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**Reply from Armenia  
to the Questionnaire for the evaluation of the implementation  
of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against  
Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties**



This reply has been made public at the request of the Armenian authorities



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## Preliminary questions

### Question 1

1.a. Please specify which State body/agency was responsible for co-ordinating and collecting the replies to this questionnaire.

The activities aimed at fighting against trafficking in the Republic of Armenia are coordinated by the Council on Trafficking Issues, which is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia (*for details see the response to Question 9*).

For the purpose of arranging the current activities of the Council, an interagency working group (Working Group on Trafficking) is now operating, led by the Director of the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia Mr. Vahram Kazhoyan. Representatives from non-governmental and international organisations involved in the field are also actively participating in the activities of the Working Group on Trafficking.

The responses to this questionnaire were prepared by the above mentioned Working Group and special subgroup created adjacent to it upon the decision of the Council on Trafficking Issues. The activities of the subgroup were coordinated by the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The subgroup was composed of the representatives of the following institutions: The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia, Police of the Republic of Armenia adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as the expert of the "Support and Resource Centre of Fight Against Trafficking" joint project of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and the OSCE Office in Yerevan.

The draft responses to the questionnaire have been presented to the Council on Trafficking Issues to receive approval. Further, on 21 July 2011 were approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia .

1.b. Please specify the name and professional title of the person heading this State body/agency.

Name

Mr. Vahram Kazhoyan

Professional title

Director of the Department of International Organizations , MFA; Head of the Working Group on Trafficking.

1.c. Please indicate if this person is the "contact person" appointed by your country to liaise with GRETA (or a different person).

Yes

No

### Question 2

2. Which State bodies/agencies contributed to responding to this questionnaire? Please indicate the main responsibilities and/or fields of competence of each of these bodies/agencies.

State body/agency contributing to responding

As it is mentioned in the response to Question 1, the responses to the questionnaire were prepared by the Working Group on Trafficking and special subgroup created adjacent to it.

Main responsibilities and/or fields of competence of this State body/agency

The representatives of the following state institutions - members of the Working Group on Trafficking have participated in the elaboration of responses to the questionnaire.

**State Migration Service of the Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia**

- provision of information in the nature of legal advice to the representatives of different migration flows (refugees, asylum seekers, those returning to Armenia, those wishing to leave Armenia, etc.).

**Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia**

- regulation of issues of legislative nature, i.e.: initiation and implementation of relevant amendments and supplements to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia and other legal acts relating to trafficking, as well as elaboration of new legal acts.

**Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia**

The Ministry has been recognised as an authorised body in support to victims of trafficking and coordination thereof upon the "National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons" established by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 1385-A of 20 November 2008.

According to the Charter of the Ministry the Ministry examines the problems on Trafficking in human beings, elaborates social rehabilitation programmes for persons exposed to trafficking and carries out the monitoring thereof.

**Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia**

- supports the victims of trafficking by providing necessary free medical aid;  
- arranges seminars for health care organisers, physicians, nurses.

**Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia**

- In relation to the detection of trafficking in human beings, for the purpose of making the border supervision more efficient, coordinates the works of introduction of electronic passports with biometrical indicators and identification cards;

- development of social and economic trend of programmes implemented among population; a contribution to development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship is implemented to the extent of powers of the Ministry, particularly, elaboration of policy of development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship and monitoring of implementation, as well as elaboration of annual programmes of state support to the development of small and medium-sized entrepreneurship.

**Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia**

- inclusion of topics relating to problems of trafficking in educational programmes and implementation thereof.

**Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia**

- for the purpose of preventing Trafficking in human beings, arranges thematic discussions, meetings, training courses that tend to raise the awareness of the youth as a risk group with regard to danger of exploitation.

**Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Armenia**

- participates in the elaboration of programmes of short-term and long-term measures for the organisation of fight against Trafficking in human beings,  
- participates in the budgeting of the adopted measures mentioned above.

**General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia**

- exercises oversight over lawfulness of inquest and preliminary investigation carried out in respect of cases on trafficking and crimes with elements of related types of offence, pursues charges in the court. The courts of the Republic of Armenia carry out administration of justice in cases on trafficking.

**The Police adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia**

- carries out activities of prevention, preclusion and disclosure of trafficking and crimes with elements of related types of offences;

- carries out operational intelligence activities, inquest and preliminary investigation in respect of cases on trafficking, as well as participates in elaboration of the policy on fight against trafficking, in works of implementation of provisions provided by the National Action Plan for Combatting THB.

**National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia**

- carries out activities of prevention, preclusion and disclosure of crimes with elements of trafficking;

- carries out a special control in passport control points over flights deemed to be "risky" in terms of trafficking in human beings, as well as over passengers departing and arriving over the land frontier;

- carries out inquiry activities in passport control points of the state border of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of detecting possible cases of trafficking of deported citizens of the Republic of Armenia.

**Question 3**

3.a. Did any non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other entities of civil society contribute to responding to this questionnaire?

Yes

No

3.b. If so, please indicate the main activities of each of the NGOs and/or other entities of civil society which contributed.

Name of NGO or other entity of civil society

The representatives of the following non-governmental organisations involved in the Working Group on Trafficking have participated in the elaboration of responses to the questionnaire:

Main activities of NGO or other entity of civil society

**"Hope and Help" NGO**

- Assists the integration of victims of trafficking in human beings into the society through providing a temporary shelter, consultation, professional training and a direct financial support;

- Contributes to legal protection, psychological and social rehabilitation of persons, including children, exposed to sexual violence.

**"UMCOR-Armenia" NGO**

- Assists the victims of trafficking by carrying out the following actions: arrangement of shelter, consultation centre, and hotline. Necessary medical, psychological, social, legal, financial and re-integration support is provided to victims, raising of awareness is carried out, i.e. publishing and dissemination of information materials, publicising of announcements on hot-line through mass media, courses for social workers, employment agencies and medical staff, for staff of law enforcement bodies are arranged, as well as special manuals are prepared for other specialists of the field concerned.

**"Democracy today" NGO**

- Closely cooperates with UMCOR in respect of issues concerning hot line and shelter. The functions shall also include organisation of seminars on information campaigns and awareness raising, organisation of meetings with communities, dissemination of information materials, identification of victims, carrying out works with victims and families thereof.

**The Armenian Office of “People In Need” Czech Organisation**

- Implements programmes, which are targeted at ensuring aid and support to development, information and instructive activities.

**Armenian Relief Society**

- Implements preventive programmes that trend to raise the awareness, as well as with social and legal trends.

**Association of Audio-Visual Journalists**

- The main direction of anti-trafficking activities is deemed to be the raising of public awareness, increasing the professional level of mass media.

- The organisation is particularly specialised in the sphere of preparation and dissemination of social promos, films, television programmes on the topics of trafficking, in the field of maintenance and development of internet website, preparation of seminars, public meetings and discussions.

The expert of **“Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit” joint programme of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and OSCE Office in Yerevan** has also participated in the elaboration of responses.

- The goal of the programme is to support state bodies in carrying out effective fight against trafficking, establishing improved cooperation between the State and non-governmental organisation, elaborating a strategy for protecting the rights of victims and in creating an efficient operational mechanism, as well as providing assistance to state and non-governmental institutions of the Republic of Armenia in enhancing the coordination of fight against trafficking and institutionalising the operational infrastructures.

3.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

## **I. Integration of the core concepts and definitions contained in the Convention in the internal law of the parties**

### **Section I.1. Integration of the Human Rights approach to action against trafficking in human beings**

#### **Question 4**

4. Please indicate if, in your internal law, THB is considered as a human rights violation (or only a criminal offence, see Section II.3. below).

Yes

No

Possible comments concerning your reply

Under the national legislation of the Republic of Armenia trafficking is considered as crime against a human being. In this respect, any crime against a human being violates a number of fundamental rights of a human being and of a citizen as enshrined by Chapter 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia. Besides, Articles 132 and 132.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, which provide for a criminal liability for trafficking or exploitation in human beings, are included in the Section of the Criminal Code related to



crimes against a human being. Consequently, trafficking is considered as not only a criminal offence but also a violation of human rights. The rights to freedom, honour and dignity of a person are violated by that crime.

### Question 5

5. Please indicate what special legal protection exists under your internal law (including case law, if any) in cases of violations of human rights, which would apply in cases of THB (For example, constitutional protection, positive obligation of the state, priority examination, etc.)

Whereas when committing trafficking, human rights are violated, consequently, the internal legislation provides for various legal remedies in case of violation of those rights depending on the nature of violation and as the situation may be. Thus, the victim of trafficking may, for the purpose of restoration of his or her violated rights, apply to criminal prosecution bodies for subjecting the person having committed the crime to criminal liability. Where there are certain legal problems, obstacles or legal uncertainty in the sphere of restoration of violated rights of the victim of trafficking, the victim may use his or her right to apply to the Constitutional Court by contesting the legal norm in the Constitutional Court, which impedes the restoration of his or her violated rights, for example, in respect of compensation of the damage caused.

Besides, the legal protection of a victim is envisaged by the National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons.

## Section I.2. Comprehensive approach to THB, co-ordination of all actors and actions to prevent and combat THB and to protect its victims, and international co-operation

### Question 6

6. Please indicate the titles of the main internal legal provisions and/or regulations containing measures to prevent THB, to protect and assist its victims, and to criminalise THB and prosecute traffickers.

The main internal legislative and secondary legislation acts are as follows:

- Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia;
- Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia;
- Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia;
- Law of the Republic of Armenia "On operational intelligence activities";
- Law of the Republic of Armenia "On employment of population and social protection in case of unemployment";
- Law of the Republic of Armenia "On social assistance";
- Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the child's rights";
- National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons (the non official translation in English is attached);
- The third National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia for 2010-2012 (the non official translation in English is attached).

### Question 7

7.a. Does your country have a comprehensive national policy and/or a National Action Plan to combat THB?

Yes

No

7.b. If so, please indicate its title, date of adoption and duration, main fields of action and the body/bodies responsible for its implementation.

Title

The third National Action Plan (NAP) for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia for 2010-2012 (the non official translation in English is attached to the response of Q.6).

Date of adoption

03/09/2010

Duration (in years)

3

Main fields of action and body/bodies responsible for its implementation

The strategies and actions presented in the NAP are aimed at efficient organisation of fight against THB and are included in six main sections:

- (1) legislation on fight against trafficking in human beings and application of laws,
- (2) prevention of trafficking in human beings,
- (3) protection and support to victims of trafficking in human beings,
- (4) cooperation,
- (5) carrying out examinations, monitoring and assessment,
- (6) coordination.

All the interested state bodies involved in the Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings are responsible for the implementation of the NAP.

7.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

### Question 8

8.a. In your country are there persons or entities specialised in the fight against THB and the protection of victims?

- Yes  
 No

8.b. If so, please describe the type and the periodicity of the training provided for these persons or the staff of these entities.

Training courses are regularly being organised for the representatives of the below mentioned main specialised state institutions in the field of fight against trafficking and protection of victims, particularly, for:

#### **The Police adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia**

Within the Police of the Republic of Armenia the Division for Fight Against Trafficking of the General Department for Fight Against Organised Crime is responsible in the field of fight against THB, though different officers of territorial infrastructures are also specialised in the mentioned field.

During the period of 2009-2010, with the coordination and direct participation of the Police, courses on the problems of "Trafficking" were organised for the officers of the Police (119 officers in 2009 and 104 officers in 2010).

Courses were organised for 6 officers of the Police in Georgia, in the Republic of Belarus jointly with the representatives from other countries.

A methodical manual "On investigation of crimes relating to trafficking in human beings" for law enforcement bodies was elaborated by the Police and published by the assistance of UNDP.

Relevant courses on trafficking are included in the syllabus of the Police Academy, Computer Based Training (CBT) room exists as well.

### **The General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia**

The Department for Crimes Against Human Being of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia exercises oversight over the lawfulness of inquest and preliminary investigation of criminal cases examined with regard to cases of trafficking in the Republic of Armenia and pursues charges in a court in respect of those cases.

All the officers of the Prosecutor's Office pass an annual training in "Prosecutor's School" Non-Commercial Organisation, where the Computer Based Training (CBT) on fight against trafficking was introduced in 2010. Besides, the courses on "Criminal and legal characteristics of trafficking" and "Peculiarities of tactics and methods of investigation on actions of trafficking" are included in the annual training programme for prosecutors in "Prosecutor's School" Non-Commercial Organisation.

### **Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia**

Training courses are held for penitentiary officers and judicial acts compulsory enforcement officers at the Law Institute of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, where teaching hours on trafficking are included.

### **National Security Service**

Starting from January 2010, the International Organisation for Migration with the support of the US Government is implementing the Programme on "Enhancement of Capacities of Border Control Detachment of Border Guard Troops of National Security Service of Armenia", the goal whereof is to improve border management systems in Armenia and contribute to the reduction of illegal migration flows through the development of capacities of border guard troops and related staff. A regular and continuous instruction programme has been elaborated within the framework of the Programme, which includes a topic with the title of "Prevention of trafficking".

The following courses were organised for the representatives of border guard troops: detection of false documents (19 participants); computer courses (19 participants) and courses on making use of Borders management information system (BMIS) (19 participants), legislation (19 participants), trafficking and human smuggling (19 participants). Besides, an instructive trip was organised to Austria and Romania for 5 officers of border guard troops, during which the participants were introduced to modern methods of fight against trafficking and borders management, institutional system and legal framework.

*See also response to Question 22.*

8.c. Please specify the financial resources (in euros) allocated to this training.

There are different sources.

8.d. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

## **Question 9**

9.a. Is there, within your governmental structure, a national body responsible for co-ordinating all national actors and actions against THB? (regardless of the denomination and whether it was set up for this specific purpose or whether this responsibility was assigned to an already existing governmental body)

Yes

No

9.b. If so, please specify its name, administrative status, annual budget (in euros), human resources, composition and competences.

Name of the co-ordinating body

Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia, which was established by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 861-A of 6 December 2007.

Annual budget (in euros) of the co-ordinating body

The Council does not have a separate budget as the actions for fight against trafficking are carried at the expense of the budget allocated to relevant state bodies involved in the Council.

Administrative status, human resources, composition and competences of the co-ordinating body

The Council is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia. The Council comprises the following officials representing the state bodies of the Republic of Armenia:

Minister of Sport and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Economy of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Finance of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Health of the Republic of Armenia

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia

Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia

Deputy Director of National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia

Deputy Head of the Police of the Republic of Armenia

Head of the Department of External Relations of the Staff to the President of the Republic of Armenia

Head of the State Migration Service of the Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia

9.c. If there is currently no such co-ordinating body, are there any plans to set one up in the near future? (Not answered)

9.d. If so, please give details. (Not answered)

9.e. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

### Question 10

10.a. Is this co-ordinating body also responsible for the co-ordination of the collection of administrative data or population survey data on THB?

Yes

No

10.b. If so, please give details or comments.

All the law-enforcement bodies involved in the fight against trafficking carry out - to the extent of their powers - collection and co-ordination of relevant data. The results of above mentioned activities are periodically reported to the Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings through presenting the semi-annual and annual reports of the Working Group on Trafficking.

10.c. If not, please specify which body/entity has this responsibility. (Not answered)

### Question 11

11.a. Do NGOs have full membership status in your national co-ordinating body?

Yes

No

11.b. If so, how many? (Not answered)

11.c. Please describe the criteria for NGO membership. (Not answered)

11.d. If not, please comment

The following non-governmental organisations engaged in anti-trafficking activities are invited to the meetings of the Council in the status of observer and actively participate in the discussions and have a major contribution to the development of strategies in this field and to the implementation of various initiatives:

- "Hope and Help"
- "Democracy Today"
- "UMCOR-ARMENIA" NGO
- Armenian Office of the "People in Need" Czech Organisation
- "Armenian Aid Union"
- "World Vision" Armenia
- Association of Audio-Visual Journalists
- Association of Investigative Journalists

### Question 12

12.a. Are there any other national or international entities or bodies participating in your national co-ordinating body?

Yes

No

12.b. If so, please specify.

The representatives of the US Embassy in the Republic of Armenia and of the international organisations mentioned below are also invited to participate in the meetings of the Council:

- Armenian office of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Armenian office of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
- Armenian office of the United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Development Programme
- Armenian representation of the International Labour Organisation
- OSCE Office in Yerevan

12.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

### Question 13

13. Please describe the legal basis for international co-operation between your country and other countries in the fight against THB. (Please indicate the title of the legal instruments.)

National legislation: title(s) and description

Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, as well as other legal acts;

International (bilateral and/or multilateral) instrument(s)/agreement(s): title(s) and description

1. Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 16 May 2005 (entered into force on 1 August 2008);
2. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and Optional Protocols supplementing the Convention: Protocol No 1: against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing and Protocol No.2: to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children(entered into force on 19 April 2003) .
3. The Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (entered into force on 30 July 2005).
4. Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (entered into force 4 September 2006);
5. Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Hague Convention) (entered into force 1 June 2007).
6. Minsk Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters of 22 January 1993 (entered into force on 21 December 1994).
7. Chisinau Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Matters of 7 October 2002 (entered into force on 19 February 2005).
8. European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957 (entered into force on 25 April 2002).
9. European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959 (entered into force on 25 April 2002).
10. CIS Interagency Agreement on Cooperation in the Sphere of Organising Execution of Criminal Punishments of 12 September 1998 (ratified on 1 May 1999).

The Republic of Armenia has also joined a number of conventions of the International Labour Organisation, including: Forced Labour Convention (No C 29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No C 105) and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No C 182).

Memorandum of Understanding On Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings signed between the Council to combat THB in the Republic of Armenia and the National Committee on Fight Against THB of the United Arab Emirates on 5 December 2009.

Moreover, readmission agreements have been signed with the following countries: Germany, Bulgaria, Denmark, Lithuania, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Czech Republic, Russia, Benelux countries.

### Question 14

14. What steps have been taken by your country to ensure that the requesting party is promptly informed of the final results of action taken in the framework of international co-operation on action against THB, as provided for in Article 34 of the Convention?

In accordance with the international agreements and the national legislation, the complete information is properly provided to the requesting party through the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia

**Question 15**

15.a. Do the relevant authorities of your country have the possibility to spontaneously provide information, without prior request, to authorities of another country (if the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving country in initiating or carrying out investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention?)

Yes

No

15.b. If so, please indicate how such information is transmitted and which authorities are involved.

The competent authorities of the Republic of Armenia - the Police and the General Prosecutor's Office - may, without prior request, provide information on trafficking to the competent authorities of other countries taking into account that such disclosure of information may be useful for the receiving country in carrying out or initiating investigation or conducting or initiating proceedings with regard to criminal offences provided for by the Convention.

The above mentioned information may be transmitted through diplomatic channels, the National Central Bureau of Interpol (NCB) or through direct communication of relevant specialised divisions.

15.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

**Question 16**

16.a. Do your police forces carry out joint actions, on a bilateral and/or a multilateral legal basis, with the police forces from other parties to fight THB?

Yes

No

16.b. If so, please describe the action taken and provide an assessment of its impact.

The Police of the Republic of Armenia cooperates, in particular, with law enforcement bodies of the States considered as transit and destination countries. Such cooperation is carried out mainly for detecting the criminals declared wanted for trafficking, and in matters relating to repatriation of the victims, as well as for carrying out parallel operational, investigative actions and inspections.

The absence of diplomatic relations with Turkey does not allow to carry out complete, effective cooperation with law enforcement bodies of this country, whereas the National Central Bureau of Interpol is the only channel for carrying out certain cooperation with Turkey.

Cooperation with other States of interest may be assessed as satisfactory.

