

THE PHENOMENON OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN DOCUMENTS

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Abstract. *Trafficking in human beings is considered to be the modern slavery. In the last few decades, it has spread and is continuing to spread all across the world due to its high-demand character and also due to the complex transborder network of organised crime working underground. In order to counteract this phenomenon, there needs to be a similarly complex network of international actors, such as international organisations, states, NGOs and all the other actors involved, which intensively and efficiently cooperate in order to prevent THB, prosecute offenders and protect victims. Most counter trafficking efforts have accelerated after 2000, when the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children was adopted. Therefore, in the area of legal measures, much has been done, but in the area of gathering data, prosecution of offenders and protection and assistance of victims there is still much to be done. This article will make a general overview of the most important EU documents issued in the area of counter trafficking, in addition to the UN Protocol, assessing the legal and policy framework that is already in place in the EU concerning this aspect.*

Keywords: *trafficking in human beings (THB), counter-trafficking, security governance system, prevention, prosecution, law enforcement, protection of victims, cooperation, international legislation, transnational organised crime, child-sensitive approach*

Definition

Trafficking in human beings (THB) is a serious human rights violation, which has been increasing year after year not only within the European Union, but worldwide, as well, as a result of its demand-driven character. It is deemed as being a highly profitable form of transnational organised crime.

Several European, as well as international documents have defined this phenomenon and tried to establish strategies to combat it. The phenomenon of human trafficking is considered by many researchers as spreading more rapidly and more efficiently than counter-trafficking efforts and, therefore, major international and regional organisations, such as UN, IOM, UNODC, EU, have started to define counter-trafficking as one of their major priorities in the last few years. In spite of all concerted endeavours, there still remains much to do, and the main issue is that gathering information in the field and setting up accurate statistics to start from is an extremely challenging task, considering that organised crime is largely an underground activity, gradually moving their operational centres in the cyber space and thus being even harder to detect.

Trafficking in human beings is defined as a crime against human rights in the *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*. Mention of this is made in Title 1

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on *Dignity*, Article 5 – *Prohibition of slavery and forced labour*: „1. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; 2. No one shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour; 3. Trafficking in human beings is prohibited” (*Charter of Fundamental Rights...*, 2012:9).

Furthermore, an international definition of human trafficking was formulated by the United Nations in *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime* (hence *the Protocol*), which was adopted in November 2000. In Article 3 of this Protocol, “trafficking in persons” is defined as (*UN Protocol*, 2000:2):

“(a) the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;”

Also, the concept of “consent” is clearly mentioned, as stated in point b) of the same article (*UN Protocol*, 2000:2):

“The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used”

The Protocol also adopts a child-sensitive approach, setting a higher standard for cases where children have been trafficked (*UN Protocol*, 2000:2).

“(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) «Child» shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.”

The European Commission’s document entitled *Working together to address trafficking in human beings: key concepts in a nutshell* defines other important concepts of THB, as they are already defined in the most important European and international documents, with the aim of coordinating and consolidating the EU’s response against trafficking in human beings, as well as providing the conceptual clarity that is necessary for concrete policies, operational action and funding allocations (*Working together to address trafficking in human beings*, 2018).

Global and Regional Action Against THB

The Protocol was the result of a series of meetings and conventions where international organisations tried to understand the phenomenon of THB and find sustainable solutions to combat it. After the summit meeting of G7 held in Naples in July 1994, focusing on combating organized transnational crime, the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime was approved by the UN assembly in 2000, which expresses the decision of the participating countries to cooperate against transnational organised crime. The Committee convened at the United Nations in Vienna eleven times and a number of 120 countries participated in the negotiations together with several NGOs (Ollus, 20-21).

