

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

## Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of economic exploitation through forced labour



[www.thefreedomproject.org](http://www.thefreedomproject.org)

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### Intro

This newsletter will seek to build upon information provided in previous publications, focusing on human trafficking for the purpose of **economic exploitation through forced labour**.

Although all forms of human trafficking and bonded labour involve some element of forced labour, trafficking has internationally been addressed primarily in terms of this labour being purely sexually exploitative. However, forced labour and trafficking often occur with no sexual purpose, and labour exploitation is present in wide-ranging economic sectors.

Labour exploitation is less visible than other forms of trafficking. In Europe, it is most frequently found in labour intensive

and/or under-regulated industries, such as: agriculture; domestic work; construction, mining, quarrying; manufacturing, processing, packaging; market trading; illegal activities and begging. However, trafficking for the purposes of organ removal and arranged marriage also occur. Trafficking for labour exploitation takes different forms worldwide, such as involvement in armed conflict, the illegal drug and arms trade. In the middle-east, a large number of children are trafficked to be camel jockeys.

Trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation is an increasing trend in Europe, and this newsletter will focus on the forms most pertinent in the area.

## What is forced labour?

Forced labour, by definition of ILO's *Forced Labour Convention*, 1930 (No. 29), is "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of a penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily". The 'penalty' does not have to be a sanction, but can take the form of loss of privileges or benefits, physical abuse or threats to the victim or their family. The most commonly used threat is that of reporting the victim to the police.

There are three factors that can contribute to a labour situation being considered forced.

1. Abuse of contracts
2. Inadequate local laws governing the recruitment and employment of migrant labourers
3. The intentional imposition of exploitative and often illegal costs and debts upon the labourers.

In themselves, hazardous conditions of employment or abuses of contracts do not constitute involuntary servitude. However, if an employer uses or threatens to use physical force or other restraint to retain a person's labour, the situation may become one of forced labour.

## Labour trafficking

The definition of labour trafficking by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA) involves:

"The recruitment, harbouring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labour or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery." Thus, it is not the movement of a person that is crucial to identifying trafficking, but retention of labour or service as a result of coercion, lack of consent and exploitative conditions of victims.

## How common is trafficking for labour purposes?

Whereas trafficking for sexual purposes can be very visible (in city centres, or along highway), trafficking for labour purposes tends to be less visible, and is underreported. After exploitation for sexual purposes, labour exploitation is the most commonly identified form of trafficking. According to the ILO, approximately one third of all human trafficking takes place for solely economic exploitation, with further individuals not included in this figure trafficked for a combination of both sexual and economic exploitation.

- The ILO estimates that, excluding victims of sexual exploitation, there are approximately 14.2 million victims of forced labour

exploitation in economic activities worldwide, and that 2.4 million of these have been trafficked into such conditions.

- Anti Slavery International calculates that there are 1.6 million victims of forced labour in the non-EU countries of Central, Southeast and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CSEE), comprising 7% of the world's victims of forced labour.
- UNODC's global report on TIP 2012 found that 30% of victims detected in Eastern and Central Europe were from the Balkans. It should be stated that at-risk individuals in the EU often go unrecognised, as they are able to pass rapidly through immigration checkpoints, preventing them from being recognised as vulnerable to trafficking.
- Unlike sexual trafficking, in which the vast majority of victims are women and girls, 45% of victims of economic exploitation are men and boys. Adults make up 74% of victims all forms of forced labour.

## The issue of consent

Even if a person has willingly taken a job or agreed to migrate, legally or illegally, they become a victim of forced labour if their work or service stops being voluntary. The use or threat of physical violence, abuse of the legal process, force, fraud or any other coercion to retain a person's labour makes their previous

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# LOOK BENEATH THE SURFACE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS  
MODERN-DAY SLAVERY

A victim of trafficking may look like  
many of the people you see everyday.



consent to employment with the trafficker irrelevant. Coercion is a broad concept, but can be seen as any situation in which the individual has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse.

Trafficking occurs when the individual is deceived about the conditions they expected. Most migrants enter the contract 'willingly' but are tricked as to the conditions: the kind of work expected, the conditions of work, living conditions, legal aspects involving visas and documentation, wages, being unpaid, or transportation fees that they are expected to repay.

## Is forced labour the same as slavery?

The distinction between forced labour and slavery is the concept of 'ownership' that is central to slavery, but not to forced labour. Although forced labour imposes similar restrictions on the victim's freedom, often through violent means, and affects victims in a similar way, there is no concept of ownership in forced labour. Although this distinction is important for legal qualification, it carries little consequence in practise since both are seen as exploitative acts.

