

# EUROPEAN RESOURCE CENTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS AND OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION - EURC



## European Resource Center for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Other Forms of Exploitation – EURC

European Resource Center (EURC) has been established by the International Forum of Solidarity-EMMAUS in September 2013, with the support of Emmaus Europe, as part of overall activities of IFS-EMMAUS and the Emmaus movement as a whole on combating and prevention of human trafficking in the South-East region, Europe and the world. As an *Emmaus Anti-trafficking Activity and Resource Center*, EURC is established to serve as a resource point on the phenomenon of human trafficking and related issues, providing everyday and updated e-information to interested individuals, professionals and other actors, as well as incentives and guidelines for coordinated planning, development of anti-trafficking actions, information sharing and networking.

EURC has been created in response to the increase of trafficking in human beings on the global level, particularly in Europe and the South-East Europe region, and the need for combating and prevention of

Dear Reader, the Specialized Newsletter, whose first issue you are just reading, has been prepared with the aim of providing regular and updated information to interested individuals and EMMAUS communities, as well as local and international stakeholders active in the area of combating human trafficking, on the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings and related forms of exploitation, as well as the activities of the European Resource Center on their prevention.

The Newsletter shall comprise factual information on the phenomenon of human trafficking; actors of the crime – traffickers and victims of trafficking in human beings; forms, methods, routes, trends and mechanisms; incentives, causes and elements of the process, as well as consequences for the victims; origin, transit and destination countries data; global statistical data, cross country overviews and national figures; legislative provisions, Conventions, Directives and related legal acts and documents; processes of victim identification, direct assistance and reintegration, including rehabilitation, repatriation and re-socialization; case profiles and true stories of trafficked individuals, as well as up-to-date information on events - seminars, conferences and training sessions related to the issue of trafficking in human beings on the national, regional, European and global level.

You can expect the Newsletter in your inbox on a by-monthly basis, prepared by the European Resource Center (EURC) staff, who are being introduced to you [herewith](#). You have been selected for this submission as an EMMAUS community member, or a stakeholder involved in the prevention of THB on any of the aforementioned levels. If you wish to opt-out of this subscription, please follow instructions on [last page](#).

this criminal activity, which exceeds community and national borders and has to be tackled on the regional and global level.

EURC activities shall include the development of an Emmaus Anti-trafficking network or regional and global action against trafficking in human beings and other forms of exploitation; information sharing; activities planning; training and community based capacity building; development and distribution of information materials; education, prevention, awareness raising; policy development and exchange of best practices, as well as increased and improved cooperation with government, non-governmental, local and international actors and stakeholders.

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# Trafficking in human beings (THB) - the phenomenon

Trafficking in human beings is a crime that ruthlessly exploits women, children and men for numerous purposes including sexual exploitation, forced labour, removal of organs, and similar practices. This global crime generates billions of dollars in profits for the traffickers. People may be considered trafficking victims regardless of whether they were born into a state of servitude, were transported to the exploitative situation, previously consented to work for a trafficker, or participated in a crime as a direct result of being trafficked. At the heart of this phenomenon is the traffickers' goal of exploiting and enslaving their victims and the myriad coercive and deceptive practices they use to do so. Trafficking in human beings happens throughout the world with millions of victims falling through the cracks of their own societies only to be exploited by traffickers. "Trafficking in human beings" and "human trafficking" have been used as umbrella terms for the act of recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labor or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

Human trafficking requires a forceful response founded on the assistance and protection for victims, rigorous enforcement by the criminal justice system, a sound migration policy and firm regulation of the labour markets. However, if the international community is to achieve long-term

successes in combating trafficking in human beings, we need reliable information on the offenders, the victims, and the trafficking flows throughout the regions.

## Constitutive elements of the process

*Activity:* recruitment, transportation, transfer, receipt of persons

*Means:* threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or a another person position of vulnerability or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over

*Exploitation:* purpose of exploitation within one of the exploitative forms specified in the UN Protocol

## Trafficking process

### Recruitment

For trafficking in human beings to occur, the traffickers have either to force or to convince their victims to leave their familiar surroundings and travel with them. This can be achieved in a number of ways, in the countries of origin. The most common recruitment methods include:

- individual recruiters looking for interested males and females in bars, cafes, clubs, discos and other public places;
- recruitment via informal networks of acquaintances, families and/or friends;
- advertisements offering work or study

abroad;

- agencies offering work, study, marriage or travel abroad;
- false marriages;
- purchase of children from their guardians.

