

International organizations involved in anti - trafficking of human beings

International trafficking in persons is a significant problem and crime affecting men, women, and children. Information on trafficking in human beings is limited, in general. This is why, there has been selected the most important international organizations who are dealing with the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. Most of the organizations listed below have tried to find a definition of trafficking and are highly involved in programmes fighting trafficking. It is recommended to visit the web sites of the organizations presented in this document in order to give more detailed insights on their activities and find better contact for all the law enforcement agencies in the countries participating to this project.

9.1. International Organization for Migration

IOM

Website: www.iom.int

Short Description: IOM is the main organization working in the area of assistance for the victims of trafficking and trafficking prevention. Most SEE countries list IOM as the lead agency in assisting police working with trafficked victims.

Counter-trafficking measures constitute one of six International Organization for Migration's service areas through which it strives to contribute to prevention of trafficking as well as to protecting the rights of and providing assistance to victims of trafficking. For IOM trafficking in human beings occurs when:

1. a migrant is illicitly engaged (recruited, kidnapped, sold, etc.) and/or moved, either within national or across international borders;
2. intermediaries (traffickers) during any part of this process obtain economic or other profit by means of deception, coercion and/or other forms of exploitation under conditions that violate the fundamental human rights of migrants.

IOM assists in repatriating trafficked women in the Balkan region, and has started programs of reintegration of trafficked persons and raising awareness.

9.2. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

OSCE

Website: www.osce.org

Short description: The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Implications for the OSCE" in "Trafficking in Human Beings (1999/3), defines trafficking in human beings as:

- all acts involved in the recruitment, abduction, transport (within or across borders), sale, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons;
- by the threat or use of force, deception, coercion (including abuse of authority), or debt bondage;
- for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in involuntary servitude, forced or bonded labor, or in slavery-like conditions,

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- in a community other than the one in which the person lived at the time of the original deception, coercion or debt bondage.

OSCE is engaged in a number of activities to combat trafficking in human beings, including the fields of law enforcement, public awareness, research, training and support for non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The **OSCE Vienna Ministerial Council** Decision No. 1 (2000) calls on participating States to take all necessary measures to combat trafficking in human beings, which was reaffirmed in the OSCE Bucharest Ministerial Council Decision No. 6 (2001). OSCE field missions play a vital role in carrying out anti-trafficking work, including monitoring and project implementation.

9.3. European Commission

EC

Website: www.europa.eu.int/

The **European Commission** in a communication in December 2000 - a proposal for a framework decision regarding combating trafficking in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children - gave the following definition:

Article 1 Offences concerning trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation.

Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the recruitment, transportation or transfer of a person, including harbouring and subsequent reception and the exchange of control over him or her is punishable, where the fundamental rights of that person have been and continue to be suppressed for the purpose of exploiting him or her in the production of goods or provision of services in infringement of labour standards governing working conditions, salaries and health and safety, and:

1. use is made of coercion, force or threats, including abduction, or
2. use is made of deceit or fraud, or
3. there is a misuse of authority, influence or pressure, or
4. there is another form of abuse.

Article 2 Offences concerning trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation

Each Member State shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the recruitment, transportation or transfer of a person, including harbouring and subsequent reception and the exchange of control over him or her is punishable, where the purpose is to exploit him or her in prostitution or in pornographic performances or in production of pornographic material, and:

1. use is made of coercion, force or threats, including abduction, or
2. use is made of deceit or fraud, or
3. there is a misuse of authority, influence or pressure, or
4. there is another form of abuse.

9.4. Council of Europe

CoE

Website: www.coe.int

Short description: As part of CoE's contribution to the Stability Pact for SEE, an information campaign on the risks of trafficking in human beings began in Albania in 1999 (in cooperation with IOM and UNHCHR). CoE participated in organizing anti-trafficking seminars in Greece, implemented a pilot project in Romania and Moldova on the issue, and organized a regional training course in Belgrade in 2001.