## Keeping a victim of trafficking in labour – bonded labour

Methods of retaining a trafficking victim's labour are similar to those described in previous newsletters. However, bonded labour is particularly important in cases of trafficking for purposes of labour exploitation.

Fees imposed on labourers, such as fees for the 'privilege' of working abroad, transportation, or visa costs, can make workers vulnerable to debt bondage. However, such costs alone do not constitute debt bondage. Debt Bondage occurs when debts become excessive, and employers exploit this by demanding labour as a means of repayment; involuntary servitude. Bonded labour is the most widely used method of enslaving people around the world.

Believing that they are paying off the debt, a bonded labourer will work for little or no pay, often with excessive working hours and no recreational time. The value of their work becomes invariably greater than the original sum of money borrowed. By increasing debts through interest rates, fines, and inflated costs for accommodation, food and transport, employers make it increasingly difficult for workers to leave their servitude. Elaborate systems of rewards and punishments, or sales quotas can further add to the debt.

Furthermore, migrants often borrow large sums of money before their departure, often against a family house or business. This makes it even more difficult for victims to escape their conditions and often goes together with threats against the victims' family back at home.

As well as bonded labour, victims often have their movements restricted; receive threats of or actual violence; may be intimidated or face sexual harassment.

Employers may also exploit a worker's lack of money or lack of knowledge of the destination country or its language. Similarly, they may threaten workers who have an illegal migration status with contacting the appropriate authorities. Lack of awareness of their rights or fear of the repercussions from their employer may also prevent workers reaching out to relevant NGOs or public authorities.

Since trafficking for labour purposes and forced labour are difficult to identify in practise, the ILO indicators are important for practical purposes.

The indicators are thorough but can be categorised into 6 dimensions:

1. Deceptive recruitment (or deception during recruitment, transfer and transportation)
2. Coercive recruitment (or coercion during recruitment, transfer and transportation)
3. Recruitment by abuse of vulnerability
4. Exploitative conditions of work
5. Coercion at destination
6. Abuse of vulnerability at destination

## SerbAz CASE STUDY

In a widely publicised case, 600 workers from BiH, Serbia and Macedonia were found in Azerbaijan in forced labour conditions.

The workers were brought to Azerbaijan on tourist visas to work at the Construction Company SerbAz project Construction LLC. The workers did not receive the pay promised in their original contract, receiving 2 to 3 USD per hour instead of 6 to 7. Later, these payments stopped altogether; they allegedly worked 12 hour days; lived in crowded and inadequate accommodation; and were threatened and punished verbally and physically.

The workers were not allowed to leave their accommodation without permission, nor were they given medical assistance after accidents on the work site. It was reported that 2 workers died.

The private recruitment agency that brought the workers into Azerbaijan charged each worker 600USD for their transportation fees and confiscated their passports. Most of the workers had paid for their own tourist visas, but their residence and work permits were not issued as promised. The workers were therefore residing illegally in Azerbaijan.

Debt bondage was used as a method to retain workers' services, and interest rates and fines ensured that such debts were not paid off.

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Involuntary nature of work (the 'route into' forced labour)	Menace of a penalty (the means of keeping someone in forced labour)
Physical confinement in work location Psychological compulsion (i.e. an order to work with credible threat of penalty for non-compliance) Induced indebtedness (inflated prices, reduced value of service provided, falsification of accounts, excessive interest charges) Deception about types and terms of work Withholding and non-payment of wages Retention of identity documents or valuable personal property	Presence or credible threat of: Physical violence against worker or family or close associates Sexual violence Physical confinement Financial penalties Denunciation to authorities and deportation Dismissal from current employment Exclusion from future employment Exclusion from community or social life Removal of rights or privileges Deprivation of food, shelter, necessities Shift to even worse working conditions Loss of social status

The fact that victims of trafficking tend to be kept in isolation, under close surveillance, and fear retaliation by their captors or being reprimanded by authorities, means that they are usually unable to seek assistance. Furthermore, the low level of awareness that some labour situations are exploitative and a result of trafficking is another hindrance that prevents victims from being accurately identified as such. Instead of being given access to assistance and protection, they are often deported as illegal, irregular and/or undocumented migrants.

Trafficked individuals are difficult to distinguish from irregular migrants whilst in movement, as they tend to follow the same channels until the destination. Furthermore, labour market institutions, law enforcement and front-line personnel rarely have substantial, if any, training in this field.

