abuse and so on; and
- Create separate facilities for victims and witnesses.

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (now UNODC), Handbook on Justice for Victims (United Nations, New York, 1999).

5

„Friendly" hearing rooms in courts



Regional Court in Tarnobrzeg



District Court in Piła



Regional Court in Sieradz



District Court in Słupsk

6

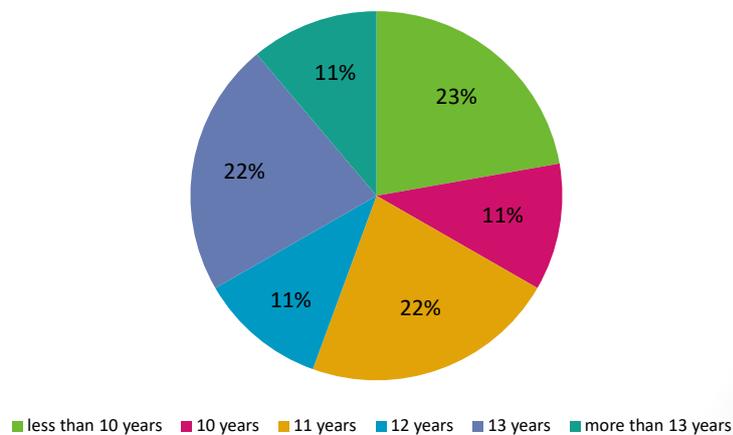
The important thing is... TIME

- ❑ to analyse the case thoroughly and to prepare for the trial
- ❑ to take their time during the hearing, to let the witnesses give their statements freely, even if there is no substance but they are emotional ("hurry" creates the impression on the victims that their presence irritates the trial authority)
- ❑ the judge should be excluded from other cases so that he can concentrate on that one or have a limited number of his own cases

7

Experiences of judges adjudicating cases under Article 189a § 1 of the Penal Code

EXPERIENCE AS A REGIONAL COURT JUDGE



8

Case handling problems and training needs

- the correct identification of the circumstances of criminal acts as constitutive elements of the crime of trafficking in human beings
- the necessity to facilitate international legal aid in human trafficking cases
- the search for effective methods of handling voluminous cases
- interrogation technique
- training in psychology, including traumatology

9

the correct identification of the circumstances of criminal acts as constitutive elements of the crime of trafficking in human beings

- ✓ recognizing the offence of trafficking in human beings from other related crimes (e.g. violation of labour rights, fraud, pimping, etc.)
- ✓ modern forms of trafficking in human beings (e.g. forced labour)

10

❑ **the necessity to facilitate the international legal aid in cases of trafficking in human beings**

- ✓ the practice of conducting proceedings in cases of trafficking in human beings in other countries (especially those from which victims are coming from or to which victims from Poland are sent)
- ✓ the need to facilitate international cooperation (difficulties in sending summonses, making referrals, carrying out other necessary activities)
- ✓ re-examination by a foreign court by way of a rogatory letters or videoconference if new circumstances become available in the course of the trial
- ✓ foreign traffic coordinator or platform - necessary for the purposes of preparing requests to other states, storing documents and drafts of documents

11

❑ **effective methods of handling voluminous cases**

(multiple issues, substantial number of victims)

- ✓ ways of systematizing evidence, including through the use of computer programs
- ✓ the proper determination of the scope of the prosecution, including the exclusion of incidental facts
- ✓ planning the presentation of evidence to court (e.g. the order in which witnesses are summoned)

12

☐ **interrogation technique**

- ✓interrogation to reduce re-victimisation,
- ✓interrogation of persons with mental deficits
- ✓interrogation of foreigners – interpreters' assistance
- ✓interrogation of persons from a different cultural background
- ✓correct hearing under article 316 and 185 a to c of the Code of Criminal Procedure

13

☐ **training in psychology, including traumatology**

- ✓to understand what happened, what was the motivation, priorities, etc.
- ✓to be able to "reach" witnesses/victims
- ✓to obtain material to make a true finding of fact

14

Training organised by La Strada Foundation in cooperation with the British Embassy in Poland with the participation of Polish and Ukrainian judges, the Police and the Border Guard officers (Przemyśl 27-29.06.2005)



15

CASE: May Nguyen

Identified in Poland during a detention procedure as an alleged victim of human trafficking

- 3 citizens of Vietnam(2 men and one woman) stopped by the officers of the Border Guard (illegal crossing EU border)
- Transported in spare weels of a truck-trailors across Polish - Bielarussian border, without any travel or ID documents (passports, visas)
- Not registered in identification system of the Border Guard
 - The Border Guard generally use fingerprints to identify persons
- Brought to court for the detention proceeding
 - Illegal border crossing is one of the presumptions of putting foreigner in Guarded Centre for Foreigners

16



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May's short history

- Sexually abused by her step father
- Sent by her mother and cousin to Berlin to work
(never completed her way)
- Forced to work in Moscow, sexually abused
- Transported to Poland via Belarus, in a spare wheel of a truck-trailer,
arrested by the Border Guard

18

Practical Difficulties

Age

- May has one document issued by the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Moscow with false identity data: name, family name and the date of birth (Kim Oanh Nguen Thi, born on the 03 of November 1990 in Nghe An).
- Generally it is possible to detain only a person aged 17 years old

Time

- 24 hours for all activities for the court to cognize the application for detention
- Expert's statement determining the age of a person can be prepared in about one month (expertise on the basis of a teeth and a bone criterion)

Testimony

- I was not sure of credibility of the girl testimony but I decided to place her in the Guarded Centre for Foreigners in Biala Podlaska
- The credibility of Vietnamese translator (I was not sure if he had proper qualification). A certified translator was unavailable.