### Transport / transfer

Transport does not have to take place across international borders, but can also be internal, within the borders of one country, even city. Transportation routes and methods depend upon geographical conditions. Victims are trafficked by aircraft, boat, rail and road, or simply on foot in order to reach the country of destination. The route may include a transit country or it may be direct between the origin and destination locations. The crossing of borders may be done overtly or covertly, legally or illegally. Related criminal offences include abuses of immigration and border control laws, corruption of officials, forgery of documents, acts of coercion against the victim, unlawful confinement and the withholding of identity papers and other documents.

Basic methods of entry to the transit/ destination country:

- Covert. Smuggled entry in vehicles, containers, trains, ferries or on foot;
- Overt. By presentation of stolen or forged documents that provide a right of entry;
- Overt. By presentation of bona fide documents that provide false visa entitlements to enter or are fully legitimate .

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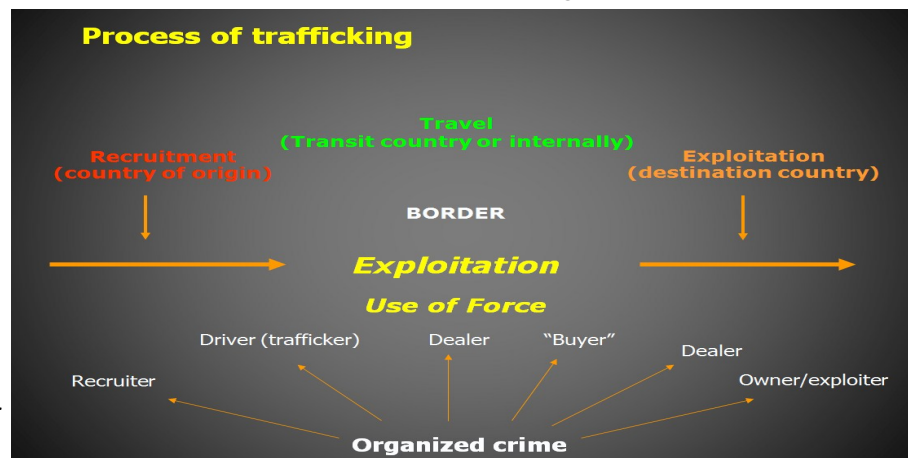
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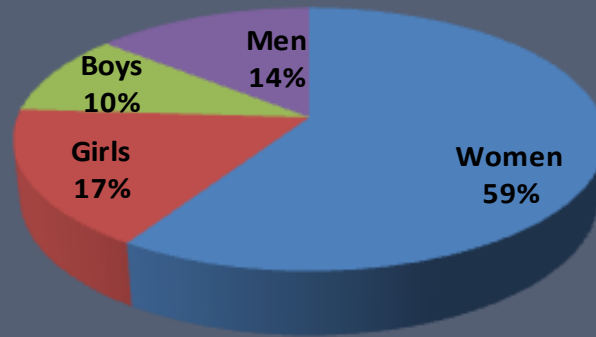
Trafficking in human beings is a process that consists of 3 stages:  
**1) the recruitment of a person**  
**2) the transportation of this person and**  
**3) harbour and exploitation of this person.**  
Use of force and exploitation may occur at any of these three stages.



# Incentives (for traffickers)

- few risks for traffickers
  - absence of legislation
  - lack of law enforcement training/coordination;
  - corruption
  - lack of border management and cooperation;
- low investment
- victims can be re-sold several times
- huge profits

Gender and age profile of victims detected globally



The total number of identified victims in the EU in the year 2010 is 5 535 based on the information from 24 Member States. (UNODC Global report 2012, Eurostat 2013)

## Exploitation

Exploitation is the final stage of the human trafficking process. It takes place in the country of destination, but predominantly happens during the whole trafficking process, involving all organized crime individuals (recruiter, driver, dealer, buyer, owner, etc.).

