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Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

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**How to reduce demand, including by fostering
public-private partnerships and identifying
factors that drive trafficking in persons**

Good practices and tools for reducing demand for trafficking in persons, including by fostering public-private partnerships

Background paper by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. In its decision 4/4, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime acknowledged that the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the Organized Crime Convention, was the principal legally binding global instrument to combat trafficking in persons. The Conference further decided to establish an open-ended interim working group on trafficking in persons. The Working Group held four sessions until 2011.
2. In resolution 6/1, the Conference decided that the mandates for the Working Group should be continued and that its areas for future work should reflect, as appropriate, the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on its fourth session (see CTOC/COP/WG.4/2011/8, paras. 46-51). The Working Group had inter alia recommended to the Conference that reducing demand for trafficking in persons should be one of the topics considered for its future sessions.
3. The present background paper was prepared by the Secretariat with the view to assist in the deliberations of the fifth session of the Working Group.

* CTOC/COP/WG.4/2013/1.



II. Issues for discussion

4. States might wish to consider the following issues, among others, in discussing possible responses to demand for trafficking in persons:

(a) What are the factors that drive demand for trafficking in persons and how can we identify them?

(b) What are the best practices, including private-public partnerships, in reducing demand for the goods and services provided by victims of trafficking in persons?

(c) Are these measures and best practices to discourage demand legislative, administrative, educational, social, cultural and/or of another nature?

(d) Are there examples of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as provided for in article 9(5) of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol?

(e) Is there evidence of the effectiveness of these approaches to reduce demand?

(f) Where the use of services provided by victims of human trafficking is criminalized, what is the standard of knowledge required of a person before he or she can be prosecuted for having knowingly used such services?

5. States might also wish to discuss how different forms of exploitation in trafficking in persons may require different ways to address demand. For instance, the approach regarding reduction of demand for trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced prostitution may not be the same as the one to curb demand for trafficking for the purpose of organ removal. Criminal activity may also diversify to forms of exploitation not explicitly mentioned in the non-exhaustive definition of article 3 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol. Further research on how to effectively design and implement measures to reduce demand may be recommended to assist States, pursuant to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking in persons.

III. Background

6. Trafficking in persons can be tackled from both the demand and supply perspectives. Although there is limited knowledge on how to address trafficking in persons from a demand perspective, examples of action in comparative fields, such as against child and forced labour in various industries, do exist.

7. In today's global economy, the interaction of supply and demand is complex. Demand should not be considered fully separate from supply — not least because supply may well generate its own demand. For example, the availability of a cheap and exploitable domestic labour force can itself generate demand for exploitative domestic labour at a level that might not have otherwise existed.

8. There is no agreed definition of the term “demand” in the context of trafficking in persons. Demand usually refers to the desire for a particular commodity, labour or service. In the context of trafficking in persons, the demand is

in particular for labour that is exploitative or for services provided by victims of human trafficking.

9. The “demand side” of trafficking in persons generally refers to the nature and extent of the exploitation of the trafficked persons after their arrival at the point of destination, as well as to the social, cultural, political, economic, legal and developmental factors that foster the demand for cheap goods and certain services and facilitate the trafficking process (see CTOC/COP/WG.4/2010/3, paras. 5-13).

10. Trafficking victims are on the supply side of trafficking. Consumers of labour or services provided by trafficked persons are on the demand side. It is important to distinguish between consumer or primary demand and derived demand by exploiters, and recognize that they occur at different points of the trafficking continuum.

11. Consumer demand is generated directly by people who buy the products or services of trafficked labour, for example the husband who buys flowers picked by a trafficked adolescent or the tourist who buys a cheap t-shirt made by a trafficked youth in a sweatshop. Research suggests that most of this kind of demand is non-determinant because, generally, it does not directly influence the scale of trafficking — for example, neither the husband buying flowers nor the tourist buying a cheap t-shirt specifically asks traffickers to exploit the children producing these products.