19

Organs involved on the territory of Poland



20

3. Penalties for traffickers and users of services of victims of trafficking

Judicial principles for punishment and penal measures properly applied result in a correct ruling and meets justice.

The demonstration that justice is done is important for the recovery of the victim. It is owed to the victim that criminal justice officers make all possible efforts to effectively prosecute and sentence traffickers.

The judicial principles of punishment (Art. 53 of the Penal Code) – the determination, the discretion of the court, the degree of guilt, the degree of social harmfulness, the preventive and educational goals and shaping the legal awareness of the society. The specific principles concern e.g. penalties to minor and juvenile offenders, fines, special leniency.

21

Directive 2011/36/eu of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA

Article 4 Penalties

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an offence referred to in Article 2 is punishable by a maximum penalty of at least five years of imprisonment.
2. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an offence referred to in Article 2 is punishable by a maximum penalty of at least 10 years of imprisonment where that offence:
 - (a) was committed against a victim who was particularly vulnerable, which, in the context of this Directive, shall include at least child victims
 - (b) was committed within the framework of a criminal organisation within the meaning of Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime (1);
 - (c) deliberately or by gross negligence endangered the life of the victim; or
 - (d) was committed by use of serious violence or has caused particularly serious harm to the victim.
3. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the fact that an offence referred to in Article 2 was committed by public officials in the performance of their duties is regarded as an aggravating circumstance.
4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that an offence referred to in Article 3 is punishable by effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties, which may entail surrender.

22

The Polish Penal Code

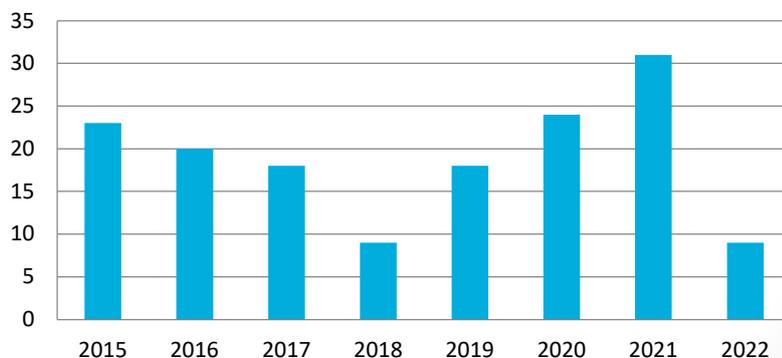
- ❑ The crime of trafficking in human beings (art. 189a § 1 of the Penal Code)
 - imprisonment not lower than 3 years
 - maximum 15 years imprisonment (since 1st October 2023 – maximum 20 years imprisonment)
- ❑ Criminal preparation (Art. 189a § 2 of the Penal Code)
 - imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years
- ❑ So- called Ukrainian Act - from 10 years to 15 years for conviction under art. 189a § 1 of the Penal Code, not less than 1 year form conviction under art. 189a § a of the Penal Code

The sentence of imprisonment does not exclude a fine, penalty measures and compensation (prohibition from entering in particular area, prohibition to contact with a survivor, disqualification from the practice of commercial activities, the forfeiture of property, the confiscation of financial benefits, exclusion of public rights, obligation to remedy the damage caused and compensation, state compensation for victims).

23

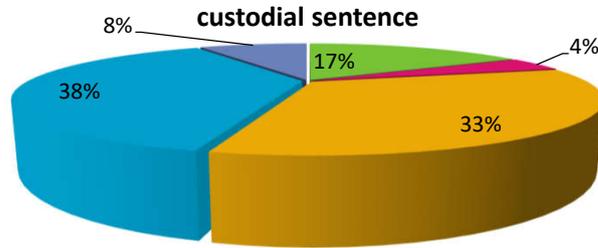
4. Convictions for the crime of trafficking in human beings in Poland

Final convictions for THB cases
2015-2022



24

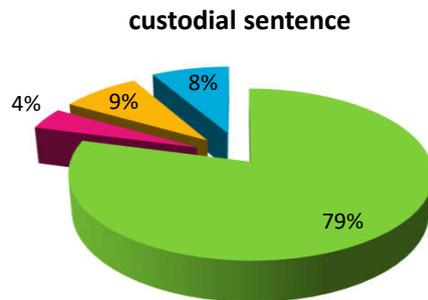
In 2020, 24 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, of which 4 had their sentences conditionally suspended



- up to 2 years imprisonment, 3 of them with suspended sentence
- more than 2 years imprisonment less than 3 years, of which 1 with suspended sentence
- 3 years imprisonment
- more than 3 years imprisonment
- 5 years

25

In 2021, 31 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, of which 8 had their sentences conditionally suspended, 2 were acquitted

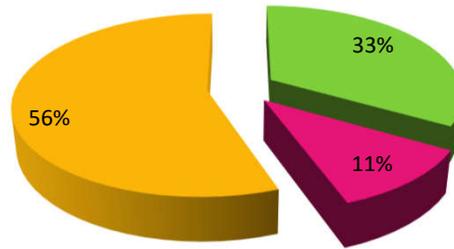


- up to 2 years imprisonment, 3 of them with suspended
- more than 2 years imprisonment less than 3 years
- 3 years
- more then 5 years less then 8 years