## Traffickers

Traffickers (75% of the suspected traffickers are male) can operate as recruiters, transporters/dealers, or exploiters, or they can be involved in trafficking through forgery of documents, corruption, money-laundering or other criminal activity. Victims of trafficking very often suffer threats and violence when they are exploited. In the case of both labour and sexual exploitation, traffickers use threats and actual violence to maintain control over their victims and to prevent them from escaping. Several crimes can be connected to human trafficking, including:

- slavery
- involuntary servitude
- forced marriage
- forced abortion
- torture
- inhumane or degrading treatment
- sexual assault
- bodily injury

## Causes of THB (in the country of origin)

- poverty (globalization of poverty);
- lack of opportunities/unemployment;
- social and political conflicts (destabilized and displaced population);
- social and cultural practices
  - \* marginalization/Subordination of women and girls;
  - \* sale of young women by their

families;

- \* entrusting poor children to more affluent friends or relatives;
- \* pre-arranged marriage practices/tradition;

- lack of information ;
- lack of awareness and prevention activities.

## Causes of THB (destination country)

- market economy – demand;
- demand for inexpensive labour;
- demand for sex services;
- lack of immigration policies;
- porous border control.

## Victims profile

Profiles of people vulnerable to trafficking:

- socially deprived (young) women with drastically worsened economic status (can be due to war);
- internally displaced people who are more vulnerable than refugees as the former do not benefit from any international protection;
- illegal migrants;
- refugees in camps who are recruited for sexual exploitation or children recruited as soldiers;
- orphans, street children and other individuals

## Identification and rescue

Identification and rescue of victims may take place during different phases of the trafficking in human beings process: potential victims may be identified, for example, when crossing borders or at any other point of the transportation

stage. Identification is most common when victims are exploited in the country of destination.

## Consequences of THB for victims

- violation of human rights;
- abuse/coercion;
- illegal status in the country of destination;
- victims treated as criminals;
- risk/danger of death and serious diseases (physical and mental);
- difficult reintegration / stigmatization – increased potential for re-trafficking.

## Exploitation - most common forms

- sexual exploitation - trafficking in women for sexual exploitation - organizing prostitution (most common form);
- labor exploitation - trafficking in women, men and children for the purpose of labor exploitation (home servitude, or elsewhere);
- pre-arranged marriage practices (usually minors) - forcibly and / or arranged marriage (when the girls do not have the statutory age);
- trafficking of human organs;
- child pornography - exploitation of children for child pornography (production, duplication and dissemination);
- child prostitution – trafficking of individuals, mostly girls and teenagers for sexual exploitation/forced prostitution;
- forced begging – trafficking of individuals, mostly boys and girls for begging - street work and commission of crimes (thefts, collection of goods, etc.);
- forced military service (African continent, Asia).

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## Continents overviews

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is more common in Europe, Central Asia and the Americas. Trafficking for forced labour is more frequently detected in Africa and the Middle East, as well as in South and East Asia and the Pacific.

### Europe and Central Asia

reported more cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation than for purposes of forced labour. During the years, the share of victims trafficked for forced labour, slavery and servitude was 31% of the victims detected in the region, while about 62% of victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Trafficking for forced labour is more prevalent in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (35%) than in Western and Central Europe (29%). The majority of victims identified in Europe and Central Asia originate from Western and Central Europe, mainly from former Soviet country.

When the whole **American region** is considered, trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation was more frequently reported than other forms of trafficking (51% of the total number of

victims).

Trafficking in human beings in **Asia** for forced labour, slavery or servitude are the most frequent forms of trafficking reported in Indonesia and Taiwan Province of China. In particular, women trafficked for domestic servitude accounted for about 60% of the victims. The trafficking flow originating in East Asia remains the most prominent transnational flow globally.

### Africa and the Middle East

reported an overall higher share of victims trafficked for forced

labour compared with other regions. Higher percentages of victims trafficked for other purposes were also recorded. Almost all human trafficking flows originating in Africa are either intraregional (with Africa and the Middle East as their destination) or directed towards Western Europe.

