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**GENVAL 4  
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**NOTE**

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from:	Belgian delegation
to:	Working Party on General Matters including Evaluation (GENVAL)
Subject:	Presidency Conclusions from the Conference "Towards a multidisciplinary approach to prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims" [Brussels, 18 - 19 October 2010]

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Delegations find annexed the Belgian Presidency Conclusions from the Conference "Towards a multidisciplinary approach to prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims.

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## Presidency conclusions of the Conference

### Executive Summary

The Stockholm Programme and the Action Oriented Paper emphasized the four “P” principles (prevention, prosecution, protection and partnership) in relation to the internal and external dimensions of trafficking in human beings.

The main objective of the Conference organized by the Belgian Presidency was to highlight the goals and to translate them into concrete actions and measures. The Conference took place under the Belgian EU Presidency in cooperation with the Centre for European and International Policy Action (CEIPA) and was hosted by the European Commission. The Conference underlined the necessity to strengthen prevention as well as the protection of victims and the fight against trafficking in a multidisciplinary and integrated approach.

Many speakers from various organizations focused on good practices discussed within six panels. The contributors identified some difficulties and came up with suggestions, which aims at resolving these problems.

During the discussion held in the first two panels concerning the internal and external dimensions of the police and judicial cooperation, the role of law enforcement and judicial authorities was reiterated as fundamental to successfully fight against THB.

- **Joint investigation teams** were shown as good practices and effective examples of international cooperation, which should be more regularly and frequently used. It was also expressed that there is a need for an evaluation of the JIT's. It is important to learn from what has and has not worked in cross-national efforts undertaken to address the protection of the victims in cross-border cases.

- **Need for training.** It is necessary to increase the number of convictions. Moreover, seizures and confiscations are rarely followed. Therefore, heightened awareness and improved training for the judiciary are needed to tackle these problems. Not only border police and law enforcement officers but also prosecutors and judges should be better trained.
  
- **Need for a multidisciplinary integrated approach to fight against THB.** To achieve such an approach, four “C’s” are important: Communication, Cooperation, Confidence all in a Comprehensive way.  
EU agencies (Eurojust, Europol and Frontex) and International Organizations can facilitate and improve cooperation among the Member States as well as with non-EU countries in tracking down and prosecuting perpetrators.
  
- **Establishing minimum and enforceable standards for investigations and exchange of information.** This will enhance the exchange of the evidences received, the investigations executed, reports and the summons. In this way, the possibility that a country will not use this information, because of non-fulfilment with the national rules, will be reduced.
  
- **Strengthening the role of the (Immigration) Liaison Officers.** Cooperation between countries within and outside EU borders should be promoted by strengthening the role of (Immigration) Liaison Officers, who act as a bridge between countries of origin and countries of destination.
  
- **Implementation of the EU Directive on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-countries nationals.** According to the Directive, Member States should introduce criminal penalties for employers who know that the worker is a victim of human trafficking. This means that the number and the effectiveness of labour inspectors have to increase and consequently, that this Directive should be evaluated.

- **Co-liability of the main-contractor.** In some cases, the main-contractor resorts to several subcontractors for a contract. One or more of these subcontractors are involved in trafficking in human beings. But in practice, it is difficult to prove that the main contractor knowingly used the services offered by a subcontractor involved in THB. In this context, it would be interesting to start a discussion to determine which prevention mechanism can be elaborated or if a mechanism of co-liability can be created.

Panel three dealt with financial investigations, which are as important as prosecution in trafficking in human beings, and pointed out in various ways the fact that THB is a transnational crime.

Criminal earnings from human trafficking are transferred to other MS and non-EU countries.

- **The European Framework Decisions:** the Framework Decision of 24 February 2005 on Confiscation of Crime-related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property as well as the Framework Decision of 6 October 2006 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to confiscation orders are in power but they are not being correctly and completely implemented. A correct implementation of these Framework Decisions should facilitate confiscation and allow an expedient mutual recognition respectively of freezing and confiscation orders between Member States.
- **Cooperation** between the MS should be improved by the National Asset Recovery Offices (ARO), already established in 22 Member States. Furthermore, confiscation orders issued by a magistrate in one Member States should be enforced in another MS.
- **Simplifying the procedure of confiscation and seizure.** There is a proposal to introduce a non-conviction based confiscation. This would allow confiscation of assets irrespective of a prior conviction of the owner in criminal court.

