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BSPC WG Civil Security/Trafficking  
Secretariat

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**Draft Political Recommendations from the WG CS/T to the 20<sup>th</sup> BSPC**

The political recommendations of the WG Final Report in August 2011 will consist both of the recommendations submitted to the 19<sup>th</sup> BSPC in 2010 and the supplementary recommendations discussed at the WG meetings on 4 March and on 16<sup>th</sup> June.

The basic format of the recommendations is that they are addressed to the governments in the Baltic Sea Region, the CBSS and the EU.

**A) Full-Text Recommendations from the Midterm Report to the 19<sup>th</sup> BSPC, Incorporated in the 19<sup>th</sup> Resolution (as paras 27-32)**

/Call on the Governments in the Baltic Sea Region, the CBSS and the EU to/

1. sign, ratify and accede, for those countries that have not already done so, to all relevant international conventions, protocols and decisions, such as the Trafficking in Persons Protocol ("The Palermo Protocol"), the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings, and other international agreements; consequently, national legislation and administration of justice should, where necessary, be reviewed and amended in order to ensure conformity with international conventions and protocols and to enable legislation that criminalizes all chains of trafficking in human beings;
2. recognize that trafficking in human beings is an international cross-border crime that requires international cooperation and concerted action across borders, but also that the actual exploitation of victims is perpetrated locally and therefore should be fought by enhanced local plans and resources, including efforts to curb the demand for sexual services from victims of trafficking;
3. allocate sufficient, permanent and dedicated funds and resources to, for instance, public authorities, specialized agencies, NGOs and inter-governmental organizations and projects, such as the CBSS Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings, in order to maintain the pursuit of persistent and sustained efforts against trafficking in human beings, for example by measures such as the Nordic Council internal instruction on using only those hotels that can issue a guarantee that they do not engage in any facilitation of selling or buying sexual services;
4. promote the development of an interoperable, coordinated and transparent system for the collection, analysis, exchange and dissemination of information on trafficking in human beings, in order to enhance the understanding of the problem,

develop adequate measures against it, improve the capacity to identify victims of trafficking, support investigation and prosecution of trafficking cases and provide best possible assistance to victims of trafficking;

5. ensure that a victim-centered approach is adopted in all measures and actions against trafficking in human beings, meaning that trafficking is exploitation irrespective of where it takes place or what form it takes, that the human rights of trafficked persons should be at the centre of all efforts against trafficking, that victims should be protected, assisted and empowered and that victims and relatives of victims should receive unconditional assistance regardless of their status, their willingness to participate in criminal proceedings against traffickers or the kind of exploitation experienced;

6. promote and support the development of the operational capacity to fight trafficking in the field; efficient cooperation models should be developed both between relevant state actors - such as the police, prosecutors, social welfare authorities and migration authorities - and with NGOs, in order to strengthen the chain of assistance and protection of witnesses, victims and relatives of victims and to increase the number of convictions of the perpetrators.

#### **B) Draft Supplementary Recommendations Discussed at the WG 6<sup>th</sup> Meeting 4.3.2011**

7. initiate and support extended analyses of the economic aspects of trafficking in human beings, promote coordination between relevant authorities and institutions to detect money flows stemming from THB, enhance the capabilities and cooperation of police, tax authorities and other relevant institutions to track money emanating from THB and strengthen the legal and administrative means to confiscate proceeds from THB;

8. promote efforts to gain more extensive knowledge of the nature and scope of trafficking in human beings for forced labour, initiate and support the development of joint strategies in cooperation with social partners and relevant authorities, strengthen legislative and operational means of identifying and combating trafficking in human beings for forced labour and conduct public information campaigns about trafficking in human beings for forced labour;

9. address the special problems of trafficked children in legislation and in administrative guidelines, employing a multi-disciplinary approach and multi-sectoral coordination with the child's best interest as an overarching priority; this includes e.g. that a child should not be detained as a matter of principle, a formal policy of non-punishment and a guaranteed provision of shelters with suitable facilities tailored to the needs of the children, including professional personnel who know how to win the trust of the children in order to prevent their disappearances from the shelters;

10. assess the efficiency and relevance of existing legislation and legal measures against trafficking in human beings, develop and adapt, where appropriate, legislation to adequately respond to current and developing forms of trafficking in human beings and strengthen coordination between various sectors of the judicial system;

11. make efforts to raise awareness of trafficking in human beings, e.g. by supporting and conducting public information campaigns and outreach activities, such as the "Safe Trip" campaign by CBSS and others ([www.safetrip.se](http://www.safetrip.se)), and also support

measures to facilitate the reporting to authorities of suspect cases of trafficking in human beings, e.g. by means of hotlines;

**C) Draft Supplementary Recommendations to be Discussed at the WG 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting 16.6.2011**

12. initiate and support measures to enhance the joint perception and understanding of THB among all actors in the region, thereby advocating a closer cooperation and coordination among them, and furthermore expand exchange and cooperation with international organizations active in the fight against trafficking in human beings, such as UN, IPU, OSCE, Council of Europe, ILO, IOM and others;

13. provide continuous evaluation and reporting of the progress and results in the fight against trafficking in human beings, preferably based on jointly developed and agreed success criteria; they should also monitor that programmes and strategies are continuously updated and adapted to new and changing forms of trafficking in human beings;

14. promote, e.g. by means of labour market initiatives, the development of favourable working conditions for those active in the fight against trafficking in human beings, for the purpose of reducing the drainage of experienced personnel and enabling continuity of work and accumulation of competencies;

15. promote actions to strengthen the capacity to identify and incriminate the middlemen in trafficking in human beings, meaning persons indirectly profiting from trafficking in human beings by e.g. facilitating contacts between potential buyers and traffickers and/or trafficked persons, e.g. in the taxi, hotel or ferry industries.

*Furthermore, the Working Group urges the member parliaments of the BSPC to*

- establish networks of parliamentarians on the fight against trafficking in human beings in order to secure continuity of commitment and visibility of the issue, to continuously monitor progress of various activities in the fight against trafficking in human beings and to develop the relations between the executive and legislative powers concerning the fight against trafficking in human beings; in this endeavour, the networks should make use of handbooks and guidelines produced by e.g. UN, IPU, PACE, ILO and others.