Siliva Saravia - Psychologist,  
El Salvador, 2012

*"They have suicidal thoughts. They believe they can't trust anyone. They know that people are not playing around, they know that the assailant will carry out their threats. They have anxiety disorders, insomnia, loss of appetite."*

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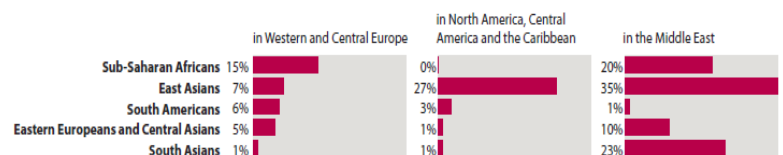
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Transnational flows: Nationalities of victims detected in some major destination regions, shares of the total number of victims detected there, 2007-2010



Source: UNODC.

## Internal EU trafficking

A clear majority of the identified and potential victims (61%) come from EU Member States. Within the EU context, the trafficking of EU citizens within the European Union is generally referred to as 'internal trafficking'.

The percentage of male EU

citizens trafficked within the EU is 74% and the percentage of female EU citizens trafficked in the EU is 66%. The percentage of identified and presumed victims from non-EU countries increased over the three years, from 12% in 2008 to 37% in 2010 of the male victims, and from 18% to 39% for the female victims.

Withelma "T" Ortiz Walker Pettigrew, Human Trafficking Survivor, Advocate, and Activist, 2012

"My definition of freedom is deeper than most. For so long my freedom was nonexistent. My every move was watched, my every conversation was observed. My clothing and food portions and options were at the mercy of another. Living in fear and terror, I had no ability to make or understand decisions and my physical self seemed to belong to everyone but me."



### TIER 1

Countries whose governments fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's (TVPA) minimum standards.

### TIER 2

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

### TIER 2 WATCH LIST

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the TVPA's minimum standards, but are making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards AND:

a) The absolute number of victims of severe forms of trafficking is very significant or is significantly increasing;

b) There is a failure to provide evidence of increasing efforts to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons from the previous year; or

c) The determination that a country is making significant efforts to bring itself into compliance with minimum standards was based on commitments by the country to take additional future steps over the next year.

### TIER 3

Countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so.

YEAR	PROSECUTIONS	CONVICTIONS	VICTIMS IDENTIFIED	NEW OR AMENDED LEGISLATION
2006	2,950	1,821		7
2007	2,820 (111)	1,941 (80)		7
2008	2,808 (83)	1,721 (16)	8,981	1
2009	2,208 (160)	1,733 (149)	14,650	14
2010	2,803 (47)	1,850 (38)	8,548	4
2011	3,162 (271)	1,601 (81)	10,185	2
2012	3,161 (361)	1,818 (112)	11,905	3

The numbers in parentheses are those of labor trafficking prosecutions, convictions, and victims identified.

\* As part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Aruba and Curacao are covered by the State Department's Bureau of European Affairs.

### Tier Placements

■ Tier 1   
 ■ Tier 2   
 ■ Tier 2 Watch List   
 ■ Tier 3   
 ■ Tier 3 (Auto downgrade)

According to *Trafficking in Persons report of State Department of United States of America about global situation on trafficking in human beings*

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## Legislation on THB

Trafficking in human beings as a criminal activity is addressed with various legislative acts, of which most important are:

[United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocol](#)

- adopted by UN General Assembly resolution 55/25 of November 15, 2000;
- main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime;
- signed by member states in Palermo, Italy, on December 12-15, 2000;
- entered into force on 29 September 2003;

[Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime - "Palermo Protocol"](#)

"Trafficking in human beings" 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, 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;"

Definitions of THB, within both of these international instruments comprise three constituent elements: action, means and purpose - these elements constitute the crime of trafficking in human beings;

**Important** - the definition does not require that actual exploitation takes place, as long as the purpose is exploitation;

As long as the crime occurs for an exploitative purpose question of **consent** by the victim to exploitation becomes irrelevant;

The component of **means** becomes irrelevant when the victim of the crime is below eighteen years of age, as it is deemed that they have not reached the level of psycho-physical maturity needed to make decisions on;

[Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings](#)

The Convention is a comprehensive treaty mainly focused on the protection of victims of trafficking and the safeguard of their rights. It also aims at preventing trafficking, as well as prosecuting traffickers which wasn't treated by other international acts. The Convention applies to all forms of trafficking; whether national or transnational, whether or not related to organised crime and whoever the victim, women, men or children and whatever the form of exploitation, sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, etc. Also, the Convention provides for the setting up of an independent monitoring mechanism ("GRETA") guaranteeing Parties' compliance with its provisions. Also, each party shall consider appointing National Rapporteurs or other mechanisms for monitoring the anti-trafficking activities of State institutions and the implementation of national legislation requirements.