9.5. United Nations

UN

Website: www.un.org

Short description: The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international cooperation and collective security. Today, nearly every nation in the world belongs to the UN: membership totals [191 countries](#). UN provide the means to help resolve international conflicts and formulate

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policies on matters affecting all of us. At the UN, all the Member States — large and small, rich and poor, with differing political views and social systems — have a voice and a vote in this process.

On 15 November 2000 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children supplementing the United Nations Convention against transnational organised crime (<http://www.uncjin.org/>). Article 3 of the Protocol adopted the following definition of trafficking.

1. 'Trafficking in persons' shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;
2. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;
3. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;
4. 'Child' shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

9.6. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

UNHCHR

Website: www.unhchr.ch

Short description: The mandate of the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights** derives from Articles 1, 13 and 55 of the [Charter of the United Nations](#), the [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action](#) and Assembly resolution [48/141](#) of 20 December 1993, by which the Assembly established the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In connection with the programme for reform of the United Nations ([A/51/950, para. 79](#)), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights were consolidated into a single Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as of 15 September 1997.

The mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is to protect and promote all human rights for all:

1. Promotes universal enjoyment of all human rights by giving practical effect to the will and resolve of the world community as expressed by the United Nations;
2. Plays the leading role on human rights issues and emphasizes the importance of human rights at the international and national levels;
3. Promotes international cooperation for human rights;
4. Stimulates and coordinates action for human rights throughout the United Nations system;
5. Promotes universal ratification and implementation of international standards;
6. Assists in the development of new norms;
7. Supports human rights organs and treaty monitoring bodies;
8. Responds to serious violations of human rights;
9. Undertakes preventive human rights action;
10. Promotes the establishment of national human rights infrastructures;
11. Undertakes human rights field activities and operations;

Provides education, information advisory services and technical assistance in the field of human rights.

Since 1998, UNHCHR has taken an active interest in anti-trafficking issues. UNHCHR is currently developing guidelines for the integration of human rights into national, regional and international anti-trafficking initiatives. The guidelines are intended to serve as a practical tool for governments and international organizations, including the agencies and programmes of the UN systems.

9.7. United Nation's Children's Fund

UNICEF

Website: www.unicef.org

Short description: UNICEF is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children's rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. UNICEF is guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and strives to establish children's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behaviour towards children. UNICEF responds in emergencies to protect the rights of children. In coordination with United Nations partners and humanitarian agencies, UNICEF makes its unique facilities for rapid response available to its partners to relieve the suffering of children and those who provide their care.

Globally, UNICEF's focus is on raising public awareness on the commercial sexual exploitation of children, child rights advocacy and improving the situation of children at risk. In SEE, UNICEF has taken a leading role in HIV/AIDS prevention. In collaboration with local partners, it is undertaking a Rapid Assessment and Response (RAR) on HIV/AIDS/STI risk and vulnerability in Albania, BiH, FYR Macedonia and FRY.

9.8. United Nations Development Programme

UNDP

Website: www.undp.org

Short description: On the ground in 166 countries, UNDP uses its global network to help the UN system and its partners to raise awareness and track progress, while it connect countries to the knowledge and resources needed to achieve these goals.

The substantive focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of: democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, energy and environment, information and communications technology, HIV/AIDS, human development reports, a global network.

In each country office, the UNDP Resident Representative normally also serves as the Resident Coordinator of development activities for the United Nations system as a whole. Through such coordination, UNDP seeks to ensure the most effective use of UN and international aid resources.

9.9. United Nations Development Programme Romania

UNDP Romania

Website: www.undp.ro

Short description: UNDP Romania is dedicated to helping Romania become a developed country, by providing high quality advisory services to the Government and capacity building projects. In this sense and working in strong partnerships with civil society, private sector and development partners, UNDP is committed to facilitating the country's transition to a well governed, democratic society, with a competitive market economy and a clean environment, thus contributing to improving the life of the Romanian people.