- **Establishment of harmonized provisions on third party confiscation.** The JHA council conclusions concerning confiscation and asset recovery underlined the necessity of strengthening all phases of confiscation and asset recovery. Therefore, it is recommended to introduce harmonized provisions on third party confiscation, balanced with safeguards for bona fide third parties.
- **Promote the harmonization of extended confiscation.** This would allow the authorities to confiscate criminal assets that go beyond the direct proceeds of a crime. In addition, a global approach including proactive cooperation with third countries through incentives like asset sharing agreements is recommended as a possible policy option.

Protection of victims: towards a cross-border approach. As discussed in panel four, this point can be considered as a crucial element in the fight against trafficking in human beings.

- **Strengthening cross-border cooperation regarding the protection and the assistance provided to victims of trafficking.** There is a need for establishing structured national and transnational operational networks between specialized reception centres (service providers). This will address situations as when a victim is exploited in different Member States or intercepted in one MS but exploited in another. In this context, there is also a need to improve the detection of victims of trafficking in human beings. Therefore training programs should be developed to improve the detection of victims.
- **Improving the assistance provided to victims.** It is important to have a discussion concerning certain provisions of the Directive of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit <sup>1</sup>, e.g. creating minimum standards concerning the reflection period for the Member States. In this context, the results of the evaluation of this Directive will have to be taken into account.

Partnerships was the theme of panel five, where the role of the private sector was unravelled.

Sectors such as agriculture and horticulture, construction, tourism, domestic work, food processing and packaging, mining, fishing, textile and transport are affected by human trafficking for forced labour.

- The private sector can play a crucial role in fighting against human trafficking in 3 major areas:
  - a. By **promoting the implementation of codes of conduct** and corporate social responsibility including the supply chain;
  - b. By facilitating the reintegration of victims of trafficking upon their return to their home countries or in the country of destination through **training and job opportunities**;
  - c. By **addressing social economic inequalities**, especially with people at risk.
- Trade unions and workers' organizations also play a key role as they can demand minimum wages, decent working conditions and clear recruitment measures. Labour inspectors should be trained and involved in identifying and dealing with victims of trafficking.

The final panel examined Prevention by awareness raising campaigns as a key issue to pursue an efficient and integral policy in the fight against THB.

- **Evaluation of prevention and awareness campaigns.** There is a need to examine the impact of the different campaigns towards the targeted groups. On the basis of these evaluations, new campaigns can be elaborated.  
A report should also be drawn up, which gives an overview of the existing campaigns and their evaluations.
- **Strengthening the role of diplomatic posts in the third countries, especially in countries where there is no (Immigration) Liaison Officer.** This can play an important role in the evaluation of the integration process of victims in their country of origin.

- **Awareness raising campaigns** need to be **designed** in such way **to include all levels of society, including governments and the private sector.** It is of major importance that vulnerable groups be reached and that all stakeholders in the fight against trafficking in human beings as well as the population at large be targeted and made aware about this crime against human rights and also be informed on how to prevent and combat it. Taking into account that both age and educational level of potential victims of trafficking tend to be low, the messages to be delivered need to be designed in a simple and easy language.

## **Presidency conclusions of the Conference**

### **The Conference**

On the occasion of the fourth EU Anti-Trafficking Day, the Conference “Towards a multidisciplinary approach to prevention of trafficking in human beings, prosecution of traffickers and protection of victims and partnerships” took place on 18-19 October 2010. The Conference brought together 200 participants from EU Member States, EU candidate countries, countries with an EU-perspective, third countries, EU institutions and agencies, regional and international organizations, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), academic and research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other experts.

The Conference took place under the Belgian EU Presidency in cooperation with the Centre for European and International Policy Action (CEIPA) and was hosted by the European Commission. It was organized around two major axes: the three “P’s” (Prevention, Protection and Prosecution) on the one hand, and the internal/external dimension of the European Union's anti-trafficking policies on the other hand. With the addition of a fourth “P”, i.e. Partnership, the Conference was divided into four main topics, each of them dealing with one “P”. The overarching objective of the Conference was to identify, as far as possible, potential areas of action and provide impetus in that regard, in continuity with the previous and next Presidencies of the European Union. The Conference took stock of the goals set by the Stockholm Programme (2010-2014) and the Action Oriented Paper (AOP EU Council of 2009).

### **General Conclusions of the Conference**

The Conference reiterated that trafficking in human beings is a very serious crime involving violations of human rights and human dignity that cannot be condoned. The Conference underlined the necessity to strengthen and enhance the prevention as well as the protection of victims and the fight against trafficking. It also called for a coordinated and coherent policy response involving all relevant areas, namely to Prevent, to Protect, to Prosecute and to build and develop Partnerships between all actors involved.

It was noted that trafficking in human beings was a prominent issue on the European Agenda.