26

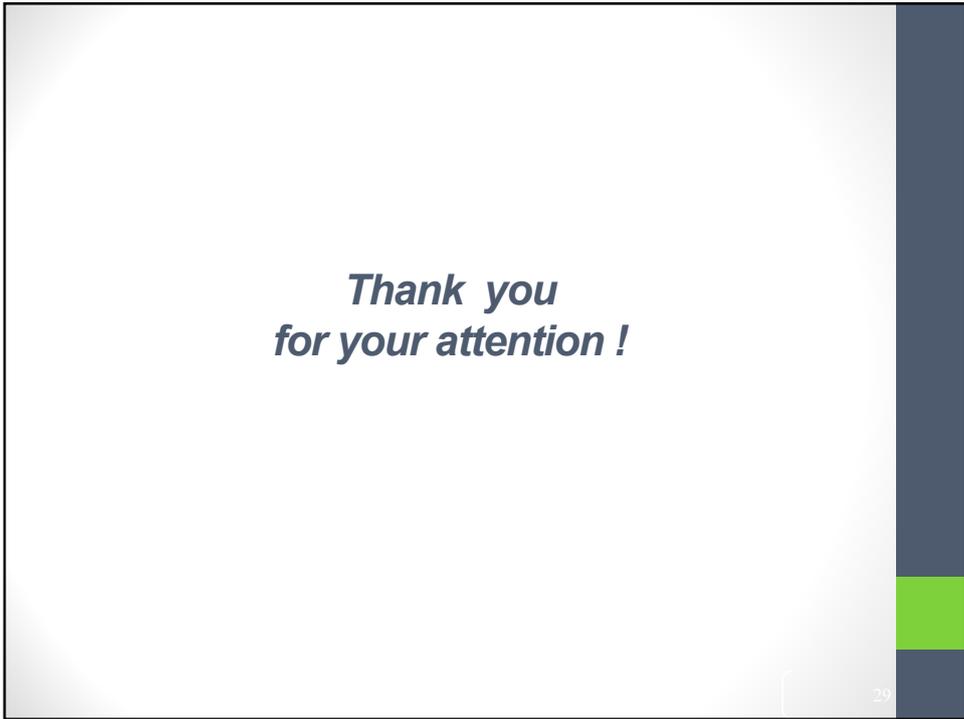
In 2022, 9 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, of which 1 had their sentences conditionally suspended, 5 were acquitted

custodial sentence



- up to 2 years imprisonment, of them with suspended sentence
- 3 years imprisonment
- not less than 3 not more than 5 years imprisonment

How do you ensure that sanctions for THB offences are: effective, proportionate and dissuasive?