In particular, in the course of 2009 and 2010 active cooperation was carried out with law enforcement bodies of the Russian Federation, the United Arab Emirates, Georgia, Belarus, Netherlands, Belgium, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Yemen, and Italy.

16.c. If not, please describe any plans for joint action or obstacles to joint action. (Not answered)

**Section I.3. Definition of "THB" and of "victim" in the internal law of the parties****Question 17**

17.a. Are all the elements of the three components (action, means and purpose) contained in Article 4a of the Convention included in the legal definition of THB established by your internal law?

- Yes  
 No

17.b. Please describe how they have been integrated in your internal law.

The three components provided for by point (a) of Article 4 of the Convention are included in the definition of trafficking provided by internal legislation (Criminal Code, Article 132).

### Question 18

18. Please indicate which of the following forms of THB are recognised under your internal law:

- national  
 transnational  
 linked to organised crime  
 not linked to organised crime

Possible comments concerning your reply

All the mentioned forms of trafficking are provided for by Articles 132 and 132.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia. In particular, it follows from the above-mentioned Articles that both national and transnational trafficking, either linked to organised crime or not, is considered to be a crime.

The act committed by an organised group is considered as an aggravating element of *corpus delicti*.

### Question 19

19.a. Under your internal law, is a “victim of THB” any natural person who is subject to THB as defined in Article 4e of the Convention?

- Yes  
 No

19.b. Please provide the definition of a “victim of THB” under your internal law.

Under point 2 of the “National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons” approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of 20 November 2008, a victim of trafficking is deemed to be any natural person subjected to trafficking.

19.c. Please provide (a translation of) the legal text(s) in English or in French.

The non-official translation of National Referral Mechanism is attached to the response of Q. 6..

### Question 20

20. Does your internal law recognise as victims of THB:

- women  
 men  
 children



Possible comments concerning your reply

Yes.

### Question 21

21.a. To what extent does the consent of a person to intended or actual exploitation determine if that person will be recognised as a victim of THB under your internal law?

Under Articles 132 and 132.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia the consent of men and women to intended or actual exploitation is not decisive, where such consent has been received through the use of violence or threat thereof or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, through abuse of confidence or use of power or the position of vulnerability or through giving or receiving of or promising payments or benefits to reach the consent of a person exercising control thereon.

In case of trafficking in or exploitation of a child or a person deprived — as a result of a mental disorder — of the possibility to realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to control it, the consent in any event is not considered as a deliberate decision, and in any case recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child or a person deprived — as a result of a mental disorder — of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of his or her act, as well as exploitation of such persons or putting or keeping them under exploitation is a punishable act by the Criminal Code, even if the above-mentioned means of coercion have not been applied to such persons.

21.b. Please specify if your internal law contemplates the consent of the three categories of victims:

- women
- men
- children

21.c. Please provide examples.

see above

## II. Implementation by the parties of measures aimed to prevent THB, protect and promote the rights of victims of THB and prosecute traffickers

### Section II.1. Implementation of measures to prevent THB

#### Question 22

22.a. Has a national/regional/local campaign or programme to alert the potential victims of THB to the various forms of exploitation been carried out in your country during the last two years?

- Yes
- No

22.b. If so, please provide the following details. (If more than one campaign or programme was carried out please provide the details for each of them.)

Title of campaign or programme

For the last two years various campaigns, programmes and trainings have been held. Including:

Was it based on research for determining effective prevention methods?

### **State Migration Service of the Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia**

In 2009, the information leaflet 'On the Procedure for and Conditions of Legal Entry to, Residence and Engagement in Working Activity in Foreign Countries' was compiled and published in 100 000 copies; AMD 3 million (about 6 000 euro) allocated from the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia was spent for this purpose.

Thus, 10 000 copies of the leaflet were provided to the State Employment Service Agency of the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia, another 30 000 copies were provided to the territorial bodies providing social services, 20 000 copies – to the airport of "Zvartnots", 40 000 copies – to various resource centres functioning in the territory of the Republic, that are engaged in migration matters.

Through the funding of the UNDP Armenia office, within the framework of the "Safe journey" programme for premigration registration and proper inquiries, a Migrant Service Centre has been functioning within the State Migration Service. The citizens of the Republic of Armenia who referred to the Centre, were provided with reliable information on the procedure for and condition of entry to, residence and working activity in destination countries, as well as on danger of trafficking. As a whole, consultation has been provided to almost 1 000 persons. Along with consultation they have been provided with various information brochures and leaflets.

Information leaflets published jointly with international organisations located in the Republic of Armenia have been provided to them along with consultation: brochures named Legal Guideline for Temporary Migrant Workers in the Russian Federation; Information Guideline for Migrants: Armenia-Turkey; Information Guideline for Migrants: Armenia-Germany; Information Guideline for Migrants: Armenia- Greece; For Migrant Workers Leaving for Russia from Ukraine, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; Guideline for Migrant Workers Leaving for the Russian Federation published by ILO; the information leaflet named "What a Person Leaving for the Russian Federation Need to Know" published by "Hope and Help" NGO and 'On the Procedure for and Conditions of Legal Entry to, Residence and Engagement in Working Activity in Foreign Countries' published by the State Migration Service.

### **Ministry of Education of the Republic of Armenia**

In connection with switching to 12-year education system within the scope of the reforms of general education sphere, syllabuses and criteria have been revised. The criteria of the subject of Sociology for the basic and high schools have been revised, and issues covering human rights, gender equality, the significance of human dignity and personal integrity and inadmissibility of gender discrimination have been included therein.

Pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding concluded between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia and the Armenian Mission of the International Organisation for Migration the regional pilot programme named 'School Education in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan aimed at the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings' was implemented in 2009-2010.

Within the scope of the programme, during 2009, two types of 'Trafficking' manuals – intended for learners and teachers – were compiled, and were guaranteed by the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia for use as a teaching manual for high schools providing general education.

The following activities have been carried out:

1. Trafficking (manual for learners), Trafficking (manual for teachers), Trafficking (brochure for parents), pocket information card, information poster have been published.
2. A public service announcement concerning the importance of the school education in the prevention of trafficking has been produced and disseminated.
3. The educational film produced by the Georgian Mission of the International Organisation of Migration has been translated and disseminated.
4. Almost 1500 teachers and professors of 200 colleges and vocational schools have undergone training.

The manuals compiled within the scope of the programme have been provided to such organisations as World Vision - Armenia, People in Need and Armenian Caritas for the purpose of using them when implementing similar programmes at schools.

During 2010 the programme for Fight against Trafficking through Involvement of the Society and Community Supervision was implemented through the World Vision Armenia office. Training courses on the topic of trafficking were organised for 105 teachers from 20 general education schools and 2 boarding schools included in the programme. The courses were facilitated by the specialists of the Capacity and development for civil society NGO. The purpose of the courses was to enhance the knowledge of the teachers and educators, to develop their skills and abilities so that they are ready to hold classes for children on trafficking. In the educational institutions selected within the framework of the programme, events – like theatrical performances, essay compositions, photo exhibitions, etc. – on the topic of trafficking were also organised. In the course of implementation of the programme, the most active nine students took part in the Youth Seminar organised in Georgia, where Armenian and Georgian children presented their expectations from the authorities in connection with the prevention of trafficking.

In July 2010, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia and the benevolent non-governmental organisation Armenian Caritas with a view to implement the programme on 'Prevention of Illegal Migration and Trafficking'. In the framework of the programme trainings on trafficking were held for 30 teachers. Training courses were organised concurrently in Yerevan and Gyumri. In November teachers having undergone training courses held classes for students. Movie watching and discussion on the topic of trafficking were organised for students, as well.

#### **Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia**

In the years 2009 and 2010, funds were allocated from the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia to the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues for making television programs to elucidate issues on THB and the policy of the ministry in this field. The amount for each program totalled about 1500 euro.

Within the framework of "Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit" the joint Programme of the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues and OSCE Office in Yerevan, awareness campaigns were implemented in Yerevan and marzes on topic of "Skill development and capacity building of parties engaged in support to victims of trafficking" discussing national and international legislation on trafficking, implementation of national guidance procedure, essence of identification and profiling of victims of trafficking, identification of victims of trafficking and support to them as well as the integration process thereof.

The campaigns, which will end in June 2011, comprise several stages. Representatives of family, women and child protection units of the marzpetarans of the Republic of Armenia, territorial administration bodies, marz units of the State Employment Service agency, the regional departments of the police, as well as representatives of local mass media (including regional TV channels) and non-governmental organisations working with vulnerable groups participated in the first stage. Participants were provided with handouts on problems of trafficking, including on national legislation and international documents ratified by Armenia; statistical data on the present situation, on analysis of court trials on cases of trafficking, on problems of victims of trafficking as a social group, their profiles, on the causes of such occurrences were presented.

The target group of the second stage were the employees of child day care centres. Needs assessment of the centres was conducted in advance with respect to the awareness of problems related to trafficking in human beings and, particularly in children. Later, the training program was developed and training courses were conducted.

The third stage involved employees of regional centres of social services of the Republic, territorial units of the State Labour Inspectorate, marz and territorial bodies of the employment agency and the police.

In cooperation with the "Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit" programme and the specialised "Hope and Help" NGO, the ministry organised a workshop on topic of "Protection of children's rights in Armenia in the context of fight against trafficking in human beings" for students of sociology department of Yerevan State University.

Within the framework of a joint programme, a workshop was organised also for the advocates of the Chamber of Advocates of the Republic of Armenia.

All the analyses are posted at the webpage of the ministry <http://www.mss.am>.

Besides, the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia has launched the implementation of activities planned by 2010-2012 National Action Plan, in particular, with regard to improvement of legislation, prevention of trafficking, assistance to victims /points 1.1.1, 2.1.3., 2.2.3., 2.2.5. , 2.3.5./.

#### **Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia**

To raise public awareness, workshops were organised focused on awareness of specialists of professional medical establishments of the Republic of Armenia with regard to the occurrence of "trafficking", examination and organisation of in-hospital treatment of victims of trafficking as well as on National Referral Mechanism Trafficked Persons. Health managers, doctors, nurses participated in the workshops. The trained specialists will ensure public awareness on the sites.

#### **Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia**

From 27 to 30 July 2009, the project "Role of youth in prevention of THB" launched under the seminar-training organised in the city of Yerevan ("Training of trainers") and continued in the marzes of the Republic of Armenia in the form of seminar-trainings conducted by those participating in Yerevan trainings. The above mentioned project was implemented on funds released from the State Budget totalling 2 502 800 drams. The project was actively supported by the "Anti-Trafficking Support and Resource Unit" joint project of the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia and OSCE Office in Yerevan.

The project ended in December with a telethon-discussion between Yerevan and Shirak, Lori, Syunik marzes of the Republic of Armenia aired on 22 December, which was funded by the State Budget in the amount of 5 190 860 drams.

During the year 2010, project "Crime prevention and criminal justice: counter-effect of criminal justice on trafficking in human beings, links with international organised crime" was implemented from April to September 2010, jointly conducted by UN Department of Public Information Yerevan Office, International Migration Organisation Yerevan Mission and "Armenian Association of UN" NGO at Ararat, Kotaik, Ijevan, Siunik, Lori marz youth centers of Centre for Organising Youth Activities SNCO of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, which was funded by the State Budget in the amount of 480 600 drams. The seminar-trainings organised within the framework of the project aimed to raise awareness among young people on prevention of THB.

TV program, funded by the State Budget in the amount of 3 350 300 drams, on topic of "Youth against trafficking" with the participation of members of the Working Group on Trafficking, experts and young people, was organized. The program was aired by H1 public TV channel. During year 2010 different discussions and meetings were organised as well.

#### **The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia**

To raise public awareness, information on activities carried out by the Prosecutor's Office on trafficking was posted at the official web page of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia. In addition, programs on criminal cases investigated on cases of trafficking were presented in "Investigation" TV program on H2 Public TV channel with the participation of employees of the Prosecutor's Office.

Several scientific articles on topic of trafficking, written by the Prosecutor's Office employees, were published in the applied science magazine "Legality" of the General Prosecutor's Office .

The employees of the Prosecutor's Office participated in numerous seminars organised on topic of trafficking as experts and delivered reports and speeches.

#### **The Police of the Republic of Armenia**

With the aim to raise public awareness, cooperation with the Department of Public Affairs and Mass Media of the Police, during 2009-2010, the problem of trafficking was raised three times in '02' Weekly and two times in a '02' TV program. Relevant materials have been posted at police.am web site. "Yerkir Media", "H2", "H1", "Kentron", "Shant", "A1+" TV companies produced programs with the participation of employees of specialised division of the Police. A program was aired also through RFE/RL Armenian service.

Information was provided to mass media of the United Arab Emirates through the Embassy of the Republic of Armenia in the UAE. Several interviews and information was provided to other means of mass media as well.

In cooperation with UNDP, batches with information about the police, consular services and NGO hot lines were prepared to be distributed among risk groups at the border check points.

### **“Democracy Today” NGO**

In cooperation with “AMCOR-Armenia”, “Democracy Today” NGO has been implementing “Better support to victims in Armenia and improvement in prevention of THB” project since September, 2009. The project aims to improve preventive measures against THB in Armenia and to contribute to the guidance and reintegration process for more effective detection, identification and support to victims. The following activities were performed within the framework of the project:

1. NGOs working with vulnerable groups of the population were selected in all marzes of Armenia with the aim of capacity building of marz NGOs engaged in anti-trafficking activities and two-day trainings were organised in Yerevan for the representatives of such NGOs, during which 24 representatives from 14 marz NGOs were trained to detect, identify and support victims. The capacities of projects supporting victims of trafficking in Armenia were also presented. Frameworks for cooperation were developed to implement the guidelines for awareness programs and support to victims.
2. To raise the awareness in rural communities and among local authorities, the representatives of “Democracy Today” NGO visited 18 villages of the marzes of Armenia: Nalbandyan, Arevik, Piunik, Artavaz, Noraduz, Marmarik, Vardahovit, Artavan, Goghtunik, Herher, Ajajur, Sev qar, Arazap, Artanish, Noramarg, Sis, Vanatur, Kaghsy. Cases of emigration from the village, prevention measures against trafficking and the possibility of assistance project were discussed with the local authorities.
3. *Raising the awareness of vulnerable groups with the aim to prevent exploitation of people.*

With the aim to raise the awareness of the population in order to prevent THB, 15 seminars were conducted in the same period for students of “Manana” educational cultural center and Pedagogical University after Abovyan – in Yerevan and 2 seminars for the students of Yerevan State University; for the beneficiaries of “Hope 98” NGO of Vayk and “Haytur” NGO in Artashat as well as for the residents of Marmarik, Nalbandyan, Sipanik, Arazap, Sev qar, Ranchpar villages. A seminar was conducted also for the young people from marzes at the office of “Democracy Today” NGO. Two seminars were jointly organised with the family, women and children’s rights protection department of Hrazdan marzpetaran and Centre for Social Support to Children of Giumry. The participants of the seminars were introduced with the basic issues of trafficking and the measures for preventing it; special emphasis was made to the risk factor for young people; NAP for 2010-2012 and relevant international documents were presented. Hot line leaflets, booklets, passport inserts were distributed.

### **“Hope and Help” NGO**

Five seminar-trainings were held in small towns of Lory and Aragatsotn – Alaverdy, Stepanavan, Talin, Aparan and Artik with the participation of 75 employees of the local police (area inspectors, operational intelligence officers), 13 representatives of non-governmental organisation, 5 employees of employment and social services, two representatives of local self-government bodies. The aim of the seminar-trainings was to raise the awareness of the Police officers on international legislation and the legislation of the Republic of Armenia on trafficking and to introduce the provisions of National Referral Mechanism for Trafficking Persons.

6000 copies of memo-leaflets were developed and published for the migrants leaving for the Russian Federation, “What a Person Leaving for the Russian Federation Needs to Know”, where information on migration legislation of the Russian Federation, detailed information on the rules of working in the Russian Federation, as well as helpful telephone numbers and addresses for the persons who appear in a difficult situation in the Russian Federation are included. The memoranda were distributed among 12 travel agencies of the Republic of Armenia, “Zvartnots” international airport, non-governmental organisations and were provided to workshop participants.

The toll free telephone number for help was advertised in a news ticker at “Yerkir Media” TV channel and “Gind” Weekly.

Jointly with “People in Need” organisation, project “Creation of consolidated and enforced system of prevention of trafficking of children in the Republic of Armenia through raising the effectiveness of awareness and creating respective networks” was implemented. “Hope and Help” NGO conducted five seminars on

topic of “Preventing trafficking of children and organising assistance, skills development and capacity building of specialists of children’s rights protection”. Specialists of marz departments protecting the rights of family, women, children and members of community care and custody bodies from 10 marzes of Armenia (Ararat, Armavir, Vayots Dzor, Syunik, Aragatsothn, Shirak, Lori, Tavush, Kotaik, Gegharkunik) participated in the seminars. Specialists from two marzes participated in each seminar. As a result, 100 specialists acquired respective knowledge on the prevention of trafficking of children and protection of children’s rights and established networks of intra-marz cooperation.

To raise the awareness on prevention of trafficking of children and protection of children’s rights, round table – discussions were organised with journalists.

CDs were made covering “International and the Republic of Armenia legislation regulating the rights of children”, which were distributed to seminar participants.

Book-markers “Know your rights” in 4200 copies were prepared and published; badges “Know your rights” in 1050 copies and “Know your rights – 1” in 1250 copies were prepared, which were delivered to schoolchildren during events in their schools for awareness raising on trafficking.

A manual “197 questions and responses on children’s rights protection and trafficking” has been drafted (will be published in 2011).

### **“People in Need” NGO**

The Armenian branch of Czech non-governmental charitable organisation “People in Need” has been implementing “Raising effectiveness of being informed and creating a consolidated and enforced system of prevention of trafficking of children in the Republic of Armenia through creation of respective networks” project funded by European Union and Check government since 2009. Within the framework of this project, teachers training courses were conducted in the Marzes of the Republic of Armenia and the city of Yerevan in 2010, as well as courses were organised for specialists of the republican special schools. One specialist (psychologist, social worker, pedagogue) from each special school has been trained. “Trafficking” manuals developed by IOM have been used as a teaching material. Three hundred seventeen pedagogues from 249 schools of the republic participated in the courses.

In the framework of the above mentioned project, in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Anti-Trafficking Resource and Support Unit project, in 2010 the Armenian branch of the organization has implemented the following activities:

#### Teaching

Training courses have been organised for 313 teachers of 227 schools and 24 teachers of 24 special schools from 10 Marzes of the Republic of Armenia and the city of Yerevan. The trained teachers of special schools have organised trainings in their turn for total of 700 specialists and 860 children of their schools.

22 specialists of orphanages and day care and night care centres of Marzes of the Republic of Armenia and the city of Yerevan (psychologists, social workers, pedagogues) have been trained, who in their turn have organised courses with the whole professional staff of their establishments. Within the framework of the project, courses have been organised also with 392 children of the above mentioned establishments.

#### Awareness raising

Round-table discussions have been organised with journalists jointly with “Hope and Help” NGO on the following topics: 1. “Sexual abuse of children”; 2. “Child labour in the Republic of Armenia”; 3. “Problems of adoption and trafficking”.

A journalistic contest on “Problems of child trafficking in the Republic of Armenia” was announced. 13 journalists participated in the contest, 6 of which have received prizes.

In 2010, 90-second social promo was made, which has been broadcast for one month by 10 regional and 3 Yerevan TV companies. A comic book for children, post-it notes, posters have been published.

A report summarizing findings of research “Trafficking of children in Armenia: public awareness», conducted in 2009 has been published in English and Armenian.