12. Derived demand is a different matter because it is generated by the people who stand to make a profit from the transaction. These might include pimps and brothel owners, the various intermediaries involved in trafficking, corrupt factory owners or farmers who exploit trafficked labour to keep their costs down, prices low and profits flowing.¹

13. In practice, it is often difficult to identify victims of trafficking because, in some sectors, it is difficult to differentiate between demand for labour and services that are legal and acceptable and those that are exploitative.

14. Evidence indicates three levels of personal or institutional demand related to human trafficking:

(a) Employer demand (inter alia employers, owners, managers or subcontractors);

(b) Consumer demand (inter alia corporate buyers in manufacturing, clients in the sex industry);

(c) Third parties involved in the process (inter alia recruiters, agents, transporters and others who knowingly participate in the movement of persons for the purposes of exploitation).

15. Examples of measures to reduce demand include (a) broadening awareness, attention and research into all forms of exploitation, and the factors that underpin the demand; (b) regulation, registration and licensing of private recruitment agencies; (c) sensitization of employers not to employ victims of human trafficking

¹ International Labour Organization, “Combating trafficking in children for labour exploitation: A resource kit for policymakers and practitioners”, pp. 30 and 31. Available at www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/viewProduct.do?productId=9130.

in their supply chain, whether through subcontracting or directly in their production; (d) enforcement of labour standards through labour inspections and other relevant means; and (e) support for the organization of workers, and/or strengthening the protection of the rights of migrant workers.

16. Other measures to reduce demand can include criminalizing the use of services of victims of human trafficking. The employer of labour or the consumer of services may not be aware that the labour or services are being provided by a person who has been trafficked. The challenge for criminal prosecutions consequently is to establish the *mens rea* required, that is to prove that employers have “knowingly” used the services of a trafficking victim. A relevant consideration before embarking on such legislation is the fear that potential clients of victims, who should be encouraged to report suspicious cases to the police, may be deterred from doing so because of the threat of prosecution.

17. The impact of legislation criminalizing, decriminalizing or legalizing prostitution, on the incidence of trafficking in persons, is often raised in the debate on how to reduce the demand for trafficking for sexual exploitation. The Trafficking in Persons Protocol is neutral on the issue of prostitution, which remains within the domain of national law. Some countries criminalize the sale and purchase of sexual services, others criminalize either one or the other and yet others criminalize neither. Different approaches are supported by different arguments. Some countries promote an approach based on the idea that sexual services should not be sold and/or should not be purchased based on the assumption that this would cause the supply and/or demand disappear, and lead to a decrease in the number of trafficking victims by making the market disappear. Other countries promote an approach based on the idea that, by not criminalizing the sale or the purchase, the market can be regulated, thus enabling improved identification of trafficking victims and a decrease their number.²

IV. Guidance for response

A. Organized Crime Convention and Trafficking in Persons Protocol

18. In article 9, paragraph 5, the Trafficking in Persons Protocol provides that:

States Parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

19. The Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto state that demand reduction could be achieved in part through legislative or other measures targeting those who knowingly use or take advantage of the services of victims of exploitation as follows:

² Ibid., para. 20.

Most of the various measures called for in article 9 of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol involve non-legal initiatives and will not require legislative authority in most countries, apart from ensuring that the basic powers and resources are allocated to the appropriate officials. Efforts such as research into the nature and extent of the problem and the conducting of mass media campaigns or other public information campaigns and the alleviation of harsh social or economic conditions may be difficult to implement in some States but will not require legislation. In some areas, legislation may indirectly be used to address the problem. Another area is demand reduction, which could be achieved in part through legislative or other measures targeting those who knowingly use or take advantage of the services of victims of exploitation. All of these obligations are mandatory, requiring States parties to adopt or strengthen measures, but only in the sense that some action on each point must be taken. The Protocol does not specify in detail the exact actions required, leaving States parties some flexibility to apply the measures that they think are most likely to be effective.³

20. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Model Law against Trafficking in Persons⁴ proposes two alternative suggestions for drafting an optional provision on the use of forced labour and services in its article 11:

Anyone who knowingly makes use of or profits from labour or services performed or rendered under conditions of exploitation as defined in article 8, paragraph 2, [labour or services performed or rendered by a victim of trafficking in persons] shall be guilty of an offence and, upon conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment for ... and/or a fine of/up to ... [a fine of the ... category].

or

Anyone who makes use of labour or services that are the object of exploitation as defined in article 8, paragraph 2, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking shall be guilty of an offence and, upon conviction, shall be liable to imprisonment for ... and/or a fine of/up to ... [a fine of the ... category].

B. Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention and the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons

21. At its third session, held in October 2006, the Conference of the Parties to the Organized Crime Convention urged States parties to take or strengthen measures to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that lead to trafficking (see CTOC/COP/2006/14, decision 3/3). At its fourth session, held in October 2008, the Conference invited States to take

³ Legislative Guides for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, p. 297. Available at www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/legislative_guides/Legislative%20guides_Full%20version.pdf.

⁴ UNODC, Model Law against Trafficking in Persons (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.V.11). Available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Model_Law_against_TIP.pdf.

measures to discourage the demand that fostered all forms of exploitation consistent with the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (see CTOC/COP/2008/19, decision 4/4).

22. Furthermore, at its fifth session, in October 2010, the Conference called upon States to cooperate effectively in addressing the root causes of trafficking in persons, in a cooperative and comprehensive manner and with a balanced perspective, incorporating both the supply and demand sides, as a step towards improving the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol (see CTOC/COP/2010/17, decision 5/2). The Conference also requested the Secretariat to submit to it, at its sixth session, a report compiling examples of best practices for addressing the demand for labour, services or goods that foster the exploitation of others, as defined in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, and invited Member States to provide such examples, if available, to the Secretariat before the sixth session in order to facilitate that process (*ibid.*).

23. The report prepared by the Secretariat contained a summary of responses received, divided by (a) the legal framework, (b) national cooperation and coordination, (c) capacity-building, research and awareness-raising, (d) prevention, protection and assistance, and (e) international coordination and cooperation. The report concluded that, while States had taken steps to continue supporting the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, there were few examples of concrete initiatives that had been undertaken to discourage demand compared with those intended to address supply (see CTOC/COP/2012/4, para. 35).

24. In the report, it was also noted that most States encouraged national cooperation and coordination, as well as regional and international cooperation, providing a positive framework for further discussions and activities among countries of origin, transit and destination to address, pursuant to the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, the demand for labour, services or goods that foster the exploitation of others (*ibid.*, para. 37).

25. At its second session, held from 27 to 29 January 2010, the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons recommended *inter alia* that:

(a) States parties should develop awareness-raising initiatives for employers and consumers with the goal of rendering socially unacceptable the use of goods and services provided under exploitative circumstances by victims of trafficking;

(b) States parties should adopt and strengthen practices aimed at discouraging demand for exploitative services, including considering measures to regulate, register and license private recruitment agencies; raising the awareness of employers to ensure their supply chains are free of trafficking in persons; enforcing labour standards through labour inspections and other relevant means; enforcing labour regulations; increasing the protection of the rights of migrant workers; and/or adopting measures to discourage the use of the services of victims of trafficking;

(c) States parties should consider collecting relevant data, including on the socioeconomic factors increasing the demand and on the consumers of goods and services provided by trafficked persons, disaggregated by the form of exploitation, such as labour or sexual exploitation or trafficking in persons for the removal of organs and trafficking in human organs (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2010/6, paras. 38-49).

26. In addition, at its fourth session, held from 10 to 12 October 2011, the Working Group on Trafficking in Persons recommended that States parties should

ensure that multidimensional measures are put in place to support coordination and cooperation at both the national and international levels, taking into consideration the local specificities and needs identified on the ground, to address both supply and demand (CTOC/COP/WG.4/2011/8, para. 44).

C. Additional international guidance

27. In the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted in 2010, Member States committed to increasing and supporting prevention efforts in countries of origin, transit and destination by focusing on the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking and the goods and services produced as a result of trafficking in persons, as well as to promoting awareness-raising campaigns to discourage demand and disseminating best practices on the implementation of such campaigns (General Assembly resolution 64/293, annex, paras. 18 and 21). Furthermore, in the Global Plan of Action, States resolved to adopt and implement specific measures at the national level to combat trafficking for labour exploitation and strive to educate consumers on those measures (*ibid.*, para. 22).