In December 2009 the Stockholm Programme was adopted by the European Council and gave clear priority to trafficking<sup>1</sup>. It lists trafficking in human beings among the serious crimes that should be addressed as a matter of priority. In the same period, an Action Oriented Paper on strengthening the EU external dimension with regard to actions against trafficking in human beings was also adopted by the Council<sup>2</sup>. The third EU Anti-Trafficking Day held under the Swedish Presidency among others provided input to the elaboration of this Action Oriented Paper.

In March 2010, the Commission proposed a new Directive on fighting against trafficking in human beings. Apart from approximating substantive criminal law, it brings robust provisions on victim protection. The proposal is based on the 2002 United Nations Protocol on trafficking in persons especially women and children, and the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings, and brings added value to these. It follows up a 2009 Commission proposal which was being negotiated and lapsed with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty. Currently, the decision procedure with the Council and the European Parliament on the new Directive on trafficking in human beings is still in process.

In April 2010, the Trio Presidency outlined its priorities in this field. They committed themselves to working jointly to ensure that all efforts are carried out for an adequate implementation of the Action Oriented Paper, according to the Stockholm Programme<sup>3</sup>.

By enlarging the EU competences in the area of justice, liberty and security, the Treaty of Lisbon gave new impetus to the EU anti-trafficking efforts. With the reinforced human right commitments, with the more prominent role of the European and national parliaments in the process of legislative decision making and with an EU External Action Service, the EU signals its readiness to globally pursue its anti-trafficking mission.

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<sup>1</sup> 17024/09  
<sup>2</sup> 6865/10  
<sup>3</sup> 8314/10

In addition, the Action Plan on implementing the Stockholm Programme, presented by the Commission in April 2010, envisages a Communication on a new integrated strategy on fighting against trafficking in human beings for 2011<sup>1</sup>. This provides prospects for strengthening and enhancing the prevention and fighting against trafficking as well as for developing a coordinated and coherent policy response.

In line with the overarching objective of the Conference to identify, as far as possible, potential areas of action and provide impetus in that regard, in continuity with the previous and future Presidencies of the European Union, as well as to a future integrated strategy, the Conference has come to the following key objectives with a large support:

## **I. Prosecution**

### **I. The internal dimension of police and judicial cooperation**

Human trafficking is an important challenge to the EU internal security.

#### **1. Intensify the use of JIT's**

With respect to the internal dimension of police and judicial cooperation at a European level, it was emphasized that a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) is an important tool in the fight against trafficking in human beings. A JIT should be more regularly and frequently used. In this context Europol, Eurojust and CEPOL can play an active role.

#### **2. Strengthening bi- and multilateral cooperation between EU Member States**

To combat THB in a more efficient way, it is important that EU Member States systematically examine if there are current investigations in other EU Member States concerning certain entities. In that regard, Europol can play an important role. As a result, bi- or multilateral cooperation – possibly a JIT - can be set up to execute a simultaneous and coordinated investigation and to dismantle or disturb the identified networks in the different countries.

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<sup>1</sup> 8895/10

### **3. Establishing minimum standards for investigations and exchange of information**

It is important that police and justice accept minimum and enforceable standards of investigation: an investigation THB has to go beyond the sole domestic interest, the focus should be oriented towards organized crime in tackling offenders THB and the involvement of Europol should be mandatory in order to exchange life intelligence on investigations and available proof, the investigations executed, reports and the summons. In this way, the possibility that a country will not use this information, because of non-fulfilment with the national rules, will be reduced.

### **4. The use of other available sources of gathering evidence**

The testimony by the victims remains important to the judiciary but only relying on this can be a problem. Therefore, it is important that other types of evidence (obtained by wiretaps, observations, financial investigations, forensic and scientific policing) can be gathered to ensure successful convictions.

### **5. Establishing exchange of practices, trainings, awareness campaigns, particularly for judges and prosecutors**

Another important element in the fight against THB is the exchange of data, experience and good practices. This is not only crucial for successful arrest and prosecution of criminal organizations involved in human trafficking, but it also increases cohesion and trust between law enforcement authorities of EU Member States.

More training for prosecutors and judges is needed to tackle this issue. Therefore, the common training curricula for law enforcement – not only for border police officers - and the Erasmus type police programmes foreseen by the Stockholm Programme should contribute to the establishment of a European security culture with widely harmonized methods and procedures in all Member States.

This should also imply to raise awareness at local level. Indeed, preventing trafficking should start before borders are crossed.

## **6. Improving data collection on convictions**

Data collection remains an important priority at all levels – national, international (EUROPOL, EUROJUST) - and for specific law enforcement activities. The establishment of a THB conviction monitor would illustrate the efficiency and effectiveness of investigated and prosecuted cases. Lessons could be learned from good and bad practices.