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Survivor Statements

Reducing Demand and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings

Kraków, 5-6 June 2023

Piotr Marek Wagner
psychologist, case manager, translator
La Strada Poland

 **Fundacja przeciwko Handlowi Ludźmi i Niewolnictwu** www.strada.org.pl

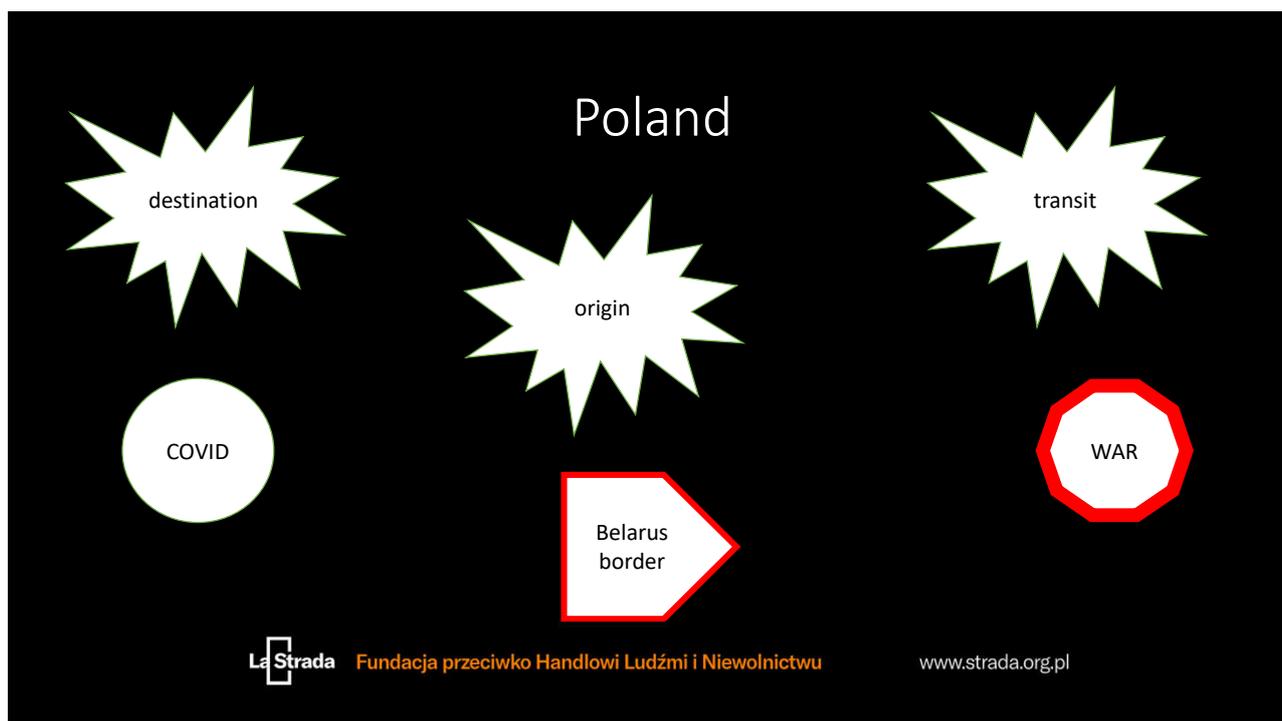
1

La Strada Poland

Over 25 years of HR approach
National Intervention and Consultation Centre for THB Victims
Areas: wellbeing, shelter, food, healthcare, legal / institutional assisting...
Gathering and analysing data, recommendations
Social, awareness and prevention campaigns, happenings
Law lobbying
24 hrs hotline
Seminars, workshops, training
Irena Dawid Olczyk, Head of LSP, speaker of KSSIP, webinar for prosecutors and judges; research among judges & victims

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2



3

Presenting: Stuck in Poland
how and what for

No hardcore
Human not case approach
Place for imagination & questions

Awareness, prevention, human approach

At the bottom left is the logo for La Strada Fundacja przeciwko Handlowi Ludźmi i Niewolnictwu, and at the bottom right is the website address www.strada.org.pl.

4

Stuck in Poland

Introducing: Valentina, Josemary, Pedro Felipe, Pablo and Javiero

Retraumatization vs a message

While watching:

- recruitments methods / gaining trust
- family/economical situation
- reasons for migration
- addicting methods
- decision of escaping
- psychological changes

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5

Discussion

general impressions

- recruitments methods / gaining trust
- familiar/economical situation
- reasons for migration
- addicting methods
- decision of escaping

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6

Conclusions

human approach
sensitivity
seminars needed
similarities, but not profile
from hero to...



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Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

Office of the Special Representative
and Co-ordinator for Combating
Trafficking in Human Beings

Tackling demand for labour exploitation

- Tools and methods
- Latest (legislative) developments
- Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society

Radu Cucos, Associate Officer
Krakow, 6 June 2023

 @osce_cthb
 info-cthb@osce.org
 www.osce.org/cthb



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1

Agenda for today

- 1. Concept of demand**
- 2. Global legal framework and evolution of legislation**
- 3. Approaches to prevent THB for Labour Exploitation ([Model Guidelines](#))**
 - Through business governance and business supply chains
 - Through trade
 - Through public procurement
 - Through fair recruitment and labour market protection



2

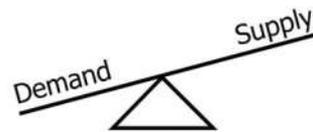
Demand as a driver of THB for forced labour

- **Customers want to buy cheap goods and services (cost driven)**

Governments and companies regularly procure goods and services at the lowest possible price



- Citizens, residents, businesses, and governments are the consumers who, **knowingly or unknowingly fuel this cycle for low cost goods or services**



- **Companies reduce production costs as much as possible** to satisfy demand for cheap goods and services



- **Traffickers exploit race to bottom in production costs** and set up business to generate revenues with human trafficking



To end forced labour, we must stop paying for forced labour.



3

Definition of Trafficking: The Palermo Protocol

Palermo Protocol (supplement to the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons

Art. 3: Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion ... for the purpose of exploitation.

Art. 9: States Parties shall

- establish (...) measures to prevent and combat trafficking in persons
- adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures (...) to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons (...) that leads to trafficking.



4

OSCE's commitment: Ministerial Council Declaration, Vilnius 2011

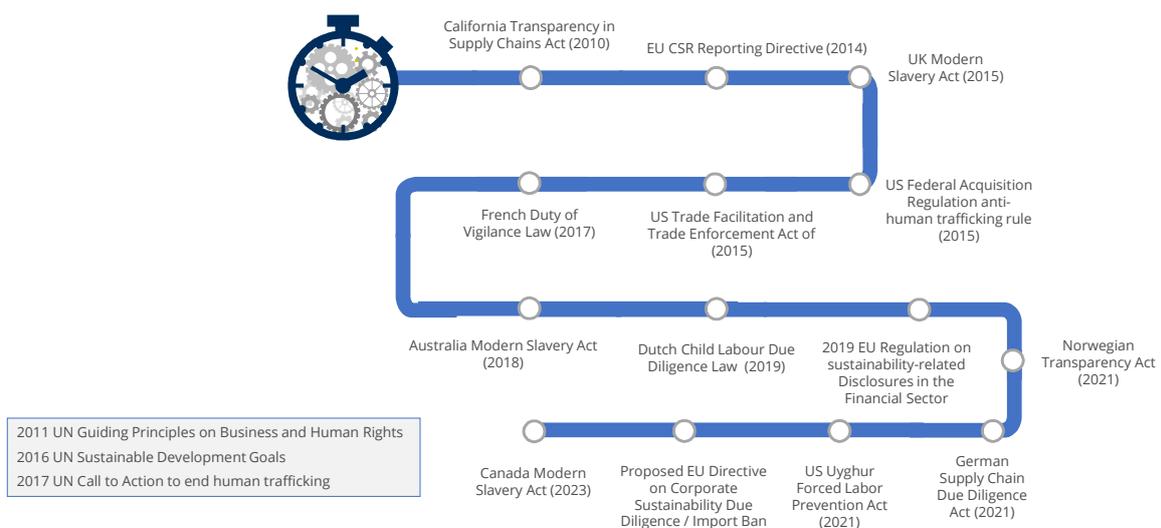
2011 OSCE Ministerial Council Declaration on Combating All Forms of Human Trafficking encourages governments

“to work with the business sector to apply principles of due diligence and transparency in assessing and addressing risks of exploitation throughout supply chains and ensuring that workers have access to mechanisms for the redress and remedy of abusive practices.”