28. At its twentieth session, in 2011, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice requested UNODC to continue to promote public-private partnerships to counter trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including for the purpose of organ removal (see E/2011/30, resolution 20/3).

29. At its twenty-second session, the Commission had before it a report of the Secretariat on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of international cooperation in countering criminal and terrorist threats and challenges to the tourist sector, including by means of public-private partnerships. The report contained a summary the views received from Member States and international organizations, including regional organizations, and invited the Commission to invite Member States to consider:

Putting in place national legislation to implement the Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols, especially the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, with special focus on protecting the tourism industry from the threats of trafficking in persons and exploitation, and joining the Blue Heart Campaign against human trafficking, which is led by UNODC (see E/CN.15/2013/19, para. 95 (d)).

30. The Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons is in the process of publishing a series of five policy papers, each examining one key issue that has been identified and agreed upon by member organizations of the Group as a critical challenge to address for the international community, in order to succeed in the fight against trafficking in persons in the coming decade.⁵ The second policy paper, currently under preparation, will analyse prevention by addressing demand.

⁵ Inter-agency Coordination Group Against Trafficking in Persons, “The next decade: Promoting common priorities and greater coherence in the fight against human trafficking”. Available at: www.ungift.org/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/ICAT/ICAT_overview_paper.pdf.

31. Principle 4 of the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking published by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights concerns prevention through addressing demand.⁶ Guideline 7 states that “strategies aimed at preventing trafficking should take into account demand as a root cause” of trafficking and recommends that States should consider “analysing the factors that generate demand for exploitative commercial sexual services and exploitative labour and taking strong legislative, policy and other measures to address these issues”.⁷

32. The Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children analysed in her 2012 report to the General Assembly (A/67/261) the issue of human trafficking in supply chains. The report concludes, *inter alia*, that in order to effectively tackle trafficking in persons in supply chains, there is a need for a multifaceted and multi-stakeholder approach, engaging all relevant actors and encompassing various strategies to pressure States and companies to live up to their obligations.

D. Regional guidance

33. Article 6 of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings lists a range of measures to discourage demand, requiring that each party adopt or strengthen legislative, administrative, educational, social, cultural or other measures, including:

- (a) Research on best practices, methods and strategies;
- (b) Raising awareness of the responsibility and important role of media and civil society in identifying the demand as one of the root causes of trafficking in human beings;
- (c) Targeting information campaigns involving, as appropriate, *inter alia*, public authorities and policymakers;
- (d) Preventative measures, including educational programmes for boys and girls during their schooling, which stress the unacceptable nature of discrimination based on sex, and its disastrous consequences, the importance of gender equality and the dignity and integrity of every human being.

34. The Convention also contains a non-binding provision on the criminalization of the use of services of a victim. Article 19 stipulates that:

Each Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences under its internal law, the use of services which are the object of exploitation as referred to in article 4, paragraph (a) of this Convention, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings.

⁶ See commentary on the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, pp. 97-103. Available at www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Commentary_Human_Trafficking_en.pdf.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 251.

35. The explanatory report on the Council of Europe Convention points out that article 19 is intended not to prevent victims of trafficking from carrying on an occupation or hinder their social rehabilitation, but to punish those, who, by buying the services exploited, play a part in exploiting the victims. Similarly the provision is not concerned with using the services of a prostitute as such, which is only dealt with under article 19 only if the prostitute is exploited in connection with trafficking of human beings.⁸