### **“AMCOR-ARMENIA” NGO**

In order to raise public awareness on trafficking, “AMCOR” has developed and published booklets, leaflets, posters and bookmarks with respective references, addresses and information on labour migration, its

consequences and possible risks of trafficking. The materials have been distributed throughout the territory of the republic.

In March and April, 2010 recording and development works of video film "Back to home" were implemented in Armenian and English. This video film has been created as a result of cooperation with "AMCOR", "Cross of Armenian Unity" local NGO and Armenia inter-church charitable organizations of the World Council of Churches. 340 copies in total have been made (270 – in Armenian and 70 – in English). The film has been created based on real-life stories of trafficking victims, where different situations are being described, where people become victims of deception, compulsory work and sexual exploitation. The film presents the role of the spiritual support of the church for victims of trafficking in helping them to live on and inspiring confidence in building the future. The Armenian and English copies of "Back to home" video film were provided to state institutions, local NGOs and international organisations.

60 copies of a video film "Trafficking in human beings" have been produced in Armenian at the request of different agencies.

The awareness raising process in Marzes is being carried out by local NGO "Democracy Today" within the project "Improvement of assistance to trafficking victims and prevention of trafficking in Armenia". The information on joint activity is presented in the section of the "Democracy Today" NGO report.

Within the framework of project "Improvement of assistance to trafficking victims and prevention of trafficking in Armenia", on July 26-27, 2010 "AMCOR" has organised an international conference titled "The rights of victims are primary" — dedicated to protection and reintegration of the victims of trafficking — with the aim to establish international cooperation in order to organise early prevention of cases of trafficking and timely protection of victims. Local and international NGOs, international organisations, state institutions, as well as partner organisations dealing with issues of protection of trafficking victims in Turkey, Russia, the Ukraine, Romania and other countries have been invited to the conference.

#### **Armenian Relief Society /ARS/**

In accordance with a contract signed between UNICEF, UNHCR and ARS in the period of 2009-2010, ARS has carried out a sociological research and a project of identification and guidance of children with no state registration of birth.

The project has been implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, as well as Passport and Visa Department of the Police.

The aim of the research was to detect children with no state registration of birth, to analyse the reasons of the problem, forms and consequences of their expression, to create comprehensive statistical data and develop future prevention strategy based on such data. 126 children with no state registration of birth were detected in 97 families by the interviewers in 1330 households in the city of Yerevan, Marzes of Gegharkunik and Shirak and 19 children – in childcare establishments in the Republic of Armenia. 117 children of those detected during 2010 have received state registration. New York Central Office UNICEF has assessed the project as a serious contribution in the protection of children's rights, in general, and prevention of trafficking, in particular.

Thanks to the financial assistance of US Embassy and OSCE Office in Yerevan for the period of 2004 to 2005 and "People in Need" organization for the period of 2008 to 2009, ARS has carried out sociological research, which aimed to find out the level of awareness of trafficking among students of social schools and orphanages, as well as general schools functioning in Armenia, at the same time, to detect the cases of trafficking that happened to such children.

Based on the results of the studies, "People in Need" organization in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science has implemented comprehensive awareness raising projects in general schools. With the help of its 53 branches functioning in Armenia, ARS has implemented a monitoring project with the aim to found out the effectiveness of training courses and seminars for teachers (using essays as a working tool for evaluation). The project in its turn has included awareness elements on THB. As a final stage, prize-giving and public awareness of the results were organized in January 2011 in youth TV programs with high rating.

The role of mass media, particularly - TV, is important in this issue, which, according to the findings of the survey is considered to be a primary source of reliable information among the participants of the research.

Since fewer TV programs on the problem of trafficking are being watched in the Marzes of the Republic of Armenia due to technical reasons, programs bearing awareness elements were broadcast with the help of ARS branches in cooperation with local/Marz TV channels.

As a result of negotiations with K-Telecom, a social advertisement is being developed by ARS, which will reflect on several spheres of combating trafficking, such as prevention, protection and assistance to victims.

**“Audio-Visual Journalists Association” NGO**

The following projects and events were implemented in 2010.

From 1 January 2010 to 30 September 2010, the project on “The maintenance and development of www.antitrafficking.am internet website” financed through the grant of the UNDP provided to the Armenian Red Cross Society, has been implemented. Since October till the end of the year the website has been maintained and updated by own means of “Audio-Visual Journalists Association” NGO.

The www.antitrafficking.am internet website has been renewed and updated within the framework of the project according to the new requirements.

“Information campaign against trafficking” has been carried out through the grant of Jinishyan Memorial Foundation. Within the framework of the project seminars on the topic of ‘How to combat trafficking’ were organized for the young leader-students from Goris Polytechnic, Vanadzor Pedagogical Institutes, and Yerevan State Engineering University.

Within the framework of the project ‘Against trafficking in children’ being implemented by ‘People in Need’ organization the scenarios for comics and social advertisement for children have been developed.

The representative of the Association has participated in the seminar ‘Children’s work in the Republic of Armenia’ organized by “Hope and help” NGO, as a seminar moderator, . The seminar was aimed at introduction of the legislation regulating children’s work in the Republic of Armenia and the violations as a result of which the children are exposed to trafficking to the journalists.

The organization has provided video materials, films and social advertisements free of charge for the different events.

Was it addressed to a particular group of potential victims?

see above

Which bodies, governmental or non-governmental, were in charge of implementing it?

see above

Description of the material used for the campaign/programme and its dissemination

see above

If possible, please provide an assessment of the impact of the campaign/programme

see above

22.c. If there are currently plans for launching a new campaign or programme, please provide details.

The awareness raising campaigns and programmes are organised on a permanent bases by the State institutions as well as non-governmental and international organizations. These activities are also foreseen by NAP for 2010-2012 (see attachment to the response of Q. 6).



**Question 23**

23. Please describe the social and economic empowerment measures for disadvantaged groups vulnerable to THB which have been implemented or are planned.

According to 2010-2012 National Action Plan on Fight Against Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia and its implementation schedule and within the framework of the 2010 Programme on State Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) developed by the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia, SMEs were provided with support, which is also considered a social and economic improvement measure for groups vulnerable to trafficking. The Project has a continuous nature.

In particular, within the framework of 2010 program of State Support of small and medium enterprises approved by the decision N 54-N of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of 21.01.2010, 8379 support applications, including 4523 applications of women with the following directions were satisfied by SME DNC of Armenia in 2010:

<b>Directions of support</b>	<b>The number of the support applications satisfied in 2010 (including the number of women)</b>
Informative and consultative support	<b>6872 (women - 3840)</b>
Support of business beginners	<b>130 (women - 42)</b>
Financial support of business beginners	<b>30 (women - 3)</b>
Educational support	<b>1266 (women - 620)</b>
Support of the promotion of the produced goods(rendered services) in the markets	<b>49 (women - 13)</b>
Provision of credit sureties	<b>13 (women - 1)</b>
Partial subsidization of credit percentage provided to SME entities	<b>3 (women - 1)</b>
Support within the framework of the activities of the Centre of European network communication of enterprises	<b>16 (women - 3)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8379 (women - 4523)</b>

In 2010 Armenian Relief Society and the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia resigned a cooperation contract within the framework of a project "Support and consultation to the alumni of Children's guardian organizations".

Since 2006, 223 beneficiaries have been involved in the project. According to the contract during the 1st year Armenian Relief Society has carried out the following actions from the planned activities:

1. study of alumni of orphanages, preparation of individual programs, 2. notary and cadastral certification of the apartments, 3. professional orientation, teaching, training, 4. securing the income satisfying main needs, 5. provision with medical assistance, medical consultation, 6. provision with legal assistance, 7. social-psychological support, 8. coordination activities of ensuring the project implementation.

In 2009 the Government of the Republic of Armenia provided the project beneficiaries with 37 apartments with the right to gratuitous use for 10 years. In general, during implementation of the project for the period of 2003 to 2010 the beneficiaries were provided with 152 apartments.

Taking into consideration the fact that the alumni of children's guardian institutions are considered to be a risk group in terms of trafficking and other negative occurrences, the project "Support and consultation to the alumni of Children's guardian organisations" is being implemented, as well as the provision of apartments is being carried out from the State Budget with the aim to prevent trafficking.

**Question 24**

24. What preventive measures to discourage demand leading to THB, as provided for in Article 6 of the Convention, has your country adopted or is considering adopting?

Amendments were made to the articles on trafficking of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, which came into force since 09.04.11. Among others Article 132.3 was added, which prescribes criminal liability for using the services of a person being in a state of exploitation.

Besides in 2010 31 criminal cases were instituted based on the elements of crimes of Article 261, Article 262 relating to trading in prostitution, by which 43 criminal acts have been disclosed. One of the cases referred to promoting engagement in prostitution of a person by transporting her or him to Turkey, promoting engagement in prostitution by the employees of food facilities with beds; "Hotel complexes", one of which through using a minor, 9 cases by promoting engagement in prostitution by taxi drivers, and the other 13 cases refer to other cases of promoting engagement, involvement in prostitution, one of which through using a minor.

### **Question 25**

25. Please specify the measures taken by your country to ensure quality, security and integrity of travel and identity documents in order to prevent their unlawful creation and issuance as well as to ensure that they cannot be easily forged.

The activities are being continued to introduce biometric passports and electronic identification cards. In particular, according to 1.3.2. point on introduction of biometric passports of National Action Plan (NAP) for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia for 2010-2012, technical proposal for electronic passports including biometric specifications and identification cards was developed and on August 26, 2010 the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved N33 protocol decision "On approval of a technical task of electronic passports including biometric specifications in the Republic of Armenia".

### **Question 26**

26. Please specify the measures taken by your country to detect cases of THB at its borders, inter alia by means of border surveillance teams and intelligence measures.

According to the decision of the Coordination Board of the Authorised Bodies of the states signatory to the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO), in order to find the new ways of illegal migration of the citizens of third countries and close the existing ones, to prevent criminal activities of persons and organised groups, as well as to prevent the organised criminal groups that have international and regional connections in the State Parties to CSTO, complex operative preventive measures are being organised and implemented including in the territory of the Republic of Armenia and its border crossing points. The organisational activities of the measures taken in the Republic of Armenia are being coordinated by the General Department for Fight Against Organised Crime of the Police of the Republic of Armenia.

Besides, the activities of the relevant subdivisions of the National Security Service are aimed at acquiring information about illegal migration and identifying potential organisers of trafficking.

Special supervision is carried out at passport control points over the flights which are considered to be 'risky' in terms of trafficking, namely Yerevan-Sharja-Yerevan, Yerevan-Dubay-Yerevan, Yerevan-Istanbul-Yerevan and Yerevan-Tehran-Yerevan, as well as over passengers leaving for Turkey through Georgian territory and arriving by the same way through the land border of the Republic of Armenia.

Inquiry activities are permanently being conducted at the state border crossing point of Republic of Armenia with the deported citizens of the Republic of Armenia aimed at finding out the potential cases of trafficking.

### **Question 27**

27. Please describe any measures taken to provide information, through consulates and embassies, about legal entry and stay on the territory of your country in order to ensure informed and legal immigration.

Full information about receiving an entry visa of the Republic of Armenia, a return certificate of the Republic of Armenia, special stay status in the Republic of Armenia, and acquisition of a citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is placed on the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, as well as

Embassies and Consulates of the Republic of Armenia. This information is also available in the Embassies and Consulates of the Republic of Armenia, where consultation is provided for the ones who wish so.

### Question 28

28.a. Please describe any measures taken to avoid issuing visas (tourist, working, student visas, etc.) when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of THB or implicated in THB.

According to part 1 of Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On foreigners", a foreign citizen shall be refused to obtain an entry visa (the extension of the visa) of the Republic of Armenia, the given visa shall be considered to be expired or the entry into the Republic of Armenia – to be banned, if there is reliable data that the person carries out activities, participates, organises, or is a member of an organisation which is aimed at carrying out trafficking in human beings, and (or) illegal crossing of the borders. In this regard the Department of Passport and Visa of the Police of the Republic of Armenia cooperates with the other state bodies involved in combating trafficking.

The processes of granting or refusing entry visas to the potential victims of trafficking or people involved in it are being carried out by the National Security Bodies of the Republic of Armenia. In case of a detection of a potential victim of trafficking or a person enticed in it the National Security bodies carry out appropriate operative-inquiry activities to disclose the crime with signs of trafficking.

28.b. In such cases, please describe any specific measures which your law enforcement authorities have instructions to apply.

see the response to Question 28.a

### Question 29

29.a. Do any specific measures exist for preventing national THB, including THB taking place on the territory of parties with special agreements establishing common borders (Schengen Agreement for example)?

- Yes  
 No

29.b. If so, please specify.

See responses to Questions 22 and 26

29.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

### Question 30

30. What funds have been allocated to the above-mentioned preventive measures in the state budget (central and/or regional/local)? (Please specify amounts in euros.)

See responses to Question 22 and 39

### Question 31

31.a. Has an assessment of the impact of the above-mentioned preventive measures taken by your country been carried out?

- Yes  
 No

31.b. If so, please specify the results of the assessment.

See response to Question 22

31.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

## **Section II.2. Implementation of measures to protect and promote the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings**

### **Question 32**

32. At what moment and by whom is the process to identify a potential victim of THB initiated? (For example, declaration of the potential victim, statement by a police officer, statement by a NGO etc.)

The procedure of identification of a potential victim of trafficking starts from the moment of his or her detection by the body who has detected him or her.

According to the National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked persons, the bodies that carry out identification are the following:

- 1) cooperating NGOs,
- 2) the Police,
- 3) the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues,
- 4) the courts.

The identification procedure can start based on the statement of the potential victim, operative information of the law enforcement bodies, information provided by an NGO and in case of other grounds.

### **Question 33**

33.a. Have any common criteria been defined in your internal law for granting the legal status of victim of THB?

Yes

No

33.b. If so, please specify.

A person receives a status of a victim of trafficking from the moment of detection and identification and from that moment he or she begins to receive the package of first assistance according to the National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons.

The relations of granting a procedural status to the victim of trafficking are defined by Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia according to which a victim is considered to be a person who has been harmed or may have been harmed materially, morally or physically.

33.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

### **Question 34**

34.a. Which national authority(ies) grant(s) the legal status of victim of THB? (For example, police forces, public prosecutor, judge, etc.)

A person is granted a status of a victim of trafficking both by the law enforcement bodies, and other bodies of detection, including cooperating NGOs. And a person is recognised to be a victim by the decision of the body carrying out proceedings. During the pretrial proceedings the status of victim is being granted by the investigator, and in the trial proceedings- by the court.

34.b. Can such a decision be appealed?

- Yes  
 No

Possible comments concerning your reply

A refusal from recognising a person a victim can be appealed by the common grounds prescribed by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia.

### Question 35

35. Can a person be removed from your country during the process of identification as a victim of THB? (For example, if he/she is present illegally)

- Yes  
 No

Possible comments concerning your reply

### Question 36

36. Does your country recognise the status of victim of THB granted by another party when the victim is on your territory?

- Yes  
 No

Possible comments concerning your reply

### Question 37

37. Please indicate which types of assistance described in Article 12 of the Convention are provided to victims of THB in your country. Please specify who provides the different types of assistance.

Assistance to the victims of trafficking is being provided both by the specialised NGOs and the state administration body authorised to provide assistance, namely - the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia. Assistance package differs in different stages of identification of the victim. In general it includes in-kind aid, medical aid, psychological and legal consultation, inclusion in different social programmes, provision of the shelter.

“Hope and Help” NGO provides the beneficiaries with the temporary shelter, legal assistance, psychological assistance, medical services, rehabilitation support; vocational trainings and labour tools.

“UMCOR ARMENIA” NGO provides the victims with a shelter, psychological and material assistance, opportunity to receive emergency medical aid, written and oral translation services when there is a need, consultation for the victims in comprehensible language and information, in particular about their rights and the services available for them, support in presenting their rights and their interests in different phases of the trial proceedings against the criminal offenders, education available for the children.

see also response to Question 39.b

### Question 38

38. Please describe the differences in the assistance and protection measures envisaged for victims of transnational trafficking and those envisaged for victims of national trafficking.

Both victims of transnational trafficking and of national trafficking are provided with the same assistance and protection measures. In addition, repatriation and return can be organised for the victims of transnational trafficking, depending on the situation.

### Question 39

39.a. Does your state budget allocate specific funding for these assistance and protection measures?

- Yes  
 No

39.b. Please indicate the amount (in euros), the criteria for receiving such funding and who receives it.

Amount (in euros)

EUR/AMD exchange rate of 499.99 was fixed in the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for 2011. For amount see the tables below.

Criteria for receiving such funding and who receives it

Allocations from the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for assistance and protection measures are provided to the state bodies authorised in the field /see below/.

Since 2009 the costs for organisation of programmes on combating trafficking in human beings are included in the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia of the given year in the form of a separate column.

#### **Expenses, prescribed by annex 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for 2009” for the combating trafficking (in thousand drams)**

<b>Anticipated annual plan</b>	<b>Funding as of 30.12.2009</b>
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<b>Total 370480,7</b>	<b>44470,8</b>
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Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia

<b>349777,9</b>	<b>33778,1</b>
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- Assistance and consultation for the alumni of children’s guardianship organisations of the Republic of Armenia

<b>37727,8</b>	<b>31162,1</b>
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- Provision with scholarships and lump-sum financial aid to the alumni of children’s guardianship organisations of the Republic of Armenia

<b>4780,0</b>	<b>1850,0</b>
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- Provision with apartments, furniture, household appliances and equipment to the alumni of children’s guardianship organisations of the Republic of Armenia

<b>301500,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
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- Implementation of public awareness measures within the framework of the programme

<b>766,0</b>	<b>766,0</b>
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- Social and psychological recovery services for the victims of trafficking

<b>5004,1</b>	<b>0,0</b>
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Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia

<b>6000,0</b>	<b>3000,0</b>
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- Development and publication of brochures, information leaflets for the purposes of combating trafficking

<b>6000,0</b>	<b>3000,0</b>
<u>Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia</u>	
<b>2200,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<i>- Medical aid services for the victims of trafficking</i>	
<b>2200,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<u>Ministry of Sport and Youth Issues of the Republic of Armenia</u>	
<b>12502,8</b>	<b>7692,7</b>
<i>- Launch of campaigns among young people on the risk of trafficking in human beings</i>	
<b>12502,8</b>	<b>7692,7</b>
<b>Expenses, prescribed by annex 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for 2010” for the combating trafficking (in thousand drams)</b>	
<b>Anticipated annual plan</b>	<b>Funding as of 15.12.2010</b>
<b>Total 57433,5</b>	<b>38177,0</b>
<u>Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia</u>	
<b>47233,5</b>	<b>37696,4</b>
<i>- Assistance and consultation for the alumni of orphanages of the Republic of Armenia</i>	
<b>36115,5</b>	<b>29011,8</b>
<i>- Provision of scholarships and lump-sum financial aid to the alumni of orphanages of the Republic of Armenia</i>	
<b>4280,0</b>	<b>2950,0</b>
<i>- Implementation of public awareness measures within the framework of the programme</i>	
<b>766,0</b>	<b>766,0</b>
<i>- Social and psychological recovery services for the victims of trafficking</i>	
<b>6072,0</b>	<b>4968,6</b>
<u>Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia</u>	
<b>2200,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<i>- Medical aid services for the victims of trafficking</i>	
<b>2200,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>
<u>Ministry of Sport and Youth Issues of the Republic of Armenia</u>	
<b>8000,0</b>	<b>480,6</b>
<i>- Propaganda measures aimed at the prevention of exploitation (trafficking) in human beings</i>	
<b>8000,0</b>	<b>480,6</b>
<b>Expenses, prescribed by annex 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for 2011”, for the combating trafficking by different programmes and on funding of public administration bodies implementing the programmes (in thousand drams)</b>	
<b>Anticipated annual plan</b>	<b>Funding as of 15.06.2011</b>
<b>Total</b>	
<b>97055,8</b>	<b>23040,6</b>

Ministry of Labour and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia

**73555,8**

**17414,8**

- Assistance and consultation for the alumni of orphanages of the Republic of Armenia

**36115,5**

**13500,8**

- Provision of financial aid to school-age children under guardianship in orphanages of the Republic of Armenia

**3800,0**

**940,0**

- Implementation of public awareness measures within the framework of the programme

**766,0**

**766,0**

- Social and psychological recovery services for the victims of trafficking

**32874,3**

**2208,0**

Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia

**2200,0**

**0,0**

- Medical aid services for victims of trafficking

**2200,0**

**0,0**

Ministry of Sport and Youth Issues of the Republic of Armenia

**8000,0**

**0,0**

- Propaganda measures aimed at prevention of exploitation (trafficking) in human beings

**8000,0**

**0,0**

Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia

**13300,0**

**5625,8**

- Training services

**13300,0**

**5625,8**

Starting from 2009 funding for social and psychological recovery of victims of trafficking are being provided for in the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia. For 2009 and 2010 the amount was 33 000 Euros, for each of the years. The programme is being implemented jointly with UMCOR non-governmental organization. The assistance starts at the moment when the person, in accordance with National Referral for Trafficked Persons, is being initially identified as a victim of trafficking and is referred (upon his or her consent) to the relevant institution to receive assistance. Within the framework of the above mentioned programme the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues covers the costs for the rental of housing (6 072 000 AMD annually), and the rest of the costs is being covered by additional sources of UMCOR.

The decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N318-N "On free medical assistance and service guaranteed by the State" of 4 March 2004 has been amended and the victims of trafficking have been added to the list of socially vulnerable and separate (special) groups of population entitled to free medical aid and services guaranteed by the State. So, the medical aid for victims is state-funded, free of charge. According to the National Referral Regulation for Trafficked Person, the referral of patients is implemented through the mediation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Issues through, via the Ministry of Health.

To ensure confidentiality with regard to the victim's identity, their referral shall be carried out on the basis of the solicitation of the Ministry of Health. The scale of state funding depends on conducted research and medical intervention scale.

On December, 2010 the Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On social protection in case of employment and unemployment of population"" was adopted, according to which a 'trafficking victim' group was added to the list of non-competitive groups defined by the law. This provides the victims with additional guarantees to be involved in the special programmes of employment.



39.c. Please specify the bodies/agencies/NGOs which actually cover the costs of the different types of assistance?

see responses to Question 37 and 39.b

### Question 40

40.a. Please describe how the recovery and reflection period provided for in Article 13 of the Convention is defined in your internal law.

The period defined for reflection is 30 days, and the period defined for recovery depends on the type and scale of provided assistance.

40.b. Please indicate the minimum and maximum duration of the recovery and reflection period and how your internal law foresees it being adapted to the particular circumstances of victims.

Minimum and maximum duration of the recovery and reflection period

see above

How does your internal law foresee it being adapted to the particular circumstances of victims?

see above.

### Question 41

41.a. What are the grounds (personal situation and/or co-operation with the law enforcement authorities) for issuing residence permits to victims of THB provided for in Article 14 of the Convention?

A residence permit is issued on general grounds.

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia provides for temporary, permanent and special residence status in the Republic of Armenia.

41.b. Please indicate the different types of residence permits which can be issued to victims of THB, their minimum and maximum duration, if any, and the grounds for their renewal.

see above

### Question 42

42. Please describe how your internal law provides for the right of victims of THB to compensation. (Please specify if your country has adopted any specific measures to guarantee compensation for victims of THB as provided for in Article 15 of the Convention.)

In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia the person recognised as a victim of trafficking shall have the right to file a civil claim for the purposes of compensation for damage directly caused by crime.

### Question 43

43. Please describe the procedure established under your internal law for the repatriation and return of victims of THB.

The procedure for repatriation and return is provided for by the National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked persons, as well as by procedure adopted by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 297-N of 24 March 2011 on 'Providing the return certificate'.

#### Question 44

44.a. Does a person, repatriated to your country as a victim of THB, continue having victim status?

- Yes  
 No

44.b. If so, please specify on which grounds such recognition is made (for example, declaration of the victim).

The assistance package is the same for all victims (see response to Question 37).

44.c. What assistance measures are envisaged for such persons after repatriation?

see above.

44.d. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

#### Question 45

45. What are the grounds for the victim status to come to an end:

What are the grounds for the victim status to come to an end: (Not answered)

Other, please specify. (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply

The status of a victim of trafficking shall terminate after the victim has received the necessary assistance package provided for by National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons or in cases when during the inquest, the preliminary investigation or the trial it is found out that the person has not been subjected to trafficking.

### Section II.3. Implementation of measures concerning substantive criminal law, investigation, prosecution and procedural law

#### Question 46

46.a. Is THB subject to a single criminal offence in your internal law?

- Yes  
 No

46.b. If so, please provide (a translation of) the legal text(s) in English or French.

Trafficking in human beings, as well as exploitation, defined by CoE Convention, are subject to punishment in accordance with Article 132 and Article 132.2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

Article 132 refers to mature and conscious persons:

"Article 132. Trafficking or exploitation in human beings

1. Trafficking in human beings, i.e. recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person for the purpose of exploitation, as well as exploitation of a person or putting him or her into or maintaining in a state of exploitation, by means of the threat or use of coercion not dangerous for life or health or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of abuse of a state of or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person”.

Article 132.2 refers to a child or a person deprived of the possibility to realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it as a result of mental disorder:

“Article 132.2. Trafficking or exploitation of a child or a person deprived of the possibility to realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it as a result of mental disorder

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of a child or a person, deprived of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of his or her act or to direct it as a result of mental disorder, for the purpose of exploitation, as well as exploitation of such persons or putting them into or maintaining in a state of exploitation:”.

46.c. If not, please specify the combination of criminal offences, covering as minimum all conducts falling within the definition of THB as contained in Article 4 of the Convention, used under your internal law to prosecute for THB. (Not answered)

### Question 47

47. Does your internal law establish as a criminal offence the use of services of a victim of THB with the knowledge that the person is a victim of THB as provided for in Article 19 of the Convention? (Article 19 of the Convention does not concern using the services of a prostitute as such and the criminalisation of her/his client - see paragraphs 229 to 236 of the Explanatory Report of the Convention.)

Yes

No

Possible comments concerning your reply

The use of services of a victim of trafficking shall be subject to punishment in accordance with the new Article 132.3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia (has entered into force on 09.04.2011):

“Article 132.3. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation

1. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation, where being in the state of exploitation of that person is obvious for the user of the service and where the elements of crime provided for in Article 132 or Article 132.2 of this Code are absent in the acts of a person having committed a crime”.

### Question 48

48. Does your internal law establish as a specific criminal offence retaining, removing, concealing, damaging or destroying a travel or identity document of another person committed intentionally and for the purpose of enabling THB? (As provided for in Article 20c of the Convention.)

Yes

No

Possible comments concerning your reply

The domestic legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not prescribe retaining, removing, concealing, damaging or destroying a travel or identity document of a person committed intentionally and for the purpose of carrying out trafficking as a specific offence.

The study of criminal cases being examined by the elements of articles on trafficking of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia has shown, that taking and retaining by an offender of an identity document of a victims of trafficking has often created a situation of vulnerability for the latter. That circumstance has been assessed by a preliminary investigation body as a way of carrying out trafficking.

Liability is prescribed by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia /Article 324/ only for stealing of a citizen's passport, which is a general corpus delicti and is not related to trafficking.

### Question 49

49.a. Does your internal law ensure that a legal person can be held liable for criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention as provided for in its Article 22?

Yes

No

Possible comments concerning your reply

In accordance with the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, only a natural person shall be considered to be the subject of a crime. No institution of criminal liability of legal persons is provided for in the criminal law of the Republic of Armenia.

49.b. What types of legal persons are subject to corporate liability for such offences?

see the response to Question 49.a

### Question 50

50. Which sanctions does your internal law provide for criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention? Please specify the criminal, civil and administrative sanctions.

Criminal liability is prescribed by Article 132, Article 132.2 and Article 132.3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia for the criminal offences prescribed by the Convention.

That is:

“Article 132. Trafficking or exploitation in human beings”

Trafficking in human beings— recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a human being for the purpose of exploitation, as well as exploitation or putting or keeping of a human being in a state of exploitation by use or threat to use coercion not dangerous for life or health or other forms of force, for the purpose of abduction, deceit or abuse of confidence, using the power and situation of vulnerability or receiving the consent of a person having control over him or her by means of giving or receiving material or other benefit or by promising such:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

2. The same act committed:

- 1) against two or more persons;
- 2) by a group of persons with prior consent;
- 3) by use of an official position;
- 4) by use or threat to use force not dangerous for life or health;
- 5) against an obviously pregnant woman;

6) by organising the transportation of a person through crossing of the state border of the Republic of Armenia;

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to twelve years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

3. The act prescribed by part one or part two of this Article, which:

1) has been committed by an organised group,

2) has negligently caused the death of a victim or other grave consequences:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to fourteen years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

4. In this Article, as well as in Article 132.2 of the Code the exploitation shall mean the exploitation of trafficking of another person or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, putting in slavery or practices similar to slavery, buying or selling, harvesting human body parts or tissues.

5. The person having suffered from crimes prescribed by this Article, as well as Article 132.3 of this Code shall be exempt from criminal liability for the crimes of minor or medium gravity committed thereby, where he or she has been involved therein during trafficking or exploitation carried out against him or her and has committed those acts under coercion.

“Article 132.2. Trafficking or exploitation in a child or a person deprived of the possibility to realise the nature and Significance of the act thereof or to direct it as a result of mental disorder”

1. Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child or a person deprived of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of the act thereof or to direct it as a result of mental disorder for the purpose of exploitation, as well as exploitation or putting or keeping of such persons in a state of exploitation:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

2. The same act committed:

1) against two or more persons;

2) by a group of persons with prior consent;

3) by use of an official position;

4) by use or threat to use force;

5) by abduction;

6) against an obviously pregnant woman;

7) by organising the transportation of a person through crossing of the state border of the Republic of Armenia:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of ten to twelve years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

3. The act provided for in part one or part two of this Article, which:

1) has been committed by an organised group,

2) has negligently caused the death of a victim or other grave consequences:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of twelve to fifteen years with or without confiscation of property, with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

“Article 132.3. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation”

1. Using the service of a person in a state of exploitation, where being in the state of exploitation of that person is obvious for the user of the service and where the elements of crime provided for in Article 132 or Article 132.2 of this Code are absent in the acts of a person having committed a crime:

shall be punished by a fine in the amount of 100-fold to 400-fold of the minimum salary or by imprisonment for a maximum term of two years.

2. The same act committed:

1) against an obvious minor;

2) against a person deprived of the possibility to fully or partially realise the nature and significance of the act thereof or to direct it as a result of mental disorder;

3) against an obviously pregnant woman;

4) against two or more persons:

shall be punished by imprisonment for a maximum term of three years with or without deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to engage in certain activities for a maximum term of three years.

3. The person having voluntarily communicated information on a victim to the law-enforcement authorities of the Republic of Armenia shall be exempt from criminal liability provided for in this Article unless the act actually committed thereby contains other *corpus delicti*.

### Question 51

51. Does your internal law provide for the possibility to take into account previous convictions in another party when determining the penalty in relation to offences established in accordance with the Convention?

Yes

No

Possible comments concerning your reply

In accordance with the domestic legislation of the Republic of Armenia, the fact of a previous commitment of a crime by a person is being taken into account of when imposing penalties by the courts of the Republic of Armenia, irrespective of the fact where it has been committed.

### Question 52

52. Please describe how your internal law provides for the possibility of not imposing penalties on victims of THB for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they were compelled to do so. (As provided for in Article 26 of the Convention.)

The possibility of not imposing a penalty in case of unlawful actions conducted by a victim of trafficking is prescribed by part 5 of Article 132 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia:

<<5. A person having suffered from the crimes prescribed by this Article or Article 132.2 of this Code shall be exempt from a criminal liability for those crimes of minor or medium gravity committed thereby, where he or she has been involved therein during a trafficking or exploitation carried out against him or her and has committed those acts under coercion.”.

As well as by relevant provisions /Articles 42 to 47/ of the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia.

### Question 53

53. Does your internal law provide for the initiation of legal proceedings by the victim and/or ex officio (for example, by the public prosecutor)?

Yes No

Possible comments concerning your reply

In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, the reports about a crime shall be subject to compulsory consideration by inquest and preliminary investigation bodies and, in case of presence of elements of crime therein, the inquest body, the investigator and the public prosecutor shall be obliged to institute a criminal case.

#### Question 54

54. Please describe how your internal law allows for NGOs or associations/groups assisting or supporting victims to participate in legal proceedings (for example, as third parties)? (Please specify the conditions for this participation as well as their legal status during these proceedings.)

In accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, a victim may authorise his or her representative to represent his or her legitimate interests in the course of a criminal proceeding.

#### Question 55

55. Please describe the measures taken in your internal law to protect the identity and safety of victims before, during and after investigations and legal proceedings.

A victim of trafficking has all the rights and responsibilities that are prescribed by the domestic legislation of the Republic of Armenia for a victim. Moreover, all the protective measures for persons participating in a criminal proceeding are listed in Article 98.1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia. In particular:

1. warning officially the person who is expected to use force or commit other offence against the protected;
2. protecting the identification data of the person being protected;
3. ensuring the personal security of the person being protected, maintaining his or her residence and other property;
4. providing the person being protected with individual protective measures and informing of the danger;
5. using technical means of supervision and wiretapping;
6. ensuring the security of the person being protected to appear at the body conducting a criminal proceeding;
7. implying such a measure of restraint against the suspect or the accused, that will exclude the possibility of a use of force by them or commitment of other offence against the person being protected;
8. taking the person being protected to another place of residence;
9. substituting identification documents of the protected or altering the appearance;
10. changing the place of work, service or education of the person being protected;
11. removing separate persons from the courtroom or holding the a closed trial;
12. interrogating the person being protected in the court without disclosing the identification data thereof.

### Comments concerning your Reply to this Questionnaire

Please use this area to add any comments concerning your Reply to this Questionnaire

(Not answered)

## Statistics on THB

Question	Table 1: Victims of THB	2008				2009				2010			
		women	men	children <sup>1</sup>	total	women	men	children <sup>1</sup>	total	women	men	children <sup>1</sup>	total
	<b>Article 10 – Identification of the victims</b>												
T1	Number of victims identified <sup>2</sup> during the year	31	0	3	34	42	13	5	60	16	0	3	19
T2	Types of exploitation identified victims of THB were subject to:												
	- sexual exploitation	31	0	0	31	39	0	0	39	16	0	3	19
	- forced labour or services	0	0	3	3	3	13	5	21	0	0	0	0
	- slavery or practices similar to slavery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- servitude	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- removal of organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- other, please specify	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T3	Number of persons whom the competent authorities had reasonable grounds to believe were victims of:												
	- national trafficking	0	0	3	3	1	0	5	6	7	0	2	9
	- transnational trafficking	31	0	0	31	41	13	0	54	9	0	1	10
	<b>Article 12 – Assistance to victims</b>												
T4	Number of victims of THB who received assistance of any type	20	0	4	24	12	9	7	28	15	0	1	16
T5	Number of victims of THB who refused assistance which was offered to them	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
T6	Number of shelters for victims of THB in your country				2				2				2
T7	Total number of places in shelters for victims of THB				13				13				13
T8	Number of victims of THB accommodated in shelters	13	0	4	17	9	5	7	21	14	0	1	15

<sup>1</sup> "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (Article 4-d of the Convention).

<sup>2</sup> "Identified" within the meaning of the Convention.



Question	Table 1: Victims of THB (continued)	2008				2009				2010			
		women	men	children <sup>3</sup>	total	women	men	children <sup>1</sup>	total	women	men	children <sup>1</sup>	total
	<b>Article 13 – Recovery and reflection period</b>												
T9	Number of victims of THB (including persons whom the competent authorities had reasonable grounds to believe were victims of THB) who were granted a recovery and reflection period												
	<b>Article 14 – Residence permit</b>												
T10	Number of victims of THB who were issued a residence permit												
	- owing to their personal situation												
	- for the purpose of their co-operation with the competent authorities												
	<b>Article 15 – Compensation and legal redress</b>												
T11	Number of victims of THB who obtained compensation												
T12	Compensation awarded to victims of THB:												
	- minimum amount awarded to a victim (in euros)												
	- maximum amount awarded to a victim (in euros)												
	<b>Article 16 – Repatriation and return of victims</b>												
T13	Number victims of THB who were repatriated to your country												
T14	Number of victims of THB who were repatriated from your country to another country												

<sup>3</sup> “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (Article 4-d of the Convention).

Question	<b>Table 2: Criminal Proceedings and Sanctions</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
	<b>Article 18 – Criminalisation of trafficking in human beings</b>			
T15	Number of criminal proceedings initiated on grounds of THB	13	15	15
T16	Number of convictions for THB	4	11	4
	<b>Article 19 – Criminalisation of the use of services of a victim</b>			
T17	Number of convictions for the use of services of a victim of THB			
	<b>Article 23 – Sanctions and measures</b>			
T18	Number of convictions for THB resulting in penalties involving deprivation of liberty	4	11	4
T19	Duration of penalties on grounds of THB involving deprivation of liberty			
	- minimum duration	2	3	3
	- maximum duration	7.6	13	9.6
T20	Number of judgements resulting in the confiscation of assets			
T21	Number of judgements resulting in the closure of a business or an establishment which was being used to carry out THB			
	<b>Article 26 – Non-punishment provision</b>			
T22	Number of victims of THB who benefitted from the non-punishment provision			

Question			2008	2009	2010
	<b>Table 3: Country of origin of victims of THB</b>				
T23	<b>Number of victims of THB originating from:</b>				
	<b>- Council of Europe Member States:</b>	Albania	0	0	0
		Andorra	0	0	0
		Armenia	21	49	19
		Austria	0	0	0
		Azerbaijan	0	0	0
		Belgium	0	0	0
		Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0
		Bulgaria	0	0	0
		Croatia	0	0	0
		Cyprus	0	0	0
		Czech Republic	0	0	0
		Denmark	0	0	0
		Estonia	0	0	0
		Finland	0	0	0
		France	0	0	0
		Georgia	0	0	0
		Germany	0	0	0
		Greece	0	0	0
		Hungary	0	0	0
		Iceland	0	0	0
		Ireland	0	0	0
		Italy	0	0	0
		Latvia	0	0	0
		Liechtenstein	0	0	0
		Lithuania	0	0	0
		Luxembourg	0	0	0
		Malta	0	0	0
		Moldova	0	0	0
		Monaco	0	0	0
		Montenegro	0	0	0
		Netherlands	0	0	0
		Norway	0	0	0
		Poland	0	0	0
		Portugal	0	0	0
		Romania	0	0	0
		Russian Federation	13	11	0
		San Marino	0	0	0
		Serbia	0	0	0
		Slovak Republic	0	0	0
		Slovenia	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	
	Sweden	0	0	0	
	Switzerland	0	0	0	
	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	0	0	0	
	Turkey	0	0	0	
	Ukraine	0	0	0	
	United Kingdom	0	0	0	
	<b>- other, please specify</b>				

## **Appendix: Documents attached to the Reply to the Questionnaire from Armenia**

**1. Attachment to the Reply to Question 6 of the main questionnaire: Government of the Republic of Armenia Order, 28 November 2008, n 1385-a, on approving the national referral mechanism for trafficked persons**

*Non official translation*

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA  
ORDER**

**28 November 2008, N 1385-A**

**ON APPROVING THE NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM FOR TRAFFICKED PERSONS**

In view of more efficient coordination of the fight against human exploitation (trafficking) in the Republic of Armenia and taking into account the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N1598-N “On Approving the National Program on Organizing the Fight against Human Exploitation (Trafficking) in the Republic of Armenia within 2007 and 2009 and the Timetable of the Program Implementation”, dated December 6, 2007, the Government of the Republic of Armenia **decrees**:

1. To approve the procedure for national referral of the trafficked persons in compliance with the Appendix.
2. To define that government entities authorized to refer trafficking victims in the Republic of Armenia are Ministry of Labor and Social Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territorial Administration, National Security Service under the Government of Armenia and Police under the Government of Armenia.