5

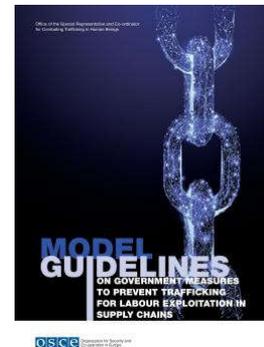
Evolution of legislation until now, but there is more to come



6

Approaches to prevent THB for Labour Exploitation ([Model Guidelines](#))

- 1 Through business governance and business supply chains
- 2 Through trade
- 3 Through public procurement
- 4 Through fair recruitment and labour market protection



1 Through business governance and business supply chains

Reporting laws



Disclosure laws



Due diligence (and due diligence +) laws



1 EU trend: Due diligence plus – German Supply Chain Act & Norwegian Transparency Act



- **Companies must ensure compliance with human rights among their supply chain**
- **Proportionate due diligence obligations instead of reporting obligations only**



- **Enforcement mechanism:** Consumer Authority in Norway, Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control in Germany
- **Applicability of the Acts:** 1 July 2022 in Norway, 1 January 2023 in Germany

Due Diligence Acts ensure better human rights protection in supply chains



9

2 Through trade

Trade regulations

- **US Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (2016)**
 - To prevent unfair competition
 - Enforced by US Customs and Border Protection
 - Withhold Release Orders, published in Federal Register
- **Proposed EU import ban to prohibit products made with forced labour on the EU market (2022)**

Recent examples of enforcement

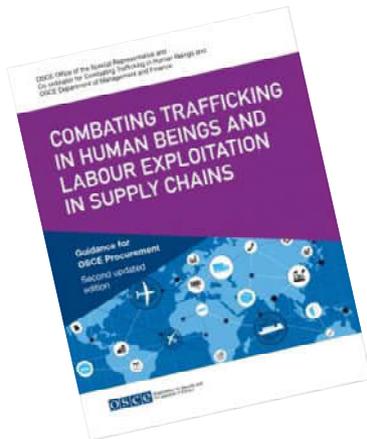
- 30 December 2020
Palm oil producer Sime Darby Plantation
- 15 July 2020 (until 29th March 2021) **Disposable Gloves manufacturer Top Glove**
- 13 January 2021
Cotton, tomatoes and downstream products made in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), PR China
- 23 June 2021
Silica-based products from Hoshine Silicon Industry Co. Ltd. and subsidiaries
- 18 May 2018
All cotton from Turkmenistan



1 Incl. its subsidiaries and joint ventures

10

3 Public Procurement



- **Incorporate CT HB in procurement policies and general terms and conditions for suppliers**
- **Take a risk-based approach:**
 - Assess CT HB risks across the entire procurement portfolio (Planning, tender, contract phase) and across all executive structures
 - Develop local action plans to counter those risks
- **Training and workshops for OSCE procurement and anti-trafficking staff in line with the [Procurement Guidance](#) (also see [Brochure](#) on the role of public procurement)**

Good policies need effective implementation



11

4 Fair and Ethical Recruitment and Labour Market Protection

Abusive recruitment practices and labour exploitation (ILO)

- Charging fees to workers
- Threats and intimidation
- Deception with regard to contract, working and living conditions
- Restriction on freedom of movement
- Retention of identity documents
- Physical and sexual violence
- Recruitment of children below working age
- Recruitment into hazardous and unsafe work

Indirect recruitment and employment through Private Employment Agencies

- Prohibition
- Registration
- Licensing



12

First steps for participating States to take on the political level

Trade regulations

- 1 Through business governance and business supply chains
- 2 Through trade
- 3 Through their own supply chains and public procurement
- 4 Through fair recruitment and labour market protection



First steps to take

- Mapping of legislative and institutional framework
- Define who should be involved in the process
- Define which mechanisms and instruments work best
- Establish a cross-departmental working group
- Prepare and include the business community

First steps often do not need legislative change



13

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society



Name of Resource	Agreements promoting International Responsible Business Conduct (RBC agreements)
Type	Agreement
Country / jurisdiction	Netherlands
Enacting authority	Social Economic Council of the Netherlands, Dutch Government, Dutch Unions, Dutch NGOs (a.o. UNICEF, Oxfam), Dutch business sectors
Entry into force / date of approval	2014, SER advisory report; 2016 onwards RBC Agreements
Description	In 2014, the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands recommended concluding multi-stakeholder agreements promoting international responsible business conduct (RBC agreements) in high risk sectors. Since 2016 onwards ten Agreements were signed, amongst others for the clothing and textile sector, the food industry, insurance and pension sectors and the metal sector. Businesses, labour unions, NGOs, government are parties to the Agreements. Cooperation with other parties increases the leverage of businesses and provide support to identify, prevent and address negative impacts in their value chains, such as child labour, forced labour and freedom of association, in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.



14

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society



Name of Resource	Plan of Action Partnership for Sustainable Textiles
Type	Policy / co-operation platform, knowledge / information hub
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development
Entry into force / date of approval	17 April 2014
Description	The Partnership for Sustainable Textiles is a multi-stakeholder initiative with approximately 150 members from the fields of business, politics and the civil society. Together they are striving to improve the social and environmental conditions in the global textile production – from the production of raw materials for textile production to the disposal of textiles. The Textiles Partnership was founded in October 2014 in response to the deadly accidents in textile factories in Bangladesh and Pakistan. It was initiated by the German Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development. Today, members of the Textiles Partnership already cover about half of the German textile market. The partnership aimed to cover 75 percent of the market by 2018. Together, the Partnership members want to achieve social, ecological and economic improvements, as well as the entire textile supply chain.