UNDP Romania achieves this by being an efficient and matrixed organization, endowed with staff recruited amongst the best professionals in Romania and abroad and using the latest IT technology. UNDP Romania aims at becoming both a center of excellence as well as a recognized trusted partner to the Government and people of Romania. The core values are efficiency, integrity, neutrality, and commitment.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Country Office Romania was first established in 1971. Early UNDP Romania dedicated itself to providing high-level technical assistance, training abroad for scientific and technical experts, and purchasing of equipment from the West.

After the 1989 Revolution, UNDP could assume a much more dynamic role and become a real partner for the Government in its new development programs. The new relationship between the Government and UNDP was established through a new agreement signed in 1991. Romania's new priorities and UNDP's areas of comparative advantage were reflected in the 1992 - 1996 fifth Country Program, with a major swing of attention from the industrial to the social sector. UNDP activities were now being implemented in cooperation with new partners in Romanian society, including local government, the private sector and NGOs.

Since 1997, UNDP activity in Romania has been based on Country Cooperation Frameworks (CCFs), which are developed through dialogue with the Government, UN agencies, and donors. The current CCF covers the period of 2000-2004 and focuses on three program areas: Democratic Governance and Decentralized Development, Enabling Environment for Sustainable Livelihoods, and Support to Environmental Governance.

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UNDP in Romania - Democratic Governance is developing now a new project: **Help line for Victims of Trafficking and Other Forms of Violence and Abuse.**

The goal of this project is to establish an integrated national help line that will offer support, advice and referral to actual and potential victims of trafficking, domestic violence, child abuse, rape and sexual assault.

The help line will also offer support and information to the victims' supporters and relatives on issues of concern related to the above mentioned crimes. Should the pilot prove successful, there is a view to subsequently explore the possibility of expanding the service to other countries of the region, in order to create a regional call center.

9.10. United Nations Population Fund

UNFPA

Website: www.unfpa.org

Short description: UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund, is the world's largest international source of funding for population and reproductive health programmes. Since it began operations in 1969, the Fund has provided nearly \$6 billion in assistance to developing countries.

9.11. UN High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR

Website: www.unhcr.org

Short description: The **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country.

In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 5,000 people in more than 120 countries continues to help an estimated 19.8 million persons.

UNHCR is not actively involved in anti-trafficking actions. It takes part in regional and national anti-trafficking initiatives, but does not undertake any separate actions or initiatives in this field.

9.12. UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

UNODC

Website: www.unodc.org

Short description: The **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. Established in 1997, UNODC consists of the Drug Programme and the Crime Programme. UNODC has approximately 350 staff members worldwide. Its headquarters are in Vienna and it has 22 [Field Offices](#) as well as Liaison Offices in New York and Brussels.

UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, for 90 per cent of its budget. UNODC has recently developed a framework for the direction of future activities, "Operational priorities: guidelines for the medium-term. UNODC has also put together a [description](#) of its ongoing areas of activity by region, including activity objectives, results and budgetary information.

Established in 1997, the Crime Programme is the United Nations office responsible for crime prevention, criminal justice and criminal law reform. The Programme works with Member States to strengthen the rule of law, promote stable and viable criminal justice systems and combat the growing threat of transnational organized crime through its

9.13. International Labor Organization

ILO

Website: www.ilo.org

Short description: ILO has dealt with the issue of human trafficking in relation to force labour, the abuse of migrant workers, discrimination at work, and as one of the worst forms of child labour. The ILO addresses trafficking in human beings through its Forced Labour Conventions (Nos. 29 and 105) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182). ILO is currently developing a regional program to combat trafficking in the Balkans and Ukraine.

International Labour Organization has adopted Conventions that are relevant with regard to trafficking in women for involuntary servile work. The Forced Labour Convention (1930) defines "forced or compulsory labour" as: "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntary"

As for trafficking of women under 18 years of age, there is one more relevant ILO Convention which defines this labour as:

1. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
2. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
3. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
4. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children

9.14. International Center for Migration Policy Development

ICMPD

Website: www.icmpd.org

Short description: The International Centre for Migration Policy Development is an inter-governmental organisation based in Vienna. ICMPD was created in 1993 at the initiative of Switzerland and Austria. A total of 25 governments now support the Centre. It was granted partial diplomatic status in 1997, and full status in 2000. The purpose of the Centre is to promote comprehensive and sustainable migration policies and to function as a service exchange mechanism for governments and organisations primarily on European migration issues.