T. Sargsyan  
Prime Minister of Armenia

02 December 2008  
Yerevan

Appendix

Order N1385-A, dated 20 November 2008 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia

## REGULATION FOR THE NATIONAL REFERRAL OF THE TRAFFICKED PERSONS

### I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The present Regulation shall be the system of cooperation through which the public administration and local self-government authorities carry out their duties aimed at the protection and development of the rights of trafficked persons, and throughout their activities they shall develop a strategic cooperation with the civil society. The main purpose of this Regulation is to determine an efficient tool in providing services to the victims of trafficking in persons, including a housing, professional medical and psychological assistance, counselling, educational and training opportunities.

2. Main concepts used in this Regulation are as follows:

1) **trafficking** – the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, exploitation of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Furthermore:

- a. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph 2 (1) of this Regulation shall not matter where any of the means set forth in subparagraph 2 (1) have been used;
  - b. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in this subparagraph;
- 2) **victim of trafficking in persons** – any natural person subjected to trafficking (hereinafter victim);
- 3) **cooperating non-governmental organizations** (hereinafter cooperating NGOs) – non-governmental organizations, which, evolve activities in the sphere of fight against trafficking and their cooperation with authorized government entities is stipulated by a Memorandum of Understanding;

### II. PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATION AND TRANSFER OF INFORMATION

3. The authorized government bodies shall hold respective structural or separated units (hereinafter referred to as units) to coordinate the information exchange between them as obtained from their sources.

4. Respective units shall actively cooperate and utilize each other's tools and opportunities in uncovering, identifying and providing rehabilitation assistance to the victims of trafficking in persons, as well as in safeguarding, preventing, disclosing the cases of the crime.

5. The responsible state bodies:

1) The Police of the Republic of Armenia may obtain information on trafficking from responsible bodies, independently, as well as through other units of the Police (including National Central Bureau of Interpol), from mass media, individuals (from the aggrieved and other applicants), other organizations, through operative sources and on personal investigation.

2) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia may apart from responsible bodies, obtain information on trafficking independently, as well as from other MFA divisions and sub-structures (including diplomatic and consular representations), from Armenian communities of other countries, churches, from diplomatic representations of other states, international organizations.

3) The National Security Service of the Republic of Armenia apart from the responsible bodies, may obtain information on trafficking independently, as well as from NSS units (including the border-guard forces),

individuals (from the aggrieved and other applicants), other organizations, through operative sources and on personal investigation.

4) The Ministry of Labor and Social Issues of the Republic of Armenia apart from responsible bodies, may also obtain information on trafficking independently, as well as from the MLSI units, individuals.

5) The Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia may obtain information on trafficking independently, as well as from sub-structures of the MTA, individuals applying through hot-line, in the result of profiling activities in the service-point for immigrants, and from local self-government bodies.

6) The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Armenia apart from responsible bodies, may obtain information on trafficking independently, as well as from the MLSI units, individuals.

6. Authorized government bodies cooperate only with cooperating NGOs.

7. All other organizations and bodies, which may encounter with cases of trafficking within their activities, shall serve as source of information for the responsible bodies.

8. The responsible bodies, in line with the principles of protection of human rights, shall be obliged to strictly preserve the confidentiality of the personal information they obtain in a procedure set forth by the law.

9. The information obtained shall on the basis of its nature be distinguished into information on the detected victim and information on the crime.

10. MLSI is the responsible body for Victim Assistance and Coordination thereof represented by a specialized unit. To solve its tasks, it shall actively cooperate with other state bodies and cooperating NGOs providing help and/or assistance.

11. In the Republic of Armenia the principal responsible body for fight against the crime of trafficking shall be the Police. All other responsible bodies shall immediately transfer the information on this crime received from their sources of information to the police in compliance with the flowchart.

12. The responsible state bodies shall immediately report the information on detected victim to the Police.

13. The cooperating NGOs shall transfer the information on the victim they detected to the MLSI or the Police within the possible shortest time, but no later than within 3 days' time. The MLSI shall in its turn use all opportunities and means of the Police for victim identification and protection purposes.

14. At the stage of identifying the victims, sources of information by involved structures are the following:

1) In the NSS Border-Guard Forces:

- a. examination of documents;
- b. profiling in the border points;
- c. data collected during operative-investigation activities.

2) In the respective division of the Police:

- a. applicants (the aggrieved, citizens, organizations etc);
- b. different means of mass media;
- c. Interpol and other international, regional organizations, foreign law enforcement bodies;
- d. data collected during operative-investigation activities;
- e. personal investigation,
- f. non-governmental organizations.

3) In the MFA:

- a. Embassies and Consulates of the Republic of Armenia;
- b. diplomatic representations of other countries;
- c. international organizations;
- d. Armenian communities (community organizations) and church.

4) In case of respective division of the MLSI:

- a. labour inspectorate;
- b. State Employment Service Agency,
- c. Divisions for Protection of Children's Rights within Marzpetarans/Governor's Offices;
- d. social partners of the International Labor Organization.

5) In the Ministry of Territorial Administration:

- a. regional and local self-government bodies;
- b. migrants service point in the Migration Agency, telephone hot-line.

6) For cooperating non-governmental organizations there may be:

- a. hot-line;
- b. tracing activities addressed to the detection;
- c. information on potential victims through the cooperation with MLSI as well as with other NGOs.

### **III. VICTIM REFERRAL**

15. Victim referral shall be carried out only upon the agreement of the victim at the moment of detection. The responsible government body which detected the victim or cooperating NGO shall use all possible encouraging and explanatory means to exhort the victim to cooperate with responsible state bodies.

16. In case, when the victim did not give his/her agreement but there are obvious reasons for need to referral in relation to the protection of public safety, apparent danger to the life and health of other victims connected to the same victim or his/her case, or when the victim has made a law infringement and there is a need to disclose the circumstance of the infringement, then the responsible government bodies and cooperating NGOs, in compliance with the RA legislation, shall refer the victim detected by them to the Police.

17. The victims detected by the cooperating NGOs, may, upon the victims agreement, be referred to the MLSI for the purpose of assistance.

18. The procedure for implementing victim referral and transfer of information on the detected victim shall be the following based on specific situation:

1) the person subjected to or in the danger of being trafficked at the moment of detection is in the Republic of Armenia. In that event:

a. The referral of the victims detected by the Police shall be carried out through the MLSI, where necessary, making use of the cooperating NGO services;

b. The NSS refers the detected victim of trafficking in persons to the Police, which arranges the further referral of the victim to the MLSI;

c. The MLSI refers the detected victim to other responsible bodies and cooperating NGOs to get respective assistance, or to the Police with the purpose of taking measures addressed to the disclosure of the crime;

d. The MTA, MFA and the cooperating NGOs refer the victim they detected to the MLSI for further referral;

2) The victim, who is a citizen of the Republic of Armenia is abroad. In this event:

a. The MFA refers the victim to the Police or, upon the agreement of the victim, as well as where considered appropriate, to Police of the foreign country, or through the help of cooperating NGOs – to a foreign non-governmental organization;

b. The MLSI, MTA and NSS shall transfer the information on the victim to the Police, and the detected victim, upon his/her agreements, shall be referred to the MFA diplomatic or consular services, and the further referral is carried out by them;

c. The Police shall, where necessary, transfer the information on the victim it detected to the MFA, and the detected victim shall be referred to the MFA diplomatic or consular services, or where considered appropriate to the foreign law enforcement bodies;

d. The cooperating NGOs shall transfer the information they obtained on the victim to the MLSI, and the detected victim, upon his/her agreement, refer to the MFA diplomatic or consular services, or foreign non-governmental organizations.

3) Foreign citizens, subjected to trafficking or in the danger of being trafficked, are in the Republic of Armenia at the moment of detection. In that specific situation:

a. The MFA shall transfer the information obtained on the victim to the Police and to the MFA of the given country, and the victim, if s/he chooses so, is referred to the Police or MLSI for further referral;

b. The NSS shall transfer the information it obtained on the victim to the Police, and refer the detected victim to the Police, which through MLSI conducts further referral, including the provision of immediate assistance;

c. The Police shall transfer the information on the victim to the MFA, and the victim, upon his/her agreement, to the MLSI;

d. The cooperating NGOs shall transfer the information they obtained on the victim of trafficking in persons to the MLSI, and refer the detected victim, upon his agreement, to the MLSI or Police.

#### **IV. IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM**

19. Identification of the victim is an on-going and in the meanwhile an integrated process, which envisages different scopes of assistance. For equitable and targeted provision of the scope of assistance, three basic phases of victim identification are distinguished:

- 1) preliminary identification;
- 2) intermediate identification; and
- 3) final identification.

20. The detection of the victim is considered to be preliminary identification, which is carried out by the responsible bodies independently, or in the result of applying direct and indirect criteria to the "assumed victim" detected by another source.

21. Intermediate identification of the victim shall be carried out by the investigation body making a decision to recognize the preliminary identified victim as the aggrieved under the criminal cases filed on the basis of respective Articles of the RoA Criminal Code.



22. Final identification of the victim shall be carried out by the court. In the event, where the case does not get to the court in compliance with the Criminal Procedure Code, the decision made by the criminal persecution body on recognizing the person as the aggrieved shall serve as a ground for final identification.

23. Identification implementing bodies are as the following:

- 1) The cooperating NGOs – for need assessment and provision of assistance;
- 2) The Police - for assisting the victim;
- 3) The MLSI - for assisting the victim; and
- 4) the courts.

24. In the case of cooperating NGO, the identification process can run in several phases, and the identification criteria shall be determined by the descriptions included in the international and national definitions of trafficking.

## **V. ASSISTANCE RENDERED TO THE VICTIM**

25. The assistance rendered to the victim involves three stages – preliminary, intermediate and final assistance.

26. When the victim subjected to or in the danger of trafficking is in the Republic of Armenia at the moment of detection, preliminary assistance to the detected and initially identified victim shall be rendered by the mediation of the MLSI through special units for protection of children's rights that act within the respective bodies and structures, including Marzpetarans (Yerevan Municipality) of the Republic of Armenia. If need be, the MLSI can cooperate with the cooperating NGOs.

27. In the case specified under the paragraph 26 of this Order, preliminary assistance shall include:

- 1) primary medical aid;
- 2) immediate in-kind assistance (food, clothing, sanitation etc);
- 3) legal consultancy;
- 4) if necessary, provision of short-term, maximum 30 days' housing.
- 5) psychological assistance

28. When the victim is abroad, the decision on rendering assistance shall be made by the diplomatic and consular services led by the paragraph 27 of this Regulation and based on the acting system of assistance in the given country.

29. Intermediate assistance shall be rendered in the intermediate identification phase and include the following:

- 1) provision of temporary housing for up to 60 days;
- 2) medical examination and aid in accordance with the Decree N318-N "On Free Medical Aid and Servicing Guaranteed by the State" adopted by the Government of the Republic of Armenia on March 4, 2004;
- 3) legal assistance;
- 4) psychological assistance;
- 5) measures addressed to the re-integration into the society, including, inter-alia, assistance in professional training; and
- 6) where necessary, emergency monetary assistance in the defined.

30. Final assistance shall be rendered by virtue of the final identification based on the needs assessment of the given person, and envisages full package of assistance as stipulated by the Law "On Social Assistance" of the Republic of Armenia, as well as further measures addressed to the re-integration.

D. Sargsyan,  
Head of Staff of the  
Government of Armenia

FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES

NSS

Other bodies and organizations

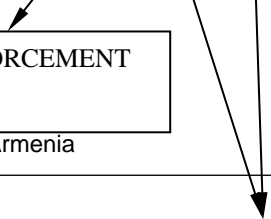
FLOWCHART

INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND VICTIM REFERRAL

FOREIGN NGOs

Referral of the victim having his/her cons

Transfer of information \_\_\_\_\_



## **2. Attachment to the Reply to Question 6 of the main questionnaire: 2010-2012 National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia**

*Non official translation*

### **2010-2012 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

#### **Introduction**

#### **The situation with organizing the anti-trafficking response in the Republic of Armenia**

In the Republic of Armenia, the struggle against trafficking in human beings - one of the internationally defined modern slavery types characterized by illegal transportation, coercive exploitation of persons - has been envisaged since 2002. In order to ensure the effectiveness of the efforts geared towards combating this phenomenon, described as the evil of the 21-th century, the following programmes were approved by the RA government and subsequently implemented: *Concept Paper on preventing illegal transportation, transfer and trafficking in human beings from the Republic of Armenia* and the *2004-2006 National Action Plan for prevention of illegal transportation, transfer and trafficking in human beings from the Republic of Armenia* (the RA Government Resolution N 58-N of January 15, 2004), as well as the *2007-2009 National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Armenia with its Implementation Timetable* (the RA Government Resolution N 1598-N of December 6, 2007). In order to ensure the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking response, the RA Government through its Resolution N 1385-A of November 20, 2008 approved the *National Referral Mechanism for Trafficked Persons* (hereinafter: NRM). The latter defines the cooperation framework through which the state governance bodies will carry out their responsibilities related to protection and enhancement of the trafficked persons' rights, ensuring strategic collaboration with the civil society in the course of their activities. The NRM focuses on identifying an effective way for providing services to the victims of trafficking (VoT), including those related to provision of shelter, access to professional medical and psychological assistance, consultancy, educational or training programs.

#### **Structural framework**

From the very beginning of the efforts targeted at combating trafficking in human beings (hereinafter: THB), the structural approach has been based on establishing collaboration among all the agencies and stakeholders dealing with the phenomenon and its consequences, viewing such collaboration as the best tool for enhanced effectiveness, as well as for combining and targeted management of the existing resources and capacities.

Back in October 2002, an Inter-agency Committee was formed by a Resolution of the RA Prime Minister for studying the issues related to the illegal transportation, transfer and trafficking in human beings from the Republic of Armenia and developing recommendations thereof. It functioned under guidance of the RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and consisted of the representatives of all line ministries and agencies, experts of the RA National Assembly and those from the RA Government offices, as well as representatives of non-governmental and international organizations.

To increase the efficiency of the activities implemented, a *Council to combat THB in Armenia* was formed by the RA Prime Minister's Resolution No. 861-A dated December 6, 2007, chaired by the RA Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Territorial Administration of the RA, and the RA Prime Minister's resolution No. 591-A dated October 14, 2002 on forming the inter-agency committee was annulled. Heads of all the line ministries and stakeholder agencies are involved as members of this Council. For the purpose

of organizing the current activities of the Council, a working group was also formed under the RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The activities of both the Council to combat THB in Armenia and the Working Group adjacent to it have seen an active participation of the representatives of the relevant non-governmental and international organizations working in Armenia.

### **International legal framework**

The Republic of Armenia has adopted all the international and regional legal documents related to combating trafficking in human beings.

The RA ratified the UN Convention *Against Transnational Organized Crime* (2000) and its Optional Protocols<sup>4</sup> No. 1: *Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea*, and No.2: *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*; the Optional Protocol to the UN Convention *On the rights of the Child - On the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography*<sup>5</sup>, the Council of Europe *Convention of May 16, 2005 On Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*<sup>6</sup>.

The Republic of Armenia also adopted the following conventions of the International Labour Organization: *On Forced Labour* (No. 29), *On Abolition of Forced Labour* (No. 105<sup>7</sup>) and *On Worst Forms of Child Labour* (No. 182<sup>8</sup>).

Armenia has also entered into active collaboration in the sphere of combating THB within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), with Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC), participating in the development of the relevant legal acts and measures as well.

### **National legislation**

In 2003, the RA Criminal Code was amended through addition of a new Article 132 – “Trafficking in human being” which in June of 2006 was revised and newly formulated, to more clearly and wholly define the crime of trafficking; the words “sale of human beings” was replaced by the following definition: “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation”.

Also included was the new article 132.1 defining most severe penalties for traffickers.

Within the context of combating labour exploitation those articles included in the RA Labour Code should be mentioned that forbid forced labour, violence towards workers, employment of children under 14 years, as well as those articles that ensure state supervision over the activities of employers.

In view of the ratification by Armenia of the Council of Europe Convention *On Action against Trafficking in Human Beings*, it became necessary to harmonize the RA Criminal Code with the provisions of the Convention. To this end, under the Working Group (hereinafter: WG) serving the Council to combat trafficking an inter-agency subgroup for legal issues was formed, to review the RA legislative, sub-legislative and regulatory and produce the corresponding recommendations. In February 2010 the subgroup

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<sup>4</sup> Came into force for Armenia on April 19, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> Came into force for Armenia on July 30, 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Came into force for Armenia on April 19, 2008.

<sup>7</sup> Came into force for Armenia on December 17, 2005.

<sup>8</sup> Came into force for Armenia on January 2, 2006.

submitted its recommendations related to the correspondence of the RA Criminal Code to the international conventions ratified by Armenia and the amendments to be introduced therein to the Council and received its approval.

On November 18, 2009 the RA National Assembly adopted the RA Law *On introducing changes and additions in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia*, which mainly established stricter penalties for the crime of trafficking.

In 2009, discussions were held on the application of the "National Referral Mechanism for Victims of Trafficking" adopted in November 2008, and recommendations for the outlined issues to be solved were developed, aimed at introducing the corresponding amendments in the above NRM. On March 11, 2010, the RA Government adopted Resolution No. 230-A *On introducing changes and additions in the RA Government resolution No. 1385-A of November 20, 2008*.

On November 26, 2009, the RA Government adopted Resolution 1358-N *On establishing the procedure for differentiating the expenses backing the subsidies provided through a civil law contract concluded for providing social-psychological rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking within the limits of the resources allotted by the Republic of Armenia state budget for the given year*, which regulates the issues of state funding for providing services to victims of trafficking in rehabilitation centres.

In December 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Republic of Armenia and the United Arab Emirates regarding collaboration in combating trafficking in human beings.

In April 2009, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Migration Agency of the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and the Russian Federation Migration Agency, which is targeted at regulating the labour migration issues and protecting labour migrants interests.

Together with the representatives of the RA state bodies and non-governmental organizations a template of a Memorandum of Understanding on collaboration was developed and agreed upon with the NGOs involved in the anti-trafficking efforts, which was approved by the RA Council to combat trafficking in its March 11, 2009 meeting.

## **2-nd National Action Plan framework**

The 2<sup>nd</sup>, *2007-2009 National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*, became the logical continuation of the first one. While the main goal of the first NAP was to create the required legislative framework along with the implementation of preventive activities, carrying out assistance and protection projects for the victims of trafficking, the second National Action Plan was mainly geared towards maximum enhancement of the state's efforts especially in the spheres of prevention and assistance, through establishing and strengthening the necessary structural, sub-legislative, financial bases, as well as through capacity building of the players active in the area. It was based on the 3P approach, widely applied internationally, which includes prevention, prosecution and support components and their interwoven correlations. Another objective of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP was to organize studies regarding the phenomenon, thus allowing for reviewing and assessing the current situation of trafficking in the country and the tendencies thereof. In this respect the "Selective survey of labour migration" produced in the end of 2009 by the RA National Statistical Service with the assistance from ILO was highly important. The results of the survey will contribute to forming a clearer idea about the trends developed in Armenia within the past 2 years in the sphere of labour migration and the approximate volumes, typology and manifestations of potential labour exploitation.