The Protocol was adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of 15 November 2000 at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. It was opened for signature in December 2000 in Palermo, Italy and came into force in 2003. Currently (as of May 2020) there are 176 parties and 164 signatures or ratifications of the Protocol, with

more than 130 countries having enacted national legislations that criminalises THB (*United Nations Treaty Collection*, 2000:1; Chamie, 2015:83). It was one of the protocols attached to the *Convention against Transnational Organised Crime* (UN TOCC), and it is the only international legal instrument criminalising human trafficking in all its forms of exploitation. The main focus of the convention was collaboration with the aim of combating organised crime in all its forms. Before this Protocol, the United Nations had adopted in 1949 another document called *Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others*, which came into force in 1951. This was the first legally-binding instrument; however, only 66 countries ratified it, as many countries refused to criminalize prostitution at that time. As noted, there was a gap of 51 years between the adoption of these two legally binding instruments focusing on trafficking in human beings (Kangaspunta, 2020; Bosco, Luda di Cortemiglia, Serojtadinov, 2009:36; Mitsilegas, 2003:76-77).

The 2000 UN Protocol has three main objectives: 1) to **prevent** and **combat** trafficking in human beings, especially that of women and children; 2) to **protect** and **assist** victims of trafficking, giving full respect for their human rights; and 3) to **promote cooperation** among States in order to meet these objectives (La Strada Documentation Center About Human Trafficking, 2020). Currently, the UN Protocol is ratified by all Member States of the European Union, as well as the EU.

The European Union has also enacted a legally-binding document tackling the issue of THB, namely *Directive of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (Directive 2011/36/EU)*, where the **prevention** and the **combat** of trafficking in human beings are clearly defined as a priority for the Union and the Member States (Directive 2011/36/EU, 2011: Recital 1).

Directive 2011/36/EU, also known as *The Anti-Trafficking Directive*, is one of the most important points of reference in the area of THB. Its main objectives are the **prosecution** of this crime, the **protection** of victims, **prevention** and **partnership** in the area of THB, and contains minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offences, including a list of forms of exploitation, such as prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery and similar practices, the exploitation of criminal activities and the removal of organs. The Directive clearly mentions that this list is a non-exhaustive one and that other forms of exploitation can take place, some of which are mentioned as additional forms of exploitation in some of the Member States' laws, such as trafficking for forced marriage, pornography or the extraction of human tissue (*Working together to address trafficking in human beings*, 2018).

As A. Scherer and W. Helmut note in their assessment of *Directive 2011/36/EU*, the European Parliament played an important role in drafting the *Directive* by insisting on the comprehensive, holistic and human rights approach, focusing on the protection of the victims. The authors' point of view is that the Directive is "*indeed already very sound but that it needs to be applied in practice*" (Scherer, Helmut, 2016:10-25).

Some of the important outcomes of the Directive have been the function of EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (EU ATC), initially provided for by *the Stockholm Programme* (which defined the EU priorities for the area of justice, freedom and security for the period 2010-14) and further elaborated by the Directive 2011/36/EU, and the adoption in 2012 of *the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012-2016* by the Commission. The strategy was elaborated to support the transposition and implementation of *Directive 2011/36/EU*, support the work done by governments,

international organisations and civil society in the EU and third countries. The implementation of the strategy is monitored by the EU ATC, with a focus on a few priorities: identifying, protecting and assisting victims of trafficking; accelerating prevention and prosecution of traffickers, as well as coordination and cooperation among key actors and policy coherence and increasing awareness of and effective response to all issues concerning any type of trafficking in human beings” (Scherer, Helmut, 2016:10-25).

Cooperation in these areas should be developed between the Member States of the European Union, as well as with third countries, other international organisations and with the civil society. This purpose was stated by the Council of the European Union in December 2005, in the *Strategy for the External Dimension of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)* (A Strategy for the External Dimension of JHA, 2005), which called for action-oriented papers (AOPs). As a result, the *Action-Oriented Paper on strengthening the EU external dimension on action against trafficking in human beings; Towards Global EU Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* (Action-Oriented Paper, 2009) was published in 2009, bringing into focus the need of political dialogue and partnerships with third countries, advocacy at various UN fora, the composition of a plan of action on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing THB, redefinition of legislation in the area of THB creating a common language in the constitutions of the Member States, the establishment of a specific coordination mechanism at EU level, involving Member States, the Commission, EU agencies and other key stakeholders (and to this end, the setting up of the informal EU Network of National Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms), the allocation of more funds to the implementations of measures against THB and other secondary measures.