## **II. The external dimension of police and judicial cooperation**

The Conference called for the implementation of the Action Oriented Paper on strengthening the EU external dimension on actions against THB adopted by the EU Council.

It also acknowledged that trafficking in human beings is an important element of both the EU internal and external security strategy. While most of the internal security challenges cannot be addressed effectively without external action, successful fight against human trafficking requires an integrated approach and particularly close coordination between these two security aspects.

## **7. Need for a multidisciplinary integrated approach at international level**

For the EU anti-trafficking external action in the field of police and judicial cooperation, a multidisciplinary integrated approach for combating THB is needed. To achieve such an approach, four “C’s” are important: Communication, Cooperation, and Confidence, all in a Comprehensive way. Therefore, EU agencies (Eurojust, Europol and Frontex) can facilitate and improve cooperation among the Member States as well as with non-EU countries in tracking down and prosecuting perpetrators.

## **8. Need for JIT’s with third countries**

Because of the absence of EU operational capabilities, Joint Investigations Teams should be carried out where possible and necessary with third countries concerned within the framework of a bilateral cooperation. It was also expressed that there is a need for an evaluation of the JIT’s. It is important to learn from what has and has not worked in cross-national efforts to address the protection of the victims in cross-border cases.

## **9. Strengthening the role of (Immigration) Liaison Officers**

For the cooperation between countries within and outside EU borders, the role of the (Immigration) Liaison Officers ((I)LO's) should be strengthened.

Because they have a good insight into the risks and difficulties of fighting against trafficking in their region, they play an important role in preventing trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the victims in partnership with national, regional and international relevant actors.

The work of (I)LO's can however be further optimized by relying on common use of (I)LO networks, joint training between (I)LO's and using common platforms. In this, the role of the COSI will be important as it is mandated to facilitate coherence between external and internal security action. Regarding external action, LO's should also take part to missions in third countries by the side of the anti-trafficking experts of the EU Civilian Crises Management.

## **10. Embedding anti-trafficking activities in EU military and civilian crises management missions in conflict and post conflict areas**

Greater coherence between the objectives aiming at building an area of freedom, security and justice within the EU and the EU Foreign Common and Security Policy towards third countries should be sought. More specifically, this means embedding anti-trafficking activities in EU military and civilian crises management missions in conflict and post conflict areas. The existing and future EU Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) police training missions should be systematically complemented with an anti-trafficking curriculum for police forces, including guidelines for the rescue and protection of victims and the respect for their rights, in line with international conventions. While defining EU priorities, the EU should take a pragmatic approach by first identifying - on the basis of assessments - the key regions and countries which are likely to generate trafficking. This should be followed by tailored measures in each of these countries, adapted to local circumstances in order to enhance domestic structures and capacities.

### **11. Improving the fight against the use of Internet as a facilitation to human trafficking**

The use of Internet by traffickers as their main tool also creates additional difficulties. The Internet is more and more frequently used in the context of sexual exploitation, namely prostitution. By this way, traffickers can operate outside the reach of the European authorities. Therefore, this requires specific tools for the police to tackle this phenomenon.

This also shows the importance of intensifying cooperation and mutual judicial assistance with third countries.

### **III. The financial aspect of prosecution in trafficking in human beings - the issue of seizure and confiscation**

Because trafficking is a serious crime which primarily consists in making profit from the exploitation of victims, it is very important to address the financial aspect of trafficking in addition to the prosecution process.

### **12. Enhancing training related to seizure and confiscation for judges/prosecutors**

In the context of trafficking, prosecutors will not easily start a financial investigation or put confiscation into practice. Therefore, the importance of training and awareness-raising initiatives for public prosecutors and judges should be underlined.

### **13. Implementation of mutual recognition of confiscation orders**

On the legislative level, the Framework Decision of 24 February 2005 on Confiscation of Crime-related Proceeds, Instrumentalities and Property and the Framework Decision of 6 October 2006 on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to confiscation orders are in power but they are not correctly and completely implemented. The correct implementation of these Framework Decisions should facilitate confiscation and allow an expedient mutual recognition respectively of freezing and confiscation orders between Member States.

#### **14. Exploring the development of a new measure namely on non-conviction based confiscation**

It was also recommended that the introduction of non-conviction based confiscation procedures in the Member States should be explored. These procedures have already been proven to be very effective in some Member States attacking criminal wealth. This allows confiscation of assets irrespective of a prior conviction of the owner in criminal court.

#### **15. Establishment of harmonized provisions on third party confiscation**

In June 2010, the JHA Council adopted conclusions on confiscation and asset recovery and called for a concerted approach between EU Member States. It also underlined the fact that in order to be efficient, all phases of confiscation and asset recovery should be strengthened. In this respect, the Conference recommended the introduction of harmonized provisions on third party confiscation, balanced with safeguards for bona fide third parties.