36. In addition, the explanatory report underlines that, to be liable for punishment under article 19, a person using the services of a trafficking victim must do so “in the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings”. In other words the user must be aware that the person is a trafficking victim and cannot be penalized if unaware of it. Proving knowledge may be a difficult matter for the prosecution authorities. The evidence problem is sometimes overcome — without injury to the principle of presumption of innocence — by inferring the perpetrator’s intention from the factual circumstances. That approach has been expressly recommended in international conventions. For instance, article 6, paragraph 2 (f), on criminalizing the laundering of the proceeds of crime, of the Organized Crime Convention states: “Knowledge, intent or purpose required as an element of an offence set forth in paragraph 1 of this article may be inferred from objective, factual circumstances”.⁹

37. In its article 18, European Union directive 2011/36 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims similarly contains a provision to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation related to trafficking in human beings and requires Member States to consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence knowingly using the services of victims of trafficking in persons. Paragraph 25 of the preamble to the Directive further requires that Member States should establish and/or strengthen policies to prevent trafficking in human beings, including measures to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation by means of research, including research into new forms of trafficking in human beings, information, awareness-raising and education. In such initiatives, Member States should adopt a gender perspective and a child-rights approach.

E. National response

38. At the national level, the legislative response to the issue of demand differs. Some countries have addressed the issue of demand by criminalizing the use of services of persons who the user knows to be victims of human trafficking. Some examples of national legislation are shown below.

Greece, Penal Code, article 323A

Those who with full cognizance accept the work of [a victim of trafficking] are punished with imprisonment of six months minimum.

⁸ Council of Europe, explanatory report on the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, CETS 197, para. 233. Available at www.conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Reports/Html/197.htm.

⁹ Ibid., paras. 234-235.

Philippines, Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act (Republic Act No. 10364) of 2012, section 13

Any person who buys or engages the services of trafficked persons for prostitution shall be penalized with the following:

(a) *Prison Correctional* in its maximum period to *prison mayor* or six years to twelve years imprisonment and a fine or not less than fifty thousand pesos but not more than one hundred thousand pesos [...];

(b) *Deportation*. If a foreigner commits any offense described by paragraph (1) or (2) of this section or violates any pertinent provision of this act as an accomplice or accessory to, or by attempting any such offense, he or she shall be immediately deported after serving his or her sentence and barred permanently from entering the country;

(c) *Public Official*. If the offender is a public official, he or she shall be dismissed from service and shall suffer perpetual absolute disqualification to hold public office, in addition to any imprisonment or fine received pursuant to any other provision of this Act.

Uganda, Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2009, section 6 entitled "Engaging the Labour of Services of a Victim of Trafficking in Persons"

A person who while knowing or having reason to believe that a person is a victim of trafficking, engages the labour or services of that victim in that status, commits an offence and is liable to imprisonment for ten years.

Annex

Key tools and recommended resources

UNODC

Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons

In pursuit of the goals of preventing and combating trafficking in persons, protecting and assisting its victims and promoting international cooperation to these ends, the UNODC Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons seeks to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and information among policymakers, law enforcers, judges, prosecutors, victim service providers and members of civil society who are working at different levels towards these same objectives. Specifically, the Toolkit is intended to provide guidance, showcase promising practice and recommend resources in thematic areas. Tool 9.12 addresses the concept of demand.

Demand is a complicated process which must also be addressed to reduce the corresponding supply of trafficked persons. The complexities of demand are discussed in Tool 9.12 and the specific demand created by sex tourism is addressed in Tool 9.13.

Efforts which can discourage those who service demand are considered in Tool 9.14. Tool 9.15 discusses the use and importance of standardized data collection instruments in targeting prevention responses, and the special role and responsibility of the media in proactively preventing and not inadvertently facilitating trafficking is discussed in Tool 9.16. Socioeconomic information should ideally include an analysis of how these factors affect trafficking markets. For instance, the intelligence would include features that have an impact on the demand side of the trafficking cycle, such as the demand for females of certain ethnic backgrounds, appearance or age.

Available at www.unodc.org/pdf/Trafficking_toolkit_Oct06.pdf.

