



3rd GENERAL REPORT on GRETA's activities

GRETA

Group of Experts
on Action
against Trafficking
in Human Beings

covering the period from
1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



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French edition
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Introduction by the President of GRETA

With this year marking the fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter: "the Convention"), I am honoured to introduce, on behalf of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), the 3rd General Report on our activities covering the period from 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013. I would like to take this opportunity to draw your attention to five priorities which must mobilise the forces of those active in the anti-trafficking field.

Firstly, it is crucial to initiate a new wave of ratifications of the Convention. The presence of "blank spots" enables traffickers to evade justice and deprives victims of the fundamental rights enshrined in the Convention in terms of identification, assistance, recovery and reflection period, compensation, protection against reprisals and non-punishment for illegal acts which victims are compelled to commit by traffickers. While we are pleased to see that Germany, Hungary and Switzerland have become Parties to the Convention since GRETA's last activity report, taking us to the 40 States Parties mark, we call on the seven Council of Europe member States not yet having done so to sign and/or ratify the Convention. In addition, as the Convention provides for the possibility of accession by countries that are not members of the Organisation, it is important that countries in other regions faced with trafficking with ramifications in Parties to the Convention also ratify it. In this connection, we welcome the efforts of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, to promote the Convention and its standards. Similarly, we welcome the call by the Council of the European Union for the few EU member states not yet having done so to ratify the Convention and for the European Commission to make full use of GRETA's evaluation reports, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication. We also thank the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the European Commission and its Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator, the United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), Interpol, Eurojust and Frontex for the links we have forged with them and their work which has enriched the discussions within our independent, multidisciplinary panel.

■ **Secondly, efforts must be made to take account of all forms of trafficking and their new varieties.** For instance, in countries where national law has not been interpreted as encompassing trafficking for the purpose of forced begging or exploitation of criminal activities, legislation is required to cater for them. Action against trafficking for the purpose of forced labour should be stepped up, as must efforts to combat trafficking for the purpose of organ removal. As regards the latter, although some such cases have come to GRETA's attention, many probably go undetected, compromising the survival of the victims. Further, where the definition of trafficking in human beings and the means used by traffickers to obtain victims' consent are concerned, the concept of abuse of a person's vulnerability and, more specifically, the notions of "affective" or "economic" vulnerability must be translated into domestic legislation.

■ **Thirdly, the involvement of the private sector and the media must be expanded in order to reinforce prevention.** The industry and trade sector should be more heavily involved to ensure that the products sold or services provided are not the result of exploitation in violation of the fundamental standards of the ILO and the Convention. The media also have an important role to play, by building public awareness of trafficking, drawing attention to new forms of trafficking which emerge and discouraging demand by influencing public opinion. While fulfilling that role they must fully respect the victims' right to protection of private life, and in particular their identity and whereabouts, so that their safety is not compromised.

■ **A fourth line of strategy involves the independent assessment of the effectiveness of anti-trafficking measures.** The impact of criminalising the purchase of sexual services, seen as an anti-trafficking measure in some of the States evaluated by GRETA, must be assessed in the light of all possible consequences. This includes ensuring that the measures taken do not drive victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation underground or make them more vulnerable, and also that they do not mobilise investigation units and prosecution authorities to the detriment of investigations of traffickers.

■ **The fifth point relates to protecting the victims of this grave form of crime from intimidation and reprisals and promoting their rights.** Article 28 of the Convention, which obliges Parties to take measures to protect victims and witnesses, is undoubtedly the most developed international legal standard. Unfortunately, it is still not systematically implemented. Likewise, it is not acceptable that compensation is denied to some victims despite what is stipulated in the Convention because they have left the country where judicial proceedings were instituted, because no public compensation scheme accessible to victims of trafficking has been set up or because the procedure for claiming compensation is too complicated.

■ **We are looking to the governments and their national anti-trafficking co-ordination structures to mobilise their efforts around these priorities.** The setting up of such co-ordinating structures is becoming widespread in Parties to the Convention, which is a welcome trend. Parliaments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Bar Associations, trade unions and research centres will harness their efforts, I hope, to take up these challenges and I would like to express my heartfelt thanks for the assistance they have already provided during our evaluation visits and for the spirit in which they receive GRETA's reports and recommendations.

■ GRETA's country evaluation reports set the benchmarks for the effectiveness of the measures taken by States to combat trafficking in human beings in accordance with the Convention and instruments closely inspired by it, such as the European Union Directive 2011/36/EU. We hope that they will also provide guidance for the forthcoming update of the OSCE Action Plan.

■ Before concluding, I wish to emphasise the support that we have received both within and outside the Council of Europe. We express our gratitude to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the Deputy Secretary General and the Parliamentary Assembly as well as the Committee of the Parties to the Convention for their commitment to the implementation of GRETA's conclusions. I would also like to thank the Committee of Ministers for maintaining our human and financial resources. We are grateful to it for acknowledging the crucial role played by the monitoring machinery set up by the Convention and protecting it from anything that might weaken its effectiveness and, as a result, undermine the intention of those who drafted the Convention to ensure that GRETA has the tools to fulfil its mandate. This is particularly important as the coming months will see the preparation and launch of the second evaluation round of the Convention, while the first round continues as a result of new ratifications.

■ Needless to say, none of the work accomplished so far would have been possible without the high level of expertise, hard work and commitment of GRETA's members and Secretariat. The five years since the Convention's entry into force have only made us even more determined to lead the fight against trafficking in human beings. It is GRETA's reason for existing and, more broadly, the duty of each and every one of us.

Nicolas Le COZ
President of GRETA

Activities during the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

PLENARY MEETINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS

1. GRETA held three five-day plenary meetings in Strasbourg and one two-day meeting in Brussels during the 12 months covered by this General Report (see Appendix 5). A total of 10 draft country reports and 10 final country reports (concerning Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Latvia, Malta, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal and United Kingdom) were adopted at these meetings.
2. The three thematic working groups which had been set up by GRETA at its 13th meeting (19-23 March 2012), dealing respectively with mechanisms for the identification and referral of victims of trafficking, legal issues related to the interpretation of the Convention, and ensuring consistency in GRETA's evaluations, presented the main results of their work during the 15th meeting of GRETA (26-30 November 2012).
3. At its 15th meeting, GRETA held an exchange of views with judges from the European Court of Human Rights, Ms Angelika Nussberger (Germany) and Ms Helen Keller (Switzerland). The discussion focused on States' positive obligations in relation to human trafficking, the application of the *non-refoulement* principle to victims of trafficking, the non-punishment provision and data collection. The possibility of the Court referring to GRETA's country-by-country evaluation reports was also discussed.
4. Further, at its 17th meeting (1-5 July 2013), GRETA held an exchange of views with the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, Ms Joy Ngozi Ezeilo (see paragraph 41).



COUNTRY VISITS AND EVALUATIONS

5. Following receipt of the replies to the questionnaire from the 3rd group of Parties to the Convention, GRETA carried out evaluation visits to these 10 Parties between October 2012 and June 2013 (see Appendix 5). Each visit lasted four to five days.

6. Country visits are an important part of the evaluation process as they enable GRETA to clarify the information provided in reply to its questionnaire and to collect additional information through exchanges with a variety of stakeholders. In addition to meeting officials from relevant ministries, GRETA holds consultations with law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, labour inspectors, social workers and other professionals. Further, GRETA meets Members of Parliament and representatives of independent human rights institutes. Civil society representatives, such as NGOs, trade unions, Bar Associations, employers' associations and researchers, are also consulted during the visits.

7. Country visits are an opportunity for GRETA to visit facilities where protection and assistance are provided to victims of trafficking, as well as other related establishments. Thus during the reporting period GRETA visited a number of specialised shelters for victims of trafficking and safe houses for victims of domestic violence which also accommodate victims of trafficking. In Spain, GRETA visited a training workshop for the social integration of women and girls victims of sexual exploitation. In the Netherlands, GRETA visited a shelter for male victims of different types of violence that could accommodate male victims of trafficking.

8. GRETA also visits centres for asylum seekers and/or detention facilities for irregular migrants as victims of trafficking may be placed in such facilities. By way of example, in "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", GRETA visited a holding centre for foreigners, including foreign victims of trafficking. During the visit to Slovenia, GRETA visited an accommodation facility for asylum seekers. In Ireland, victims of trafficking are placed in direct provision centres for asylum seekers run by the Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) and GRETA visited one of them.

9. In each country, GRETA has sought to visit facilities for child victims of trafficking, which are usually run by the social services. Thus in Serbia, GRETA visited two social care establishments for children at risk. The visit to the Netherlands included a crisis centre for girls.



10. On 1 February 2013, GRETA sent the questionnaire for the first evaluation round to the authorities of Andorra, Italy, San Marino and Ukraine, requesting them to submit their replies by 1 June 2013. Further, on 3 June 2013, GRETA sent the questionnaire to the authorities of Iceland (deadline for submission of the reply: 3 October 2013). GRETA will proceed with the organisation of evaluation visits to the five previously mentioned countries in the last quarter of 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

11. In accordance with Article 38, paragraph 6, of the Convention, the final report and conclusions of GRETA are made public as from their adoption, together with eventual comments by the Party concerned. A total of 10 GRETA country reports were published during the period covered by this General Report, together with the comments of the respective national authorities (see Appendix 5).

12. A press release is issued and widely distributed whenever a report is published. In addition, interviews are given by GRETA members and Secretariat to journalists, serving as a basis for articles in the press and broadcasts. GRETA's country-by-country evaluation reports have received considerable media coverage. The publication and effective dissemination of these reports is an important stage in the dialogue between GRETA and Parties to the Convention and can only increase the impact of GRETA's work, allowing different stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the proposals contained in them. The country-by-country evaluation reports drawn up by GRETA are used by the national authorities, civil society and other international organisations to steer their anti-trafficking policies and projects.



Signatures and ratifications of the Convention

13. During the reporting period, the Convention was ratified by Switzerland (on 17 December 2012), Germany (on 19 December 2012) and Hungary (on 4 April 2013). To date, 40 of the 47 member States of the Council of Europe have ratified the Convention (see Appendix 1). Another three member States (Estonia, Greece and Turkey) have signed the Convention.