#### **16. Promoting the removal of technical obstacles to confiscation proceedings**

The removal of technical obstacles to confiscation proceedings as well as harmonization of extended confiscation was promoted. This would allow the authorities to confiscate criminal assets that go beyond the direct proceeds of a crime. In addition, a global approach including proactive cooperation with third countries through incentives like asset sharing agreements was recommended as a possible policy option.

#### **17. Improving the work of Centralized Asset Recovery Offices**

The tracing of assets is a key element in confiscating them. The Council Decision of 6 December 2007 concerning cooperation between Asset Recovery Offices of the Member States in the field of tracing and identification of proceeds from, or other property related to, crime required Member States to designate a Centralized Asset Recovery Office in order to enhance international cooperation. Twenty-two Member States already set up such an Office. During the Conference, it was suggested to discuss which criteria a national Asset Recovery Office should meet in order to be considered as “effective” and how the performance should be reviewed.

## **18. Improving the tracing of the financial aspect**

Another difficulty that was mentioned is the tracing of bank accounts and other financial products. Five Member States have already established a centralized national bank account register, which can be expediently accessed to check whether a suspect has a bank account in that country. The EC has the intention to promote this as a best practice and will issue guidelines in 2012. It was also suggested to find alternative ways to make financial information more readily available.

Most of these issues will be dealt with by an impact assessment study to be carried out by the EC shortly. Based on the result of this study, the EC will present a new proposal amending the EU framework on confiscation in 2011.

## **II. Protection**

### **IV. Protection of victims: Towards a cross-border approach?**

Protection of victims is one of the central elements of the fight against trafficking. Ensuring respect of victims' rights, protecting their health and providing assistance to them all along the recovery process is of a primary concern for the EU and its Member States.

The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Human Trafficking is an important legal framework for Member States, which tackles an important chapter concerning the measures for the protection and the improvement of the rights of the victims.

Also the European Directive on temporary residence permit of 2004 and the new EU Directive against trafficking in human beings both seek to establish standards to protect victims of human trafficking in all EU Member States.

## **19. Strengthening cross-border cooperation regarding the protection and the assistance provided to victims of trafficking**

The need was expressed to develop a structural approach to tackle the situation of victims exploited in different Member States as well as the situation where a victim is intercepted in one Member State but exploited in another Member State. Therefore, the development of a European Victim Protection Status providing each victim exploited within the EU with the necessary protection and assistance they are entitled to, was underlined.

This can be established by funding the NGOs that provide assistance to trafficked persons in all Member States and by the establishment of structured national and transnational operational networks between service providers. We also need to monitor the application of these measures towards victims who are EU citizens and this, in the context of an enlarged Europe. In this context, there is also a need to improve the detection of victims of trafficking in human beings. Therefore training programs should be developed to improve the detection of victims.

## **20. Improving the assistance provided to victims**

It is important to have a discussion concerning certain provisions of the Directive of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit<sup>1</sup>, e.g. creating minimum standards concerning the reflection period for the Member States. In this context, the results of the evaluation of this Directive will have to be taken into account.

## **21. Need for a child- and victim-centred approach**

Special attention was paid to the situation of children who are potentially victims of trafficking in human beings. Therefore, a child- and victim-centred approach, which ensures children are treated first as victims, is needed. It is apparent that particular groups are of current concern in policing operations concerning child trafficking. The Conference emphasized the importance of ensuring that children are treated in a culturally sensitive manner when working both within and across Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities

### **III. Partnership**

#### **V. Exchange of best practices - the role of the private sector**

Trafficking in human beings is a complex phenomenon which has an impact in various areas such as human rights, labour, employment, health, law enforcement, immigration, etc.

Therefore, there is a need for governments to build partnerships with the civil society, the private sector, trade unions and the international organizations.

The role of the private sector, which has not been however sufficiently underlined until now, should be strengthened, not only as part of the prevention, detection and identification of victims but also in the process of repatriation of victims and their reintegration into the labour market.

#### **22. Improving awareness among the private sector**

First of all, it was emphasized that there is a need to raise awareness among the private sector and to exchange good practices. Companies should play an important role in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Therefore, codes of conduct should be elaborated and implemented. As well, corporate social responsibility should be promoted.

#### **23. Enhancing the role of the private sector in the reintegration of victims**

The private sector can also play a pivotal role in the reintegration of victims upon their return to their country of origin or in the country of destination. Providing training and employment opportunities is crucial in ensuring that a victim is not re-trafficked.