15

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society



Name of Resource	Shady Business: Uncovering the business model of labour exploitation
Type	Report
Country / jurisdiction	Estonia
Enacting authority	Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia, University of Tartu, Center for the Study of Democracy, European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control
Entry into force / date of approval	2019
Description	<p>This tool describes the business model of human trafficking and labour exploitation outlining how different legitimate business structures may be used to hide and implement labour exploitation, and highlighting the links between labour exploitation, trafficking and economic crimes.</p> <p>The business model is presented in the form of a visual map and a series of visualisations demonstrating the report's findings by identifying the schemes used as well as weak points in the supply chain where the risk of trafficking and related crimes may increase. This tool also highlights the links between labour exploitation and trafficking and other economic crimes such as large-scale tax evasion, fraudulent bookkeeping, corruption, and unfair competition as well as the complexities of the resulting illicit flows. The model is developed based on data collected in Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland and Latvia in the context of the EU-funded FLOW-project in the spring of 2019.</p>



16

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society



Name of Resource	Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct
Type	Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	Responsible Business Alliance
Date of initial launch	1 April 2015
Description	The Responsible Business Alliance Code of Conduct is a set of standards on social, environmental and ethical issues in the electronics industry supply chain. The standards set out in the Code of Conduct reference international norms and standards including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO International Labour Standards, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ISO and SA standards, and many more.



17

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society



Name of Resource	Business Actions Against Forced Labour
Type	Corporate Policy, Guidance on policy / legislation implementation
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Organization	The Consumer Goods Forum
Date of publishing	2017
Description	The publication, Business Actions Against Forced Labour, is a practical demonstration of the collaborative spirit between businesses, government, civil society and workers' organizations, showcasing concrete actions that are being taken to address and prevent forced labour in global supply chains. These actions include corporate efforts to implement Consumer Goods Forum's Priority Industry Principles, a set of principles that, when applied on a global scale, can help address the conditions that contribute to forced labour: every worker should have freedom of movement, no worker should pay for a job and no worker should be indebted or coerced to work.



18

Cooperation between public authorities, the private sector and civil society

Name of Resource	Principles to Guide Government Action to Combat Human Trafficking in Global Supply Chains
Type	Guidance on Policy
Country / jurisdiction	Global
Enacting authority	Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and the United States of America
Entry into force / date of approval	25 September 2018
Description	The Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK and the USA, the so-called "Five Eyes" adopted a set of principles for nations to adopt in order to tackle modern slavery in global supply chains. The principles state that governments should take steps to prevent and address human trafficking in government procurement practices. Secondly, governments should encourage the private sector to prevent and address human trafficking in its supply chains. Thirdly, governments should advance responsible recruitment policies and practices. The fourth principle states that governments should strive for harmonization by making efforts to share information and work with other committed governments to align existing and proposed laws, regulations and policies to combat human trafficking in global supply chains.



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OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: The Supply Chains Project



Further information:

<https://www.osce.org/cthb/supply-chains>

Portfolio lead: Julia Schellhaas

Julia.Schellhaas@osce.org

The rise of a globalized economy means both raw materials and labour are regularly sourced from all corners of the globe. There is a **high risk that these goods and services are produced by or extracted from victims of trafficking.**

In 2016, the OSCE launched its **project on the prevention of trafficking in human beings in supply chains.** It aims to provide participating States with **practical tools** to enact concrete measures to prevent human trafficking in supply chains, e.g. through **HRDD legislation.**

The priorities of the project are threefold:

1. **Prevention through government practices and measures**
2. **Prevention in OSCE's own procurement activities**
3. **Prevention in the supply chain of international organizations**



20

Thank you for your attention

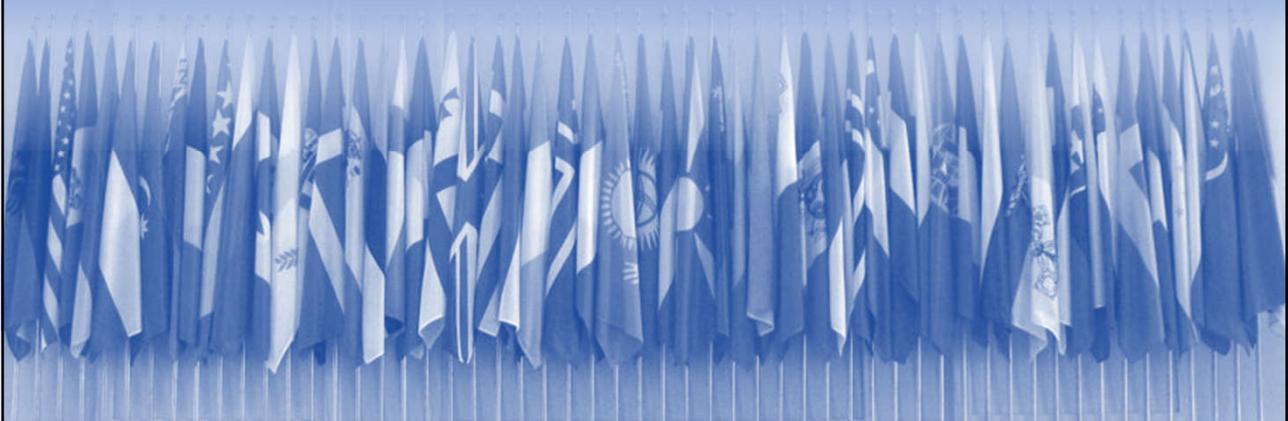


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Office of the Special Representative & Co-ordinator
for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