Convention is open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, the non-member States which have participated in its elaboration and the European Union, in Warsaw, on 16 May 2005. Entry into force on 1 February 2008.

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## Fifteen years of hell for „Violeta“ - victim of trafficking in human beings

Violeta's terrible story started when she was fourteen. The war was raging in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Poverty was felt strongly. She lived with her mother in a small house in the village. In despair, her mother decided to marry her to an older man from Belgrade. They took her documents and dragged her into a human trafficking network. She got false documents. In the beginning she was forced to provide sexual services only to the man who bought her. After that, the men lined... one, two or three. She stopped counting men and nights. Drug was her salvation.

... "He came to my room. It was dark. Strong light blinded me when he opened the door. I did not have the strength to have sex with him. I went to my boss's office and told him that I didn't feel good. He roughly said: „I don't care, go and do it!". So I went to my room, took some pills and just surrendered, once, twice, three times. I was falling and languished, I was lost, but he didn't stop. When he finished,

he just came out" ...

„Violeta“ once tried to save the earned money for herself, but her boss found out about it and called her to his room threatening her: „Today, you hid the money, and never again! Clear!". For punishment, he drugged her cocktail. She drank five or six of them. She did not feel her body and once again, she was drugged. After that, she had to satisfied two clients, boss's good friends, who came earlier. Both of them were businessman from Bosnia who worked in Germany. They were very rich. Soon after that, the evening was usual. Violeta was with clients, when other girl came next to her and slowly told to her to go to the boss's office. She told me: „Go to the room, boss is calling you". Slowly I said goodbye to clients and went into the room. Step by step. I knew something is wrong. I opened the door, it was dark in the room, only the bed lightly illuminated. Red wet bedsheets were coiled into a knot. Boss was standing in the middle of the room, motionless. He closed the door and told me: „Give me the

money and take off your clothes!

This will be your night to remember." Than he took the bedsheet and started to slap me, hitting me on the head and all over the body. I was falling on the floor screaming. It was painful, but a while after that I didn't feel anything. I was bruised and bloody. He forced me to take a bath and continue to work. I just wanted to kill myself, to die, but my body and soul didn't want to.

In fifteen years of hell it is hard to imagine what she survived. She was trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Albania. Finally, she came back to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and found rescue in the safe house where she currently lives. If she could suppress the horrible memories for just a little bit, maybe she would have a chance to begin a new life... Maybe...

Frida - Nigerian Sex Trafficking Survivor, Italy, 2013

*"Even the police sometimes pay for sex. There is no protection there for anyone. There is no one you can trust. . . . We are like ghosts. We are literally shadows on the highway."*

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## About the organization

International Forum of Solidarity – EMMAUS (IFS-EMMAUS) was established in 1999 with the aim of providing assistance to vulnerable population groups. It has been active in the area of combating illegal migration and trafficking in human beings since the emergence of these problems in Bosnia and Herzegovina, targeting victims of human trafficking, illegal migrants, children in need of assistance, victims of sexual abuse and other forms of exploitation, internally displaced individuals, children at risk of online child abuse and exploitation, as well as other vulnerable categories. As a humanitarian organization, IFS-EMMAUS also provides assistance to other vulnerable categories, such as old, sick and helpless individuals, homeless people, as well as socially deprived persons and individuals with intellectual disabilities. IFS-EMMAUS operates one of the first Reception Centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and one of the largest shelters for victims of human trafficking in the world.

Activities include assistance and voluntary return of illegal migrants; shelter and direct assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, including reintegration services (rehabilitation, repatriation and re-socialization); training and capacity building of professionals from government agencies, law enforcement, judicial institutions, NGOs and international organizations; awareness raising and prevention, including education activities in schools and universities across BiH; as well as activities on legislative changes and harmonization of existing Criminal Codes related to these crimes.

IFS-EMMAUS also holds representatives and members to the BiH Strike Force on Anti-trafficking, National Anti-trafficking Team, Regional Monitoring Teams for Anti-trafficking, National Team for Monitoring of Implementation of State Anti-trafficking Strategy, Working group for the creation of State Action Plan on Prevention of Online Child Abuse and Exploitation through Information Technologies, etc. IFS-EMMAUS implements all activities, national and regional projects, in close cooperation with respective governmental institutions on state, entity and local level; non governmental partners, international organizations and donors.

## Meet the staff



Amela Efendic  
Head of Office/Project Manager



Amina Sma  
Project Assistant



Elma Zahirovic  
Project Coordinator



Zlatko Ikonc  
Database Administrator/IT

## Impressum



EUROPSKI RESURSNI CENTAR  
ZA PREVENCIJU TRGOVINE LJUDIMA I  
DRUGIH OBLIKA EKSPLOATACIJE  
EUROPEAN RESOURCE CENTER  
FOR THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN  
BEINGS AND OTHER FORMS OF EXPLOITATION



EMMAUS EUROPE  
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EMMAÛS EUROPA



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Are you interested in more information about trafficking in human beings? Send us your suggestion and questions by e-mail [sarajevo@mfs-emmaus.ba](mailto:sarajevo@mfs-emmaus.ba).

Your organization/community is active in the combating against trafficking in human beings? Share with us your experiences by e-mail [sarajevo@mfs-emmaus.ba](mailto:sarajevo@mfs-emmaus.ba).

### References:

State Department Trafficking in Persons 2013 (TIP 2013), GRETA Report 2013, Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012 (UNODC), UNODC Trafficking in Persons - Analysis on Europe Vienna 2009, UNODC - Human Trafficking: An Overview New York 2008, The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, [www.ungift.org](http://www.ungift.org), Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers: Trafficking in human beings 2013 edition.

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**International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events**

**November**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				<i>Ottawa ON, Canada</i> <i>Together Let's Stop Traffick</i>	<i>Ottawa ON, Canada</i> <i>Together Let's Stop Traffick</i>	<i>Ottawa ON, Canada</i> <i>Together Let's Stop Traffick</i>
<i>Ottawa ON, Canada</i> <i>Together Let's Stop Traffick</i>						23 <i>Washington DC, USA</i> <i>Capital City Ball</i>
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	<i>Baku, Azerbaijan</i> <i>International seminar on protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking</i>	<i>Baku, Azerbaijan</i> <i>International seminar on protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking</i>	<i>Baku, Azerbaijan</i> <i>International seminar on protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking</i>			
	<i>Rabat, Morocco</i> <i>MIEUX National Conference on the Implementation of THB International Frameworks</i>	<i>Rabat, Morocco</i> <i>MIEUX National Conference on the Implementation of THB International Frameworks</i>	<i>Rabat, Morocco</i> <i>MIEUX National Conference on the Implementation of THB International Frameworks</i>			
		<i>Sarajevo, BiH</i> <i>Opening of the European Resource Center for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings and Other Forms of Exploitation</i>				

**International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events**

**December**

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		<i>London, England</i> <i>Trust Women Conference</i>	<i>Lome, Togo</i> <i>MIEUX Labour Migration Management Workshop</i>	<i>Lome, Togo</i> <i>MIEUX Labour Migration Management Workshop</i>		
			<i>Vienna, Austria</i> <i>THB/IES/1 Project Transnational Workshop for Judges and Prosecutors</i>	<i>Vienna, Austria</i> <i>THB/IES/1 Project Transnational Workshop for Judges and Prosecutors</i>		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			<i>Washington DC, USA</i> <i>IMB Benefits</i>			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**Related documents**

[The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016](#)

[Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012 \(UNODC\)](#)

[GRETA country reports](#)

[State Department Trafficking in Persons 2013 \(TIP 2013\)](#)

[UNODC Trafficking in Persons - Analysis on Europe Vienna 2009](#)

[UNODC Human Trafficking: An Overview New York 2008](#)

[The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#)

[Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#)

[Eurostat Methodologies and Working papers: Trafficking in human beings 2013 edition](#)

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