ICMPD is currently developing a comprehensive regional training program on trafficking for government authorities and NGOs in SEE in collaboration with IOM and the SECI Centre. The program seeks to develop best practices for the region and to further regional cooperation among the countries concerned.

ICMPD believes that humane migration policies cannot exist without enforcement measures such as the repatriation of rejected asylum seekers, or without efficient border control and other migration-regulating instruments. ICMPD actively supports the improvement of such measures. Clearly, these measures should be implemented within the framework of existing international standards and treaties. ICMPD co-operates closely with the UNHCR and the Council of Europe. The European Commission is a major partner and donor. It also shares close co-operation with UN/CICP, Europol, Interpol, IGC (Inter-governmental Consultations), and many other organisations.

9.15. Task Force Expert Co-ordination Team¹

The TF Expert Co-ordination Team in close co-operation with those on the spot developed the regional anti-trafficking strategy for South Eastern Europe. Each organization within the TF Team provides input and expertise reflecting their fields of experience and along their philosophy and best practices. The TF Team members are:

¹ SCSP - The Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.htm, <http://www.stabilitypact.org/index.shtml>

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Team members are:

OSCE/CPC OSCE	Conflict Prevention Centre; Senior Adviser on Gender Issues
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ICMPD	International Center for Migration Policy Development
IMP	International Migration Policy Programme
COE	Council of Europe
UNHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
ILO	International Labor Office
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICMC	International Catholic Migration Committee
SECI	Southeast European Co-operation Initiative – Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime
OSCE/ODIHR OSCE	Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
UNODC/CICP	United Nation Centre for International Crime Prevention, Office on Drugs and Crime
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The SP Task Force has, within a very short time, raised the awareness of the complexity and acuteness of the problem, which brought human trafficking to the top of the political agenda of the countries of the region and beyond. For the first time the problem is dealt with in a co-coordinated way; regular cross-border co-operation on the issue has been established and there is gradual recognition that no institution nor country alone will be able to combat human trafficking effectively.

Following the recommendations of the SP Anti-Trafficking TF, all countries in SEE have nominated a national/governmental co-coordinator, a high ranking official who coordinates anti-trafficking measures within the Government and is the contact person for all actors involved in the fight against human trafficking; set up multidisciplinary national working groups comprising the main relevant actors from the ministries, international organizations, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations; developed a National Plan of Action along the guidelines suggested by the SPTF, in which the SEE Governments point out their respective priorities in the fight against human trafficking and their need for international support

9.16. Southeastern European Cooperation Initiative Regional Center for Combating Trans-border Crime.

SECI

Website: www.secicenter.org

Short description: SECI's mission is to support common trans-border crime fighting efforts of SECI participating countries in order to improve the business environment in Southeast Europe and make it more attractive for investments. A primary objective of the program is to improve regional cooperation in combating trans-border crime by enhancing the coordination efforts between law enforcement agencies within the individual participating states.

Other objectives of the centre, all that can be related with trafficking of human beings, are:

1. Setting-up a mechanism based on enhanced law enforcement cooperation at national level to be used by the Parties in order to assist one each other, in preventing detecting, investigating, prosecuting and repressing trans-border crime.
2. Support of the field activities of the law enforcement officers, the SECI Center being a "service provider" for their daily activities.
3. Provide assistance to the Parties in order to harmonize their law enforcement legislation in respect to the EU requirements.
4. Support national efforts in order to improve domestic cooperation between law enforcement agencies.
5. Support of the specialized "Task Forces" addressed to the combating of:

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- Illegal Human Beings Trafficking
- Illegal Drugs Trafficking
- Commercial Fraud
- Stolen Cars
- Financial Crime
- Customs Evaluation

Participating SEE states currently include Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, FYR Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, and Turkey. These states have police and customs liaison officers assigned to the SECI Centre in Bucharest.

The use of the SECI Centre speeds up the information process exchange, and is utilized as a centre for international training and conferences.

9.17. Interpol

Website: www.interpol.com

Short Description: [Interpol](#) is the largest international police organization in the world. It was set up in 1923 to facilitate cross-border criminal police cooperation and today has [181 member countries](#) spread over five continents. It supports and assists all organizations, authorities and services whose mission is to prevent or combat international crime.

Interpol's General Secretariat in Lyon, France, provides a fast and reliable communication system that links police around the globe. Its priority activities concern public safety and [terrorism](#), criminal organizations, [drug](#)-related crimes, [financial](#) and [high-tech](#) crime, [trafficking in human beings](#), and [fugitive investigation support](#).

One of Interpol's most important tasks is to place member countries on alert about people who are being sought by police forces worldwide but it is a member country's domestic police who request that they be placed on the Interpol wanted list and it is domestic police who, for the most part, must track and arrest them.

The main aim of Interpol is to promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities. It provides a structured platform for raising awareness, building competence and identifying best practices within law enforcement world wide. It is a forum for exchanging information on current trends and investigations. Trafficking in Human Beings is considered one of the top priorities at Interpol and only by ascertaining the true character of trafficking can we hope to adapt appropriate measures against it.

Different definitions and expressions are used to describe smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings. Interpol does not have its own definitions for these issues. Consequently, reference was made to the definitions in the protocols supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime.

Interpol is involved in a number of SEE regional initiatives, which objectives include combating trafficking in persons. Interpol is a member of the Advisory and Contact Group for the Stability Pact, and a permanent advisor to SECI in the Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC).

9.18. Europol

Website: www.europol.eu.int/home.htm

Short Description: **Europol** is the European Law Enforcement Organisation which aims at improving the effectiveness and co-operation of the competent authorities in the Member States in preventing and combating terrorism, unlawful drug trafficking and other serious forms of international organised crime

The establishment of Europol was agreed in the Maastricht Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992. Based in The Hague, The Netherlands, Europol started limited operations on 3 January 1994 in the form of the Europol Drugs Unit (EDU) fighting against drugs. Progressively other important areas of criminality were added. As of 1 January 2002 the mandate of Europol was extended to deal with all serious forms of international crime as listed in the Annex to the Europol Convention. The Europol Convention was ratified by all Member States and came into force on 1 October 1998. Following a number of legal acts related to the Convention, Europol commenced its full activities on 1 July 1999.

Europol supports the law enforcement activities of the Member States mainly against:

- illicit drug trafficking;
- illicit immigration networks;

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- terrorism;
- illicit vehicle trafficking;
- trafficking in human beings including child pornography;
- forgery of money (counterfeiting of the Euro) and other means of payment;
- Money-laundering.

In addition, other main priorities for Europol include crimes against persons, financial crime and cyber crime.

Europol supports Member States by:

- Facilitating the exchange of information, in accordance with national law, between Europol Liaison Officers (ELOs). ELOs are seconded to Europol by the Member States as representatives of their national law enforcement agencies.
- Providing operational analysis in support of Member States' operations.
- Generating strategic reports (e.g. threat assessments) and crime analysis on the basis of information and intelligence supplied by Member States, generated by Europol or gathered from other sources.
- Providing expertise and technical support for investigations and operations carried out within the EU, under the supervision and the legal responsibility of the Member States concerned.

Europol is also active in promoting crime analysis and harmonisation of investigative techniques within the Member States. Participating countries include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

*In the **Europol** convention of 1995, traffic in human beings is defined as follows:
'Subjection of a person to the real and illegal sway of other persons by using violence or menaces or by abuse of authority or intrigue with a view to exploitation of prostitution, forms of sexual exploitation and assault of minors or trade in abandoned children'.*

9.19. Federal Bureau of Investigation

FBI

Website: www.fbi.gov

Short description: The United States' **FBI** is a domestic law enforcement agency which seeks to respond to domestic and extraterritorial needs as effectively as possible.