#### **24. Addressing socio-economic inequalities**

The socio-economic inequalities have to be addressed. Not only the private sector but also the trade unions and the employer organizations can play an important role in this context. They can demand minimum wages, decent working conditions and clear recruitment measures.

## **25. Implementation of the EU Directive on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-countries nationals**

The implementation, regular evaluation and possible amendment of the EU Directive on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals should be undertaken. Member States should undertake measures to ensure that outstanding remuneration is received by the employees. Also, as provided by the Directive, Member States should introduce criminal penalties for employers who know that the worker is a victim of human trafficking. For this to be effective, Member States should be encouraged to increase the number and effectiveness of inspections. The Conference recommends going a step further and introducing regular exchange of information and best practices among EU labour inspectors.

## **26. Co-liability of the main-contractor**

In some cases, the main-contractor resorts to several subcontractors for a contract. One or more of these subcontractors are involved in trafficking in human beings. But in practice, it is difficult to prove that the main contractor knowingly used the services offered by a subcontractor involved in THB. In this context, it would be interesting to start a discussion to determine which prevention mechanism can be elaborated or if a mechanism of co-liability can be created.

## **IV. Prevention**

### **VI. Exchange of best practices, awareness-raising campaigns**

#### **27. Strengthening a root cause-centred approach**

Anti-trafficking prevention measures should be primarily aimed at improving welfare conditions in countries of origin. The traditional victim-centred and crime control-centred approaches should be completed by adding a root cause-centred approach. Such an approach implies going deeper into the root causes in a more targeted way. To a large extent, trafficking is a symptom of relative and absolute poverty and lack of opportunities for social participation, access to employment, education, health services, etc. Therefore, any measure aiming at preventing trafficking must be based on a deeper understanding of the specific causes of trafficking. Such an approach would lead to more targeted preventive action, including development cooperation programmes in countries of origin focussing on potential victims of trafficking but also including measures related to poverty reduction, to the creation of employment and to the elimination of gender discrimination in order to tackle the root causes of trafficking.

A comprehensive external EU policy action combined with targeted and result-oriented development aid and promotion of culture of human rights in third countries should be the core of this approach.

In addition, preventing trafficking in the EU as well as in third countries should be related to better education. Raising awareness of children should be part of a regular school curriculum and vocational training, especially in countries facing economic difficulties, unrest or conflict. This should be underpinned by targeted awareness-raising campaigns seeking to encourage consumers to look at what's behind the things they buy.

In the same way, it is necessary to involve countries of origin when preventive measures are developed.

## **28. Establishing an administrative approach**

Administrative authorities can use their competences to the prevention (by regulation of permits) and to the repression (by administrative penalties) of illegal activities of organized crime. This administrative approach has proven to be efficient in towns such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam or Göteborg. The concept should be promoted and ultimately be integrated in the overall policy to prevent and fight organized crime.

## **29. Evaluation of the impact of prevention campaigns**

The evaluation of the impact of different prevention campaigns was underlined. There is a need to examine the impact of the different campaigns towards the targeted groups. On the basis of these evaluations, new campaigns can be elaborated.

A report which gives an overview of the existing campaigns and their evaluation should also be elaborated.

## **30. Awareness campaigns at all levels of society including the government and the private sector.**

For example, awareness raising should also be directed to (international) companies doing business with low cost countries and adequate measures should be developed towards businesses using persons in exploitative situations.

## **31. Strengthening the role of diplomatic posts in third countries, especially in countries where there is no (I)LO.**

Within the framework of the delivery of different visa, diplomatic posts can for example give information on the possibilities to be trafficked and how to react. They can also play an important role in the evaluation of the process of integration of victims in their country of origin.

## **32. Improving awareness raising concerning health conditions**

Finally, awareness raising, particularly regarding victims' vulnerable mental health conditions should be promoted among health care providers, caring personnel, law enforcement officers and shelter workers in order to improve chances of recovery and opportunities for a successful reintegration of victims in the society.

Towards a multidisciplinary approach to prevention of  
trafficking in human beings, prosecution of traffickers  
and protection of victims?

The fourth EU Anti-Trafficking Day  
18-19 October 2010

## AGENDA

Charlemagne building

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Brussels, Belgium

The conference is based upon the “4 P’s” (Prevention - Prosecution – Protection - Partnership) approach towards trafficking in human beings which has been emphasized in the Programme of Stockholm. In accordance with the Action Oriented Paper, the Conference takes also into account the external dimension of the “4 P’s” approach, meaning that cooperation with third countries in the field of prevention, prosecution and protection will also be examined.

The Belgian presidency thanks the CEIPA for his implication in the organisation of the conference.