14. GRETA once again urges the Council of Europe member States which have not already done so, the non-member states which participated in the preparation of the Convention, as well as the European Union, to sign and/or ratify the Convention.

15. The Convention was drafted in Europe, but it is not meant just for Europe. Through their participation in various international events, GRETA members and Secretariat are engaged in promoting the Convention beyond the European continent, so that its provisions and the co-operation framework that it provides can benefit other regions as well.



Organisational issues

GRETA MEMBERSHIP

16. The terms of office of 13 GRETA members expired on 31 December 2012. The elections to fill the vacant seats were held at the 9th meeting of the Committee of the Parties to the Convention (12-13 November 2012). The Committee elected eight new members of GRETA and re-elected five GRETA members. The term of office of these 13 GRETA members will run for four years, from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2016.

17. GRETA members come from a variety of professional backgrounds relevant to the areas covered by the Convention and the new members have added to the spread of expertise. The composition of GRETA reflects a gender and geographical balance (see Appendix 3). The abridged curricula vitae of GRETA members are posted on the Council of Europe anti-trafficking website.¹

18. GRETA is deeply grateful to its previous members - Louise Calleja, Davor Derenčinović, Vladimir Gilca, Hanne Sophie Greve, Nell Rasmussen, Leonor Maria Da Conceição Cruz Rodrigues, Robert Stratoberdha and Diana-Florentina Tudorache - for their valuable contribution to the formative years of GRETA's existence.

BUREAU OF GRETA

19. At its 16th meeting (11-15 March 2013), GRETA elected, by secret ballot, its new Bureau for a term of office of two years. GRETA renewed the mandate of Nicolas Le Coz as its President and elected Alina Braşoveanu and Helmut Sax as, respectively, First and Second Vice-President.

¹ http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/Docs/Monitoring/Composition_of_GRETA_en.asp#TopOfPage

STAFFING AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

20. Following the restructuring of the Council of Europe Secretariat which took place in October 2011, the task of planning and carrying out co-operation activities in the anti-trafficking field was assigned to the Secretariat of the Convention and in May 2012 an administrator was re-deployed to deal with co-operation activities related to the implementation of the results of GRETA's monitoring work. The functions of the Secretariat were thus increased and it started being referred to as the "Anti-Trafficking Division", to reflect the fact that in addition to providing the Secretariat of GRETA and the Committee of the Parties in relation to the implementation of the Convention, it is also responsible for all Council of Europe anti-trafficking activities.

21. On 1 January 2013, a secretarial assistant was re-deployed to the Secretariat, following a decision by the Committee of Ministers dating back to 2010 to reinforce the Secretariat of the Convention. This has brought the total number of staff to 10, comprising six A grade staff and four B grade staff. At the end of May 2013, Carolina Lasén Diaz, one of the most experienced administrators in the Secretariat, took up a new post in another part of the Organisation. GRETA wishes to warmly thank Ms Lasén Diaz for her professionalism and dedication to the development of the monitoring work under the Convention. The post previously occupied by Ms Lasén Diaz has been filled through a competitive internal mobility procedure and Markus Lehner has joined the Secretariat as of 1 September 2013.

22. The 2013 ordinary budget for activities in the area of action against trafficking in human beings consisted of two parts: monitoring activities (GRETA and the Committee of the Parties) for a total of 466 100 euros, and co-operation activities aimed at implementation of the recommendations stemming out of the monitoring work under the Convention, for 303 300 euros. The increased budget allocated to GRETA's operational expenditure in 2012-2013 has enabled GRETA to carry out the tasks related to monitoring the implementation of the Convention by the Parties, as well as promoting the Convention and the results of GRETA's work at international events.

23. GRETA is grateful to the Secretary General and the Committee of Ministers for these positive developments and trusts that they will continue to give their full support to action against trafficking in human beings, which remains one of the major challenges to the values which the Council of Europe stands for. GRETA recalls that its Secretariat has an essential role to play in the preparation and carrying out of evaluations of the implementation of the Convention. The continuing growth of the number of Parties to the Convention and the above-mentioned expansion of the tasks which the Anti-Trafficking Division has to perform in the area of co-operation activities have a palpable impact on the workload of the Secretariat. It is evident that one administrator alone cannot cope with the work related to the implementation of GRETA's recommendations and therefore all other administrators have to dedicate an increasing proportion of their time to the conceptualisation and carrying out of co-operation activities. While GRETA welcomes the attention given to the implementation of the results of its monitoring work through targeted co-operation activities, this new direction should not be allowed to jeopardise the quality of GRETA's evaluations. The primary goal should be to preserve the high quality of the work to monitor the implementation of the obligations under the Convention, which constitutes the uniqueness of the Council of Europe's contribution to anti-trafficking action.

24. GRETA notes the recent decision to move the Anti-Trafficking Division from DG I – Human Rights and Rule of Law to DG II – Democracy and stresses the importance of keeping the focus on trafficking in human beings as a human rights violation. GRETA recalls that the Convention takes a victim-oriented perspective to anti-trafficking action, based on the recognition that trafficking in human beings constitutes a violation of human rights and an offence to the dignity and integrity of the human being. Notwithstanding the new organisational structure, GRETA trusts that the Council of Europe will continue to consider anti-human trafficking as an integral part of the protection of human rights.

Follow-up to GRETA's recommendations



25. Monitoring does not end with the publication of GRETA's report and is followed up by activities promoting the implementation of the recommendations made by GRETA (see Appendix 6). In the summer of 2012, the first 10 countries which had been evaluated by GRETA were approached with a proposal to hold round-table meetings to discuss the implementation of GRETA's recommendations. The aim was to bring together all relevant stakeholders in the country and provide a forum for identifying needs and possibilities for co-operation activities with the involvement of the Council of Europe. The first such round-table was organised in Bratislava, the Slovak Republic, on 22 November 2012. It brought together governmental and non-governmental actors and provided an opportunity for discussing progress made since the publication of GRETA's report and remaining challenges. Areas where the Council of Europe can assist the Slovak Republic were also identified.

26. In 2013, similar round-table meetings were organised in Cyprus (4 March), the Republic of Moldova (22 March), Austria (17 May) and Bulgaria (28 May). These round tables are a tool for promoting a better understanding of the Convention's provisions, stimulating dialogue between relevant stakeholders in each country and identifying areas where the Council of Europe can support national anti-trafficking efforts. The participants have appreciated the commitment of the Council of Europe to supporting implementation of monitoring results, engaged in frank discussions and suggested concrete areas where assistance would be welcomed. Some of these areas are recurrent, for example, legal assistance to victims of trafficking, training of judges and prosecutors, improving the identification of victims (in particular children, victims of labour exploitation and irregular migrants), and enabling victims to obtain compensation.

27. Each round-table meeting is followed up by a report which provides a summary of the discussions and sets forth concrete ideas for assisting the country concerned in improving the implementation of the Convention. This report is sent to the national authorities who are invited to indicate their interest in pursuing specific co-operation projects with the Council of Europe.

Relations with the Committee of the Parties

28. According to Article 38, paragraph 7, of the Convention, the Committee of the Parties may adopt, on the basis of GRETA's reports and conclusions, recommendations addressed to the Parties concerning the measures to be taken to implement GRETA's conclusions, if necessary setting a date for submitting information on their implementations, and aiming at promoting co-operation with the Party concerned for the proper implementation of the Convention. GRETA recalls that the letter and spirit of this provision of the Convention is to strengthen the implementation of GRETA's conclusions.

29. At its 9th meeting (12-13 November 2012), the Committee of the Parties adopted recommendations concerning Armenia, Georgia, Montenegro and the United Kingdom. At its 10th meeting (11 February 2013), the Committee adopted recommendations concerning France, Latvia, Malta and Portugal. Finally, at its 11th meeting (7 June 2013), the Committee adopted recommendations concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norway and Poland. In all these recommendations, the Committee set a period of two years for the Party concerned to provide information on the measures taken to comply with the recommendation.

30. On the occasion of each Committee of the Parties' meeting, the President of GRETA informed the Committee of the work of GRETA and certain trends observed as result of GRETA's evaluations of the implementation of the Convention by the Parties. During the exchange of views that followed, members of the Committee noted that GRETA's evaluations provided a valuable and authoritative source of information and have the potential of contributing to monitoring the implementation of Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.

Co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

31. On 14 September 2012, the President of GRETA attended a meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly Committee on Migration, Refugees and Displaced Persons on the trafficking of migrant workers for forced labour in the context of the preparation of a report on this issue. On the basis of this report, on 25 January 2013 the Parliamentary Assembly adopted Resolution 1922 (2013) and Recommendation 2011(2013) on trafficking of migrant workers for forced labour. At its 1116th meeting (5 February 2013), the Committee of Ministers communicated the latter recommendation to GRETA for information and possible comments.

32. In its comments to the Committee on Ministers, GRETA noted that irregular migrants and migrant workers are a group particularly vulnerable to human trafficking and therefore deserve specific attention from States within the framework of their action against human trafficking. GRETA's evaluation reports highlight the need to distinguish the smuggling of migrants from human trafficking, the latter aiming at exploitation and thus resulting in a serious breach of trafficked victims' human rights. In some countries evaluated by GRETA, victims of trafficking appear to be treated first and foremost as irregular migrants rather than victims in need of specific assistance and protection as guaranteed by the Convention. Moreover, regular migrant workers employed in sectors with little or no regulation are also vulnerable to trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. In its reports, GRETA has stressed the importance of discouraging demand for services of trafficked persons for the purpose of labour exploitation, including domestic work, and strengthening the role of labour inspectors.

33. As regards links between corruption and human trafficking, the Convention stipulates under Article 24 that domestic law must incorporate the involvement of public officials in the performance of their duties as one of the aggravating circumstances of the offence of human trafficking. In addition, Article 21 of the Convention states that aiding and abetting the commission of the offence of human trafficking, including for example in relation to travel or identity documents, must be criminalised. GRETA raises these issues in its country evaluation reports and asks States to ensure that the involvement of officials in human trafficking offences constitutes an aggravating circumstance. Whenever instances of involvement of officials in trafficking arise, GRETA issues recommendations to the countries concerned to ensure proper investigations and prosecution. GRETA sees merit in bringing to the fore issues of corruption linked to trafficking, for example concerning the licensing of employment agencies, the issuance of visas or labour inspection visits. In this context, reinforcing co-operation between GRETA and the Group of States against corruption (GRECO) could undoubtedly prove beneficial, given their respective fields of competence, and could take the form of periodic exchanges of views between the two groups of experts.