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Co-funded by the European Union

RAISING AWARENESS AND PREVENTING "DEMAND" FOR THB IN SUPPLY CHAINS

LABOUR INSPECTORS: ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

District Labour Inspectorate in Kraków, 5-6 June 2023



1

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP) in Poland: Legal Basis

Act of 13 April 2007 on the National Labour Inspectorate

(replaced the prior act of 1981)

The National Labour Inspectorate answers directly to the Sejm (the lower house of the Polish Parliament) and is supervised by the Labour Protection Council.

Only two inspection institutions are directly subordinate to the Sejm:

1. the Supreme Chamber of Control (which exercises control over budget spending and the expenditure of state institutions) and
2. the National Labour Inspectorate.

2

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP) in Poland: Legal Basis

The structure of the National Labour Inspectorate:

- Chief Labour Inspectorate in Warsaw
- 16 District Labour Inspectorates (one for each voivodeship) with 43 Branches
- National Labour Inspectorate Training Centre in Wrocław

The PIP has c. 2600 people on its payroll, including c. 1500 labour inspectors.

3

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP) in Poland: Legal Basis

Act of 13 April 2007 on the National Labour Inspectorate – art. 10

The tasks of the National Labour Inspectorate include:

- supervision and inspection of labour law observance by enterprises, in particular occupational health and safety rules and regulations,
- inspection of the legality of employment, other paid work, conducting economic activity and inspection of compliance with other legal obligations,
- **inspection of the legality of employment, other paid work and work performed by foreigners,**
- prosecuting offences against employee rights.

4

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP) in Poland: Legal Basis

Act of 13 April 2007 on the National Labour Inspectorate – art. 10

The provisions stipulate a wide range of actions and tasks performed by the National Labour Inspectorate, such as.

- inspection of goods placed on the market or commissioned for use as regards their compliance with essential or other requirements of occupational health and safety set out in separate regulations,
- inspection and supervision of the observance of occupational health and safety requirements concerning the use of chemical substances and genetically modified organisms,
- issuing opinions on draft legal acts in the area of labour law,
- lodging complaints and participation in legal proceedings for the establishment of an employment relationship,
- Inspection of compliance with the provisions of the Act of 10 January 2018 on the restriction of trade on Sundays and public holidays and on certain other days.

5

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP) in Poland: Legal Basis

Act of 13 April 2007 on the National Labour Inspectorate – art. 10

The current provisions of the *Act of 13 April 2007 on the National Labour Inspectorate*, as well as those of other acts and regulations, do not list preventing and combating THB as a separate task of labour inspectors.

Labour inspectors are inspection authorities who enjoy access to work establishments and other places where foreigners are hired to work.

6

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

- THB can be detected during a labour inspection, especially when there is evidence of long periods of remuneration being withheld, unwarranted deductions, disadvantageous contracts or other work-related documents, etc.;
- labour inspectors are given free access to the premises, buildings, and rooms of the entity under inspection;
- the National Labour Inspectorate adopts a range of promotional and preventive measures designed to prevent or minimise the risk of THB, as well as raise awareness among potential victims, i.e. employees (including minors), about how to recognise THB and where to seek assistance.

7

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

- who is a party to the inspection of the PIP: the employing entity (employer, entrepreneur, etc.), liable for various violations of labour law provisions in offence proceedings
- the foreigner – only liable for the offence of illegal work
- the PIP is interested in foreigners who are already working

8

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

- direct action in cases that involve trafficking in human beings, including THB for forced labour, is beyond the scope of competence of the National Labour Inspectorate,
- the labour inspector is not authorised to conduct a discovery process or gather evidence or information in these cases,
- the labour inspector is not authorised to conduct investigative operations,
- the role of the National Labour Inspectorate is to **notify appropriate law enforcement agencies** of any facts discovered during an inspection that may suggest the crime of trafficking in human beings, and in particular forced labour, has been committed,
- all subsequent investigative operations and procedural acts aimed at verifying information reported by the National Labour Inspectorate are conducted by appropriate law enforcement and judicial agencies.

9

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

As reported by the Chief Labour Inspector, in 2021:

- **55,838 inspections** were performed (before the COVID-19 pandemic – c. 73,000 inspections),

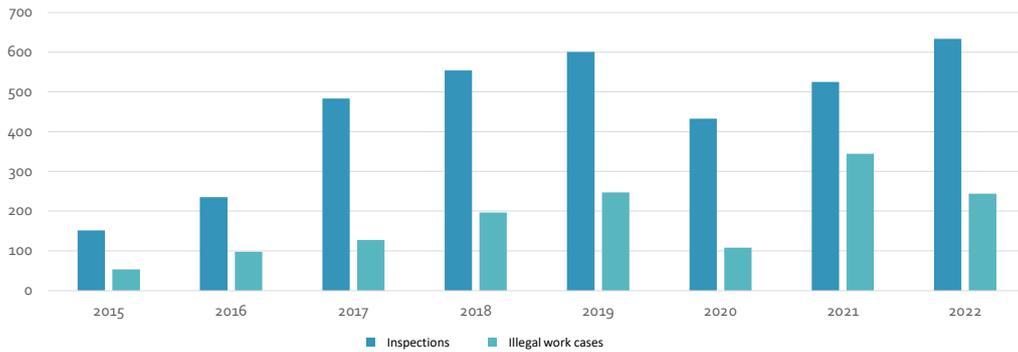
Specifically, the PIP:

- performed **6,418 inspections** of the legality of employing foreigners (before the COVID-19 pandemic – c. 8,350 inspections),
- inspected the performance of work of **30,000 foreigners** (before the COVID-19 pandemic – c. 43,300 foreigners)
- Examined nearly **2,800 complaints** lodged by foreigners.