At the time of implementing the 2<sup>nd</sup> programme great attention was paid to organizing wide-scale campaigns and other activities aimed at awareness-raising among the population in general and the “at-risk” groups in particular, including those involving mass media, and professional trainings developed for the state bodies’ officials that directly or potentially deal with the THB phenomenon. Working directly with the public was prioritized, to the end of victim identification, advising on the assistance available to the THB victims and fostering the public’s tolerant attitude towards them.

In the course of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP implementation the separation of the relevant officials within the agencies involved in the anti-trafficking response and, when necessary, the process of establishing separate units was continued, concurrently taking into account the requirements of the trafficked persons’ NRM. Within the RA Police, special anti-trafficking response subdivisions were formed. The Charter of the RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues was amended to include trafficking-related issues therein.

In 2007, 14 criminal cases were investigated based on Articles 132 and 132.1 of the RA Criminal Code. During these investigations 36 persons were identified as aggrieved parties (6 of them in accordance with Article 132, and 30 – under Article 132.1). As a result, 11 persons were condemned, with 10 of them sentenced to imprisonment for 1 to 8 years.

During 2008, 13 criminal cases were investigated based on Articles 132 and 132<sup>1</sup> of the RA Criminal Code; 22 persons were charged in accordance with Articles 132, 132<sup>1</sup> of the RA CC, and 1 person - based on Articles 38-262, 340 of the RA CC. Out of 22 defendants 4 sentenced to 2-7,5 years of imprisonment. Thirty-four persons were identified as aggrieved parties (victims), 3 of whom were underage at the time of the offence. Twenty persons identified as victims were referred to the rehabilitation centres of UMCOR and “Hope and Help” NGOs for assistance.

In 2009, 16 criminal cases were investigated based on Articles 132 and 132<sup>1</sup> of the RA CC (7 of which were those incited in 2008 and transferred into the 2009 proceedings), 2 of which were revoked, 3 were suspended, 5 criminal cases were finalized and forwarded to the court, and in the case of the other 6 cases certain parts were separated and also forwarded to the court. Related to 6 cases of those incited in 2008 and transferred into the 2009 proceedings another 21 new victims were located and identified, and another 2 were incriminated the offence in accordance with the RA CC Articles 132, 132<sup>1</sup>. Based on the 3 criminal cases that were incited during the previous years, then suspended and resumed in 2009 12 new victims were discovered and identified as such, and 3 newly identified persons were charged in accordance with Articles 132, 132.1 of the RA CC. In 2008, 1 criminal case was incited based on Article 166 of the RA CC, “Involving a juvenile under 18 years in beggary”, then transferred into 2009, and further redefined to Article 132<sup>1</sup> on 12.02.2009. During the investigation of this case 5 new victims were discovered and identified, and another 1 was charged in accordance with Articles 132, 132<sup>1</sup> of the RA CC. In total, during 2009 60 persons were identified as victims, and 22 of them were referred to NGOs for further assistance.

In the course of 2009 11 persons were sentenced to 3-13 years of imprisonment in accordance with Articles 132, 132.1 of the RA Criminal Code.

While investigating the cases incited within the timeframe of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP implementation, cases related to internal trafficking and child trafficking were disclosed in the republic. Armenia continued to serve as a country of origin for the great majority of THB victims, although there also was 1 case identified with Armenia acting as the country of destination. UAE, Turkey and the Russian Federation continue to serve as destination countries: the latter, just as Georgia, is quite often used as a transit country.

In view of the fact that Armenia is mainly a country of origin with regard to the trafficking, the work related to finding THB victims abroad is implemented by the diplomatic representative offices of the Republic of Armenia, the Armenian Apostolic Church and other organizations, cultural centres and communities in the Armenian Diaspora. The information obtained from the investigative and various governmental and non-governmental organizations form the main database on the THB.

In 2007-2009, the identified 130 THB victims were provided with the necessary psychological, medical, social and legal assistance at two rehabilitation and assistance centres established within NGOs. Besides, steps were taken to re-integrate them into the society.

The annual reports of the Council to combat trafficking in the RA covering the implementation of the 2007-2009 NAP were submitted to the RA Government.

In spite of the significant work done in the field, the Council to combat trafficking in the RA and its Working Group indicated certain areas of the 2007-2009 NAP implementation, which, if improved, would definitely and positively contribute to increased effectiveness of anti-trafficking response.

From the very beginning no separate budget funds were earmarked for the 2007-2009 NAP activities, resulting, *inter alia*, from the fact that the NAP was adopted after the RA state plan for mid-term expenses had been developed; this circumstance made the implementation of such activities quite complicated and often times deferred them. The same accounted for the state of things where the main part of the activities was carried out with support of the international and non-governmental organizations and at the expense of some other comparable activities financed by the RA state budget. However, in view of the importance of this issue, in 2008 and 2009 it was possible to provide allocations for funding certain activities by means of separate lines in the RA annual state budgets.

During the NAP implementation the need for mandatory application of the NRM for VoT became absolutely obvious to all the actors involved, to improve the assistance to the victims, and ensure the state's direct involvement in providing them with temporary shelters, including in the form of a separate rehabilitation centre.

Although quite many activities were implemented within the National Action Plan to prevent labour trafficking, there still exist complexities in the process of combating the phenomenon, and particularly – its prosecution. These are related to obtaining reliable proof of the crime, as well as to the full understanding of the issue by the law enforcement bodies in the destination country and the need for joint response. Here some positive shifts have been observed, though not sufficient for launching a full-fledged anti-trafficking response in this area.

Notable difficulties existed also in providing assistance to victims of trafficking, and there still is much room for further improvement in this area. There exist certain problems connected with the formats and approaches for tackling the issues of victims in the media, which do not always comply with the RA international commitments under the respective conventions on victims' rights.

Although certain steps were taken to improve the RA legislation on THB issues and significant work carried out for identifying traffickers and hold them responsible for this criminal offence, it is necessary to continually improve the situation through special trainings, providing respective technical equipments, revise the tactical approaches based on an analysis of the changing trends, and, if needed, ensuring the victims' protection.

Taking into account the issues that were faced in the course of implementing the 2007-2009 anti-trafficking NAP and the results of the roundtable discussions held with NGOs and international organizations within the Working Group format, the Council to combat trafficking in Armenia developed the draft 2010-2012 NAP and its Implementation Timetable, with the relevant performance indicators.

The strategies and actions presented are targeted at the organizing of an efficient anti-trafficking response and fall under the following 6 main categories:

- 1) anti-trafficking legislation and law enforcement;
- 2) prevention of trafficking in human beings;
- 3) protection and support of victims of trafficking;
- 4) cooperation;
- 5) carrying out studies, monitoring and evaluation;

6) coordination.

## **I. Anti-trafficking legislation and law enforcement**

### **Goal 1. Improvement of the legislative framework**

Strategy 1. Continue to analyse the RA current legislative framework related to the THB phenomenon and, if so necessary, submit recommendations for introducing respective amendments and additions in the RA legislation.

Strategy 2. In order to enhance effectiveness of the anti-trafficking response, consider the need for introducing respective amendments in the RA Law *On Licensing*, and develop relevant recommendations thereof.

Strategy 3. Carry out an analysis of the sub-legislative acts related to THB and assistance for its victims and develop recommendations regarding the amendments and additions necessary for harmonizing such acts with the current RA legislation.

### **Goal 2. Adoption of international treaties, ratification of bilateral agreements**

Strategy 1. Work towards signing the UN Convention *On the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*.

Strategy 2. Work towards signing the Council of Europe Convention no. 93 *On the Legal Status of Migrant Workers*.

Strategy 3. Continue the efforts towards signing bilateral agreements on anti-trafficking cooperation with the destination countries and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking.

Strategy 4. Apply continued efforts towards regulation of the issues related to labour migrants, in particular – creation of regular migration opportunities, as well as signing bilateral intergovernmental agreements for protecting the interests of labour migrants and members of their families.

Strategy 5. Continue working towards signing bilateral intergovernmental agreements with the potential THB destination countries for the purpose of returning illegal migrants – citizens of Armenia, organizing their reintegration, and prevention of their re-migration.

### **Goal 3. Ensuring law enforcement**

Strategy 1. Carry out an analysis of applicability of the provisions in RA legislation that relate to the issues of THB and develop recommendations for their improvement.

Strategy 2. With no prejudice the international commitments regarding provision of the right for free movement of persons, maximally enhance the effectiveness of the border control for tracking potential THB cases, including through upgrading the technical resources and efficient use of biometric data.

### **Expected outcomes**

1. The existing legislative framework of Armenia will be further enhanced, brought into compliance with the RA international commitments.

2. The enhanced law enforcement will be ensured, and the current controversies between the laws and by-laws will be eliminated; the legal framework serving the anti-trafficking response will be improved.



3. Assistance designed for the trafficked persons, the procedures for their return and the criminal prosecution of traffickers will be significantly improved.
4. The measures taken at the border control posts for disclosure and prevention of THB will be carried out more effectively.
5. The rights of labour migrants as a vulnerable group will be better protected; legal migration opportunities will be created; the rights of labour migrants and members of their families will be ensured along with the relevant law enforcement; the application of the provisions of the laws and bilateral intergovernmental agreements on safe return of illegal migrants and their reintegration will be ensured.

## II. Prevention of trafficking in human beings

### **Goal 1. Raising the population's awareness of the THB threats**

Strategy 1. Go on with wide-scale campaigns raising awareness on the risks of THB, especially in the "at-risk" groups (the unemployed, outgoing labour migrants, refugees, women, young people).

Strategy 2. Revise the ways of advocacy through fliers and brochures and their target audiences in order to enhance the effectiveness of the awareness-raising campaigns; fulfil an impact study and specification of campaigning tools in accordance with the target groups and the objectives of campaigning, the target audience needs and evolving trends, making it more comprehensive and interactive.

Strategy 3. Taking into consideration the correlation between illegal migration and labour trafficking, provide reliable information to the population regarding the issues of entry into foreign states, stay therein, the procedures applied for involvement in working activities and the changes introduced in such procedures, the immigration legislation, and provision of asylum.

Strategy 4. Avail of the possibilities of the units servicing migrants within the Migration State Service under the RA Ministry of Territorial Administration and Occupational Agency centres under the RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues, through providing respective, permanently updated information assistance to the population regarding the terms and conditions, opportunities, potential risks of outgoing labour migration and the ways of avoiding such risks.

Strategy 5. Continue to disseminate respective handouts – inserts, fliers, brochures, book marks with hotline numbers on them, key-holder pendants and other items to people passing through the RA border control posts to depart from Armenia, in order to provide migrants with the necessary anti-trafficking information materials.

Strategy 6. Consider the possibility of unifying the existing THB hotlines into a single hotline functioning round the clock and funded by the state.

Strategy 7. Disseminate anti-trafficking information materials at the maternity clinics to the end of raising THB awareness among women as a target group.

Strategy 8. Organize discussions, meetings, training courses on THB to raise awareness among young people.

Strategy 9. Contribute to increasing competitiveness of the young in labour markets and enhancing their professional orientation; provide consultancy and information regarding education, training, and various areas of professional activities in labour markets, assist to formation of a young person's key capacities for involvement in working activities.

Strategy 10. Disseminate anti-trafficking materials among the RA citizens staying in foreign countries through the RA diplomatic representative offices.

Strategy 11. Involve community and church structures in the activities related to providing information on THB threats, responding to the instances of human rights violations as well as informing and availing of the existing possibilities for assisting the victims.

Strategy 12. Take steps towards raising awareness on labour exploitation and specifically – THB-related risks, as well as on the counter mechanisms among minorities, national minorities included.

Strategy 13. Take steps towards raising awareness on THB risks and the counter mechanisms in the army, especially – in peacekeeping forces, including those related to inclusion of the respective training courses in the human rights curricula offered in the army.

## **Goal 2. Raising THB awareness of the state officials directly dealing with the population**

Strategy 1. Review the manual developed by the RA MFA consular department and hold trainings for the staff of the RA diplomatic representative offices.

Strategy 2. Organize awareness raising courses on the THB situation in Armenia and the steps taken, for the staff of the diplomatic and consular institutions accredited in the RA.

Strategy 3. Organize educational programmes for territorial administration, local governance bodies and NGOs working with vulnerable groups, especially - with women and young people, providing materials on prevention of trafficking, NRM and VoT assistance.

Strategy 4. Continue organizing training courses on anti-trafficking response for the RA National Security Service border control and the RA Police staff, for territorial bodies and occupational state bodies providing social services, and for medical workers and teachers.

Strategy 5. Develop educational programmes/modules for the civil servants of the framework, with the aim of increasing the qualification of the social protection area personnel; introduce programmes targeted at the preparation of THB prevention and VoT assistance experts and hold the respective training courses.

Strategy 6. Organize special courses for the teaching and support staff of orphanages and special schools, children's day-care centres and boarding institutions, regarding the issues of prevention, disclosure of children's trafficking cases, and provision of the respective assistance.

Strategy 7. Introduction of the publication "Trafficking in human beings: a manual for teachers" into the educational system and holding trainings for teachers.

Strategy 8. Organize advanced trainings for the staff of children's rights protection structures active in the RA (regional units for protection of children's rights, Guardianship and Trusteeship community commissions, the RA Police subdivisions for juveniles, day care centres) on the issues of disclosing cases of trafficking in children, their prevention and organization of respective assistance programmes.

Strategy 9. In order to raise the awareness of the judicial sphere staff members, introduce the manual "Legal grounds for combating trafficking in the Republic of Armenia" into the training institutions serving the sphere of justice and law enforcement and continue delivering the THB-related training courses.

Strategy 10. Introduce the module of combating organized crime in the RA Prosecutor General and the RA Police offices, and set up retrainings for the respective specialists.

Strategy 11. Continue to organize training courses targeted at enhancement of the RA Police officers' professional knowledge and preparedness for anti-trafficking response, including in countries with leading experience in the field.

Strategy 12. Organize joint training courses for the law enforcement bodies and the staff of the State Labour Inspection, to increase the efficiency of the activities aimed at disclosure of THB cases and preventive measures.

Strategy 13. Regularly participate in international conferences and seminars, study and develop recommendations for introducing in the RA the best international practices and problem-solving mechanisms, while actively cooperating with international organizations.

Strategy 14. Organize seminars, roundtables, various strategic discussions in collaboration with international and non-governmental organizations.

### **Goal 3. Prevention of trafficking in minors**

Strategy 1. Continue to implement the programme “State support to the graduates of the RA children’s guardianship institutions”, as well as the prioritised inclusion of such graduates in the state employment projects.

Strategy 2. Develop and disseminate among schoolchildren, especially those studying in higher grades of secondary schools and in high schools, educational materials indicating the THB risks and the ways of avoiding them, as well as unacceptability of the factors aggravating a person’s vulnerability like gender discrimination, gender inequality and domestic violence and the ruinous consequences of these; as well as the importance of fully protecting each individual’s dignity and basic human rights.

Strategy 3. Organize special training courses for the staff of the corresponding subdivisions dealing with juveniles of the RA Police under the RA Government, and for the social workers of orphanages, special schools and boarding institutions, targeted, among other objectives, at increasing their vigilance.

Strategy 4. Develop employment programmes for the youth from vulnerable groups, especially – for the young people from orphanages, child care and protection boarding institutions, and handle their cases on a priority basis.

Strategy 5. Develop and submit recommendations on the ways to reduce the risks of children’s trafficking, designing also measures towards elimination of the root causes (child deliveries at home, exclusion of unregistered births, registration and oversight of children left out or dropped out from educational institutions; arranging guardianship towards street/vagrant children, and those left without parents care; registration of working juveniles and exercising supervision over protection of their rights, etc.).

Strategy 6. Organize lectures on THB for the educational institution students.

Strategy 7. Carry out electronic registration of pregnant women (with passport data included) within the database of the RA Ministry of Health.

Strategy 8. Develop and submit recommendations for decreasing children’s vulnerability towards cybercrimes, including also possible restrictions of the juveniles’ service formats at the Internet clubs (time, websites, filters).

### **Goal 4. Implementation of socio-economic programmes**

Strategy 1. Taking into account that poverty and unemployment as important factors contributing to trafficking in Armenia:

- 1) Develop socio-economic programmes to be implemented among the population of the country.
- 2) Incorporate anti-trafficking actions in the programmes targeted at poverty reduction, as one of their components, especially in case of the most vulnerable groups. Include the trafficking-related issues also in anti-corruption, gender, development and other programmes.

Strategy 2. Implement assistance projects fostering entrepreneurship for unemployed and refugee women, including also: a) organization of professional training for entrepreneurial activities, and b) providing financial assistance to trainees that produced successful projects.

Strategy 3. Assist the unemployed, especially – young people and women, in professional orientation issues; organize professional training courses for them on the specialties high on demand in the labour market; assist in formation of the abilities necessary for the young person's working activities, including by a) providing consultancy and information in both individual and group formats; and b) organizing practicing at the employer's institution/company.

Strategy 4. Organize professional orientation and reorientation courses to reintegrate the victims of trafficking in the society, as well as for excepting their revictimization; carry out a) VoT registration and inclusion of the victims in professional training courses, b) joint courses with assistance for further job placement, with reimbursement of salary to the employer, with support for creating own businesses.

Strategy 5. Continue to implement occupational projects for vulnerable groups comprised of women living in rural areas, combining these with awareness raising activities.

### **Goal 5. Increasing the role of mass media in organizing anti-trafficking response**

Strategy 1. Develop long-term fixed working procedure jointly with the state and private TV and radio companies, with the purpose of exposing the measures to combat trafficking in the Republic, including through special broadcasts, THB-related announcements, free of charge broadcasting of thematic films, PSAs, alert messages and other tools.

Strategy 2. Regularly reproduce the anti-trafficking measures implemented in mass media, provide regular appearance of the members of the Council to combat trafficking in the RA and its Working Group in TV and radio programmes, in discussions and interviews both broadcast and published in printed press.

Strategy 3. Continue to organize TV and radio programmes, discussions, meetings, as well as provide respective materials and information to media to the end of raising the public awareness on the threats of trafficking.

Strategy 4. Use printed press and advertisement media for raising the public awareness on THB and its threats, on the perception of stigma and changes in mentality, in order to ensure an increased tolerance of the society towards victims of trafficking.

Strategy 5. Constantly update the [www.antitrafficking.am](http://www.antitrafficking.am) website and the posted materials reflecting anti-trafficking activities implemented in the Republic.

Strategy 6. For the purpose of raising journalists' awareness about THB issues, as well as forming ethical and professional attitudes towards the information offered about the phenomenon: a) to develop, jointly with media representatives, codes of conduct in connection with providing information about victims of human rights violations, taking into account the requirements of the current legislation and the RA international commitments, b) organize seminars, courses enhancing legal literacy, application of rules of conduct, specificities and methods of generating reports and articles, especially in the instances related to victims of trafficking.

Strategy 7. Develop and submit recommendations on setting up training on the phenomenon of THB and the ways to combat it for the students of journalism faculty, if possible - with incorporating it in their educational programmes.

Strategy 8. Establish a special prize on behalf of the anti-trafficking Council, to encourage the best report on the phenomenon and its counter measures.