UNODC/UN.GIFT

Model Law against Trafficking in Persons

The Model Law against Trafficking in Persons has been developed to assist States in implementing the provisions contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention. It aims to facilitate the review and amendment of existing legislation as well as the adoption of new legislation. The Model Law covers not only the criminalization of trafficking in persons and related offences, but also the different aspects of assistance to victims as well as establishing cooperation between different State authorities and non-governmental organizations. Each provision is accompanied by a detailed commentary, providing several options for legislators, as appropriate, and legal sources and examples. See more specifically the commentary of the optional provision of article 9 (5) of the Trafficking Protocol, p. 43 and the commentary of article 9, p. 83.

Available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Model_Law_against_TIP.pdf.

International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol

The International Framework for Action is a technical assistance tool that supports United Nations Member States in the effective implementation of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (United Nations Trafficking Protocol), supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The International Framework for Action consists of a narrative part and a set of tables. The narrative describes key challenges in the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol and proposes general measures that can be taken in order to more effectively address these challenges. The set of tables details these measures further, through five pillars containing practical actions to support the implementation of the United Nations Trafficking Protocol. See more specifically the development of the provisions of article 9 in Table 3 — Prevention, pp. 41-42.

Available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf.

Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UNODC, in the framework of the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT), collaborated for the publication entitled *Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Handbook for Parliamentarians*. As public awareness of human trafficking grows, demand for action to eliminate it increases. Parliamentarians — as elected representatives — have the responsibility and power to ensure that laws and other measures are put in place and implemented to that end. The Handbook is intended to inspire them to enact sound laws and adopt good practices that will strengthen national responses to human trafficking. See more specifically point 5.6. on Demand for trafficked persons, pp. 70-72.

Available at www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/UN_Handbook_engl_core_low.pdf.

UN.GIFT**Human Trafficking and Business: Good Practices to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking**

This publication is aimed at increasing awareness among managers and employees about human trafficking and providing guidance to businesses on how to address the problem. The booklet shows how human trafficking relates to companies and presents “business cases” that can be used as examples by other businesses to prevent and combat human trafficking.

UN.GIFT partnered with the UN Global Compact (UNGC), ILO and IOM to develop *Human Trafficking and Business: Good Practices to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking*. Several private sector companies like Manpower Inc., The Body Shop International, Microsoft and Gap Inc. contributed to the publication to show different ways of engaging in the fight against human trafficking. Additional partners like ECPAT International, International Cocoa Initiative (ICI), the Apparel Export Promotion Council and TheCode.org, also provided valuable information on their work with the private sector and showcased preventative measures that can be used to fight this crime.

Available at www.ungift.org/doc/knowledgehub/resource-centre/GIFT_Human_Trafficking_and_business.pdf.

UN.GIFT

Human Trafficking and Business: An eLearning course on how to prevent and combat human trafficking

UN.GIFT and the End Human Trafficking Now! campaign (EHTN!) have developed an eLearning course which is a modular training programme for business leaders, managers and employees of business companies.

Available from www.ungift.org/knowledgehub/en/tools/elearning-tool-for-the-private-sector.html.

International Labour Organization

Demand Side of Human Trafficking in Asia: Empirical Findings

The ILO-IPEC publication is based on a series of empirical studies to probe the demand side of trafficking, which covers the attitudes and policies that help enable the crime and which includes demand — the specific desires and preferences of employees, consumers and third parties for certain types of persons or particular services.

Available at www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_bk_pb_73_en.pdf.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Commentary on Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking

The Commentary seeks to provide clear direction on the issue of legal status by identifying those aspects of the Trafficking Principles and Guidelines that can be tied to established international legal rights and obligations. It uses the Principles and Guidelines to structure a detailed overview of the legal aspects of trafficking, focusing particularly but not exclusively on international human rights law. It provides court and tribunal decisions to illustrate the translation into practice of the Principles and Guidelines. Principle 4 and Related Guidelines: Prevention through Addressing Demand, outlines strategies aimed at trafficking that address demand as a root cause of trafficking (pp. 97-103). Principle 4 is reinforced by Guideline 7.1, which requires States and others to “analys[e] the factors that generate demand for exploitative commercial sexual services and tak[e] strong legislative, policy and other measures to address these issues” (p. 251).

Available at www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Commentary_Human_Trafficking_en.pdf.