34. Whilst GRETA does not have an operational mandate to carry out training itself, it examines in its country evaluation reports whether appropriate training – in particular regarding the detection and identification of victims – is provided to all officials who are likely to be in contact with victims or who deal with anti-trafficking intelligence. GRETA has regularly emphasised the need to strengthen the identification of victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, including through proper training of law enforcement officials and labour inspectors, and will continue highlighting in its evaluation reports the specific training needs identified during the monitoring process.

35. GRETA has also continued to follow closely the work of the Parliamentary Assembly's Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination. On 24 January 2013, the President of GRETA participated in a meeting in the light of the preparation of a report entitled "Criminalising the purchase of sex to combat the trafficking of people for sexual exploitation". GRETA looks forward to the publication of this report.

Co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations

36. Co-operation and partnerships are indispensable prerequisites for successful international action against trafficking in human beings. During the period covered by this General Report, GRETA continued to reinforce its working relations with international organisations and NGOs active in the area of combating trafficking in human beings. The country visits were an opportunity to meet representatives of international organisations present in the respective countries (IOM, ILO, OSCE, UNHCR and UNICEF). Further, GRETA members and Secretariat participated in numerous national and international seminars and symposia in order to present the Convention and GRETA's work. The most important developments in this area during the reporting period are listed below.

UNITED NATIONS

37. The UN General Assembly Resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe, adopted on 12 December 2012 (A/RES/67/83), encourages the Council of Europe to continue co-operation with the UN in the fight against trafficking in persons, recalls that the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings is open for accession by all States, and takes note with interest of the results of the monitoring activities carried out by GRETA and the Committee of the Parties to the Convention.

38. GRETA was represented at a number of events organised by the UN institutions during the reporting period. The President of GRETA and its Secretariat participated in the 6th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime, held in Vienna on 15-19 October 2012.

39. Further, the President of GRETA made a presentation in the Regional Consultation on the right to effective remedies for victims of trafficking in persons, organised by the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, in Geneva on 1 March 2013. On 23-24 May 2013, he also participated as a speaker and moderator in a consultative meeting on strengthening partnerships with National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms organised by the UN Special Rapporteur in Berlin.

40. The Secretariat took part in the 6th annual co-ordination meeting between the Council of Europe and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva on 11 December 2012. This meeting was an opportunity to share information on activities in the anti-trafficking field and avenues for future co-operation. Further, the Secretariat maintained contacts with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through its representatives in Strasbourg.

41. On 2 July 2013, GRETA held an exchange of views with the UN Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo. This first ever meeting between the two key international anti-trafficking expert mechanisms consolidated their standing co-operation and provided an opportunity to discuss issues related to the national level application of the international definition of trafficking and specific groups at risk of being trafficked, such as children, as well as ideas for strengthening synergies through enhanced information sharing and co-ordination of initiatives. The meeting fell in the broader context of a co-ordinated approach to combating trafficking with and among regional and sub-regional mechanisms identified in Ms Ezeilo's report to the UN Human Rights Council in June 2010, a report developed with inputs from many regional and sub-regional anti-trafficking bodies, including GRETA.



42. Several GRETA evaluation reports adopted during the reporting period include references to country-specific work of UN human rights bodies on human trafficking-related issues (e.g. Committee on the Rights of the Child, Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women).

OSCE

43. Action against trafficking in human beings is one of the four priority areas of co-operation between the Council of Europe and the OSCE. The importance of this co-operation was reiterated by the Co-ordination Group between the Council of Europe and the OSCE at its 16th meeting on 19 October 2012 in Vienna. The Co-ordination Group stressed the importance of continuing co-operation in the existing formats, including through the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons and meetings of the Alliance Experts Co-ordination Team, as well as regular exchange of information between the respective Secretariats, in particular in the context of the preparation of evaluation visits by GRETA and country visits by the OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (SR/CTHB), Maria Grazia Giammarinaro.

44. Following the adoption in 2005 of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings the Council of Europe and the OSCE agreed to join forces, where appropriate, to promote the widest possible signature and ratification of the Convention and to call for full implementation of the OSCE anti-trafficking commitments. The OSCE has observer status with the Committee of the Parties to the Convention and the two organisations are making efforts to avoid unnecessary duplication and create synergies.

45. During its country evaluation visits, GRETA meets the OSCE missions in countries where there are anti-trafficking focal points. During the reporting period, such meetings were held in Azerbaijan, Serbia and "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

46. Information about the publication of GRETA's evaluation reports is communicated to the SR/CTHB and ODIHR as these reports have a potential to become the basis for developing joint co-operation initiatives. The SR/CTHB also communicates her reports to GRETA. These reports and other publications from the two organisations serve as a valuable source of expertise for Council of Europe member States and OSCE participating States.

47. Further, GRETA was involved in the consultations surrounding the development of the paper "Policy and legislative recommendations towards the effective implementation of the non-punishment provision with regards to victims of trafficking" published by the Office of the SR/CTHB in May 2013.

48. Members of GRETA and representatives of the Secretariat participated in conferences and other events organised by OSCE/ODIHR. For instance, Kateryna Levchenko, member of GRETA, spoke at the High-Level Conference “Strengthening the OSCE Response to Trafficking in Human Beings”, held in Kyiv on 10-11 June 2013 under the Ukrainian Chairmanship of the OSCE. The Executive Secretary made a presentation at the 2012 Human Rights Dimension Implementation Meeting held on 28 September 2012 in Warsaw. Further, she moderated panels at the two most recent Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conferences, entitled respectively “An Agenda for Prevention: Non-discrimination and Empowerment” (11-12 October 2012) and “Stolen Lives, Stolen Money: The Price of Modern-Day Slavery” (25-26 June 2013). Representatives of the Secretariat also participated in the OSCE Alliance Expert Co-ordination Team meetings.

49. The Council of Europe in partnership with the OSCE plan to organise in Vienna in February 2014 a high-level conference on the occasion of the Austrian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe and the Swiss Chairmanship of the OSCE in 2014. This conference will take stock of the first five years of the implementation of the Convention and discuss the challenges ahead. It will also provide an opportunity to exchange on practices and tools developed on the basis of the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings and on how legally binding standards, monitoring mechanisms and political strategies can mutually reinforce each other and lead to effective action to counter trafficking in human beings.

EUROPEAN UNION

50. The European Council conclusions, agreed on 25 October 2012, concerning the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012–2016), invited EU member States to “ratify without delay” the Council of Europe Convention and to “facilitate and support the work of National Rapporteurs, taking into account Directive 2011/36/EU and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings”. Further, the Council invited the Commission to “further co-ordinate actions with existing international organisations as well as other European agencies and bodies and make full use of the monitoring reports of international organisations, especially GRETA”.

51. On 11 September 2012 GRETA held an exchange of views with the European Commission’s Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings and Myria Vassiliadou, EU Anti-Trafficking Co-ordinator. The exchange focused on the role of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms as envisaged in the Directive 2011/36/EU (Article 19) and the Convention (Article 29, paragraph 4), as well as the need for optimising reporting taking into account potential complementarities and avoiding monitoring fatigue and unnecessary administrative burden. On this occasion, GRETA recalled the important difference between “National Rapporteur” and “National Co-ordinator”: while the former is conceived as an independent institution, the latter needs to have the necessary authority to co-ordinate the relevant governmental structures as well as associate specialised non-governmental organisations.

52. GRETA members and Secretariat participated in a number of consultations, round tables and conferences organised by EU agencies. For example, the President participated in the conference “Working Together towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings: The Way Forward”, held in Brussels on 18 October 2012 on the occasion of the 6th EU Anti-Trafficking Day.

53. GRETA is committed to continuing its partnership with the European Union to improve the exchange of information and ensure co-operation in the areas covered by the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016) which fall within GRETA’s mandate.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

54. The Convention refers to the need to co-operate and build strategic partnerships with civil society through co-operative frameworks that can help governments fulfil their obligations under the Convention (Article 35). In its country reports, GRETA constantly stresses the importance of co-operation between the State authorities and civil society in all fields of action against human trafficking. In particular, GRETA considers that the authorities should involve NGOs working in the anti-trafficking field in the discussion and elaboration of anti-trafficking policies and promote their participation in the implementation of measures. GRETA has also stressed that when the provision of assistance to victims is delegated to NGOs as service providers, the state had an obligation to provide adequate financing and ensure the quality of the services delivered by the NGOs.

55. International and national NGOs have continued to provide information to GRETA in the context of the preparation of country evaluation reports. The number of NGOs sending information in response to GRETA's questionnaire has progressively increased since the beginning of the first monitoring round. In the course of each country visits, GRETA held meetings with representatives of NGOs and other civil society actors (trade unions, Bar Associations, research institutes, etc.). GRETA also visited shelters and other assistance facilities for victims of trafficking run by NGOs.

56. Furthermore, NGOs provided feedback on GRETA's reports and the follow-up given to them. In particular, NGOs participated actively in the round-table meetings on the follow-up to be given to GRETA's report and the Committee of Parties recommendations (see paragraph 26).

57. In addition, GRETA participated in a number of international and national events organised by NGOs. By way of example, GRETA members and Secretariat made presentations at the conference on human trafficking organised by the NGO Saúde em Português on 18 October 2012 in Coimbra, Portugal; the conference "Bringing Human Trafficking Out of the Shadows" organised by BAWSO on 21 November 2012 in Cardiff, UK; the final conference of the Project REVENI "Towards a Unified Child Protection Response to Trafficking and Exploitation of Children in Europe?" on 12-13 December 2012 in Budapest, Hungary; and the conference on discovering trafficking for the purpose of forced labour and labour exploitation organised by La Strada Czech Republic in Prague on 22-23 April 2013.