### **Expected outcomes**

1. The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase, especially among its at-risk groups, together with the knowledge of the possibilities of combating it, and, consequently, the probability of being subjected to trafficking will decrease.
2. Accessibility of the hotlines for the population will be increased leading to higher rate of applications, hence – anti-trafficking response will become more effective.
3. Due to creation of additional job opportunities the probability of young people's labour migration will decrease, together with the risks of labour exploitation.
4. The level of awareness among the staff of state and public institutions directly working with the population will be raised; their professional abilities will be enhanced and collaboration in the sphere of countering trafficking will be fostered.
5. THB prevention measures targeted at underage persons will be expanded. Within orphanages, special schools and boarding institutions social protection programmes will be implemented; vigilance towards the phenomenon of THB will increase.
6. The social and economic nature of the public projects implemented will be enhanced, focusing on the vulnerable groups, thus generating a preventive effect.
7. Special attention will be paid to the issues of labour trafficking prevention; support will be provided for labour migrants wishing to leave the country for the sake of their adequate orientation and protecting from potential risks of trafficking.
8. The role of mass media in process of countering THB will grow; ethical and professional approaches related to the information presented on the victims of THB and human rights violations will be duly formed.

### **III. Protection and support of victims of trafficking**

#### **Goal 1. Identification and organization of repatriation of victims of trafficking**

Strategy 1. Continue the activities targeted at the creation of temporary shelters within border control posts.

Strategy 2. Continue the training and education activities organized for partners involved in the VOT referral processes, in order to make the assistance provided more efficient.

Strategy 3. Examine the interrogation methods on the basis of the victims' gender and age-related particularities; develop guidelines and approaches for the terms of interrogating the victims of trafficking, especially the underage ones, and submit recommendations regarding the introduction of such approaches into the existing procedures.

Strategy 4. In order to effectively organize the VoT identification activities, provide training courses increasing the professional level of the police, border control staff, interviewers and social workers.

Strategy 5. Basing on the studies accomplished and the existing positive experience, develop the VOT identification criteria and circulate them for application by the respective bodies and organizations working with the victims.

Strategy 6. Continue to work with the personnel of the RA diplomatic representative offices to the end of locating victims of trafficking and ensuring their repatriation.

Strategy 7. Continue to organize special capacity building courses to increase the border guards' and Police staff's professional abilities for check the identity of potential victims of trafficking, taking into account also the VOT identification criteria.

## Goal 2. Provision of support and assistance for victims of trafficking

Strategy 1. Fully apply the VOT referral mechanism, providing the victims with the support defined by the mechanism, including medical, social, psychological, legal assistance and consultancy, as well as take the needed steps towards their rehabilitation.

Strategy 2. Carry out a study and needs assessment related to the mechanisms required for providing VOT safety; submit respective recommendations on creating a separate specialized subdivision ensuring the protection of the persons participating in investigations and trials within the RA law enforcement system and on the order of its functioning.

Strategy 3. Improve the ways of ensuring the safety of the victims of trafficking, their personal data protection and other protective mechanisms defined by the law.

Strategy 4. Consider and submit recommendations regarding the status, types of the trafficked persons' rehabilitation centres/shelters, the services provided in them, formats of service provision and the terms and conditions for providing contractual services.

Strategy 5. Develop the minimum quality standards for the social services provided to the trafficked persons; carry out activities geared towards creation and development of a local network of service providers, to ensure accessibility of such services.

Strategy 6. Implement projects of reintegrating victims of trafficking and their family members in the society upon completion of the rehabilitation process, aiming also at preventing revictimization, concurrently involving the victims in professional orientation and reorientation courses, combining these with their further job placement assistance.

Strategy 7. Consider and submit a recommendation regarding creation of respective funds by the state for providing compensation to victims of trafficking.

Strategy 8. Widely disseminate respective information on social assistance provided in the Republic, on employment opportunities and free healthcare services, in order to foster active applications from the population.

### Expected outcomes

1. Referral of the trafficked persons to rehabilitation centres and provision of services in the established order will become more effective.
2. A system of identification through criteria of identity verification will be introduced for organizing effective identification of VoT; the professional level of the bodies responsible for identification will be increased.
3. The support defined by NRM and medical, social, psychological and legal assistance will be ensured for the victims of trafficking; their rehabilitation activities will be organized; supportive measures will be taken to provide them with employment.
4. The VoT safety and personal data protection will be ensured; protection of individuals participating in court trials will become more efficient, which will produce positive outcomes in terms of crime investigation and prosecution.
5. Assistance to trafficked persons in rehabilitation centres/shelters will become much more effective and will be organized on a highly professional level.
6. Along with the increased trust towards the entire system, the level of VoT applications for investigation of crimes, prosecution of the perpetrators, receiving assistance and support will also grow, thus contributing to their identification.

7. Creation of respective funds will allow providing compensation to victims of trafficking, which in its turn will contribute to their reintegration in the society and the process of preventing their revictimization.

## **IV. Cooperation**

### **Goal 1. International cooperation**

Strategy 1. Widely cooperate with the international and non-governmental organizations operative in the RA in order to organize anti-trafficking response.

Strategy 2. Continue to foster cooperation of the state institutions, international and regional organizations (UN, ILO, IOM, CoE, OSCE, CIS, CSTO, BSEC, etc.) in countering trafficking, referral, protection of victims, and improvement of the activities of rehabilitation centres.

Strategy 3. Expand and enhance the cooperation with diplomatic institutions, foreign law enforcement bodies and specialized international organizations (Interpol, Europol), with the aim of locating perpetrators involved in the crime of trafficking and their victims, and releasing the latter from exploitation.

Strategy 4. Improve collaboration with foreign law enforcement bodies to the end of locating and prosecuting traffickers, including those searched by investigation bodies, as well as collecting proof of the crimes.

### **Goal 2. Regional and inter-agency cooperation**

Strategy 1. Strengthen the practical relationships in the field of joint anti-trafficking response on the regional level, particularly – with partners from transit and destination countries, aiming at their further expansion.

Strategy 2. Expand cooperation among border control bodies, including through establishment of direct linkages and their strengthening.

Strategy 3. Effectively avail of the formerly established and currently formed local and regional NGO networks, as well as mass media networks – to expand the boundaries of anti-trafficking response.

Strategy 4. Improve collaboration with the RA territorial subdivisions by respective spheres, and to this end, if needed, develop and introduce the relevant regulations.

### **Expected outcomes**

1. To the end of assisting to the national plan implementation, the cooperation with all the international and regional organizations involved in this area, as well as donor states will be continued.

2. The relations among the regional law enforcement, border control bodies and specialized international organizations will continue to expand and undergo in-depth development.

3. Information exchange will be provided on investigation and prosecution of the crimes related to trafficking.

4. Assistance and support from international and non-governmental organizations will be ensured for organizing more effective anti-trafficking response in Armenia.

5. The working relations will be strengthened on the inter-agency level and the territorial cooperation procedures will be clarified.

## V. Studies, monitoring and evaluation

Strategy 1. Carry out an analysis of the problems faced in the course of the work performed by the RA state institutions involved in THB issues and develop recommendations for their solution.

Strategy 2. Instigate studies regarding the scope and nature of trafficking in the RA; consider the issue of providing such studies on a regular basis.

Strategy 3. Carry out a study and analysis of the root causes for THB in Armenia, identify the factors contributing to it; submit recommendations on their prevention, and, if needed, on legislative regulation.

Strategy 4. Compile the VoT and traffickers databases and develop analytical materials based on these.

Strategy 5. Discuss the results of the THB phenomenon related studies produced by NGOs and develop the list of measures to be taken for the solution of the problems raised.

Strategy 6. Develop and introduce evaluation indicators in the 2010-2012 anti-trafficking response NAP implementation timetable.

### Expected outcomes

1. The activities of the RA state structures and institutions involved in the anti-trafficking issues will be improved, the existing problems will be identified and the ways for their solution will be outlined.

2. The international best practices will be used in the Republic to combat trafficking in human beings.

3. Reliable data will be collected on the issue of trafficking in the Republic, its extent and nature, causes and facts contributing to it, which will make it possible to establish much more flexible approaches in the anti-trafficking response, making it maximally targeted and demand-driven.

4. The THB victims database will be set up, data sheets of informational and analytical nature will be provided to organize the anti-trafficking activities more effectively.

5. It will become much easier for the Council to combat trafficking to monitor the NAP implementation; the criteria for evaluating the planned activities will be further clarified.

## VI. Coordination

Strategy 1. Consider the issue of involving representatives of the RA Ministries of Defence and Diaspora, a representative of the Church, the Human Rights Defender and the RA National Assembly's Chairman of the Human Rights Committee in the Council to combat trafficking in the RA and its Working Group.

Strategy 2. Discuss the possibility of involving social partners in the Working Group of the Council to combat trafficking.

### Expected outcomes

1. The composition of the Council to combat trafficking in the RA will become more representative through the involvement of all the anti-trafficking response actors.

2. It will become possible to implement the anti-trafficking response in a much more systemic and comprehensive format.

In the Republic of Armenia the financing of the 2010-2012 National Action Plan to combat trafficking in human beings is provided by the RA state budget and other sources not prohibited by laws – public and private sector allocations as well as financial assistance from international organizations.



**Annex No. 2**

to the RA Government Resolution No. .... of ....., 2010

**TIMETABLE**

**OF THE 2010-2012 NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR COMBATING  
TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA**

NN	Activities	Responsible and partner organizations	Implementation timeline	Potential sources of funding	Evaluation criteria	Expected outcomes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>I. <u>Anti-trafficking legislation and law enforcement</u></b>						
<b>Goal 1. Improvement of the legislative framework</b>						
1.1.1	Continue to analyse the RA current legislative framework related to the THB phenomenon and, if so necessary, submit recommendations for introducing respective amendments and additions in the RA legislation, in particular – in the RA Labour Code, in the Law on Social Assistance, in the laws on Employment and on Licensing.	State governance body regulating the field, together with other stakeholders The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA Ministry of Economy	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number and targets of the legislative recommendations and legal acts adopted	- The existing legislative framework of Armenia will be further enhanced, brought into compliance with the RA international commitments

1.1.2	Carry out an analysis of the sub-legislative acts related to THB and assistance for its victims and develop recommendations regarding the amendments and additions necessary for harmonizing such acts with the current RA legislation.	State governance body regulating the field, together with other stakeholders The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA Ministry of Health	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number and ratio of the analyses carried out, recommendations submitted and accepted	- The enhanced law enforcement will be ensured, and the current controversies between the laws and by-laws will be eliminated
<b>Goal 2. Adoption of international treaties, ratification of bilateral agreements</b>						
1.2.1	Work towards signing the UN Convention <i>On the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</i> .	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Ratification of the Convention	The rights of labour migrants as a vulnerable group will be better protected
1.2.2	Work towards signing the Council of Europe Convention no. 93 <i>On the Legal Status of Migrant Workers</i> .	The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues		Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Ratification of the Convention	
1.2.3	Continue the efforts towards signing bilateral agreements on anti-trafficking cooperation with the destination countries and provision of assistance to victims of trafficking.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Number of signed agreements and those in process of development	Assistance designed for the trafficked persons, the procedures for their return and the criminal prosecution of traffickers will be significantly improved

1.2.4	Apply continued efforts towards regulation of the issues related to labour migrants, in particular – creation of regular migration opportunities, as well as signing bilateral intergovernmental agreements for protecting the interests of labour migrants and members of their families.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Number of signed agreements and those in process of development	- legal migration opportunities will be created, - the rights of labour migrants and members of their families will be ensured
1.2.5	Continue working towards signing bilateral intergovernmental agreements with the potential THB destination countries for the purpose of returning illegal migrants – citizens of Armenia, organizing their reintegration, and prevention of their re-migration.	the RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Number of signed agreements development	- the application of the provisions of the laws and bilateral intergovernmental agreements on safe return of illegal migrants and their reintegration will be ensured
<b>Goal 3. Ensuring law enforcement</b>						
1.3.1	Carry out an analysis of applicability of the provisions in RA legislation that relate to the issues of THB and develop recommendations for their improvement.	The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Judicial Department (upon consent)	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of the analyses carried out, recommendations submitted and accepted	- The legal framework to combat trafficking in Armenia will be improved
1.3.2	With no prejudice the international commitments regarding provision of the right for free movement of persons, maximally enhance the effectiveness of the border control for tracking potential THB cases, including through upgrading the technical resources and efficient use of biometric data.	The RA National Security Service The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Economy The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Improvement of the electronic information system, introduction of biometric passports	- The measures taken at the border control posts for disclosure and prevention of THB will be carried out more effectively

<b>II. Prevention of trafficking in human beings</b>						
<b>Goal 1. Raising the population's awareness of the THB threats</b>						
2.1.1	Go on with wide-scale campaigns raising awareness on the risks of THB, especially in the "at-risk" groups (the unemployed, outgoing labour migrants, refugees, women, young people, people with disabilities).	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of campaigns, of the participants; number of legal workers in destination countries, ratio of informed applicants by respective sources	- The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase, especially among its at-risk groups, together with the knowledge of the possibilities of combating it, and, consequently, the probability of being subjected to trafficking will decrease
2.1.2	Revise the ways of advocacy through fliers and brochures and their target audiences in order to enhance the effectiveness of the awareness-raising campaigns; fulfil an impact study and specification of campaigning tools in accordance with the target groups and the objectives of campaigning, the target audience needs and evolving trends, making it more comprehensive and interactive.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of materials/modules developed, number of surveys/studies accomplished	-Special attention will be paid to the issues of labour trafficking prevention; support will be provided for labour migrants wishing to leave the country for the sake of their adequate orientation and protecting from potential risks of trafficking
2.1.3	Taking into consideration the correlation between illegal migration and labour trafficking, provide for the population:  a) reliable information regarding the issues of entry into foreign states, stay therein, the procedures applied for involvement in working activities and the changes introduced in such procedures, the immigration legislation, and provision of	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of persons applying to MSCs and hotlines,  Number of e-surveys, number of legal workers in destination countries	

	<p>asylum.</p> <p>b) providing permanently updated information assistance to the population regarding the terms and conditions, opportunities, potential risks of outgoing labour migration and the ways of avoiding such risks.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p>				
2.1.4	<p>Continue to disseminate respective handouts and other items among people passing through the RA border control posts to depart from Armenia, in order to provide migrants with the necessary anti-trafficking information materials.</p>	<p>The RA National Security Service</p> <p>The RA Police under the RA Government</p> <p>Civil Aviation Department</p>	2010-2012	<p>Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding</p>	<p>Number by specific areas</p>	
2.1.5	<p>Consider the possibility of unifying the existing THB hotlines into a single hotline functioning round the clock and funded by the state.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p> <p>The RA Police under the RA Government</p>	2010-2011	<p>No need for additional funding</p>	<p>Number of hotlines and the time of their operation</p>	<p>- Accessibility of the hotlines for the population will be increased leading to higher rate of applications, hence – anti-trafficking response will become more effective</p>
2.1.6	<p>Disseminate anti-trafficking information materials at the maternity clinics to the end of raising THB awareness among women as a target group.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Health</p>	2010-2012	<p>Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding</p>	<p>Number of materials distributed,</p> <p>Number of consultation offices providing materials and consultancy</p>	<p>-The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase, together with the knowledge of the possibilities of combating it, and, consequently, the probability of being subjected to trafficking will decrease</p>
2.1.7	<p>Organize discussions, meetings, training courses targeted at increasing the level of young people's awareness about THB</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Education and Science</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p> <p>The RA Police under the</p>	2010-2012	<p>Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding</p>	<p>Number of courses and participants; survey, evaluations of trainees, results of the questionnaires</p>	

		RA Government				
2.1.8	Contribute to increasing competitiveness of the young in labour markets and enhancing their professional orientation; provide consultancy and information regarding education, training, and various areas of professional activities in labour markets, assist to formation of a young person's key capacities for involvement in working activities.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Education and Science The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of target projects, number of participants; number of persons employed as a result	- Due to creation of additional job opportunities the probability of young people's labour migration will decrease, together with the risks of labour exploitation
2.1.9	Disseminate anti-trafficking materials among the RA citizens staying in foreign countries through the RA diplomatic representative office	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of materials distributed by specific areas	- The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase, together with the knowledge of the possibilities of combating it
2.1.10	Involve community and church structures in the activities related to providing information on THB threats, responding to the instances of human rights violations as well as informing and availing of the existing possibilities for assisting the victims.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA Ministry of Diaspora	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of activities carried out, number of VoTs by specific areas	
2.1.11	Take steps towards raising awareness on labour exploitation and specifically – THB-related risks, as well as on the counter mechanisms among minorities, national minorities included.	Stakeholder state bodies The RA Government Office The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of activities carried out and of participants – by specific areas	- The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase among the minorities

2.1.12	Take steps towards raising awareness on THB risks and the counter mechanisms in the army, especially – in peacekeeping forces, including those related to inclusion of the respective training courses in the human rights curricula offered in the army.	The RA Ministry of Defence	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of activities carried out, training course introduced, number of events and trainees; results of the evaluation of the level of awareness raised through questionnaires	- The level of public awareness on the threats of trafficking will increase in the army, especially within the peacekeeping forces
		The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs				
<b>Goal 2. Raising THB awareness of the state officials directly dealing with the population</b>						
2.2.1	Review the manual developed by the RA MFA consular department and hold trainings for the staff of the RA diplomatic representative offices.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Availability of a revised manual, number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of questionnaires	-The level of awareness among the staff of state and public institutions directly working with the population will be raised; their professional abilities will be enhanced and collaboration in the sphere of countering trafficking will be fostered
2.2.2	Organize awareness raising courses on the THB situation in Armenia and the steps taken, for the staff of the diplomatic and consular institutions accredited in the RA.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012 regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaire	
2.2.3	Organize educational programmes for territorial administration, local governance bodies and NGOs working with vulnerable groups, especially - with women and young people, providing materials on prevention of trafficking, NRM and VoT assistance.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012 regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	number of educational courses and their participants, survey of trainees, results of questionnaire,	
		The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues			results of the evaluation questionnaires	
		The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration				

2.2.4	Continue organizing training courses on anti-trafficking response: 1) for the RA National Security Service border control and the RA Police staff; 2) for territorial bodies and occupational state bodies providing social services, and 3) for medical workers.	The RA National Security Service The RA Police The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Health	2010-2012 regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	
2.2.5	Develop educational programmes/modules for the civil servants of the framework, with the aim of increasing the qualification of the social protection area personnel; introduce programmes targeted at the preparation of THB prevention and VoT assistance experts and hold the respective training courses.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Police	Module: 2010-2011 Trainings:2011-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Elaborated module; Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	
2.2.6	Organize special courses for the teaching and support staff of orphanages, child care and protection boarding institutions and children's day-care centres, regarding the issues of prevention, disclosure of children's trafficking cases, and provision of the respective assistance.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Education and Science The RA Police under the RA Government	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	- THB prevention measures targeted at underage persons will be expanded. - Within orphanages, special schools and boarding institutions social protection programmes will be implemented; -Vigilance of the public towards the phenomenon of THB will increase
2.2.7	Introduction of the publication "Trafficking in human beings: a manual for teachers" into the educational system and holding trainings for teachers.	The RA Ministry of Education and Science	2010	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	- THB prevention measures targeted at underage persons will be expanded