As illustrated above, the United Nations has had a leading role in defining the concept of THB and drafting directions for future action in this area. The European Union has followed suit, working to implement these directions within the territory of its Member States, as well as to build partnerships with countries outside the EU. However, it must be mentioned, in this context, that international and regional organisations, as well as states, are not the only ones which have shaped the legal framework concerning THB and taken action against it. Considering that organized crime, and therefore THB, are global issues, having crossed borders worldwide, this is no longer an aspect that states or international organisations alone can tackle. Rather, it is a multifaceted issue that needs to be tackled by numerous actors of the global community, including the civil society, which has started to have an increasingly important role in the fight against THB.

This point of view is illustrated by Cornelius Friesendorf in his article *Pathologies of Security Governance: Efforts Against Human Trafficking in Europe*, where he states that THB is an issue that can only be solved within a security governance system, where all actors need to efficiently cooperate in order to see any positive results. According to him, there are five governance approaches, to which different activities and actors pertain and all of them should share information and best practices, exchange databases and join efforts according to their specific area of expertise. The five approaches identified by Friesendorf are: legal measures, prosecution, protection, prevention in countries of origin and prevention in countries of destination. For each of these approaches there are several actors, some of which tackle two or more of these approaches at the same time. For example, in the area of prosecution, with main activities such as arrest of traffickers, zero-tolerance policies, asset seizure and forfeiture, capacity-building, creation of databases, witness protection programmes, border controls, and anti-corruption efforts, the main actors are governments, IOs and international authorities. In comparison, NGOs tackle at the same time the areas of

legal measures, protection of victims and prevention in the countries of origin and destination. Friesendorf advocates for a more balanced, as well as a better networked governance in the area of counter-trafficking (Friesendorf, 2007: 379-402).

This perspective is shared by Marco Gramegna in his article *Human Trafficking: Policy Needs and Political Responses*, who highlights the fact that action undertaken by private and public institutions against THB has not been comprehensive or coherent, nor has there been good coordination among the actors involved. The real need, according to Gramegna, is a better synchronisation between policy-making and implementation, with an extra focus on policy assessment and monitoring of anti-trafficking activities (Gramegna, 2008: 63).

Joseph Chamie, in *Human Trafficking: A Serious Challenge to Humanity*, notes that it is only since 2000, after the UN Protocol, that the UN Member States have joined efforts decisively to confront the phenomenon of THB in all its forms globally. He mentions four important priorities where the international community should cooperate: „a) undertake quantitative research as well as in-depth qualitative studies; b) raise public understanding and awareness of human trafficking’s criminal nature; c) encourage needed changes in norms, attitudes and behaviour towards human trafficking in many parts of the world; and d) pursue and prosecute human traffickers” (Chamie, 2015:82).

Other European Documents Tackling the Issue of THB

Concerning the dimension of legal measures against THB, the European Union has intensified its efforts by drafting several documents regarding this area, with the purpose of implementing them.

Besides *Directive 2011/36/EU*, another useful EU document is the *EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance*, where reference is made to the most important international instruments and mechanisms in the fight against THB created between 2012 and 2016 (*EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance*²⁰¹⁷). It provides an overview of the work carried out during this period on the basis of two important legal and policy documents of the EU concerning trafficking in human beings, namely: the *Anti-trafficking Directive* and the *EU Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings 2012-2016*.

Even if it is non-exhaustive, *EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance* is a useful document comprising the main instruments and tools delivered during those five years in the area of anti-trafficking in human beings. It is all the more useful as it includes links to other official documents and mechanisms referring to this subject. All these instruments are available to the public, with the exception of the EU Anti-Trafficking Website. They are organized in sections, which provides for a useful structure when attempting to understand the multiple tools available in the area of preventing and combating THB.