58. GRETA is grateful for the contributions made by NGOs and is committed to continuing the existing co-operation with civil society.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE - BULGARIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS
 СЪВЕТ НА ЕВРОПА - НАЦИОНАЛНА КОМИСИЯ ЗА БОРБА С ТРАФИКА НА ХОРА

INTERNATIONAL EXPERT CONFERENCE
МЕЖДУНАРОДНА ЕКСПЕРТНА КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ

**MAKING PREVENTION WORK:
 ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES
 OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE**

**ПРЕВЕНЦИЯТА В ДЕЙСТВИЕ:
 ПРЕОДОЛЯВАНЕ НА ПЪРВОПРИЧИНИТЕ
 ЗА ТРАФИКА НА ХОРА В ЕВРОПА**

**4-5 DECEMBER 2012
 SOFIA, BULGARIA**

**4-5 ДЕКЕМВРИ 2012
 СОФИЯ, БЪЛГАРИЯ**

Making Prevention Work: Addressing the Root Causes of Human Trafficking in Europe

59. On 4-5 December 2012 the Council of Europe Anti-Trafficking Division, in collaboration with the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, organised in Sofia, Bulgaria, an international expert conference entitled *Making Prevention Work: Addressing the Root Causes of Human Trafficking in Europe*. The conference brought together some 130 participants from 37 countries, including national anti-trafficking co-ordinators, diplomats, law enforcement officials, legal professionals, social workers, business people, civil society representatives and representatives of international organisations (EU, ICMPD, IOM, OSCE/ODIHR and UNODC) (see Appendix 9 for the programme of the conference).

60. Prevention is one of the fundamental “3Ps” for any strategy for combating trafficking in human beings (the other “Ps” being protection of victims’ rights and prosecution of traffickers). The Convention’s provisions place obligations on States to take measures, in partnership with civil society and in co-operation with other States, to:

- raise awareness, through information campaigns, education and training;
- carry out research;
- tackle the underlying causes of trafficking through social and economic initiatives;
- enable legal migration;
- discourage demand;
- strengthen visa and border control;
- ensure the integrity, security and validity of travel or identity documents.



61. The Convention promotes a holistic, multi-disciplinary approach to prevention and encourages co-ordination between the various bodies responsible for preventing and combating trafficking. State Parties are to promote a human rights-based approach and use gender mainstreaming and a child-sensitive approach to the development and implementation of prevention policies and programmes (Article 5, paragraph 3). Further, Parties are required to take specific prevention measures with regard to children, notably by creating a protective environment for them (Article 5, paragraph 5).

62. The focus of the conference was on prevention and ways to address the root causes of human trafficking in Europe. These root causes are manifold - including social and economic inequalities within and between countries, discrimination towards certain social groups, inadequate labour legislation enforcement – and concern all countries, whether of origin, transit or destination.

63. In her opening statement at the outset of the conference, Marja Ruotanen, Director of Justice and Human Dignity at DG I – Human Rights and Rule of Law, said: “Human trafficking targets the most vulnerable people of our societies - it breaks the lives of women, men and children. All countries, whether of origin, transit or destination, are concerned by the need to step up prevention. This conference aims to make the link between prevention at the source, in countries of origin, where lack of employment opportunities, social exclusion, ethnic and gender discrimination drive people into the hands of traffickers, and prevention at the receiving end, in countries where demand for cheap labour or sexual services makes it possible for traffickers to treat human beings as merchandise.”

64. The conference focussed on four themes related to prevention:

- prevention among minorities at risk, with a special focus on the Roma communities (Module 1);
- role of research and data collection in the prevention of trafficking in human beings (Module 2);
- measures to discourage demand, including through private-public partnerships (Module 3);
- alternative/interactive awareness-raising methods (Module 4).

PREVENTION AMONG MINORITIES AT RISK, WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON THE ROMA COMMUNITIES

65. In its country evaluation reports, GRETA has paid particular attention to groups which are vulnerable to human trafficking and has examined the measures taken to prevent and combat trafficking among such groups.

66. Although the lack of data disaggregated according to ethnicity precludes a reliable assessment of the occurrence of human trafficking in the Roma communities, numerous reports indicate that Roma, in particular Roma women and children, are vulnerable to trafficking. According to research conducted by the European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) and People in Need (PiN) in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, trafficking in human beings affects Roma disproportionately². There is evidence that Roma are highly vulnerable to trafficking due to structural forms of ethnic and gender discrimination, poverty and social exclusion which result in low educational achievement, high levels of unemployment, domestic violence and difficult living conditions that affect predominantly women and children³.

67. GRETA has observed that the focus on Roma in anti-trafficking preventive and protection services remains low. There is a shortage of preventive measures that take place in Roma neighbourhoods and/or reach out to the Roma communities. The fact that Roma have a predominantly oral culture limits the impact of written information materials.

68. In its country evaluation reports⁴, GRETA has recommended that the authorities step up preventive measures among the Roma through targeted awareness-raising campaigns and measures aimed at improving their access to education, employment, health care and social assistance as a means for preventing trafficking and re-trafficking. For example, in the report concerning Albania, GRETA urged the Albanian authorities to step up trafficking prevention measures geared to fostering access to education and jobs for vulnerable groups, particularly women and members of the Roma and Egyptian communities.⁵ In the report concerning Bulgaria, GRETA has noted that “there is a need for a comprehensive, co-ordinated and adapted approach towards the problems in the Roma community, involving all relevant institutions and aiming at improving their integration and access to education, health care and social assistance as an ultimate prevention measure against trafficking in human beings.”⁶

² European Roma Rights Centre (ERRC) and People in Need, *Breaking the Silence: Trafficking in Romani Communities*, Budapest, March 2011.

³ *Ibid.*, p.12.

⁴ See in particular the GRETA reports concerning Albania, Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro and Romania.

⁵ GRETA report concerning Albania, paragraphs 92-97.

⁶ GRETA report concerning Bulgaria, paragraph 128.

69. In some of its country evaluation reports⁷, GRETA has expressed concern about the failure to register the birth of children from the Roma communities, which increases the risks of trafficking. GRETA has urged the national authorities to secure the registration of all persons at birth and for social services, both as a prevention measure to decrease the risks of being trafficked and in order to avoid re-trafficking.

70. Several reports drawn up by GRETA stress the need for providing training to law enforcement officers, prosecutors and the judiciary which aims to overcome entrenched negative attitudes and prejudices vis-à-vis Roma victims of trafficking. In this context, GRETA has encouraged the national authorities to include in the national strategies for the integration of Roma measures to prevent the trafficking of Roma. GRETA will continue to ensure that the standards and measures set out in the Convention are effectively implemented with respect to Roma communities.

71. Speakers in Module 1 shared experiences as regards prevention among minorities at risk and considered how States, in partnership with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, can design and implement appropriate policy initiatives. The Peer Education Programme in Elbasan, Albania and the prevention programme for high-risk groups in Roma neighbourhoods in Varna, Bulgaria (see page 38) were presented as good examples of local preventive action.

72. Speakers highlighted discrimination, marginalising poverty, lack of employment and limited access to public services such as health, education and housing as the main problems affecting Roma communities. Roma neighbourhoods are places where people live in a relatively closed community in terms of social inclusiveness and yet this creates preconditions for practicing different kinds of risky behaviour.⁸ Unaccompanied children in Europe, many of whom are Roma, are being sold or forced into begging, involved in pickpocketing, prostitution or other forms of exploitation. The school dropout of Roma girls who are forced to marry, in many cases for a dowry, was highlighted as one of the breeding grounds of human trafficking. Treating early or forced marriages, which by their nature are child marriages, as a “cultural specificity”, is wrong and needs to be addressed at all levels, from the social to the justice system.⁹

⁷ See in particular the GRETA reports concerning Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Republic of Moldova and Montenegro.

⁸ Keynote presentation by Svetlana Koeva, Deputy Chairperson, Local commission for combatting trafficking in human beings, Varna.

⁹ Presentation by Cor de Vos, representative of the Council of Europe Ad hoc Committee of Experts on Roma Issues (CAHROM), the Netherlands.

PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AMONG HIGH-RISK GROUPS IN THE ROMA COMMUNITY IN VARNA, BULGARIA

In 2010, a prevention programme for high-risk groups in two Roma neighbourhoods in the city of Varna was launched by the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the local commission in Varna, the municipal authorities in Varna and the NGO Association "Sauchastie". The programme follows a multifaceted approach to prevention, targeting HIV infection, drug abuse, human trafficking and other criminal behaviour. It is based on outreach work (both in the street and in homes) by trained mediators from the Roma community and involves contacts with local community leaders. The mediators provide group and individual consultations, psychological support, crisis intervention, assistance for the development of social skills, information and support to access social and employment schemes.

In December 2011, a second project was launched with the financial support of the French government. The main objective is to reduce the number of potential victims of trafficking from the Roma communities. A sociological survey of risk factors was carried out and a handbook was published. The outreach work in the Roma community is continued by the NGO Association "Sauchastie". The NGO Bulgarian Family Planning and Health Association implements activities related to family planning, sexual and reproductive health.

73. Despite the presence of short-term and long-term strategies and operational documents, public policies aimed at the integration of the Roma are not effective enough. One of the obstacles for the achievement of more notable results is the lack of financial aid for the activities which concern the integration of the Roma population. The active inclusion of representatives from these communities is critical, not only for the identification of the problems, but also for their resolution. It is necessary to take measures directed at decreasing the risk of trafficking in human beings within the Roma communities through the application of preventively-orientated actions and the so-called multi-component approach which is directed at empowerment and increase in the employment within the Roma communities.¹⁰

74. A number of recommendations were set forth to decrease the risk of trafficking in human beings within the Roma communities, and in particular to:

- Apply the model of Roma mediators in all municipalities where there is a strong presence of Roma and increase the mediators' capacity through training ;
- Ensure the registration of all Roma children at birth and their involvement in the educational and health-care systems;
- Actively apply the peer-to-peer-education method to children from the Roma communities;
- Develop specialised programmes directed towards the Roma communities in the fields of health prevention, family planning, vocational training and inclusion in the labour market;
- Provide training aimed at increasing the capacity of prosecutors and judges in order to achieve full application of the law concerning early marriages;
- Create specialised programmes for the voluntary return and reintegration of victims of trafficking who are EU citizens, with a special focus on vulnerable groups such as the Roma community. At present, victims of trafficking from EU Member States cannot take advantage of such programmes (with some exceptions);
- Ensure sufficient resources in the national budgets and make efforts for the maximum utilisation of EU funds with the aim to socially include the Roma communities;
- Further analyse and discuss at European level the need for a unified approach to the support for vulnerable groups. The development of particular mechanisms for support in the countries of origins and countries of destination should be taken into account.