## Forms

### Migrant workers

Issues related to **migrant workers** are essential to understanding the phenomenon of trafficking for labour exploitation.

Economic globalisation has resulted in the demand for a cheap labour force, whilst citizens of developing nations increasingly seek opportunities to work abroad. This has led to an increased population of individuals willing to take great risks to provide money for their families. Traffickers can form the link between the demand for cheap unprotected labour and the exploited persons who satisfy it through their desperate need for work.

Migrant workers are often recruited into work that is illegal, and therefore undeclared. Their unregulated status can make them vulnerable and subject to lower level labour standards. By no means are all illegal migrant workers victims of trafficking, but irregular migrants are more vulnerable. However, even legal migration channels may lead to migrants becoming trafficked, as the unfavourable and restrictive conditions under which migrant workers seek employment abroad put them at

a higher risk of being trafficked.

The vulnerability of migrant labourers to trafficking schemes is especially disturbing considering their sizeable population in certain regions.

Migrant workers migrate either within a country or internationally, making it difficult to establish differences between migrant and trafficked workers. When a migrant worker is coerced to work they become trafficked.

**Irregular migrants** or undocumented migrants are those that are not authorised to enter, stay or be engaged within a remunerative activity in the country of employment. Irregular migrants constitutes those who have entered the destination country illegally, either under illegal employment or with an intention to gain employment and change their status after arrival, and those who, despite entering the destination country legally, do not have the right to work or are engaged in illegal employment, as well as those whose stay or employment contravenes the law (often through visa expiry).

It is not the movement of an individual that is crucial to identifying victims of trafficking, but coercion and exploitative conditions that lead to their labour

or service. Similarly, lack of payment of a wage or salary is not a definitive indicator of forced labour. If a person is coerced into labour, that work or service is forced regardless of payment or compensation.

*Some victims of labour trafficking may not be correctly identified as such by law enforcers if they are migrant workers and have previously worked under difficult conditions. Prior work history should be irrelevant.*

### (Domestic) Servitude

**Domestic (servitude) workers** perform a range of tasks in private homes. Since they often live within their workplace and authorities cannot easily inspect private properties, and their work is poorly regulated, domestic (servitude) workers can be subjected to serious abuse, the circumstances and conditions of which can amount to forced labour. They may work excessive hours; receive little to no pay; be threatened with or receive verbal, physical or sexual abuse; live in poor living conditions; have limited ability to contact family members; have their movements restricted and have their identity and/or travel documents confiscated. If coercion has been

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used, their work may constitute trafficking.

Legal protection for domestic workers is weak in the majority of countries. In countries that regard domestic workers as informal 'help' they may be excluded from national labour legislation, meaning that they are not provided with the same legal protections as individuals, including foreigners, working in other sectors: such as minimum pay or social security. Even in countries where domestic workers are covered by labour laws, enforcement of such laws tends to be poor and so the protections do not apply in practise. Furthermore, workers are sometimes seen as 'runaways' if they escape their employers, and seen as criminals instead of potential victims of trafficking.

The combination of an unregulated work place, structural dependence on their employer and agent, and lack of protection makes domestics (servitude) workers particularly vulnerable to exploitation.

### Forced begging

Persons are trafficked domestically and internationally for forced criminal activity, usually street crimes such as pick-pocketing, bag snatching, merchandise selling, ATM theft, and forced begging.

The notion of forced begging in Europe often focuses on child victims and Roma victims. Although most people are aware of the propensity of the Roma community to beg on the street, the issue is often stereotyped as a 'cultural phenomenon' with

Roma perceived as complicit or even as profiteers in the business of begging, obscuring indicators that such individuals may be victims of trafficking. Forced begging should not be viewed as a 'Roma problem': individuals from any low socioeconomic demographic are at risk. Perpetrators in Europe can be family members, individuals with aims of financial gain, or organised criminal gangs.

Not all street beggars are victims of trafficking. Begging becomes trafficking when fraud and/or coercion is used by the employer to maintain control over the worker, resulting in the belief that they have no choice but to work. Begging rings often target immigrants whose lack of the local language or alternative job options can make them vulnerable to exploitation. Low levels of income or formal education, or a history of homelessness may also lead to individuals being targeted. Traffickers may also target the physically vulnerable, as highlighted by a case where deaf and mute Mexicans were forced to sell trinkets in New York City.

Despite national and international measures to protect victims of trafficking, persons who are forced to commit crimes are often not identified as victims and may even be prosecuted for crimes that they were forced to commit. This occurs in many countries. If children do end up in the criminal justice system, the issue of duress and coercion should always be considered by legal professionals, and victims may also play an invaluable part in prosecutions, thereby bringing their traffickers to justice. **It is important**



### CASE STUDY

The first verdict regarding trafficking for labour purposes in BiH was issued in 2007.

From August to December of 2006, Z.A exploited the vulnerable position of unemployed and sick M.Z and his common-law wife E.T, forcing them to beg. Every day, Z.A transported the couple from Bileca to towns in the RS, where they were made to beg in markets, cafes and bars. Under threat of physical force, the couple were made to hand over all of their proceeds over the 5 months, totalling 4,000BAM.

Even though legislation in BiH defines begging as a misdemeanour and an illegal form of work, other elements of the offense were taken into account by the prosecutor. And Z.A was convicted for TIP for the purpose of labour exploitation.

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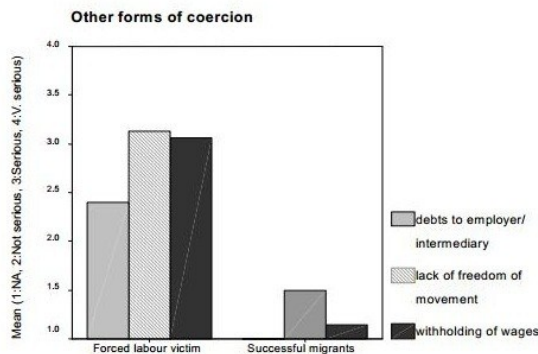
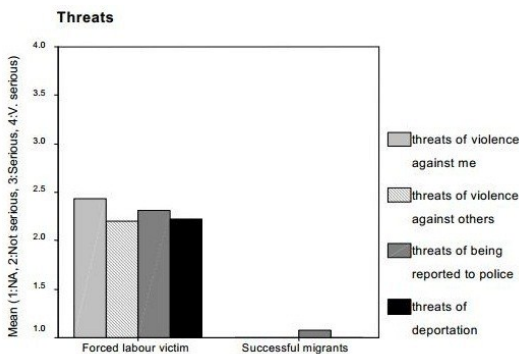
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Source: www.ilo.org

to note that consent is irrelevant for child victims of trafficking.

*The next newsletter, focussing on the trafficking of minors, will expand upon the phenomenon of labour for purposes of forced criminality, primarily child forced begging.*

### Arranged marriage

Previous newsletters have highlighted that promises of marriage are sometimes used as a recruitment method to traffic women and girls into sexual exploitation. However, forced marriage can constitute another form of trafficking. Forced marriage occurs in every country and is not condoned by any religion; UNODC's global report on TIP 2012 reported that trafficking for the purpose of forced marriages was documented in Austria, Croatia and Serbia in that year.

Unlike an arranged marriage, where parents arrange initial meetings and may encourage a marriage, a forced marriage occurs when the woman is coerced or threatened into

marriage against her will by family members, risking emotional and physical abuse, being confined at home, or even death if she refuses. This goes against the right to free and informed consent in marriage: a basic human rights principle enshrined in all major human rights conventions. The marriage often serves to conceal domestic and/or sexual servitude, rape, sexual assault, physical and psychological abuse, enforced pregnancy and/or abortion. The victim's documents are often confiscated, and their movements closely monitored and restricted.

Forced marriages can result from families needing to settle debts or believing that the marriage will be financially and / or socially beneficial for them. In some cases, it is believed that the woman may also benefit. **It should be stated that monetary exchange is not requisite for a forced marriage to constitute trafficking, although the majority of forced marriages do involve some form of payment to the victim's family.**

Forced marriages demonstrate that not all victims of trafficking are

explicitly sold into sexual slavery or forced labour. Barely any resources or services exist specifically for victims of forced marriage.

### Organ Removal

UNODC's global report on TIP 2012 stated that trafficking for the purpose of organ removal was reported in 5 countries in that year. Trafficking in organs occurs when traffickers force or deceive a victim into giving up an organ; or when the victim agrees to sell an organ but is paid less than was promised; or when an individual's organs are removed without their knowledge during treatment for an ailment which may or may not exist.

Organ trafficking has rapidly increased since the financial crisis, and the Medicus case in Pristina, Kosovo highlights that such trade does exist in the Balkans.

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## The role of governments - European approach

Forced labour is prohibited in every European country and almost every country internationally, be it through their constitutional, criminal, labour or other administrative law, as a result of the ILO's two Conventions on forced labour.