To give just a short description, the document organizes all tools in sections such as the EU Legal Framework (where *Directive 2011/36/EU* is included) the EU Policy Framework (where the *EU Strategy towards the Eradication of THB 2012-16* and *The External Dimension of THB* are included), Creative Synergies (such as the EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanism, the EU Civil Society Platform against THB, EU agencies fighting THB, such as CEPOL, Eurojust, Europol, EASO, EIGE, FRA and Frontex), Statistical Data, Guidelines and Helpbooks (such as *Guidelines for the Identification of Victims*, *EU Rights of Victims of THB*), relevant publications (such as *Eurojust Action Plan against THB 2012-2016*, *European Union Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA) 2017*, *EUROPOL Situation Report* and *EUROPOL*

THB Financial Business Model). A complete list of countertrafficking instruments and mechanisms found in this document can be found in *Annex 2 (EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance, 2017)*.

Another similar document was issued on the period comprised between 2017-2019, entitled *EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019: At a glance*, which is summary of the main developments and updates made after year 2017. Annex 3 shows a complete list of all these mechanisms and instruments (*EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019, 2019*).

One of the documents issued after 2016 was the European Commission Communication *EU Strategy 2012-2016 towards the Eradication of Trafficking of Human Beings*, which was aimed at further developing a coherent response to trafficking involving all instruments available to the EU. The main priority of the Strategy is, as stated, “to focus on concrete measures that will support the transposition and implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU, bring added value and complement the work done by governments, international organisations and civil society in the EU and third countries”. The Strategy highlights that Member States will be deemed responsible for addressing trafficking in human beings, while the European Commission will seek to help them better accomplish this purpose. Some of the most important obligations of Member States are mentioned – recruitment, investigation, prosecution, protection of human rights, and providing assistance to victims – as well as the five priorities (mentioned above: see page 3) that the European Commission purposed to implement during 2014-2018 (*EU Strategy 2012-2016, 2013*).

The Commission made up a report on how the Strategy was implemented by the Member States and has published its conclusions in *Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Report on the progress made in the fight against trafficking in human beings* (2016:10-14). Some of the main problems encountered by the Member States was measuring the results and impact of the countertrafficking measures, as few of them evaluated their national strategies and plans or developed indicators. The report identified four areas of concern where progress was evaluated and future indications were outlined.

First, in the area of criminal law, investigation and prosecution, the Commission’s conclusions were that prosecutions and convictions are unusually few, which is evidence that Member States are not using enough efficient investigative tools. Moreover, victims are refused assistance at police stations and misidentified as offenders, on the one hand, and Member States have difficulty seizing and confiscating criminal proceeds, as they are hard to detect, on the other hand. However, some progress has been noticed as regards the organisation of joint investigative teams and the cross-border cooperation in fighting THB (*Report from the Commission, 2016:10-11*).

In the area of identification, protection and assistance, further problems have been noticed: there are few identified victims, and those who have been identified are not treated according to their rights during criminal proceedings; child-sensitive measures have not been applied as requested; and there are still limited solutions for male victims of trafficking. However, there is some progress made by the Member States in developing the National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) that are to coordinate actors involved in the identification, assistance, protection and reintegration of victims, as by 2016, over half of the Member States had formalised their NRMs. In the area of prevention, actions such as training of frontline staff and awareness-raising have been reported by the Member States, but there is little information on the impact of such actions. And lastly, in the area of financial support to address THB and implement legal obligations there is still less

progress made, as resources available for countertrafficking measures have been limited. The NGOs, and not state or local authorities, have been providing funds for assisting victims of trafficking until recently (*Report from the Commission*, 2016:10-11).