10

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

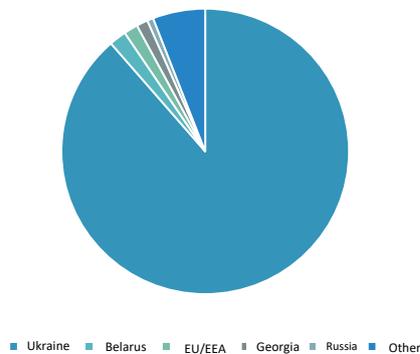
Inspections vs identified cases of illegal work by foreigners – District Labour Inspectorate in Kraków



11

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

Number of foreigners covered by PIP inspections per country of citizenship (2017-2022)

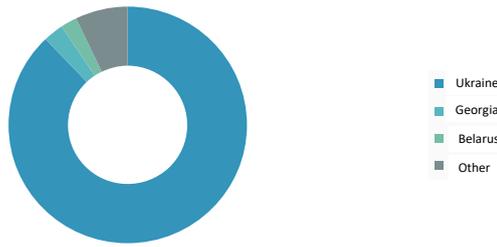


UKRAINE – 88.6%
 BELARUS – 1.96%
 EU/EEA – 1.58%
 GEORGIA – 1.24%
 RUSSIA – 0.72%
 OTHER – 5.87%

12

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

Foreigners performing illegal work
per country of citizenship – District Labour
Inspectorate in Kraków (2017-2022)

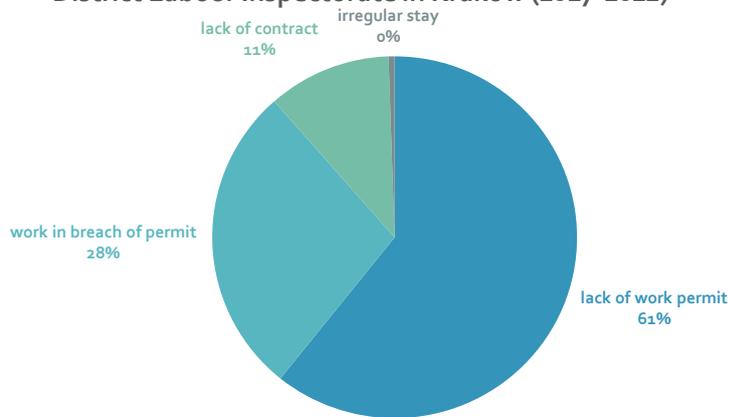


Ukraine – 88 %
Georgia – 2.75 %
Belarus – 2.2 %
Other – 7.1 %

13

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

Reasons for illegal work by foreigners –
District Labour Inspectorate in Kraków (2017-2022)



14

Cooperation with the Police and the Border Guard – as outlined in the 2021 report of the Chief Labour Inspectorate

- joint inspections – **504 inspections**
(Police – 199 inspections, Border Guard – 206 inspections)
- on-demand inspections – c. **2,700 inspections**
(Police – 257 inspections, Border Guard – 55 inspections)
- inspection report notifications – c. **11,700 report notifications**
(to the Police – 355, to the Border Guard – 742)

15

Cooperation with the Police and the Border Guard



Participation in annual operations against trafficking in human beings

photo – passports confiscated from Ukrainian citizens who worked on an agricultural farm in the Małopolska Voivodeship (District Labour Inspectorate in Kraków)

16

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

In recent years, the National Labour Inspectorate has:

- **participated in the work** of the Interministerial Committee on Fighting Against and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings and the Committee's Working Group (coordinated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Administration)
- **participated in the work** of Voivodeship Units Against Trafficking in Human Beings (regional cooperation platform)
- worked to increase the professional qualifications of its inspectors, e.g. by organising annual **training** at the National Labour Inspectorate Training Centre in Wrocław, focusing on THB for forced labour and victim assistance

17

National Labour Inspectorate (PIP): Activities

In recent years, the National Labour Inspectorate has:

- **collaborated on writing and publishing a handbook entitled Praca przymusowa: Poradnik jak ją rozpoznać i jej przeciwdziałać/How to Recognise and Combat Forced Labour (2020)** – prepared by an interdisciplinary team of experts and practitioners from the Working Group on Relations with Individuals Providing Work (Ministry of Development Funds and Regional Policy), coordinated by the Polish Institute for Human Rights and Business
- **organised training and sessions** devoted to THB – in 2021, the District Labour Inspectorate in Rzeszów hosted a webinar entitled "Zwalczanie i zapobieganie handlowi ludźmi, w tym do pracy przymusowej"/"Combating and Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings, including for Forced Labour", held in cooperation with the National Labour Inspectorate, the Border Guard, the Police and the Voivodeship Unit Against Trafficking in Human Beings.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Magdalena Miska
Senior Labour Inspector – Specialist
District Labour Inspectorate in Kraków