¹⁰ Concluding remarks on Module 1 by Radoslav Stamenkov, Head of Mission, IOM Bulgaria.

ROLE OF RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION IN THE PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

75. Despite the growing attention to trafficking in human beings, knowledge about this dynamic phenomenon remains limited. There is a lack of credible qualitative and quantitative data and a need for evidence-based research to inform policy-making. Ann Jordan notes that “only a well-grounded understanding of the empirical situation and a right-based approach to human trafficking can ensure that vulnerable populations and victims are able to realise and exercise their rights and that people are not harmed by ill-devised, often ideologically driven, schemes to save them”.¹¹

76. In its country evaluation reports, GRETA has stressed the importance of research and data collection for effective prevention programmes. An essential element is the regular availability of comprehensive statistical information on both trends in human trafficking and on the performance of main actors in the fight against trafficking. GRETA considers that, for the purpose of preparing, monitoring and evaluating anti-trafficking policies, the national authorities should develop and maintain a comprehensive and coherent statistical system on trafficking in human beings by compiling reliable statistical information from all main actors and allowing disaggregation (concerning sex, age, type of exploitation, country of origin and/or destination, etc.).

77. The collation of data from different state institutions and NGOs raises concerns about data protection, especially when personal data are involved. International standards have been set for the collection, storage, transfer, compilation and dissemination of data. In order to ensure full compliance with these standards, Parties are required to protect the private life of victims (Article 11 of the Convention) and are expected to apply appropriate measures and techniques of personal data protection, including when NGOs working with victims of trafficking are asked to provide information for the national database.

78. An additional requirement for human rights-based anti-trafficking policies is the conduct of research and analysis with special attention to the rights and interests of victims. GRETA considers that future actions in the area of prevention should be designed in the light of the assessment of previous measures and be focused on the needs identified. Supporting research on trafficking-related issues is an important source of information for future policy measures.

79. The idea of a systematic and co-ordinated collection mechanism of data on trafficking in human being was developed within the framework of the EU Hague Ministerial Declaration 1997, Article III.1.4. of which reads: “Provide or explore the possibilities for the appointment of national rapporteurs who report to Governments on the scale, the prevention and combating of trafficking in women; develop criteria for reporting on the scale, nature and mechanisms of trafficking in women and the effectiveness of policies and measures concerning these phenomena; encourage the co-operation of national rapporteurs on a regular basis.”¹² In 2006, the Ministerial Council of the OSCE urged its Participating States to improve research and the system of data collection and analysis and recommended to consider appointing National Rapporteurs or similar independent monitoring mechanisms (Article 3).¹³ The Council of Europe Convention encourages State Parties to consider appointing National Rapporteurs or other mechanisms for monitoring the anti-trafficking activities of State institutions and the implementation of national legislation requirements (Article 29, paragraph 4).

80. In 2011, the EU Directive introduced a legally binding requirement for EU Member States to establish National Rapporteur Mechanisms (Article 19).¹⁴ In addition, the EU Strategy Towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016) encourages Member States and EU institutions to strengthen the EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms (Priority D, Action 1) as well as to develop an EU-wide system for data collection (Priority E, Action 1).¹⁵

¹¹ Ann Jordan, *Fact or Fiction: What Do We Really Know about Human Trafficking?*, Centre for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Issue Paper 3, May 2011.

¹² The Hague Ministerial Declaration on European Guidelines for Effective Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Women for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation. Ministerial Conference under the Presidency of the European Union, The Hague, 24-26 April 1997, available at: www.legislationline.org

¹³ OSCE Decision No.14/06 Enhancing Efforts to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, including for Labour Exploitation, through a Comprehensive and Proactive Approach, MC.DEC/14/06.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016) Brussels, 19.6.2012 COM (2012)286 final.

The Portuguese Observatory of Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH), which was established in 2008 within the Ministry of the Interior, is tasked with collecting, processing and disseminating information and knowledge about human trafficking. To fulfil its mandate, the OTSH created a national Monitoring System on Trafficking in Human Beings, which is innovative both in terms of technology and methodology used. Through this IT application, the OTSH collects quantitative and qualitative data from different stakeholders, including law enforcement authorities as well as governmental and non-governmental entities assisting victims. No personal data on victims is required or collected and the OTSH makes sure that the rights of data subjects to personal data protection are guaranteed. The system makes it possible to know the distribution of national and transnational trafficking cases and the main human trafficking routes used from and to Portugal. The analyses made by the OTSH on the basis of the information collected are used to design measures to combat and prevent trafficking in Portugal. The OTSH is currently working on a project with partners in other countries entitled "Towards a Pan-European Monitoring System on THB", which was approved by the European Commission. Its purpose is to create a transnational harmonised system for data collection, management and analysis, based on comparable indicators.

Learn more:
<http://www.otsh.mai.gov.pt/>

81. In her keynote speech at the conference, Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, stressed the need for making progress on international data collection and recalled the importance of setting up National Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms so that data on human trafficking can be collected and analysed.¹⁶

82. During Module 2, presentations were made on different institutional and methodological approaches to data collection and evaluation of anti-trafficking responses. The presentations included data collection tools developed and/or operated by intergovernmental organisations (IOM and ICMPD), an NGO (La Strada Moldova) and a national agency (Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings, Portugal) (see page 42).

83. All presenters stressed the importance of analysing the collected information in a cohesive manner. Data collection should not be an endeavour per se; it should rather be used to understand the complexity and contexts of the phenomena of trafficking. Rita Penedo from the Portuguese Observatory of Trafficking in Human Beings summarised this principle: "Only what is known is measureable".¹⁷

84. Concrete, reliable data on human trafficking is an essential basis for all anti-trafficking programmes and interventions, policy development and legislation. Without this data it is not possible to know the extent or the true nature of the trafficking problem, nor understand the complexity of the issues involved.¹⁸

85. One of the main challenges related to data collection is that the figures capture only victims who were identified and assisted. An unknown number of victims will remain unidentified and unassisted and data will not be representative of the scope of trafficking in a country. Further, some data categories are subjective and are context specific (socio-economic and background information) and biases may appear due to historical development of the database and questionnaires used to collect information.¹⁹ Other challenges mentioned by the speakers in the area of data collection relate to differences in terminology and definitions, sensitivity of data, duplication of cases and lack of cooperation between different stakeholders.²⁰

¹⁶ Keynote speech by Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children.

¹⁷ Presentation by Rita Penedo, Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings, Portugal.

¹⁸ Presentation by Enrico Ragaglia, Project Officer, ICMPD.

¹⁹ Presentation by Linda Eriksson, IOM Regional Thematic Specialist on Counter-Trafficking.

²⁰ Presentation by Enrico Ragaglia, Project Officer, ICMPD.

86. Many critical remarks on the issue of the collection and storage of personal data of trafficked persons were made. Some participants believed that the collection and storage of personal data would be a challenge to Article 11 of the Council of Europe Convention (protection of private life). Concerns were raised regarding the implementation of data protection principles in data collection procedures, including the time limit of storage of personal data, the access of victims to their files and the possibility of victims to rectify their files. It was argued that existing data bases should have the highest standards of securing personal data against abuse or unauthorised access of third parties.

87. Another point discussed was the role of the victim in data collection procedures: would she/he have a real opportunity to decline consent to the storage of the respective personal data? How great is the risk that if not consenting, the victim would not have access to protection and support programmes, given that data collection is often combined with support programmes? And how can this be monitored?

88. Participants also discussed the advantages and disadvantages of collecting victims' personal data. One criticism is that by focussing mainly on victims, precious time would be lost to proactively fight the crime of trafficking. It was argued that it is not the victim who organises and plans the crime, but the trafficker and therefore data collection should have a stronger focus on the perpetrator than on the victim. An opposite view was presented, stressing the importance of the collection of victims' personal data, as it allows more insight to identifying regions and patterns of recruitment. These insights can be used to better target future prevention strategies in terms of regions and groups' vulnerabilities. Another argument was raised in support of the collection of personal victims' data, as it might better guarantee against the double-counting of trafficking cases. Participants also raised the issue of the unbalanced proportion of resources allocated to data collection procedures in Europe and the poor outcome in terms of harmonised data collection and information.

MEASURES TO DISCOURAGE DEMAND, INCLUDING THROUGH PRIVATE-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

89. The Convention places a positive obligation on Parties to adopt legislative, administrative, educational, social, cultural or other measures to discourage demand for the services of victims of trafficking, especially women and children. Article 6 of the Convention provides a list of minimum measures, including research on best practices, methods and strategies, use of the media to raise awareness, targeted information campaigns, and educational programmes for children which promote gender equality and human dignity. The Convention also contains a provision encouraging Parties to make it a criminal offence to knowingly use the services of a victim of trafficking, by way of suppressing demand that drives trafficking in human beings (Article 19). This provision targets the client whether of a victim of trafficking for sexual exploitation or of a victim of forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or organ removal.²¹

90. The importance of addressing the demand side of human trafficking is widely acknowledged. As stated in the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, strategies aimed at preventing trafficking in human beings shall address demand as a root cause of trafficking²². However, the demand side of trafficking is often neglected by prevention programmes. GRETA's evaluation reports reveal that there is a scarcity of measures to discourage demand and in many countries officials met by GRETA have referred to difficulties to conceive such measures.

91. In the international debate, three levels of demand are distinguished:

- Employer demand (employers, owners, managers or subcontractors);
- Consumer demand (clients in sex industry), corporate buyers (in manufacturing), household members (in domestic work);
- Third parties involved in the process (recruiters, agents, transporters and others who participate knowingly in the movement of persons for purposes of exploitation).²³

92. Speakers in Module 3 examined the factors that may drive or facilitate the use of services from trafficked persons and considered policies that may be used to discourage demand, with particular attention to the role and involvement of the private sector.

²¹ Explanatory Report on the Convention, paragraph 231.

