

I.

Defining Trafficking & Smuggling

1. What is the difference between smuggling and human trafficking? Smuggler's relationship with a migrant normally ends once the migrant has crossed international borders and paid a fee. However, there have been cases where smugglers have traced migrants and demanded additional payments on the basis that it was due to their efforts that the migrant was given the opportunity to build their now successful life. Do these actions qualify as human trafficking?
2. Is it possible to distinguish human trafficking from the trafficking of illegal immigrants? Also does it matter if a victim of trafficking gives their consent? Could this then mean that the trafficker goes unpunished?
3. The difference between Human Trafficking and Human Smuggling can be complex. If smugglers facilitate the transportation of persons across an international border, with no element of deception, coercion or distortion of their free will but then proceed to abuse the vulnerability of the persons in their charge, would this qualify as Human Trafficking?
4. Human trafficking includes three elements: 1) the limitation of free movement, 2) coercion or force, and 3) exploitation. Issues surrounding human trafficking for sexual exploitation, include debate over the accepted definition of "exploitation." In Article 3(a) of the *UN Convention of Transnational Organized Crime*, and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, "exploitation" is categorised into types but not further defined. This makes it difficult to ascertain the number of sex workers who are exploited. For example, if a sex worker pays US\$3,000 a month for lodging fee, is she exploited by her pimp? What if she earns US\$10,000 a month? In order to be better able to count/measure the extent of women being trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation how might the concept of exploitation be better defined and/or operationalized?
5. According to Article 3(b), a contract formed between a sex worker, under duress, and a pimp, is void. However, if a sex worker feels that she is being exploited, but accepts the situation because she is earning a reasonable salary, does this render her a voluntary victim of trafficking in persons?

II.

Border Control

1. "Border" is the keyword when we refer to questions of irregular immigration. There are, however, some organizations, which assert that in a world where borders are increasingly artificial and immigration controls less and less strict, that "No one is illegal." Please comment.
2. Do you think that the core challenges around preventing illegal immigration and slave labour could be addressed through changes in border control practices? Please explain.

3. What measures can be taken to remedy the rights of victims of labour trafficking?
4. In the past there have been reported cases of people from Eastern Europe being taken to farms in South and Western Europe and made to work for little to no money, sometimes against their will. Since many member states of the EU participate in the Schengen Treaty, what measures would you recommend be put in place in order to prevent human trafficking for the purposes of forced labour within the EU?

III.

Identification of victims and perpetrators

1. Positions of vulnerability, including a difficult family life and low socio-economic status, among other factors, have been linked to an increased likelihood of a person not only becoming a victim, but also a perpetrator, of human trafficking. Many steps have already been taken to decrease incidents of human trafficking, such as increasing convictions, protecting victims and increasing awareness.
5. What steps have been taken to prevent people from becoming the perpetrators of this crime?
Can we create effective policies to enhance police cooperation in connection with these crimes? Key to assisting victims and combating trafficking is the capability of law enforcement agencies to effectively identify victims of human trafficking.
6. What formal and/or informal improvements could be made to existing best practices and procedures to aid the accurate identification of victims and more effectively gauge the levels of trafficking both regionally and globally?
7. How do traffickers choose their victims?
8. How has computer-mediated communication technology changed the way victims are being trafficked? Conversely, how could technology be used in a positive way to tackle the problem?

IV.

Protecting victims / Controlling THB crimes

1. Since virtually all victims of trafficking do not have their immigration or personal documentations with them (they are normally taken away by the trafficker should trafficked peoples avoid the police, since they do not have their documentations?
2. Is the fact that victims of trafficking often have their identity-documentation taken away by the trafficker the key reason victims of trafficking refrain from approaching the police?
3. How might we "break" the special modus operandi of THB perpetrators? What do we know about their modus operandi, which can assist us to do this?
4. What best crime prevention practices exist with respect to the recovery of labour and sex trafficking victims from abroad? While the European Convention on THB and UN Model

Law both emphasize the need for exemptions from punishment of persons who are victims of THB and at the same time offenders because they are forced to commit crimes such as theft, begging, violation of labour and migration laws, this is, in practice, a complex issue. What, if any, progress has been made in order to address this issue?

V.

Evaluation and Response

1. What is currently the single most pressing issue that should be addressed by research projects? Please identify a few key areas and suggest research approaches that could be taken.
2. Where have you seen a significant decrease in human trafficking incidents and what do you think aided this reduction?
3. In the last 2-3 years what would you say are the most vulnerable geographical areas, for human trafficking?

VI.

Crime prevention

1. Do you believe improving the economic situation and legal employment opportunities in certain countries would make people less likely to commit the crime of human trafficking? Do you think this is the most important factor that should be targeted in order to prevent trafficking from such reasons?
2. Should state liabilities be applied if a state neglects its duty to combat human trafficking? If so, how and would it be an effective crime prevention a strategy?
3. Do you feel that is possible to alter public values, attitudes and beliefs with respect to the enslavement of women, including sexual enslavement? If so, how might we best engage in such a crime prevention strategy?
4. What are most important publications, which increase public awareness with respect to TBH?
5. In the pre-recorded presentation, it was briefly mentioned that certain “culture imbalances” are involved in the trafficking of persons, could you please provide some specific examples?