2.2.8	Organize advanced trainings for the staff of children's rights protection structures active in the RA (regional units for protection of children's rights, Guardianship and Trusteeship community commissions, the RA Police subdivisions for juveniles, day care centres) on the issues of disclosing cases of trafficking in children, their prevention and organization of respective assistance programmes.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Police The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	- The level of awareness among the staff of state and public institutions directly working with the population will be raised; their professional abilities will be enhanced and collaboration in the sphere of countering trafficking will be fostered
2.2.9	In order to raise the awareness of the judicial sphere staff members, introduce the manual "Legal grounds for combating trafficking in the Republic of Armenia" into the training institutions serving the sphere of justice and law enforcement and continue delivering the THB-related training courses.	The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA Police The RA National Security Service The RA Judicial Department (upon consent) The RA Chamber of Lawyers (upon consent)	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	
2.2.10	Introduce the module of combating organized crime in the RA Prosecutor General and the RA Police offices, and set up retrainings for the respective specialists.	The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA Police	Module: 2010 Trainings: 2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires	
2.2.11	Continue to organize training courses targeted at enhancement of the RA Police officers' professional knowledge and preparedness for anti-trafficking response, including in countries with leading experience in the field.	The RA Police	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants	

2.2.12	Organize joint training courses for the law enforcement bodies and the staff of the State Labour Inspection, to increase the efficiency of the activities aimed at disclosure of THB cases and preventive measures.	The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Prosecutor General Office	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees, results of the questionnaires; number of training courses and disclosed/prevented cases	
2.2.13	Regularly participate in international conferences and seminars, study and develop recommendations for introducing in the RA the best international practices and problem-solving mechanisms, while actively cooperating with international organizations.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding		
2.2.14	Organize seminars, roundtables, various strategic discussions in collaboration with international and non-governmental organizations.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, survey of trainees	
<b>Goal 3. Prevention of trafficking in minors</b>						
2.3.1.	Continue to implement the programme "State support to the graduates of the RA children's guardianship institutions", as well as the prioritised inclusion of such graduates in the state employment projects.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012		Number of registered persons, per cent of those serviced	- The social and economic nature of the public projects implemented will be enhanced, focusing on the vulnerable groups, thus generating a preventive effect
2.3.2.	Develop and disseminate among schoolchildren, especially those studying in higher grades of secondary schools and in high schools, educational materials indicating the THB risks and the ways of avoiding them, as well as unacceptability of the factors aggravating a	The RA Ministry of Education and Science	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of	Number of projects and participants, class hours dedicated	- THB prevention measures targeted at underage persons will be expanded

	person's vulnerability like gender discrimination, gender inequality and domestic violence and the ruinous consequences of these; as well as the importance of fully protecting each individual's dignity and basic human rights.			funding		
2.3.3.	Organize special training courses for the staff of the corresponding subdivisions dealing with juveniles of the RA Police under the RA Government, and for the social workers of orphanages, special schools and boarding institutions, targeted, among other objectives, at increasing their vigilance.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Education and Science The RA Police under the RA Government	2010-2012 regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, test results	- Along with reducing the risks, the activities targeted at prevention of THB will become more effective
2.3.4	Develop employment programmes for the youth from vulnerable groups, especially – for the young people from orphanages, child care and protection boarding institutions, and handle their cases on a priority basis.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Education and Science The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of projects developed, Number of persons involved in the projects, level of coverage	- The social and economic nature of the public projects implemented will be enhanced, focusing on the vulnerable groups, thus generating a preventive effect
2.3.5	Develop and submit recommendations on the ways to reduce the risks of children's trafficking, designing also measures towards elimination of the root causes (child deliveries at home, exclusion of unregistered births, registration and oversight of children left out or dropped out from educational institutions; arranging guardianship towards street/vagrant children, and those left without parents care; registration of working juveniles and exercising supervision over protection of their rights, etc.).	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Health	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of submitted recommendations and actions, risk reduction indicators (of those not registered), reduction of the ratio of the unregistered, number of registered minors, etc.)	- Along with reducing the risks, the activities targeted at prevention of THB will become more effective
2.3.6	Organize lectures on THB for the educational institution students.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state	Number of lectures and participants	- THB prevention measures targeted at underage persons will be

		The RA Ministry of Education and Science		budget and other sources of funding		expanded
2.3.7	Carry out electronic registration of pregnant women (with passport data included) within the database of the RA Ministry of Health.	The RA Ministry of Health	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Quantitative data	- Along with reducing the risks, the activities targeted at prevention of THB will become more effective
2.3.8	Develop and submit recommendations for decreasing children's vulnerability towards cybercrimes, including also possible restrictions of the juveniles' service formats at the Internet clubs (time, websites, filters).	The RA Police under the RA Government	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of developed and adopted recommendations	
		The RA National Security Service				
		The RA Prosecutor General Office				
		The RA Ministry of Education and Science				
		The RA Ministry of Justice				
<b>Goal 4. Implementation of socio-economic programmes</b>						
2.4.1.	Taking into account that poverty and unemployment as important factors contributing to trafficking in Armenia: 1) Develop socio-economic programmes to be implemented among the population of the country.	The RA Ministry of Economy	2010-2012	The RA Ministry of Finance, no need for additional financial allotment	Number of projects, reduction of the poverty ratio of the population	- The social and economic nature of the public projects implemented will be enhanced, focusing on the vulnerable groups, thus generating a preventive effect
		The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues				
		The RA Ministry of Finance				
	2) Incorporate anti-trafficking actions in the programmes targeted at poverty reduction, as one of their components, especially in case of the most vulnerable groups. Include the trafficking-related issues also in anti-corruption, gender, development and other programmes.	The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget, no need for additional financial allotment	Activities and events – by projects	
		The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues				

2.4.2.	<p>Implement assistance projects fostering entrepreneurship for unemployed and refugee women, including also:</p> <p>a) organization of professional training for entrepreneurial activities, and</p> <p>b) providing financial assistance to trainees that produced successful projects.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Economy</p>	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	<p>Number of projects, And persons involved in them;</p> <p>Size and quantity of financial assistance provided to the trainees of the projects; ratio of successful entrepreneurs versus the trainees' total number</p>	
2.4.3.	<p>Assist the unemployed, especially – young people and women, in professional orientation issues; organize professional training courses for them on the specialities high on demand in the labour market; assist in formation of the abilities necessary for the young person's working activities, including by a) providing consultancy and information in both individual and group formats; and b) organizing practicing at the employer's institution/company.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Economy</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Sports and Youth Issues</p>	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	<p>Number of courses and participants, number of persons with practice in enterprises, per cent of those of them who got employment afterwards</p>	
2.4.4	<p>Organize professional orientation and reorientation courses to reintegrate the victims of trafficking in the society, as well as for excepting their revictimization; carry out a) VoT registration and inclusion of the victims in professional training courses, b) joint courses with assistance for further job placement, with reimbursement of salary to the employer, with support for creating own businesses.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p>	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	<p>Number of courses and participants, number of registered and trained VoTs, as a result - ratio of those that got employment vs. those who established their own businesses</p>	
2.4.5	<p>Continue to implement occupational projects for vulnerable groups comprised of women living in rural areas, combining these with awareness raising activities.</p>	<p>The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration</p>	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	<p>Number of projects and as a result – number of the employed, growth of employment ratio,</p>	

		The RA Ministry of Economy			tests, questionnaires		
	<b>Goal 5. Increasing the role of mass media in organizing anti-trafficking response</b>						
2.5.1	Develop long-term fixed working procedure jointly with the state and private TV and radio companies, with the purpose of exposing the measures to combat trafficking in the Republic, including through special broadcasts, THB-related announcements, free of charge broadcasting of thematic films, PSAs, alert messages and other tools.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	Format development: 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester of 2010 and 1 <sup>st</sup> semester of 2011, Activities: 2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Developed format, number of activities/events implemented	- The role of mass media in process of countering THB will grow; ethical and professional approaches related to the information presented on the victims of THB and human rights violations will be duly formed	
2.5.2	Regularly reproduce the anti-trafficking measures implemented in mass media, provide regular appearance of the members of the Council to combat trafficking in the RA and its Working Group in TV and radio programmes, in discussions and interviews both broadcast and published in printed press.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed.	Number of interviews, programmes, articles published		
2.5.3	Continue to organize TV and radio programmes, discussions, meetings, as well as provide respective materials and information to media to the end of raising the public awareness on the threats of trafficking.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of programmes		
2.5.4	Use printed press and advertisement media for raising the public awareness on THB and its threats, on the perception of stigma and changes in mentality, in order to ensure an increased tolerance of the society towards victims of trafficking.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Results of studies and surveys		
2.5.5	Constantly update the <a href="http://www.antitrafficking.am">www.antitrafficking.am</a> website and the posted materials reflecting anti-trafficking activities implemented in the Republic.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of			

				funding			
2.5.6	For the purpose of raising journalists' awareness about THB issues, as well as forming ethical and professional attitudes towards the information offered about the phenomenon: a) to develop, jointly with media representatives, codes of conduct in connection with providing information about victims of human rights violations, taking into account the requirements of the current legislation and the RA international commitments.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Revised code of conduct		
		Mass media representatives/press clubs (upon consent)					
	b) organize seminars, courses enhancing legal literacy, application of rules of conduct, specificities and methods of generating reports and articles, especially in the instances related to victims of trafficking.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	regularly		Number of courses held and their participants		
		Mass media representatives/press clubs (upon consent)					
2.5.7	Develop and submit recommendations on setting up training on the phenomenon of THB and the ways to combat it for the students of journalism faculty, if possible - with incorporating it in their educational programmes.	The RA Ministry of Education and Science	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Developed and submitted recommendations		
2.5.8	Establish a special prize on behalf of the anti-trafficking Council, to encourage the best report on the phenomenon and its counter measures.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget		
	<b>III. Protection and support of victims of trafficking</b>						
	<b>Goal 1. Identification and organization of repatriation of victims of trafficking</b>						

3.1.1	Continue the activities targeted at the creation of temporary shelters within border control posts.	The RA National Security Service	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of shelters	- referral of the trafficked persons to rehabilitation centres and provision of services in the established order will become more effective
3.1.2	Continue the training and education activities organized for partners involved in the VOT referral processes, in order to make the assistance provided more efficient.	The involved state bodies The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Police	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants; results of evaluation tests	
3.1.3	Examine the interrogation methods on the basis of the victims' gender and age-related particularities; develop guidelines and approaches for the terms of interrogating the victims of trafficking, especially the underage ones, and submit recommendations regarding the introduction of such approaches into the existing procedures.	The RA Police The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA National Security Service The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Education and Science The RA Ministry of Justice	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Developed in circulated methods	- A system of identification through criteria of identity verification will be introduced for organizing effective identification of VoT; the professional level of the bodies responsible for identification will be increased
3.1.4	In order to effectively organize the VoT identification activities, provide training courses increasing the professional level of the police, border control staff, interviewers and social workers.	The RA Police The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA National Security Service The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of courses and participants, results of evaluation/ surveys/tests	



3.1.5	Basing on the studies accomplished and the existing positive experience, develop the VOT identification criteria and circulate them for application by the respective bodies and organizations working with the victims.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester of 2010 and 1 <sup>st</sup> semester of 2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	development and introduction of indicators	
3.1.6	Continue to work with the personnel of the RA diplomatic representative offices to the end of locating victims of trafficking and ensuring their repatriation.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Number of the disclosed and returnees	
3.1.7	Continue to organize special capacity building courses to increase the border guards' and Police staff's professional abilities for check the identity of potential victims of trafficking, taking into account also the VOT identification criteria.	The RA National Security Service The RA Police	2010-2012 regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Number of courses and participants	
<b>Goal 2. Provision of support and assistance for victims of trafficking</b>						
3.2.1	Fully apply the VOT referral mechanism, providing the victims with the support defined by the mechanism, including medical, social, psychological, legal assistance and consultancy, as well as take the needed steps towards their rehabilitation.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Police The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA National Security Service The RA Ministry of Health The RA Ministry of Education and Science	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of assisted persons, types – by nature	- The support defined by NRM and medical, social, psychological and legal assistance will be ensured for the victims of trafficking; their rehabilitation activities will be organized; supportive measures will be taken to provide them with employment

3.2.2	Carry out a study and needs assessment related to the mechanisms required for providing VOT safety; submit respective recommendations on creating a separate specialized subdivision ensuring the protection of the persons participating in investigations and trials within the RA law enforcement system and on the order of its functioning.	The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Police The RA National Security Service The RA Prosecutor General Office	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Creation of a respective structure/subdivision, adequate technical equipment available.	- The VoT safety and personal data protection will be ensured; protection of individuals participating in court trials will become more efficient, which will produce positive outcomes in terms of crime investigation and prosecution;
3.2.3	Improve the ways of ensuring the safety of the victims of trafficking, their personal data protection and other protective mechanisms defined by the law.	The RA Police The RA Ministry of Justice The RA Prosecutor General Office The RA National Security Service	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of developed and adopted legal acts; introduction of databases; number of solicitations for applying measures for protecting VoTs and the level of their acceptance and implementation; instances of applying protection measures – by their types	- Along with the increased trust towards the entire system, the level of VoT applications for investigation of crimes, prosecution of the perpetrators, receiving assistance and support will also grow, thus contributing to their identification
3.2.4	Consider and submit recommendations regarding the status, types of the trafficked persons' rehabilitation centres/shelters, the services provided in them, formats of service provision and the terms and conditions for providing contractual services.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Health The RA Police	2010 and 1 <sup>st</sup> semester of 2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of developed and accepted recommendations	Assistance to trafficked persons in rehabilitation centres/shelters will become much more effective and will be organized on a highly professional level
3.2.5	Develop the minimum quality standards for the social services provided to the trafficked persons; carry out activities geared towards creation and development of a local network of service providers, to ensure accessibility of such services.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Developed indicator, network created	

3.2.6	Implement projects of reintegrating victims of trafficking and their family members in the society upon completion of the rehabilitation process, aiming also at preventing revictimization, concurrently involving the victims in professional orientation and reorientation courses, and combining such efforts with the assistance in further job placement.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration	2011-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of target projects and their beneficiaries, rate of successful cases, number of participants of the courses and the ration of the trainees currently employed in their specialization, ratio of persons referred to employment agencies and those that found employment	- The process of providing assistance to trafficked persons will become much more effective
3.2.7	Consider and submit a recommendation regarding creation of respective funds by the state for providing compensation to victims of trafficking.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Ministry of Finance	2010-2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget		- Creation of respective funds will allow providing compensation to victims of trafficking, which in its turn will contribute to their reintegration in the society and the process of preventing their revictimization
3.2.8	Widely disseminate respective information on social assistance provided in the Republic, on employment opportunities and free healthcare services, in order to foster active applications from the population.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues; The RA Ministry of Health	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed	Number and nature of activities organized	- The process of providing assistance to trafficked persons will become much more effective
<b><u>IV. Cooperation</u></b>						
<b><u>Goal 1. International cooperation</u></b>						

4.1.1.	Widely cooperate with the international and non-governmental organizations operative in the RA in order to organize anti-trafficking response.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		- To the end of assisting to the national plan implementation, the cooperation with all the international and regional organizations involved in this area, as well as donor states will be continued
4.1.2.	Continue to foster cooperation of the state institutions, international and regional organizations (UN, ILO, IOM, CoE, OSCE, CIS, CSTO, BSEC, etc.) in countering trafficking, referral, protection of victims, and improvement of the activities of rehabilitation centres.	Council to combat THB in Armenia The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		- The relations among the regional law enforcement, border control bodies and specialized international organizations will continue to expand and undergo in-depth
4.1.3	Expand and enhance the cooperation with diplomatic institutions, foreign law enforcement bodies and specialized international organizations (Interpol, Europol), with the aim of locating perpetrators involved in the crime of trafficking and their victims, and releasing the latter from exploitation.	The RA Ministry of Foreign Affairs The RA National Security Service The RA Police	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		development
4.1.4.	Improve collaboration with foreign law enforcement bodies to the end of locating and prosecuting traffickers, including those searched by investigation bodies, as well as collecting proof of the crimes.	The RA Police The RA National Security Service The RA Prosecutor General Office	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		- Information exchange will be provided on investigation and prosecution of the crimes related to trafficking
<b>Goal 2. Regional and inter-agency cooperation</b>						
4.2.1	Strengthen the practical relationships in the field of joint anti-trafficking response on the regional level, particularly – with partners from transit and destination countries, aiming at their further expansion.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		- The relations among the regional law enforcement, border control bodies and specialized international organizations will

4.2.2	Expand cooperation among border control bodies, including through establishment of direct linkages and their strengthening.	The RA National Security Service	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		continue to expand and undergo in-depth development in the field of crime prevention and prosecution
4.2.3	Effectively avail of the formerly established and currently formed local and regional NGO networks, as well as mass media networks – to expand the boundaries of anti-trafficking response.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010-2012	No additional financial allotment needed		- Assistance and support from international and non-governmental organizations will be ensured for organizing more effective anti-trafficking response in Armenia
4.2.4	Improve collaboration with the RA territorial subdivisions by respective spheres, and to this end, if needed, develop and introduce the relevant regulations.	The RA Police	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget		- The working relations will be strengthened on the inter-agency level and the territorial cooperation procedures will be clarified
		The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues				
		The RA Ministry of Territorial Administration				
<b>V. Studies, monitoring and evaluation</b>						
5.1.1	Carry out an analysis of the problems faced in the course of the work performed by the RA state institutions involved in THB issues and develop recommendations for their solution.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester of 2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget		- The activities of the RA state structures and institutions involved in the anti-trafficking issues will be improved, the existing problems will be identified and the ways for their solution will be outlined - The international best practices will be used in the Republic to combat trafficking in human beings

5.1.2.	Consider Instigate regarding the scope and nature of trafficking in the RA; Consider the issue of carrying out studies related to the scope and parameters of trafficking in the RA on a regular basis.	The RA NSS (upon consent) The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	Starting from 2 <sup>nd</sup> semester of 2011	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding		-The issue of regular collection of data on the extent and nature of THB will be further clarified; reliable data will be collected on the issue of trafficking in the Republic,
5.1.3.	Carry out a study and analysis of the root causes for THB in Armenia, identify the factors contributing to it; submit recommendations on their prevention, and, if needed, on legislative regulation.	The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues The RA Police under the RA Government The RA NSS (upon consent)	regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding	Number of analyses/studies accomplished,  Number of recommendations submitted	its dimensions, causes and factors contributing to it, which will make it possible to establish much more flexible approaches in the anti-trafficking response, making it maximally targeted and demand-driven
5.1.4	Compile the VoT and traffickers databases and develop analytical materials based on these.	The RA Police under the RA Government The RA Ministry of Labour and Social Issues	regularly	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget		- Reliable data will be collected on the issue of trafficking in the Republic, its extent and nature, causes and facts
5.1.5	Discuss the results of the THB phenomenon related studies produced by NGOs and develop the list of measures to be taken for the solution of the problems raised.	The involved state body	2010-2012	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget and other sources of funding		contributing to it, which will make it possible to establish much more flexible approaches in the anti-trafficking response, making it maximally targeted and demand-driven

5.1.6	Develop and introduce evaluation indicators in the 2010-2012 anti-trafficking response NAP implementation timetable.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010	Resources earmarked by the RA state budget	Development of indicators	- It will become much easier for the Council to combat trafficking to monitor the NAP implementation; the criteria for evaluating the planned activities will be further clarified.
<b>VI. Coordination</b>						
6.1.1	Consider the issue of involving representatives of the RA Ministries of Defence and Diaspora, a representative of the Church, the Human Rights Defender and the RA National Assembly's Chairman of the Human Rights Committee in the Council to combat trafficking in the RA and its Working Group.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010	No additional financial allotment needed.		The composition of the Council to combat trafficking in the RA will become more representative through the involvement of all the anti-trafficking response actors.
6.1.2.	Discuss the possibility of involving social partners in the Working Group of the Council to combat trafficking.	Council to combat THB in Armenia	2010	No additional financial allotment needed.		- It will become possible to implement the anti-trafficking response in a much more systemic and comprehensive format.