²² Principle 4 of Addendum to the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2002/68/Add. 1), <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf>

²³ Demand Side of Human Trafficking in Asia: Empirical Findings, International Labour Organisation (ILO), 2006, p.15

93. As part of their demand-reduction efforts, some Parties to the Convention have criminalised the use of services of a victim of trafficking with the knowledge that the person is a victim.²⁴ In its country evaluation reports, GRETA has welcomed this development, but it has also noted the absence of convictions. Certain countries have criminalised the purchase of sexual services as a way of combating human trafficking by reducing the prostitution market. In Sweden, legislation passed in 1999 prohibits the purchase of sexual services. The rationale behind this law is that prostitution is a form of male violence against women and runs against the principles of equality and dignity, but also that sex buyers feed traffickers. According to the Swedish authorities, street prostitution has halved since 1999, the concerns that prostitution would move to other arenas or underground have not been realised and there are no signs of increased violence in prostitution.²⁵ Further, the ban on the purchase of sex provides intelligence on traffickers (through the buyers) and therefore there is less pressure on the victims to provide data and act as witnesses, and the ban has deterred the establishment of traffickers and pimps in Sweden.²⁶ However, the focus on prostitution has resulted in less attention from politicians, policy makers and law enforcement to other forms of trafficking in human beings.

94. Other countries are considering adopting legislation along the lines of the “Swedish model”. Without prejudice to the wide spectrum of issues surrounding this debate, GRETA has stressed the importance of keeping under review the impact of any legislative reform on the identification of victims of trafficking, their protection and assistance, and the prosecution of traffickers.²⁷

95. GRETA has noted in its reports that measures to discourage demand should target all forms of exploitation and not just the sex industry. The absence of effective regulation of certain labour market segments is one of the factors that help to create an environment in which it is possible and profitable to use trafficked labour.²⁸ The work of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA) in the United Kingdom, highlighted in GRETA's report on the UK as a good practice, was presented as an example of regulating businesses through licensing (see page 47).²⁹ The GLA experience shows that effectiveness requires combined labour inspection and enforcement powers, international information exchange, worker awareness of their rights, and practical support by the industry to ensure ethical standards by the companies they use.

²⁴ For example, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia and Romania.

²⁵ Presentation by Patrik Cederlof, National co-ordinator against prostitution and trafficking of Sweden.

²⁶ Presentation by Patrik Cederlof, National co-ordinator against prostitution and trafficking of Sweden.

²⁷ See GRETA report on Ireland, paragraph 123.

²⁸ B. Anderson and J. O'Connell Davidson, *Is Trafficking in Human Beings Demand Driven? A Multi-Country Pilot Study*, IOM Migration Research Series No. 15, 2003.

²⁹ Presentation by Darryl Dixon, Director of Strategy, GLA.

The **Gangmasters Licensing Authority (GLA)** is a UK governmental agency set up in 2005 to regulate the supply of workers to the agricultural, forestry, horticultural, shellfish gathering, food processing and packaging industries by setting up and operating a licensing scheme for labour providers across the UK. The GLA's mission is to safeguard the welfare and interests of workers and to prevent their exploitation, particularly by debt bondage and forced labour. Labour providers are assessed to check if they meet the GLA licensing standards which cover health and safety, accommodation, pay, transport and training. GLA carries out compliance inspections to check that license holders are continuing to meet the licensing standards. GLA has not only civil powers, but also extensive criminal powers required to ensure effective investigation. The maximum penalty for operating without a license is 10 years in prison and a fine, but the GLA also uses sanctions such as the refusal or revoking of the license and publicly naming and shaming. These sanctions can also be used if the exploitation took place in the supply chain.

Private sector engagement is sought through *The Supermarket Protocol* between the GLA and the major food retailers and suppliers, which aims to ensure that safety and welfare standards for workers within the industry are maintained and any exploitation of workers is eliminated. The protocol acts as a prevention/deterrence mechanism, as well as a source of information. *The Good Practice Guide for Labour Users and Suppliers* details the legal requirements and explains how suppliers can ensure they are using a licensed labour provider.

Learn more:
www.gla.defra.gov.uk

96. Initiatives to prevent trafficking for labour exploitation should involve the business community and trade unions. Such public-private partnerships are fully in line with the Convention, which stresses the role of co-operation with all elements of civil society. By way of example, GRETA's report on Montenegro has welcomed the signing of a Protocol of Co-operation between the Office for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings and the Union of Employers of Montenegro in April 2011, with a view to jointly combating human trafficking.³⁰

97. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has put much effort in raising awareness amongst States of their responsibility to discourage demand for trafficked labour or services.³¹ The United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) has worked in the past few years on public-private partnerships to identify policy measures and corporate strategies to prevent and combat human trafficking. UN.GIFT also promotes good corporate responsibility measures, supports knowledge networks and offers a database of good practices. A guide³² and a training programme for business leaders, managers and employees of business companies have been developed.

98. Together with End Human Trafficking Now (see paragraph 99), UN.GIFT initiated the Business Leader's Award in 2008 to promote private sector engagement and corporate social responsibility in fighting modern slavery. The latest development is the launch of the Global Business Coalition against Human Trafficking (gBCAT) by a group of nine global companies from across a spectrum of industries. The coalition will develop and share best practices for preventing traffickers from entering a company's operations, develop training modules for employees, and run general awareness-raising campaigns for consumers, suppliers and partners.

³⁰ GRETA report on Montenegro, paragraph 100.

³¹ Presentation by Simone Heri, Associate Expert, UNODC.

³² UNODC, *Human Trafficking and Business. Good practices to prevent and combat human trafficking* (2010).

99. End Human Trafficking Now is a Geneva-based global non-profit association aimed at eliminating human trafficking by engaging the private sector.³³ This is done by raising awareness within the business community, providing training tools, rewarding best practices, creating a forum to share experiences, and linking businesses with the UN and NGOs to combat human trafficking. The message is that taking an active stance against human trafficking enhances brand value and attracts consumers interested in ethical brand. A zero-tolerance policy, advocacy and engagement earn business a leadership position in their industry and community, build trust and good working relationships with local communities, and guarantee the highest distinction of its corporate image. Membership of End Human Trafficking Now requires businesses to endorse the Athens Ethical Principles³⁴ and pay an annual donation. Members are supported by helping them deal with potential risks of trafficked labour in their supply chains, with a certification process in progress and by sharing and spreading good practices. There is no sanction or a policy of naming and shaming for members who do not comply with the Ethical Principles. A few specific trends have been identified through development of case studies:

- importance of stakeholder dialogue;
- inherent difficulty to implement human rights policies in business operations and difficulty for business to control the entire supply chain;
- key role of senior management in introducing policies to protect human rights and curb human trafficking.

100. An example of involving the private sector in raising awareness on human trafficking is the participation of Postbank in Bulgaria in the NO project.³⁵ The NO project is an independent, anti-slavery public awareness initiative that focuses on the role of demand and specifically targets at youth awareness through music, arts education and social media. The first stage of the project in Bulgaria included the organisation of three interactive seminars at higher educational establishments. At the invitation of Postbank the creator of the NO project, Judy Boyle, visited Bulgaria and spoke to students. In addition, the students from the Fine Arts department of the New Bulgarian University participated in a workshop expressing their views on the human trafficking issue through the visual arts. An exhibition of the art works was organised in June 2012 as well as a three-week outdoor poster installation against human trafficking in the heart of Sofia in November 2012.

³³ Presentation by Ivana Schellongova, Senior Programme Manager, End Human Trafficking Now.

³⁴ The Athens Ethical Principles were launched in 2006 and oblige businesses to take up the fight against trafficking in human beings by Policy Setting, Public Awareness-Raising, Strategic Planning, Personnel Policy Enforcement, Supply Chain Tracing, Government Advocacy and Transparency. The 2010 Luxor Protocol gives business guidelines to understand and carry out the Athens Principles.

³⁵ Presentation by Ilyana Zaharieva, Corporate Communications Manager, Postbank, Bulgaria.

101. Professor Julia O'Connell Davidson noted in her keynote speech at the conference that, although there has been an increase in awareness on producing and consuming more "ethically", it is often not up to the consumers or even the producers to choose "fair" products. In contexts where regulation and monitoring are weak, where the budgets of agencies that inspect workplaces are actually being cut, and where those higher up the supply chain are squeezing costs, this can readily translate into a willingness to exploit trafficked persons, along with otherwise vulnerable and unprotected workers. This situation cannot be transformed by individual consumer or producer choices - it requires collective political action, political analysis and political solutions.³⁶

102. The involvement of business and the public-private partnership in combating trafficking is rather new and businesses together with inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations are still exploring ways for the best approach. One risk with voluntary code of conduct could be that some participating businesses would be more interested in the positive publicity for their brand and less in the improvement of labour rights and workers safety. Being ethical and doing ethical is more than signing a paper.³⁷

ALTERNATIVE/INTERACTIVE AWARENESS-RAISING METHODS

103. Numerous anti-trafficking prevention programmes have been implemented in recent years by governmental, non-governmental and international bodies. As regards in particular countries of origin, raising awareness about human trafficking has played a key part in the prevention efforts. However, evaluation of the impact of prevention initiatives is rarely undertaken.

104. In its country evaluation report, GRETA has stressed that future actions in the area of awareness raising and education should be designed in the light of the assessment of previous measures and be focused on the needs identified. Increased emphasis should be placed on changing social attitudes towards victims. The success of the efforts will depend on efficient data collection, adequate funding and regular evaluation.

³⁶ Keynote speech by Professor Julia O'Connell Davidson, Professor of Sociology, University of Nottingham.

³⁷ Concluding remarks on Module 3 by Marieke van Doorninck, Advisor Public Affairs, La Strada International.

105. It is important to explore new, innovative ways of prevention that differ from the traditional approaches (e.g. television and radio spots), such as games, art tasks, mainstreaming trafficking issues into other policies, etc. Community-based prevention programmes ("grassroots action") should also be developed as a sustainable option to combat human trafficking. Furthermore, innovative ways of training relevant professionals can equip them to identify situations of trafficking, become sensitive to the circumstances, mindset and emotional needs of victims, communicate effectively with victims and the public and mobilise their co-operation in detection, prevention and prosecution of trafficking.

106. Speakers in Module 4 presented four successful campaigns against human trafficking using different media: television (the CNN "Freedom" Project), animation (Two Little Girls campaign, see page 52), sport (Row for Freedom campaign) and child and youth participation and peer support (ECPAT Global Youth Partnership programme).