However, the definition of trafficking as a criminal offence is not always coercion in the sense of the ILO's instruments. National legislation often confuses the concepts of coercion and degrading conditions. For example, working conditions must be 'contrary to human dignity' for cases to be treated as trafficking cases in **France** and **Belgium**. Similarly, **Germany's** Penal Code

stipulates that trafficking for labour exploitation must involve debt bondage and slavery - like conditions, and does not grant the same treatment to national victims as foreign victims. In **The Netherlands**, although trafficking for labour exploitation has been a criminal offence since 2005, legislation does not distinguish between 'bad employment and slavery-like situations', entrusting the judiciary to define the concept of labour exploitation.

Legislation against trafficking should include various degrees of loss of freedom, including a range of abuse and/or exploitation. Legislation should reflect the situation within the country,

respond to the type of abuse occurring and ensure that laws can respond to more subtle types of exploitation.

Very few countries publish statistical data on national-level prosecutions of forced labour, and so there is little reliable information available. However, total prosecutions and convictions tend to be much lower for labour than sex trafficking. Despite this, several countries of **Central and Eastern Europe** have experienced a recent trend of increased prosecutions of trafficking cases, both sexual and

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**27 million slaves**  
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labour related. The Interior Ministry of **Ukraine** reported an increase from three labour trafficking prosecutions in 2006, to 23 in 2007.

Experience has shown that international cooperation can be instrumental in prosecutions, particularly if trafficking has occurred across borders. For example, in 2005 the Polish Embassy in Italy started receiving reports of trafficked Polish workers working in **Southern Italy**. However, it was not until 2006 that arrest warrants were issued and offenders put on trial, when a joint investigation team was set up between **Poland and Italy** with information and evidence exchange.

In most countries in **Europe**, the provision of temporary residence and other assistance to victims of trafficking is dependent upon the individual's willingness to testify in court against their traffickers. In Italy, however, victims are granted a residence permit and socio-economic support regardless of whether they choose to cooperate with law enforcement, and they are able to apply for permanent residence after 18 months if they are in employment.

Victims of trafficking are entitled to compensation for the entire length of time that they were trafficked. However, various reasons make it difficult for victims to receive this through the state funds that many European countries set up for the purpose. In this case, administrative proceedings in Labour courts can be instrumental in workers contesting forced labour or exploitative conditions. If victims have entered a country

illegally, this may deter them from seeking legal redress. However, in most European countries, undocumented workers are not prevented from accessing employment tribunals. In fact, in **Portugal**, workers are not asked their immigration status in industrial tribunals. Similarly, **Spain** recognises irregular workers' right to seek protection and compensation if their basic labour rights have been violated, regardless of their immigration status.

National level policies and action plans provide a framework for planning action, as well as ensuring effective coordination between actors in the field. However, there are more action plans against human trafficking than against forced labour, and there is rarely a systematic focus on forced labour. Of note is the **United Kingdom's** Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking, which addresses trafficking for labour purposes alongside that for sexual purposes throughout, despite the lack of knowledge regarding the scale of the problem.

The majority of national action plans are not based on sound statistical data, and few indicate a clear source and amount of state budgetary allocations to support implementation. However, **Ukraine** has shown how Action Plans can be improved upon, now including a budget allocation for implementation and involving labour market institutions in at least half of planned activities.

Since a high proportion of those at risk of being trafficked for labour exploitation are irregular migrants in countries other than their own, policies and

approaches should be coordinated between sender and destination countries. Regional initiatives can assist in facilitating a common approach.

Although labour administrators and inspectors have not traditionally focused on forced labour or human trafficking – possibly due to such labour occurring largely in the informal economy – they can be key in both preventing and identifying forced labour and trafficking. This is partly due to their ability to apply investigative methods that other law enforcement agencies cannot, including the right to enter any workplace freely and without prior notice. A recent trend, especially in Europe, has been to extend the mandate of labour inspection agencies to include the detection of illegal employment. **France, Germany, Poland and Belgium** have given their labour inspectors particular responsibility.

There has been some effort to protect national workers deployed abroad. **Eastern European countries** including **Romania and Bulgaria** have deployed overseas labour attaches in major destination countries, who can assist in facilitating settlements between the workers abroad and their foreign employers.

Although governments are realising that prevention is better than cure, there are still challenges regarding legislative loopholes; capacity building; promoting ethical conduct amongst the relevant authorities; better protection at individuals at risk of being trafficked or put into forced labour; and laws need to protect and not penalize workers.

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ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SLAVES IN THE WORLD TODAY:

# 20-30 MILLION



Data source: ILO and Kevin Bales, [Freetheslaves.net](http://Freetheslaves.net)

CNN ILLU/GOOGLE EARTH

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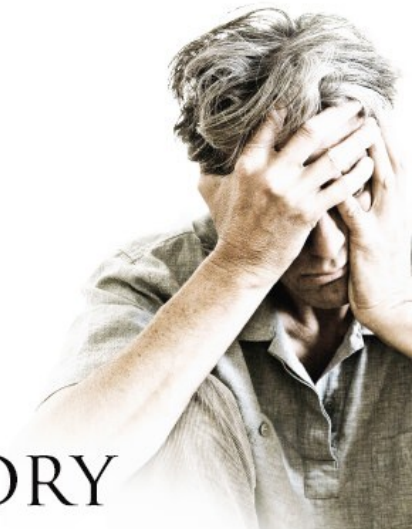
## Victim's stories

### Dragan, 29 years old, citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina

I applied for a job as a bricklayer for the construction company in Baku, Azerbaijan. I signed a contract. I was happy because I thought that the job would lead to earnings and a better life. In May 2009 I landed in Baku.

Upon arrival our documents were immediately confiscated by our employers, which they claimed was for the visa issuance procedure. We worked for 12 hours without rest, in the rain, in windy conditions, and we were not allowed to go to the toilet. We had no water, and hygiene was bad as one-hundred people were accommodated together in the small room. I worked even when I was sick and coughing and everything hurt. I couldn't refuse because they would tell me, "Do you want punishment?". Once they punished me with a fine of \$500, yelled at me that I am insane, and insulted me.

That was so difficult that I will never forget it. Now, when I remember it, I start to cry.



## EDWARD'S STORY

[Click to view video](#) - (Source: [www.hopeforjustice.org.uk](http://www.hopeforjustice.org.uk))



International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events						April 2014
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		Michigan, USA Conference: Equal Justice for Children: Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Michigan, USA Conference: Equal Justice for Children: Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Michigan, USA Conference: Equal Justice for Children: Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	Michigan, USA Conference: Equal Justice for Children: Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse	
Las Vegas, USA		London, UK Preventing Child Trafficking: Tackling root causes		Sarajevo, B&H Round-table on action against trafficking in human beings	London, UK - An interdisciplinary workshop on trafficking in human beings, online networks and cybercrime Maine - "Not Here 2014" Anti-Human Trafficking Conference	Toronto, CA Human Trafficking and Youth Forum
		Warsaw GRETA Round-table on action against trafficking in human beings		Web-based learning module Intro to Child Sex Trafficking for Healthcare Professionals		
		Seattle, USA 2014 International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Trafficking	Seattle, USA 2014 International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Trafficking	Konjic, B&H (24.-25.) Education for judges and prosecutors "Trafficking in human beings"	Los Angeles, USA (24.-25.) Domestic Human Sex Trafficking Symposium	
Dublin, Ireland Conference: Tackling Demand for Services of Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation		UNODC Regional workshop, Sarajevo, B&H (29.-30.) Regional workshop on effective protection of victims and witnesses of trafficking in persons in criminal proceedings in the South Eastern Europe	San Pedro, Los Angeles, USA The Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Adolescent Girls			

International Calendar of Anti-trafficking Events						May 2014
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				Oxford, UK Modern Slavery by Karen Bradley	Santa Cruz, USA (02.-04.) Fight human trafficking conference	
	Turin, IT (05.-09.) ILO training course: "Identifying and investigating cases of forced labour and trafficking"	Brussels, BE Round-table discussion with the prospective MEPs in Brussels at Emmaus La Poudrière	Targu Jiu, Romania (07.-11.) Romania Collective  Brussels, BE (07.-08.) EU Civil society platform against trafficking in human beings	Thessaloniki, GR Southeastern European Forum on Missing & Exploited Children	Thessaloniki, GR Southeastern European Forum on Missing & Exploited Children	Strasbourg, FR European Summit against human Trafficking and Sexual Slavery
	Sheffield, UK Forced Labour, Trafficking, and Slavery: The Political Economy of Exploitation and Protection in the 21st Century			London, UK Specialist Police Trainings: Investigating Child Trafficking		
	Baltimore, USA Governor's Conference on Combating Human Trafficking in Maryland					

## Impressum



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## Related documents

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