It is the **mission** of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Crimes Against Children (CAC) Program to provide a quick and effective response to all incidences of crimes against children. Making this a priority increases the number of victimized children safely recovered and reduces the level of crime in which children are targets. In addition, the FBI also investigates online child pornography/child sexual exploitation violations through the Innocent Images National Initiative (IINI).

One of the **roles** the FBI has played in the SEE region has been assisting with local anti-trafficking efforts and providing training for international law enforcement agencies. Over the past few years, the FBI has assisted SECI by providing FBI agent advisors to the anti-trafficking task forces in Albania, Bulgaria, FYR Macedonia, Moldova and Romania. Several agents from the Immigration and Naturalization Service have also served as SECI advisors.

The FBI has a number of FBI Legal Attaches assigned to U.S Embassies in the SEE region, listed below. Each Legal Attaché represents the Director of the FBI and protects the interests of the Bureau. FBI agents overseas do not have arrest powers or the power to serve subpoenas in connection to conducting investigations without the approval of the host government. The goal is to link law enforcement resources and other officials outside the U.S. with law enforcement in this country to better ensure the safety of the American public here and abroad.

Presently, there are 45 Legal Attaché (Legat) offices and four Legat sub-offices. The FBI's Special Agent representatives abroad carry the titles of Legal Attaché, Deputy Legal Attaché, or Assistant Legal Attaché. The FBI believes it is essential to station highly skilled Special Agents in other countries to help prevent terrorism and crime from reaching across borders and harming Americans in their homes and workplaces. The FBI's Legal Attaché Program is overseen by the International Operations Branch of the Investigative Services Division at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. The International Operations Branch of the FBI keeps in close contact with other federal agencies; Interpol; foreign police and security officers in Washington, D.C.; and national law enforcement associations.

Legal Attaché in Romania.

The Legal Attaché has territorial responsibility over Romania and Moldova.
Telephone: US Embassy, (01) 210-4042; fax (01) 210-0395

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See: <http://www.usembassy.ro>

Legal Attaché in Greece

The Legal Attaché has territorial responsibility over Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, and Macedonia.

Telephone: US Embassy, (01) 30-10-721-2951

See: <http://www.usembassy.gr>

Legal Attaché in Vienna

The Legal Attaché has territorial responsibility over Slovenia, Croatia, and Yugoslavia.

Telephone: US Embassy, (01) 43-1-31339

See: <http://www.usembassy-vienna.at>

Legal Attaché in Ukraine

The Legal Attaché has territorial responsibility over Ukraine.

Telephone: US Embassy, (01) 380-44-490-4000; fax 380-44-244-7350

See: <http://www.usemb.kiev>

Legal Attaché in Turkey

The Legal Attaché has territorial responsibility over Turkey.

Telephone: US Embassy, (01)

See: <http://www.usemb-ankara.org.tr>

9.20. United States Department of State

USDS

Website: www.state.gov

Short description: USDS created an Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2000. The *Trafficking Victims Protection Act*, adopted in October 2000, provides the tools to combat trafficking in persons, both worldwide and domestically. The Office issues an annual Trafficking in Persons Report where the anti-trafficking efforts for every country in the world are published.

The State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) lists the programs it funds in various regions of the world to address trafficking and violence against women and children.

9.21. United States Department of Justice

DOJ

Website: www.usdoj.gov

Short description: DOJ has contributed to the anti-trafficking efforts in the SEE region through its Resident Legal Advisor (RLA) Program, operated by the Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program (OPDAT), and through its International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP). RLAs are experienced federal prosecutors who provide advice to the host governments and to the U.S. Embassy on reformation of criminal laws and procedures. RLAs often participate in or direct anti-trafficking task forces and coordinate anti-trafficking training for police and prosecutors. Similarly, ICITAP has provided anti-trafficking training to law enforcement officers in the SEE region.