107. Great power means great responsibility. Television and social networks are very important for increasing awareness and it is necessary to continue searching for mechanisms for disseminating accurate information. The challenges lie both at the individual level and in the global context.³⁸

108. Neil Howard, moderator of Module 4, argued that awareness raising must go beyond simplistic misrepresentations and that addressing the root causes of human trafficking means thinking about the political economy of labour, migration, production and exchange.³⁹

³⁸ Concluding remarks on Module 3 by Vessela Banova, member of GRETA.

³⁹ Keynote speech by Neil Howard, Researcher, University of Oxford.

Two Little Girls is a three minute animated film spearheading a European campaign against trafficking for sexual exploitation that began in January 2009 and will continue into 2014. It is aimed directly at young women living in Eastern Europe who are in danger of being trafficked for sexual exploitation. The film was funded by Comic Relief, Tudor Trust and others. It was made in consultation with a group of Albanian women who were trafficked to the United Kingdom and rescued by the Poppy Project.

This film campaign acts as a powerful and accessible tool aimed at increasing public awareness about the danger of human trafficking. The film campaign has been distributed across Eastern Europe by national and international NGOs, government agencies, individuals and the media. It is currently underway in 10 countries: Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia". *Two Little Girls* has been seen by an estimated audience of four million people including thousands of young people in schools, in workshops, through youth networks, festivals, etc. In 2014, the campaign will also begin in Croatia, Ukraine and the Transnistrian Region of the Republic of Moldova.

Learn more :
<http://www.twolittlegirls.org/>

Appendix 1

Signatures and ratifications of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS No. 197)

■ Treaty open for signature by the member states, the non-member states which have participated in its elaboration and by the European Union, and for accession by other non-member states..

Opening for signature

Place: Warsaw
Date: 16/5/2005

Entry into force

Conditions: 10 Ratifications including 8 member states
Date: 1/2/2008

Status as of: 31/07/2013

Member states of the Council of Europe

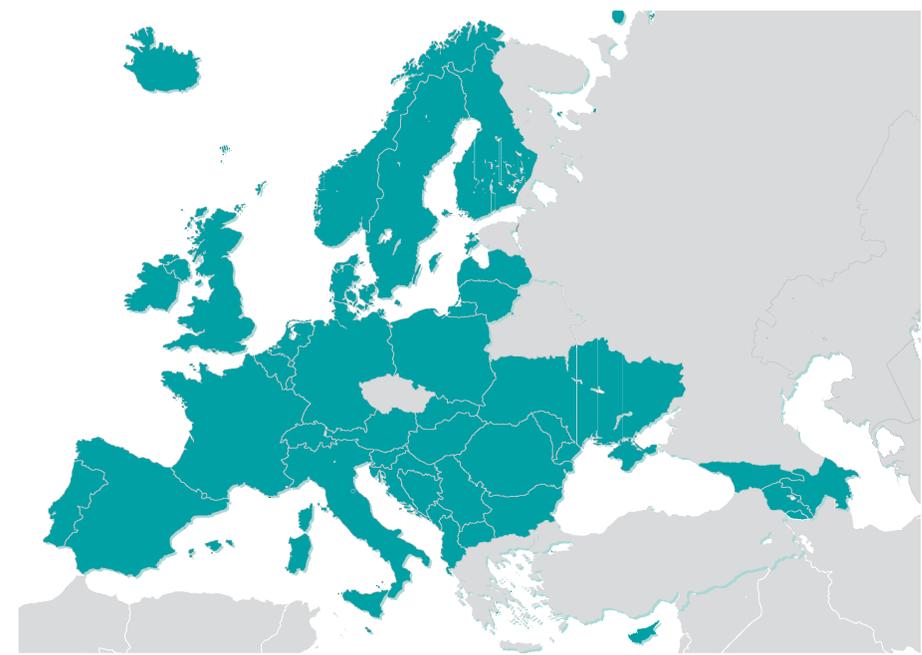
States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania	22/12/2005	6/2/2007	1/2/2008							
Andorra	17/11/2005	23/3/2011	1/7/2011							
Armenia	16/5/2005	14/4/2008	1/8/2008							
Austria	16/5/2005	12/10/2006	1/2/2008							
Azerbaijan	25/2/2010	23/6/2010	1/10/2010					X		
Belgium	17/11/2005	27/4/2009	1/8/2009							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	19/1/2006	11/1/2008	1/5/2008							
Bulgaria	22/11/2006	17/4/2007	1/2/2008							
Croatia	16/5/2005	5/9/2007	1/2/2008							
Cyprus	16/5/2005	24/10/2007	1/2/2008							
Czech Republic										
Denmark	5/9/2006	19/9/2007	1/2/2008		X			X		
Estonia	3/2/2010									
Finland	29/8/2006	30/5/2012	1/9/2012		X					
France	22/5/2006	9/1/2008	1/5/2008		X	X				
Georgia	19/10/2005	14/3/2007	1/2/2008			X				
Germany	17/11/2005	19/12/2012	1/4/2013		X					
Greece	17/11/2005									
Hungary	10/10/2007	4/4/2013	1/8/2013							

Appendix 2

GRETA's field of operations

STATES BOUND BY THE CONVENTION

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Republic of Moldova
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- San Marino
- Serbia
- Slovak Republic
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom



Notes:
This is an unofficial representation of States bound by the Convention. For technical reasons it has not been possible to show the entire territory of certain of the States concerned.

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Iceland	16/5/2005	23/2/2012	1/6/2012							
Ireland	13/4/2007	13/7/2010	1/11/2010							
Italy	8/6/2005	29/11/2010	1/3/2011							
Latvia	19/5/2006	6/3/2008	1/7/2008		x					
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	12/2/2008	26/7/2012	1/11/2012							
Luxembourg	16/5/2005	9/4/2009	1/8/2009							
Malta	16/5/2005	30/1/2008	1/5/2008		x					
Republic of Moldova	16/5/2005	19/5/2006	1/2/2008			x				
Monaco										
Montenegro	16/5/2005	30/7/2008	1/11/2008	55						
Netherlands	17/11/2005	22/4/2010	1/8/2010					x		
Norway	16/5/2005	17/1/2008	1/5/2008							
Poland	16/5/2005	17/11/2008	1/3/2009		x	x				
Portugal	16/5/2005	27/2/2008	1/6/2008		x					
Romania	16/5/2005	21/8/2006	1/2/2008							
Russian Federation										
San Marino	19/5/2006	29/11/2010	1/3/2011							
Serbia	16/5/2005	14/4/2009	1/8/2009	55						
Slovak Republic	19/5/2006	27/3/2007	1/2/2008							
Slovenia	3/4/2006	3/9/2009	1/1/2010		x					
Spain	9/7/2008	2/4/2009	1/8/2009			x				
Sweden	16/5/2005	31/5/2010	1/9/2010		x					
Switzerland	8/9/2008	17/12/2012	1/4/2013		x					
"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	17/11/2005	27/5/2009	1/9/2009		x					
Turkey	19/3/2009									
Ukraine	17/11/2005	29/11/2010	1/3/2011							
United Kingdom	23/3/2007	17/12/2008	1/4/2009		x					

■ Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications: 3
 ■ Total number of ratifications/accessions: 40

Notes:
 (55) Date of signature by the state union of Serbia and Montenegro.
 a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
 R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

■ Source: Treaty Office on <http://conventions.coe.int>

Appendix 3

List of GRETA members
(as at 31 July 2013)

Members	Term of office
President: Mr Nicolas Le Coz (French)	31/12/2016
First Vice-President: Ms Alina Braşoveanu (Moldovan)	31/12/2016
Second Vice-President: Mr Helmut Sax (Austrian)	31/12/2014
Ms Vessela Banova (Bulgarian)	31/12/2016
Mr Olafs Bruvers (Latvian)	31/12/2016
Mr Frédéric Kurz (Belgian)	31/12/2016
Ms Leonor Ladrón de Guevara y Guerrero (Spanish)	31/12/2016
Ms Kateryna Levchenko (Ukrainian)	31/12/2016
Ms Alexandra Malangone (Slovak)	31/12/2016
Ms Siobhán Mullally (Irish)	31/12/2016
Mr Ryszard Piotrowicz (British)	31/12/2016
Mr Mihai Şerban (Romanian)	31/12/2016
Ms Gulnara Shahinian (Armenian)	31/12/2016
Ms Rita Theodorou Superman (Cypriot)	31/12/2016
Mr Jan van Dijk (Dutch)	31/12/2014

Appendix 4

Secretariat of the Council
of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking
in Human Beings
(as at 31 July 2013)

- Ms Petya Nestorova, Executive Secretary
- Mr David Dolidze, Administrator
- Mr Gerald Dunn, Administrator
- Ms Claudia Lam, Administrator
- Ms Ita Mirianashvili, Administrator (co-operation activities)
- Ms Rona Sterricks, Principal Administrative Assistant
- Ms Giovanna Montagna, Administrative Assistant
- Ms Melissa Charbonnel, Administrative Assistant
- Ms Fabienne Schaeffer-Lopez, Administrative Assistant

Appendix 5

List of GRETA's activities
during the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

Meetings held by GRETA in 2012:

- ▶ 10-11 September 2012 (Brussels)
- ▶ 26-30 November 2012 (Strasbourg)

Meetings held by GRETA in 2013:

- ▶ 11-15 March 2013 (Strasbourg)
- ▶ 1-5 July 2013 (Strasbourg)

GRETA country evaluation reports (in order of publication):

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ▶ United Kingdom | 12 September 2012 |
| ▶ Montenegro | 13 September 2012 |
| ▶ Armenia | 21 September 2012 |
| ▶ Malta | 24 January 2013 |
| ▶ France | 28 January 2013 |
| ▶ Latvia | 31 January 2013 |
| ▶ Portugal | 12 February 2013 |
| ▶ Poland | 6 May 2013 |
| ▶ Norway | 7 May 2013 |
| ▶ Bosnia and Herzegovina | 14 May 2013 |

GRETA evaluation visits (in chronological order):

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ▶ Belgium | 1-5 October 2012 |
| ▶ Spain | 15-19 October 2012 |
| ▶ Ireland | 5-9 November 2012 |
| ▶ Slovenia | 10-13 December 2012 |
| ▶ Luxembourg | 11-14 December 2012 |
| ▶ Serbia | 15-19 April 2013 |
| ▶ Azerbaijan | 13-17 May 2013 |
| ▶ "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" | 20-23 May 2013 |
| ▶ Sweden | 27-31 May 2013 |
| ▶ Netherlands | 3-7 June 2013 |