**MONDAY, 18 October 2010**

<b>08.30 – 09.30</b>	<b>Registration</b>
	<i>Chair:</i> <b>FREDDY GAZAN</b> , Advisor, Service for Criminal Policy, Federal Public Service Justice, Belgium
<b>09.30 – 10.00</b>	<b>Welcome and opening address</b>
	<b>STEFAAN DE CLERCK</b> , Minister of Justice, Belgium <b>CECILIA MALMSTRÖM</b> , EU Commissioner for Home Affairs <b>LÁSZLÓ FELKAI</b> , State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Hungary
<b>10.00 – 11.00</b>	<b>Panel 1 : PROSECUTION: the internal dimension of the police and judicial cooperation</b>
	<i>Keynote address:</i> <b>EDIT BAUER</b> , member of the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM-committee), European Parliament  <i>Speakers:</i> <b>STEVE HARVEY</b> , Deputy Head of Unit, O. 8 - OC Networks South East Europe, EUROPOL <b>STELUTA STANOIU</b> , Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism (DIICOT) representative, Romania <b>MICHELE CONINSX</b> , Vice-President, EUROJUST  <i>Rapporteur:</i> <b>MARCO GRAMEGNA</b> , CEIPA

<b>11.00 - 11.30</b>	<b>Plenary Discussion</b>
<b>11.30 – 12.00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>12.00 – 13.00</b>	<p><b>Panel 2: The external dimension of the police and judicial cooperation</b></p> <p><i>Keynote address:</i>  <b>ILKKA LAITINEN</b>, Executive director, Frontex</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i>  <b>PETER DE BUYSSCHER</b>, Director of the International Police cooperation, Federal Police, Belgium  <b>PATRICIA FERNANDEZ OLALLA</b>, Deputy prosecutor of migration, General Prosecutor's Office, Spain  <b>MARIE-JOSÉ DELAMBILY</b>, Deputy Public Prosecutor, Public Prosecutor's Office of the court of first instance of Paris, France</p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i>  <b>JELENA VON HELLDORFF</b>, CEIPA</p>
<b>13.00 – 13.30</b>	<b>Plenary Discussion</b>
<b>13.30 – 15.00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>

<p><b>15.00 – 16.15</b></p>	<p><b>Panel 3: The financial aspect of Prosecution in trafficking in human beings: the issue of seizure and confiscation</b></p> <hr/> <p><i>Keynote address:</i>  <b>STEFANO MANSERVISI</b>, Director General – DG Home Affairs – European Commission</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i>  <b>ROBERTO STAFFA</b>, prosecutor in charge of THB, Italy  <b>PAUL MOLLOY</b>, Detective Inspector - Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB), Ireland  <b>NICO GEYSEN</b>, Liaison Officer Police at the Central Office for Seizure and Confiscation (COSC), Belgium  <b>PAUL CATRICE</b>, Deputy prosecutor of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Liège, Belgium</p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i>  <b>MONICA ZANETTE</b>, CEIPA</p>
<p><b>16.15 – 16.45</b></p>	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>
<p><b>16.45 – 17.15</b></p>	<p><b>Plenary Discussion</b></p>
<p><b>17.15 – 17.30</b></p>	<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p><b>FERNAND KOEKELBERG</b>, General Commissioner of the Federal Police, Belgium</p>

**TUESDAY, 19 October 2010**

	<p><b>Chair:</b> <b>JEAN-FRANCOIS MINET</b>, Attaché, Service for Criminal Policy, Federal Public Service Justice, Belgium</p>
<b>09.00 – 09.30</b>	<b>Opening address</b>
	<p><b>JOËLLE MILQUET</b>, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Employment and Equal Opportunities in charge of immigration and asylum policy, Belgium</p> <p><b>SJÖLINDER HENRIK</b>, Deputy Director, Ministry of Justice, Sweden</p> <p><b>BÄRBEL HEIDE UHL</b>, Chairperson of the EU Group of Experts on Trafficking in Human Beings</p>
<b>09.30 – 10.30</b>	<p><b>Panel 4: PROTECTION of victims: towards a cross-border approach?</b></p> <p><b>Keynote address :</b> <b>DIANA TUDORACHE</b>, Member of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human beings (GRETA), Council of Europe</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b> <b>HEIDI DE PAUW</b>, representative of the organizations of assistance to THB victims Payoke – Pag-Asa – Surya, Belgium <b>BERNIE GRAVETT</b>, Superintendent and <b>STEPHEN WILKINSON</b>, Detective Inspector, UK/Romanian Joint Investigation Team, UK</p> <p><b>Rapporteur:</b> <b>JO GOODEY</b>, Head of the Research Department “Freedoms &amp; Justice”, Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)</p>

<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Plenary discussion</b>
<b>11.00 – 11.30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>11.30 – 12.30</b>	<p><b>Panel 5 : Exchange of best practices – The role of the private sector</b></p> <p><i>Keynote address:</i>  <b>MARIA GRAZIA GIAMMARINARO</b>, Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i>  <b>JEROEN BEIRNAERT</b>, Coordinator Forced Labour and Human Trafficking Programme, International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)  <b>SOPHIE JEKELER</b>, Director of the Foundation Samilia, Belgium  <b>IONUT SIBIAN</b>, Member of the Economic and Social Committee (EESC)</p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i>  <b>EURIDICE MARQUEZ</b>, Counter-Trafficking Coordinator, International Organization for Migration in Vienna</p>
<b>12.30 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>
<b>14.00 – 15.15</b>	<b>Panel 6 : PREVENTION: Exchange of best Practices, Awareness-raising Campaigns</b>

	<p><b>Introduction by Mr. STEVEN VANACKERE</b>, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Institutional Reform, Belgium</p> <p><i>Keynote address:</i>  <b>ALUN JONES</b>, Chief of Communication and Advocacy; Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p> <p><i>Speakers:</i>  <b>LUÍSA MAIA-GONÇALVES</b>, Head of the Department for Criminal Investigation, Surveillance and Intelligence – DCIPAI, Borders and Immigration Service, Portugal  <b>SANJA CELEBIC-LUKOVAC</b>, EU Liaison and Programme Development Officer, International Organization for Migration (IOM)  <b>CAROLINE O'REILLY</b>, Head, Special Action Programme to combat Forced Labour, International Labour Office (ILO)</p> <p><i>Rapporteur:</i>  <b>DAVID REISENZEIN</b>, External Relations Officer, Frontex</p>
<b>15.15 – 15.45</b>	<b>Plenary discussion Panel 5 + 6</b>
<b>15.45 – 16.15</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>16.15 – 16.45</b>	<b>Conclusions in the presence of Their Majesties KING ALBERT II and QUEEN PAOLA of the Belgians</b>
	<p><i>Chair:</i>  <b>STEFAAN DE CLERCK</b>, Minister of Justice, Belgium</p>

	<p><b>Conclusions of the conference</b></p> <p><b>PATSY SÖRENSEN, CEIPA</b></p>
	<p><b>Final Address</b></p> <p><b>ANNEMIE TURTELBOOM, Minister of Home Affairs, Belgium</b></p>
<b>16.45 – 17.45</b>	<b>RECEPTION</b>

**Towards a multidisciplinary approach to prevention of  
trafficking in human beings, prosecution of traffickers  
and protection of victims?**

**The fourth EU Anti-Trafficking Day  
18-19 October 2010**

**LIST OF RAPPORTEURS**

**Monday, 18 October 2010**

**Panel 1: PROSECUTION: the internal dimension of the police and judicial cooperation.**

*Rapporteur: Marco Gramegna, CEIPA*

*Deputy rapporteur: Wim Bontinck, Head of the Central Unit THB, Federal Police*

**Panel 2: The external dimension of the police and judicial cooperation.**

*Rapporteur: Jelena Von Helldorf, CEIPA*

*Deputy rapporteur: Euridice Marquez, Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, IOM*

**Panel 3: The financial aspect of Prosecution in trafficking in human beings: the issue of seizure and confiscation.**

*Rapporteur: Marzia Cardinali , IOM*

*Deputy rapporteur: Monica Zanette, CEIPA*

**Panel 4: PROTECTION of victims: towards a cross-border approach?**

*Rapporteur:* **Jo Goodey**, Head of our Research Department "Freedoms & Justice",  
Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)

*Deputy rapporteur:* **Koen Dewulf**, Deputy Coordinator in Charge of Anti trafficking, Centre  
for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism

**Panel 5: PARTNERSHIP: Exchange of best practises – The role of the private sector.**

*Rapporteur:* **Euridice Marquez**, Anti-Trafficking Coordinator, IOM

*Deputy rapporteurs:* **Ludo Beck**, Advisor General, FPS Employment Labour and Social  
Dialogue and **Brigitte Doudelet**, Social Inspector Director, FPS Social Security

**Panel 6: PREVENTION: Exchange of best practises – Awareness raising Campaigns.**

*Rapporteur:* **David Reizenzein**, Frontex

*Deputy rapporteur:* **Johan Hongenaert**, Attaché, Immigration Office

**Presidency conclusions from the conference**

*Rapporteurs:*

- Belgian Presidency: **Barbara Vangierdegom, Christel De Craim**
- CEIPA: **Peter Von Befhlenfalvy, Patsy Sörensen, Alexis Aronowitz**