Based on what had been established in *Directive 2011/36/EU*, as well as *the EU Strategy 2012-2016*, and using feedback from the 2016 Report, in December 2017 the European Commission adopted a set of priorities to step up EU efforts against trafficking in human beings (*the 2017 Communication*). These priorities are: a) Disrupting the business model and untangling the trafficking chain; b) Provide better access to and realise the rights for the victims of trafficking; and c) Intensify a coordinated and consolidated response both within and outside the EU. The *2017 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Reporting on the Follow-Up to the EU Strategy Towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Identifying Further Concrete Actions* outlines the fact that trafficking in human beings is a far more complete phenomenon than it has been deemed until now and that Member States should accelerate their efforts to use all the tools given to them in order to counter THB. Also, mention is made that the Commission will allocate more funds to support all the priorities established in the *Communication* (*Communication from the Commission*, 2017:8-9).

Conclusion

Much has been done in the area of counter-trafficking, especially by the United Nations and other international organisations and by the European Union, but still much more is left to be done, as trafficking in human beings is spreading at a much faster pace than it is being combated, with consequences in numerous aspects of life, family and the wider community. As researchers have observed, one of the main tools to effectively combat this phenomenon in this era of globalisation will be intense cooperation and collaboration between a wide range of actors at multiple levels, such as: law enforcement, border management, labour, gender, children's rights, data collection and external relations. As THB is a worldwide phenomenon with multifaceted impacts, it should be tackled with at a globalized level, following a global governance pattern, in order to avoid duplication of measures and gain more effectiveness. Considering all these aspects, it seems that counter-trafficking is still just at the beginning of a long process of hard work and intense collaboration between all actors determined to see human trafficking come to an end.

ANNEX 1

Eu's Compendium of the Main Instruments in the Fight Against THB

The table below shows all official documents referred to in Directive 2011/36/EU as the most important tools that have helped to put together the Directive.

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

1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Geneva Convention)

1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

1990 Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime,

2000 Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

2000 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the Protocols thereto

2000 United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and

2001 Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA of 15 March 2001 on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings - OJ L 82, 22.3.2001

2001 Council Framework Decision 2001/500/JHA of 26 June 2001 on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds of crime - OJ L 182, 5.7.2001

2001 Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA (replaced),

2002 Council Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA of 13 June 2002 on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States - OJ L 190, 18.7.2002

2002 Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings - OJ L 203, 1.8.2002

2002 Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA

2002 Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (replaced)

2003 Interinstitutional Agreement on better law-making - OJ C 321, 31.12.2003

2004 Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities - OJ L 261, 6.8.2004

2004 Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities - OJ L 261, 6.8.2004

2004 Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the rights of the citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States - OJ L 158, 30.4.2004

2005 Council Framework Decision 2005/212/JHA of 24 February 2005 on Confiscation of Crime-Related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property - OJ L 68, 15.3.2005

2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

2005 EU Plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings - OJ C 311, 9.12.2005

2008 Council Framework Decision 2008/841/JHA of 24 October 2008 on the fight against organised crime - OJ L 300, 11.11.2008

2009 'Action-oriented Paper on strengthening the Union external dimension on action against trafficking in human beings; Towards global EU action against trafficking in human beings' approved by the Council on 30 November 2009.

2009 Council Conclusions on establishing an informal EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms on Trafficking in Human Beings of 4 June 2009.

2009 Council Framework Decision 2009/948/JHA of 30 November 2009 on prevention and settlement of conflict of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings - OJ L 328, 15.12.2009

2009 Directive 2009/52/EC Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals - OJ L 168, 30.6.2009, p. 24–32.

2009 Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country

nationals - OJ L 168, 30.6.2009

2010 Stockholm Programme — An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens - OJ C 115, 4.5.2010

Protocol on the position of Denmark - OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 299–303

Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland - OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 295–297

Protocol on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of freedom, security and justice - OJ C 202, 7.6.2016, p. 295–297

Table 1. Documents referred to in the Directive 2011/36/EU

ANNEX 2

The table below shows all official documents referred to in the document *EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance* as the most important instruments and mechanisms to refer to in the fight against THB.

"EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance"

Types of tools and mechanisms	Documents & mechanisms and their issuing institutions
EU Legal Framework	EU Anti-trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU <i>European Parliament and Council, April 2011</i>
	Progress Report <i>European Commission, May 2016</i>
	'Transposition' Report <i>European Commission, December 2016</i>
	'Users' Report <i>European Commission, December 2016</i>
EU Policy Framework	EU Strategy towards the Eradication of THB 2012-16 <i>European Commission, February 2013</i>
	Mid-term Report <i>European Commission, October 2014</i>
	The External Dimension of THB
Creating Synergies	EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms
	EU Civil Society Platform against THB EU Agencies Funding
Studies as Deliverables of the EU Strategy	Comprehensive Policy Review of Anti-trafficking Projects Funded by the European Commission <i>European Commission, September 2016</i>
	The Gender Dimension of Trafficking in Human Beings <i>European Commission, 2016</i>
	High-risk Groups for Trafficking in Human Beings <i>European Commission, 2015</i>
	Case-law on Trafficking for the Purpose of Labour Exploitation <i>European Commission, 2015</i>
	Prevention Initiatives on Trafficking in Human Beings <i>European Commission, 2015</i>
	Regulation of Labour Market Intermediaries and the Role of Social Partners in Preventing Trafficking of Labour <i>Eurofound, April 2016</i>
Statistical data collection	Statistical Working Papers on Trafficking in Human beings <i>Eurostat, 2013 and 2015</i>
	Handbook on Guardianship <i>European Commission and EU Fundamental Rights Agency, June 2014</i>
Guidelines and Handbooks	Guidelines for the Identification of Victims <i>European Commission, September 2013</i>
	EU Rights of Victims of THB
	<i>European Commission, 2013</i>

Selected Publications	Eurojust Action Plan against THB 2012-2016 <i>Eurojust, January 2017</i>
	SOCTA 2017 <i>EUROPOL, 2017</i>
	EUROPOL Situation Report <i>EUROPOL, February 2016</i>
	EUROPOL THB Financial Business Model <i>EUROPOL, July 2015</i>
	Identification of Victims of THB in International Protection and Forced Return Procedures <i>European Migration Network, March 2014</i>

EU Anti-trafficking Day

The EU Anti-trafficking Website

Table 2: Main tools and mechanisms delivered by the EU institutions and agencies between 2012-2016 in the area of THB, as shown in the document "EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance"

ANNEX 3

The table below shows all official documents referred to in the document *EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019 at a glance* as the most important instruments and mechanisms to refer to in the fight against THB, starting from 2017 and completing the previous document *EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance*.

"EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019: At a glance"	
Types of tools and mechanisms	Documents & mechanisms and their issuing institutions
EU Legal and Policy Framework	EU Anti-trafficking Directive 2011/36/EU <i>European Parliament and Council, April 2011</i>
	Second Progress Report <i>European Commission, December 2018</i>
	2017 Communication stepping up EU action to address trafficking in human beings <i>European Commission, 2017</i>
	Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU <i>European Commission, 2018</i>
A coordinated and coherent response to Trafficking in Human Beings	Key concepts in a nutshell <i>European Commission</i>
	EU Network of National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms
	EU Civil society Platform and ePlatform against trafficking in human beings <i>9 February, 2015</i>
	EU Agencies working together against THB Commission Inter-service Group on THB European Parliament International partners
Gender specificity	Gender-specific measures in anti-trafficking actions Report <i>European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and European Commission, 2018</i>
Child trafficking	Criminal networks involved in the trafficking and exploitation of underage victims in the European Union Report <i>Europol, 2018</i>
	Children deprived of parental care found in an EU Member State other than their own - A guide to enhance child protection focusing on victims of trafficking <i>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and European Commission, 2019</i>
	Funding matching EU priorities and identified patterns
Outreach	EU Anti-trafficking Day

The EU Anti-trafficking Website

Table 3: *Main tools and mechanisms delivered by the EU institutions and agencies between 2017-2019 in the area of THB, as shown in the document “EU anti-trafficking action 2017-2019: At a glance”*

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