Appendix 6

Events organised by the Anti-Trafficking
Division
during the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013

International Expert Conference "Making Prevention Work: Addressing the Root Causes of Human Trafficking in Europe", organised in collaboration with the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (Sofia, 4-5 December 2012)

ROUND-TABLE MEETINGS

Round-table meeting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Slovak Republic (Bratislava, 22 November 2012)

Round-table meeting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Cyprus (Nicosia, 4 March 2013)

Round-table meeting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Republic of Moldova (Chisinau, 22 March 2013)

Round-table meeting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Austria (Vienna, 17 May 2013)

Round-table meeting on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Bulgaria (Sofia, 28 May 2013)

Appendix 7

Timetable of GRETA's 1st Evaluation Round (2010-2013)

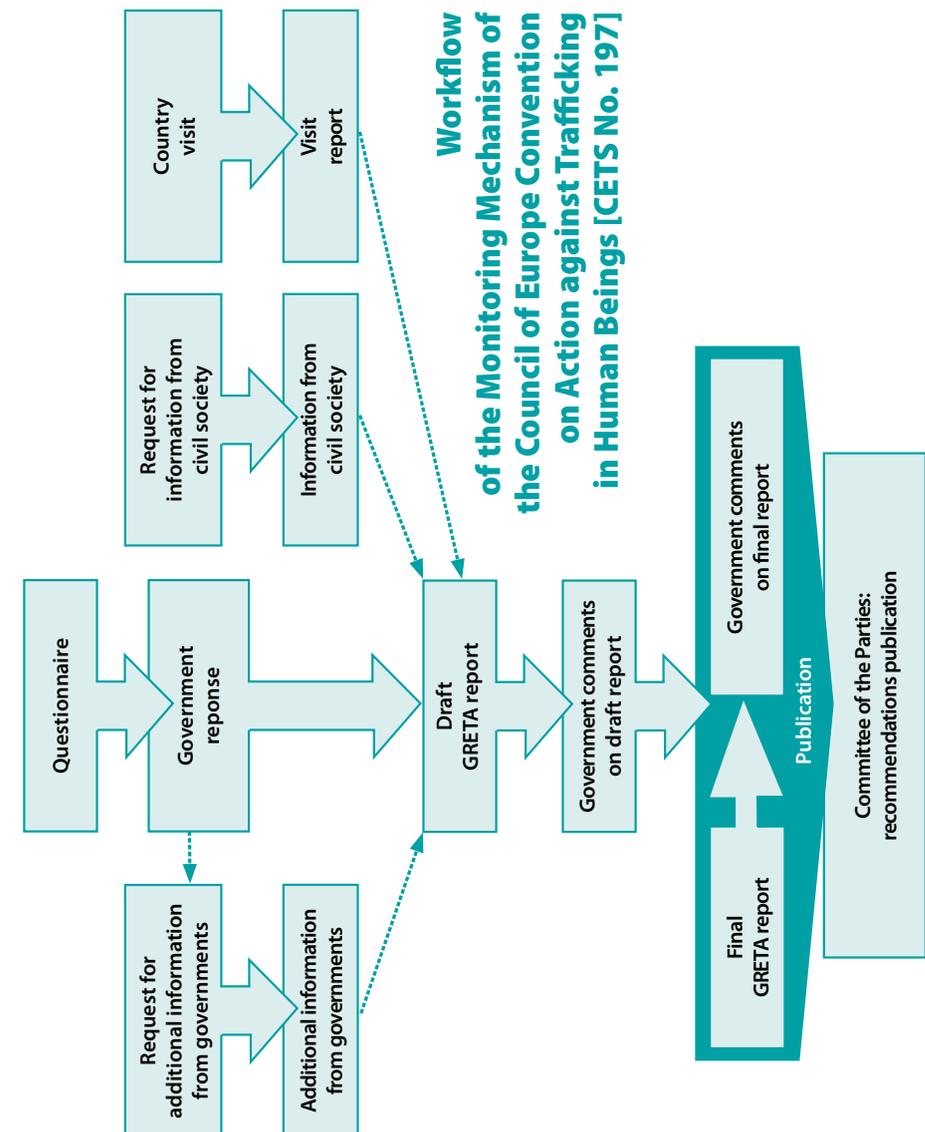
1st Group of Parties	2nd Group of Parties	3rd Group of Parties	4th Group of Parties
Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Andorra
Austria	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Belgium	Italy
Bulgaria	France	Ireland	San Marino
Croatia	Latvia	Luxembourg	Ukraine
Cyprus	Malta	The Netherlands	
Denmark	Montenegro	Serbia	Iceland ⁴⁰
Georgia	Norway	Slovenia	
Republic of Moldova	Poland	Spain	
Romania	Portugal	Sweden	
Slovak Republic	United Kingdom	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	
Questionnaire sent	Questionnaire sent	Questionnaire sent	Questionnaire sent
February 2010	February 2011	February 2012	February 2013
Deadline for replying	Deadline for replying	Deadline for replying	Deadline for replying
1 September 2010	1 September 2010	1 June 2012	3 June 2013

■ The countries which became Party to the Convention during the period 1 November 2012 to 1 August 2013 (Finland, Lithuania, Germany, Switzerland and Hungary) will be sent the GRETA questionnaire for the 1st evaluation round as soon as possible.

40 Questionnaire sent on 3 June 2013, reply due on 3 October 2013

Appendix 8

Workflow of the monitoring mechanism of the Council of Europe Anti-Trafficking Convention



Appendix 9

Programme - International Expert Conference (Sofia, 4-5 December 2012)



MAKING PREVENTION WORK: ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN EUROPE

3 December 2012

20.00 Dinner, Hilton hotel

4 December 2012

08.30 – 09.30 **Registration of participants**

08.30 – 09.30 **Welcome and opening remarks**

Opening addresses:

- Ms Diana Kovacheva, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Bulgaria
- Ms Marja Ruotanen, Director, Justice and Human Dignity Directorate, Council of Europe

10.00 – 11.00 **Global overview – showcasing efforts to prevent human trafficking through a human rights-based approach**

Speakers:

- Mr Nicolas Le Coz, President of GRETA, Council of Europe
- Ms Vera Gracheva, Co-ordination Adviser, OSCE Secretariat
- Mr Julien Bourtembourg, International Relations Officer, European Commission
- Ms Dzhema Grozdanova, Head of the Bulgarian delegation to PACE

11.00 – 11.30 **Coffee break**

11.30 – 13.00 **Introduction to Module work break**

Module 1-Introduction Speaker: Ms Svetlana Koeva, Deputy Chairperson, LCCTHB Varna

Module 2-Introduction Speaker: Ms Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

Module 3-Introduction Speaker: Prof. Julia O'Connell Davidson, Professor of sociology, University of Nottingham

Module 4-Introduction Speaker: Mr Neil Howard, Researcher, University of Oxford

13.00 – 14.30 **Lunch**

14.30 – 16.30

Module 1 Prevention among minorities at risk, with a special focus on the Roma communities

Moderator:

Ms Svetlana Koeva, Deputy-Chairperson, LCCTHB Varna

Speakers:

- Mr Ilian Rizov, Chairman, NGO "Sauchastie", Bulgaria
- Ms Kadrije Kruja, Specialist for Roma, Egyptian Community and Disability, Albania
- Mr Cor de VOS, CAHROM representative, the Netherlands
- H.E. Ms Guro Katharina Vikør, Ambassador of Norway in Bulgaria

Rapporteur:

■ Mr Radoslav Stamenkov, Head of Mission, IOM Bulgaria

16.30 – 17.00 **Coffee break**

17.00 **Summary of the discussions during the first day**

19.30 **Dinner**

14.30 – 16.30

Module 2 Role of research and data collection in the prevention of trafficking in human beings

Moderator:

Ms Corinne Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

Speakers:

- Mr Enrico Ragaglia, Project Officer, ICMPD
- Ms Tatiana Fomina, Analytical & Juridical Department Manager, La Strada, Moldova
- Ms Rita Penedo, Consultant, Observatory on THB, Portugal
- Ms Linda Eriksson Baca, Regional Thematic Specialist on Counter-Trafficking, IOM Brussels

Rapporteur:

■ Ms Baerbel Heide Uhl, Senior Researcher, KOK, Germany

5 December 2012

09.15 – 11.15

Module 3 Measures to discourage demand, including through private-public partnerships

Moderator:

Prof. Julia O'Connell Davidson, Professor of sociology, University of Nottingham

Speakers:

- Ms Simone Heri, Associate Expert, UNODC
- Ms Ivana Schellongova, Senior Programme Manager, "End Human Trafficking Now", Switzerland
- Mr Patrik Cederlof, National coordinator against prostitution and trafficking, Sweden
- Mr Darryl Dixon, Director of Strategy, Gangmasters Licensing Authority, UK
- Ms Ilyana Zaharieva, Postbank, Bulgaria and the "NO Project"

Rapporteur:

- Ms Marieke van Doorninck, Advisor Public Affairs, La Strada International

11.15 – 12.00 **Coffee break**

12.00 – 13.00 **Concluding session**

Presentation of main recommendations from each module by the Rapporteurs

Closing addresses

Ms Petya Nestorova, Executive Secretary

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Ms Antoaneta Vassileva, Secretary General

National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Council of Ministers, Bulgaria

09.15 – 11.15

Module 4 Alternative/ interactive awareness-raising methods

Moderator:

Mr Neil Howard, Researcher, University of Oxford

Speakers:

- Mr Bryan Dalton, Deputy Chief of Mission at the US Embassy in Sofia
- Ms Lisa Cohen, Supervising Producer, CNN "Freedom Project"
- Ms Julia Immonen, Director "Sport for freedom", the A21 Campaign, UK
- Ms Ruth Randall, film maker and campaign manager "Two Little Girls", UK
- Ms Mariana Yevsyukova, Director of Legal Department, La Strada Ukraine, representing ECPAT International

Rapporteur:

- Ms Vessela Banova, Member of GRETA, Council of Europe

www.coe.int

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It includes 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE