

Conclusions from the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference  
of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons

# Confronting Demand

Tackling a root  
cause of trafficking  
in human beings

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The report is based on the findings of the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of the Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons, which took place in Vienna and online on June 14-16, 2021, on the topic of tackling demand as a root cause of trafficking in human beings. OSR/THB would like to thank all the survivors, practitioners, experts, representatives and others who participated to the Conference and provided insights that made this report possible.

More information can be found on our website <https://www.osce.org/cthb>

“Now is the time to put the  
emphasis where it belongs,  
on demand”

**Diane Martin**, Member of ODIHR International Survivors  
of Trafficking Advisory Council, United Kingdom

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# Foreword

by OSCE Secretary General

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OSCE/Cristina Marasescu

Human trafficking has become embedded within our societies and economies, and is growing fast - by some estimates its revenues have grown fivefold over the past 15 years. Trafficking is a crime that, just like many others, follows the basic rules of economics: consumers generate indiscriminate demand for cheap goods and services, which incentivizes traffickers to meet that demand with goods or services extracted from trafficking victims.

That is why in organizing the 21st Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference, the OSCE focused on the demand side of the problem with a specific objective in mind: **if we want to defeat trafficking, we must stop paying for it.** Governments, businesses, individuals – we all have a collective responsibility to ensure that our money does not contribute to trafficking of human beings through the goods and services we purchase.

For most OSCE participating States, addressing this demand is a legal obligation under international law. It is also a political commitment that all participating States have reaffirmed in numerous OSCE Ministerial decisions and declarations.

But perhaps most importantly, it's the right strategic approach: **confronting demand** means eliminating the huge financial incentive behind a business model that uses and sells people like commodities.

Fulfilling our commitments to discourage demand will help prevent systemic **human rights abuses** up and down global supply chains and promote a fairer economic system.

It will also help to address **toxic gender norms** that still suggest it is acceptable for men to purchase sex from trafficked women and girls. What does this say about gender equality in our societies? Confronting the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation must be a priority.

Words alone will not however get the job done, and in this regard I am proud to say that the OSCE is striving to **lead by example.**

We have strengthened our **procurement policies** and instituted training of our procurement officers to mitigate the risk of doing business with suppliers who might contribute, directly or indirectly, to child labour or any form of trafficking in human beings.

We are also updating our employee code of conduct and developing a new staff instruction specifically designed to prevent OSCE staff from committing or fostering **sexual exploitation** and abuse, including the purchase of sex.

Defeating trafficking is not the task of law enforcement alone, but of **society at large.** I hope that the considerations coming from the 21st Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons will bring us closer to realizing this important objective and to taking the necessary action together.

**Helga Maria Schmid,**  
**OSCE Secretary General**

# Tackling demand: aims and objectives

## Three minutes with Valiant Richey, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

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### Q How would you evaluate the current response to human trafficking?

Last year, the international community celebrated the twentieth anniversaries of both the Palermo Protocol and the first OSCE commitments to combat trafficking in human beings. The Protocol was a landmark moment – it provided a legally binding definition of human trafficking, placed the issue of trafficking firmly on the international political agenda, and led to the widespread adoption of laws in national criminal codes. And yet, despite better laws, greater awareness, more investment in criminal justice responses, we are not close to defeating trafficking.

Trafficking has infected virtually every corner of our economies, and while often hidden from view, its effects and impacts are all around us, from the technology we use and the clothes we wear, to the food we eat.

### Q What factors enable this crime to be so endemic?

At its core, trafficking in human beings is a financially motivated crime. Often, vulnerabilities and inequalities are labelled as root causes of trafficking. Yet, while these are certainly enablers of the crime

and help traffickers to ensnare their victims, poverty and discrimination alone do not cause trafficking.

Individuals, businesses, and even governments are paying, knowingly or unknowingly, for goods and services extracted from trafficking victims. Therefore, while an estimated \$150 billion is paid to traffickers annually, it is paid by all of us. Our purchases and choices create a demand – a market force – that ultimately fuels this crime.

### Q Is the fight against human trafficking unwinnable?

Not at all. On the contrary, it absolutely is.

But for us, as a society, to win this fight, governments, businesses and individuals must stop buying such goods or services or funding the exploited labor that produces them.

This includes ending the demand that fosters trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which is driven overwhelmingly by men, and whose price is disproportionately paid by women and girls. It is time to address our passive acceptance or willful ignorance of the huge market for sexual exploitation worldwide.

Ultimately, this is really about what steps we can take to make sure that we, collectively, are not paying for trafficking.

### Q What is then a winning strategy to eradicate human trafficking?

We have to improve efforts of prevention, and it is by confronting demand that we can prevent trafficking – and address its growing and dramatic scale.



Valiant Richey was appointed OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in September 2019 and leads anti-trafficking efforts across the Organization.

This means looking into what we buy, and using the economic power of our consumption, as governments, businesses, and individuals, so that we can achieve substantive and lasting change.

Effectively confronting trafficking today means addressing the root causes that allow the crime to thrive. In doing so we can shift the focus from simply combating trafficking in human beings, towards one day ending it.

This conversation is long overdue.

### **Q How did the OSCE Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons advance this conversation?**

The [Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference](#) is an annual gathering of key stakeholders from across the OSCE region aiming to raise the political profile of the fight against trafficking in human beings and discuss emerging topics and trends in this area.

In June 2021, over the course of three days, the conference put a spotlight on addressing demand as a

means of prevention – and specifically on discouraging the demand that fosters trafficking for the purposes of labour and sexual exploitation as a core, long-term strategy towards ending human trafficking.

The considerations and reflections contained in this paper stem from the expert discussions that took place at the Alliance and aim to provide some guidance on how we can best address the issue.

Although solutions can be difficult to implement, there are already promising examples across our region. Many participating States have adopted policies and laws that establish protective measures and transparency, and require monitoring to ensure enforcement.

Each of these examples offer unique insight and guidance for States to step up their efforts to discourage the demand that fosters trafficking.

The 21st Alliance Conference aimed to increase knowledge of these tools, and I hope it has helped to raise awareness of how States can better address the demand that fosters trafficking for forced labour and sexual exploitation.

# What is ‘demand’ and why must it be discouraged

To substantively address human trafficking, its root causes must be tackled. The demand that fosters exploitation that leads to trafficking is a primary root cause of the crime: by creating a lucrative market for goods and services produced by or extracted from trafficked persons, demand provides traffickers with the economic motivation for pursuing the crime.

“Ending impunity means making sure crime doesn’t pay”.

*Ylva Johansson, European Commissioner for Home Affairs*

The financial scale of demand that fosters exploitation is vast. The market for goods and services produced by or extracted from victims generates a substantial incentive for traffickers to identify and exploit new victims. This money is paid by users and consumers of goods and services extracted from victims of trafficking.

Demand also serves as a direct and indirect cause of harm to victims, as it creates the rationale for their exploitation, and places them in situations that cause physical, mental and emotional trauma as well as other harms. Discouraging demand is therefore critical in both protecting victims from harm and addressing the business model of trafficking.

Experts panellists at the 21<sup>st</sup> OSCE Alliance Against Trafficking in Persons Conference, in June 2021, concurred that, to effectively stop this cycle of exploitation from occurring, and prevent vulnerable persons from becoming trafficked, methods of prevention must be enacted which proactively counter and reduce the commercial incentives for trafficking. Central to this concept is reducing the demand for goods and services produced by or extracted from trafficking victims.

As highlighted by survivors of trafficking over the course of the Alliance conference, demand plays a leading contributing factor in all forms of trafficking. Human trafficking is a crime often driven by toxic norms, trapping women and girls in sex trafficking, for example, or demand for lower cost consumer goods, which encourages labour trafficking at the lower tiers of production.

“It is undeniable that, in order to successfully combat human trafficking, we must tackle its root causes. Demand is not only one of them but the very cause at the heart of this crime”.

*Cristina Gallach, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and for Ibero-America and the Caribbean, Spain*



The obligation for States to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation resides in various international instruments, including most significantly Article 9(5) of the Palermo Protocol, which states 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”.

To fulfil this legal obligation and other related political commitments, States must adopt and implement effective measures to discourage demand, in particular

the demand that fosters trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and sexual exploitation, paying close attention to relevant market characteristics, gender dynamics, and harm to victims.

Discussions at the 21<sup>st</sup> Alliance Conference emphasized how this requires unpacking the financial relationships that motivate trafficking in human beings, as well as recognizing that demand manifests differently depending on the form of exploitation, with each form of exploitation possessing unique market characteristics that alter the role played by end users of goods and services produced by or extracted from trafficking victims.

14:00 – 14:45	<b>WELCOMING REMARKS</b>
<p><b>Valiant Richey</b>, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings</p> <p><b>Helga Maria Schmid</b>, OSCE Secretary General</p> <p><b>OPENING REMARKS</b></p> <p><b>Ambassador Ulrike Funered</b>, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the OSCE and Chairperson of the OSCE Permanent Council</p> <p><b>Matteo Mecacci</b>, Director, OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)</p>	
14:45 – 15:30	<b>KEYNOTE ADDRESS</b>
<p><b>Ylva Johansson</b>, EU Commissioner for Home Affairs</p> <p><b>Erkin Mukhitdinov</b>, First Deputy Minister of Employment and Labour Relations (Uzbekistan)</p> <p><b>Aranca González Laya</b>, Foreign Minister (Spain)</p>	
16:00 – 17:30	<b>PANEL 1 – WHAT IS ‘DEMAND’ AND WHY MUST IT BE DISCOURAGED</b>
<p>MODERATOR: <b>Dalia Leinartė</b>, Member of CEDAW (Lithuania)</p> <p>SPEAKERS: <i>Survivor perspective on demand:</i> <b>Yvan Sagnet</b>, Survivor and Founder of No Cap (Cameroon/Italy) <i>International law on demand:</i> <b>Siobhán Mullally</b>, UN Special Representative on trafficking in persons, especially women and children <i>Characteristics of demand for sexual exploitation:</i> <b>Taina Bien-Aimé</b>, Executive Director Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (USA/Switzerland) <i>Characteristics of demand for forced labour:</i> <b>Alexander Trautrim</b>, Associate Director at University of Nottingham Rights Lab (UK)</p>	

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## Main Takeaways from Opening Session and Panel 1

- The business model of human trafficking would not exist without an end consumer and/or buyer. It is their money that fuels the crime of trafficking.
- By and large, demand does not seek out trafficking; it seeks out cheap goods and services which can be extracted from trafficking victims.
- Trafficking for sexual exploitation is a reflection of toxic gender norms and gender inequality; it is linked to a male-dominated demand based on the objectification and sexualization of women's bodies. Addressing demand fostering sexual exploitation is thus a way to confront larger gender dynamics in society.
- Emergency crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, heighten the vulnerabilities to human trafficking; online sexual exploitation and online child trafficking have been on the rise as a consequence of this.
- To substantively address human trafficking at its core, it is necessary to step-up prevention efforts and confront the demand that fosters exploitation and leads to exploitation in the first place.
- Article 9 of the [United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime](#) establishes positive legal obligations for states to address demand as a pillar of prevention.
- The 2003 OSCE Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human beings and Directive 2011/36 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting its Victims all recognize the role of demand as a root cause of trafficking in persons.
- The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)'s [General Recommendation no. 38](#) on Trafficking in Women in the Context of Global Migration further recognized the need to discourage demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, especially for women and girls.
- States have a broad range of options at their disposal, with specific toolboxes for each form of exploitation.

# Tackling the demand that fosters trafficking for forced labour

Trafficking for the purpose of forced labour is a complex form of trafficking as it includes a variety of different methods of exploitation, victim profiles and economic sectors. This form of trafficking is characterized by its infiltration into the legal economy and its possible interaction with daily life. Individuals, as consumers, indirectly contribute to demand in their pursuit of lower price goods and services.

“Governments play a pivotal role in developing and strengthening legal and policy frameworks domestically and by working with partners internationally, and leading by example”.

*Lucienne Manton, Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking, Australia*

Victims can be trafficked in sectors that are part of a population's regular consumption, such as food production, construction and textile manufacturing. As pointed out by UNODC in its latest Trafficking in Per-

sons report, traffickers involved in this form of exploitation may not necessarily work underground in illicit markets, but instead may be associated with officially registered companies or operate in a broader informal economic system where employers could resort to exploitative practices to increase profits.

“Our aim is to improve the ethical approach of business, leading to better due diligence in their business engagements”.

*Darryl Dixon, Director of Strategy, Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority, United Kingdom*

Discouraging the demand that fosters trafficking for forced labour thus requires States to enact and enforce laws and regulations, including in public procurement, that reduce and prevent the purchase of goods and services produced by or extracted from trafficked labour.

At the Alliance Conference, experts elaborated on some policy and normative options and tools at the disposal of States, as well as their strategic benefits, which can help national institutions prevent and mitigate the indiscriminate and indirect demand for trafficked labour.

14:00 – 14:45

## SURVIVOR STATEMENT

**Bukola Oriola**, Member of ISTAC (United States)

16:00 – 17:30

## PANEL 2 – TACKLING THE DEMAND THAT FOSTERS TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOUR

MODERATOR:

**Philippe Vanhuynegem**, Chief, Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work Branch ILO

SPEAKERS:

*Harmonization of approaches/co-ordination:* **Lucienne Manton**, Ambassador for People Smuggling and Human Trafficking (Australia)

*Existing tools for States:* **Natalia Ollus**, Director HEUNI (Finland)

*Adopting laws:* **General Philippe Thuries**, Chief of the Central Office for Fighting Illegal Labour (France)

*Partnerships with private sector and civil society:* **Darryl Dixon**, Director of Strategy, Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (UK)

## Main Takeaways from Panel 2

- **Businesses** can incentivise, knowingly or unknowingly, labour exploitation through fragmented supply chains across countries where it is difficult to identify low-tier producers/suppliers.
  - ✗ This fragmentation leads to diluting accountability for exploitative businesses, whereby liabilities are outsourced to low-tier actors, who are rarely identified and punished.
  - ✗ This also undermines the fairness of the economic sector through anti-competitive behaviours, shifting legal risks to low-tier suppliers.
  - ✗ Governments can and should play a role in mitigating such risks with adequate and responsive regulation by holding businesses responsible for the exploitation that happens at all levels/tiers of the production process.
  - ✗ To fulfil State obligations, authorities should address the risks of trafficking across all sectors of the economy and tiers of production by regulating processes and promoting practices that promote sustainable businesses.
  - ✗ As in the example of French domestic law, due diligence processes and liabilities can be mandatorily imposed to businesses and applied to subsidiaries controlled by the parent company, whether national or foreign, as well as subcontractors and suppliers with whom the parent company has “an established commercial relationship”, i.e. a regular, stable and significant relationship. The monetary and non-monetary costs of non-compliance should be specified in order to achieve desired results
- ✗ The [OSCE Model Guidelines on Government Measures to Prevent Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in Supply Chains](#) is a practical tool for States on how to promote transparency and the fair and ethical recruitment of workers. For example, States should aim to publicly release – and, if possible, compile in a registry – company compliance statements so that they are widely accessible to the consuming public, investors, workers, and other stakeholders.
- In **public procurement**, which represents a large share of domestic spending, there is a lack of awareness among procurement officers, and of reliable assessments related to risks of trafficking for labour exploitation in supply chains, especially in the transport and construction services.

- ✘ Adequate training should be provided by governments to such staff who must be properly informed of the risks of trafficking in such economic sectors. For example, subcontracting is an important characteristic of employment in construction work. However, the practice can also be flagged as a potential risk factor for human trafficking. Increasing staff awareness is possible by enhancing on-the-job learning about possible vulnerable groups who are most at risk of exploitation within different business sectors.
- ✘ Authorities should engage in a dialogue with civil society organisations, labour inspectors, employers' associations and trade unions in order to improve collaboration for identifying and reporting possible cases.
- ✘ Overall, increased oversight by governments of their contractors and sub-contractors over the whole tendering process is a fundamental step in mitigating risks of trafficking across supply chains. When due diligence screenings of contractors are not implemented, subcontracting to firms whose main business is to supply cheap flexible labour can open the gates to exploitative practices.
- ✘ As indicated in the OSCE Model Guidelines, authorities should include contract clauses that

allow the contracting public authority to conduct or participate in independent audits that evaluate all levels of risk in supply chain, and establish enforcement measures and remedial actions. States should also encourage contractors to partner with worker organizations and local NGOs to implement remedies and address exploitative conditions.

- **Behavioural analysis** can be applied and utilized to discourage the use of trafficked labour. For example, adverse publicity on businesses or practices conducive to labour trafficking can affect reputation, and create pressure for compliance to save business value. Publicly available **reports on business compliance** with anti-trafficking norms can also contribute towards this goal.
- Investigating trafficking for forced labour is extremely complex given its multi-dimensional, cross-border nature that cuts across criminal activities, social norms, labour relations and the macroeconomic dynamics of different industries. **Cross-border cooperation and harmonization of laws and regulations** is a fundamental step in order to address legislative loopholes and gaps in the international response to trafficked labour.

# Tackling the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation

Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the most common form of human trafficking within the OSCE region, and generates nearly two-thirds of all profits from trafficking globally. The scale of this crime, as well as its unique gender and market characteristics, elevate the need for states to prioritize combating the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation within their prevention strategies.

“International law requires States to take effective measures to prevent trafficking in human beings, including by addressing the demand that leads to exploitation.”

*Siobhán Mullally, UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children*

Trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation remains a highly gendered crime: 92% of identified victims are women and girls. According to UNODC’s latest data, most persons investigated or arrested, prosecuted, and/or convicted of trafficking in human beings continue to be male, comprising over 60 per cent of the totals in these three categories. Trafficking for the

purpose sexual exploitation disproportionately affects minority women and girls. As highlighted by experts at the 2021 OSCE Alliance Conference, buyers of sex from trafficking victims continue to be almost universally male and incentivize the harms caused by traffickers and cause direct harm to victims through the sex act.

Furthermore, survivors of human trafficking pointed out that in the context of the COVID-19 global pandemic, which propagated in 2020, children, including young boys, have become easy targets for sexual predators and online trafficking, highlighting how this criminal demand is compromising the rights and future of young people.

Therefore, robust attention to the demand that fosters trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation stands out as a significant, untapped means for reducing harm and achieving lasting impact.

“We have a duty to act to effectively and truly combat the culture of impunity and the commercialization of human souls”.

*Christiana Erotokritou, Member of the Cypriot House of Representatives*

Throughout the Alliance Conference, leading anti-trafficking experts presented promising practices on how to prevent, deter, disrupt, and hold accountable the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation. These included tactics and tools for targeting online forums that facilitate the exploitation of victims of

trafficking online; codes of conduct that prohibit activities which foster sexual exploitation; education programmes for buyers and young adults; and effective legislative measures that target the impunity currently enjoyed by users of sexual services from victims.

16:00 – 17:30

### PANEL 3 – TACKLING THE DEMAND THAT FOSTERS TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

MODERATOR:

**Dobryana Petkova**, Acting executive secretary, Bulgarian National commission for combating trafficking in human beings

SPEAKERS:

*Criminal law approaches and implementation:* **Christiana Erotokritou**, MP (Cyprus) and **Eleni Michael**, Head of Anti-trafficking Unit (Cyprus)

*Using tech as a form of disruption:* **Robert Beiser**, Strategic initiatives lead Polaris (USA)

*Internal policies and employer codes of conduct:* **Clare Hutchinson**, NATO Special Representative for Women, Peace and Security (United Kingdom)

*Educating buyers:* **Are Saastad**, CEO Resource Center for Men (Norway)

## Main Takeaways from Panel 3

- There is a general lack of state-led initiatives and ownership for addressing the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation: according to a study by the OSCE, civil society organizations were reportedly responsible for organizing over 55% of such initiatives, often with only partial government funding.
- Awareness-raising campaigns represent the most common method of prevention employed by OSCE participating States, yet have not produced lasting impact. Such campaigns therefore need to be coupled with a more comprehensive set of actions, including education tools and online means of deterrence.
- Survivors stressed that investing in sustained education programmes should be a primary target for States to sensitize the population on the significant harm, fear, and violence that sex trafficking cause to its victims. Indeed, there is not enough knowledge at present about the trauma THB inflicts upon youth.
- Buyer education classes that focus on positive forms of masculinity, and seek to help, rather than chastise, sex buyers have been shown to have a positive impact on demand within some OSCE participating States.
- Technology based tools to deter demand, such as chat bots and targeted advertisements, can be utilized regardless of the criminal justice response to demand, are cost effective, and can more readily meet the scale of the problem.
- While prevention measures on demand rarely benefit from innovative approaches such as investments in online technology to deter users and buyers of trafficked sex, such approaches should be prioritized for investment and development.

- There is a broad diversity within the OSCE region in how criminal justice statutes conceptualize and seek to discourage demand. However, it is evident that many criminal justice responses to demand face implementation deficiencies due, in part, to the structure of domestic statutes. These implementation challenges exist across the spectrum of criminal justice responses.
- Across the OSCE region, implementation of legislative statutes targeting demand also suffers from a lack of political will, while financial and human resources, as well as sufficient expertise in applying such statutes are uneven.
- Where there are statutes that criminalize the knowing use of a trafficking victim for sex, very few prosecutions are reported. Panellists highlighted that knowledge of the user is very difficult to prove, if not prohibitive, in practice.
- The use of strict liability statutes, which criminalize the purchase of sex from trafficking victims, regardless of the subjective knowledge of the buyer, is one means of overcoming this obstacle to effective implementation by focusing on the status of the victim and not the knowledge of the offender.
- While methods of criminalization remain the prerogative of states, the criminalization of the use of services of a trafficked person is a minimum threshold that should be achieved.





# Summary of key solutions and strategies in discouraging demand

Addressing demand promotes a society based on equality and dignity as opposed to power, as well as a fairer economic system. It means setting a higher standard for society and addressing security threats posed by criminal enterprises.

- ✔ challenge the impunity currently enjoyed by users of goods and services extracted from victims of trafficking;
- ✔ reduce the financial incentives underpinning crime;
- ✔ and better protect victims.

“It is now time for states to start harmonizing their laws to better prevent human trafficking by adopting measures to discourage demand and make accountable those who use services or purchase goods that derive from the exploitation of victims”

*Elisabeth Moiron-Braud, Secretary General of the Inter-ministerial Mission for the Protection of Women against Violence and the Fight against Human Trafficking, France*

Policies and procedures are only as strong as their level of implementation. Through enhanced implementation States can:

“Awareness-raising campaigns are important as they alert the general public to situations of exploitation, but they need to be combined with other measures in order to produce an impact and changes of behaviour”.

*Helga Gayer, President of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), Germany*

Anti-trafficking experts and practitioners who attended the 21st Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference (June 2021) provided a number of recommended actions that can deliver lasting and effective impact in addressing the demand which foster human trafficking.

14:00 – 14:05

## SURVIVOR STATEMENT

**Diane Martin**, member of ISTAC (United Kingdom)

14:05 – 15:35

## PANEL 4 – PATHWAYS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

MODERATOR:

**Maximilian Nicolae**, Director, National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (Romania)

SPEAKERS:

*Building political will:* **Elisabeth Moiron-Braud**, Secretary General of the Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women against Violence and the Fight against Human Trafficking (France)

*National strategies/action plans:* **Helga Gayer**, President of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) (Germany)

*Holistic response:* **Benjamin Gauén**, Senior Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office (USA)

*Roadmap for multiagency approach:* **Ricardo Seoane**, Associate Director Strategic Policy Sector, Acquisitions Branch Public Services and Procurement (Canada)

### CLOSING REMARKS

**Valiant Richey**, OSCE Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

**Helga Maria Schmid**, OSCE Secretary General

## Conclusions from Panel 4 and Closing Remarks

### I. Make demand a pillar of national anti-trafficking strategies and action plans

- Addressing and discouraging the demand which foster trafficking in human beings should be at the core of any viable and sustainable anti-trafficking strategy.
- Attainable measures to tackle the demand side of human trafficking, from legislative reform to efforts in discouraging the use of services and goods extracted from victims of human trafficking, should be incorporated in national anti-trafficking action plans. In doing so, States should adequately seek the expertise and perspectives of survivors of trafficking, which are key to design more effective and attainable policy and actions.

### II. Develop a holistic approach in discouraging demand

- Emphasis should be placed on developing measures to discourage demand beyond the criminal justice system, as proactive means of awareness raising, deterrence and disruption help to prevent a crime from taking place, with criminal justice measures serving as a last form of accountability.
- States should seek to implement complementary measures across multiple sectors; for example, in the context of trafficking for sexual exploitation, complementing criminal justice measures with education initiatives for young men and boys and targeted deterrence initiatives such as employer codes of conduct. In the context of trafficking for forced

labour, due diligence legislation requiring action by companies can be developed in concert with technology-facilitated worker empowerment initiatives and enhanced regulatory action such as investigations by labor inspectorates.

- Global crimes require global solutions. States should utilize methods of transnational co-operation and engagement to strengthen legal and policy frameworks that target demand.

### III. Invest in prevention

- States should focus on more advanced prevention strategies. Education of young people, for example, is a fundamental tool for discouraging demand for exploitative services and goods in the long-term.
- Technology-based means of deterrence exist and should be scaled-up to address human trafficking,

including online, such as chat-bots, text messages and deterrent advertisements which also offer the opportunity to direct offenders to assistance and support.

### IV. Develop and implement legislation that discourages demand

- States should enhance legislative frameworks that are more likely to generate an impact in curbing the demand for trafficked services and goods, such as supply chains due diligence and transparency legislation.
- Where such legislation and statutes exist, implementation should be ensured through appropriate financial resources and training for first responders and justice system actors, as well as to sustain survivors of trafficking in their educational and empowerment efforts.



# The 2021 OSCE Alliance Conference in Figures

**Ylva Johansson** @YlvaJohansson

"Traffickers force women and girls into prostitution. They can only do so because demand is high & risks are low, almost zero, for the men who use these girls' bodies. I want to end the culture of impunity". Thank you @OSCE #CTHB21

My keynote: [ec.europa.eu/commission/com...](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/com...) #SecurityEU



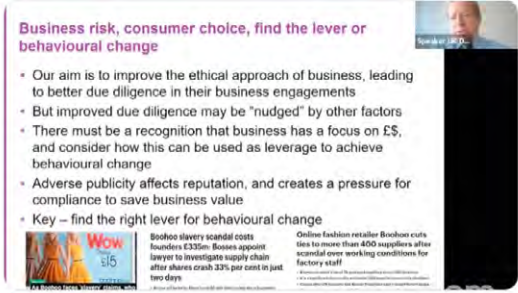
OSCE Anti-Trafficking and 7 others

5:19 PM · Jun 14, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

**UK Delegation OSCE** @UKOSCE

"We cannot police the labour market through an enforcement approach alone. We have to engage closely with businesses to educate them & increase their knowledge on due diligence."

Darryl Dixon presents @UK\_Glaa's work to tackle forced labour at #CTHB21 conference.



OSCE Anti-Trafficking

3:31 PM · Jun 15, 2021 · Twitter Web App

**UK Delegation OSCE** @UKOSCE

"We have to get business to understand the risks to their profit margin, their reputational risks if they allow forced labour to occur in their business supply chains."

At OSCE's #CTHB21, Darryl Dixon spoke about @UK\_Glaa's work to tackle demand for forced labour.

@osce\_cthb



I was pleased to be invited to speak today at the OSCE's

1:28 · 248 views

5:57 PM · Jun 16, 2021 · Twitter Web App

**Siobhán Mullally (UN SR Trafficking in Persons)** @smullallylaw

Thank you to @osce\_cthb for highlighting importance of combating demand that fuels exploitation - in supply chains, in demand for cheap labour, in pursuit of profits, and in sexual exploitation. #CTHB21.



4:47 PM · Jun 14, 2021 · Twitter Web App



**21<sup>st</sup>**

edition of  
the Alliance  
Conference



**6**

virtual side-  
events and  
webinars



**871**

registered  
participants  
from 56 countries



**329**

international  
and civil society  
organizations



**3** days

**4** expert panels



Over

**10**

hours of live  
streaming  
content, video  
and audio  
recordings  
(accessible  
[here](#))



**236,000**

single contacts on OSCE/CTHB  
Twitter page during conference



# Annex I: Programme of 2021 Alliance Conference online side-events

## MONDAY 14 JUNE

✓ ***Protecting the most vulnerable: putting a spotlight on the demand that fosters trafficking in children***

Online side-event organized by the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (via Zoom)

## TUESDAY 15 JUNE

✓ ***Launch of the 2021 OSCE Research on Discouraging the Demand that Fosters Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation***

Online side-event organized by the Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (via Zoom)

✓ ***Ensuring Survivor Voices in All Anti-Trafficking Policies Addressing Demand for Trafficking in Human Beings***

Online side-event organized by OSCE Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (via Zoom)

## WEDNESDAY 16 JUNE

✓ ***Trafficking of women and girls in the context of global migration: General Recommendation 38 of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)***

Online side-event organized by The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the OSCE Secretariat's Programme for Gender Issues (via Zoom)

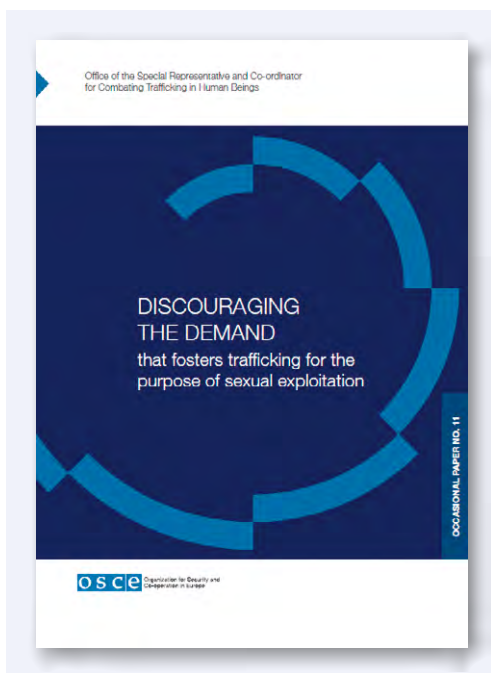
✓ ***Community Policing and Addressing Demand for Trafficking in Human Beings***

Online side-event organized by ODIHR and the OSCE Transnational Threats Department/Strategic Police Matters Unit (via Zoom)

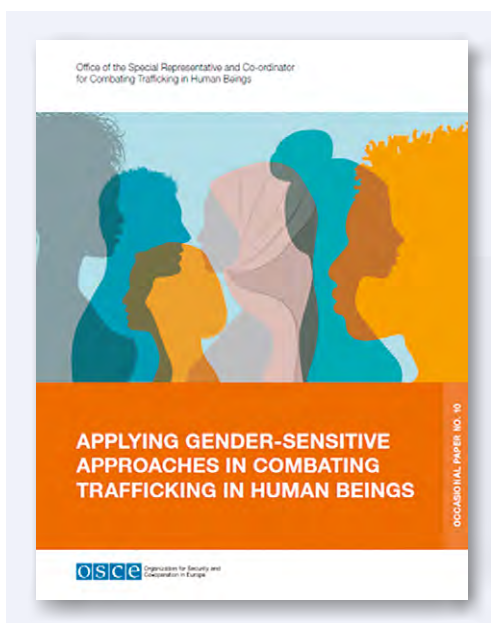
✓ ***The impact of criminalizing the knowingly use of services which are the object of exploitation on trafficked persons and related vulnerable groups***

Online side-event organized by La Strada International (via Zoom)

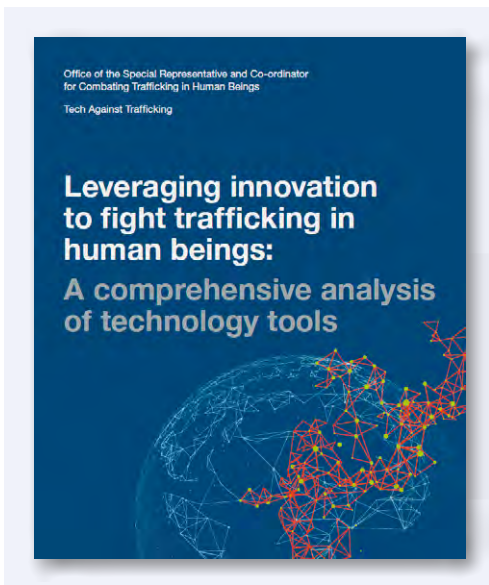
# Annex II: Additional OSCE Resources



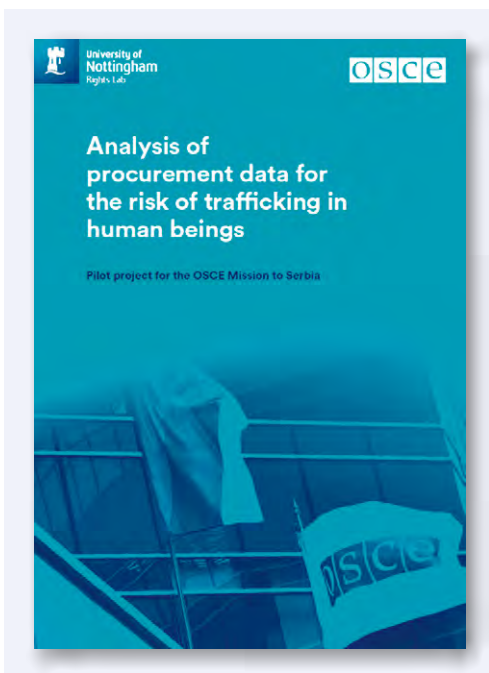
This Occasional Paper highlights the importance of addressing the demand that fosters trafficking for sexual exploitation, in particular the exploitation of the prostitution of others. In doing so, it puts a spotlight on the role of demand in encouraging exploitation and causing harm to victims; outlines the scope of the international obligations and commitments of States to discourage demand; analyses the ways in which States have responded to these obligations and commitments in their criminal justice and prevention practices; and offers recommendations on how to better incorporate demand into national efforts. The primary aim of the paper is to support and enhance the implementation of State-led responses to demand.



This Occasional Paper is based on findings from a multi-method research project, including surveys, expert interviews, and expert group meetings carried out with participants from more than half of the OSCE's participating States. By bringing together the voices of survivors, anti-trafficking experts, service providers, and law enforcement, this paper offers a comprehensive account of gender aspects in trafficking in human beings. It also provides a basis for discussion about possible ways to apply gender-sensitive approaches. The report, therefore, explores a range of gender aspects that are often not addressed in existing prevention, protection, and prosecution strategies.



The publication takes stock of technology tools and initiatives developed to combat trafficking in human beings in its different forms in the OSCE area and beyond. It also examines the ways technology can be misused to facilitate trafficking in human beings. It is the first known publication to conduct a global analysis of how different stakeholders, including law enforcement, civil society, businesses and academia can take advantage of technology to advance the fight against the human trafficking crime. The publication also provides recommendations to governments and organizations funding technology projects on how to maximize the value of technology-based solutions.



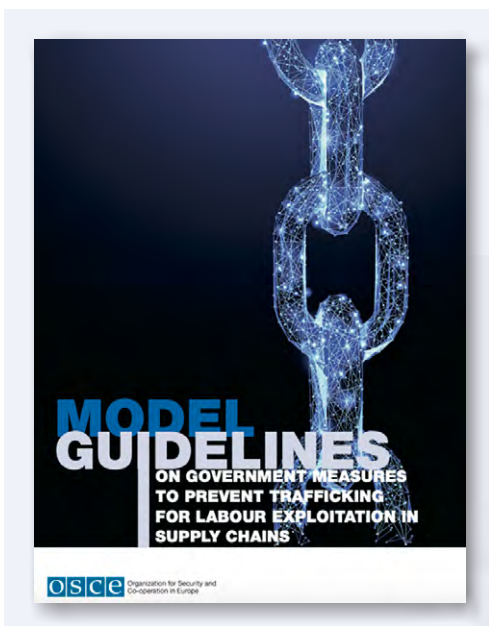
This report presents the preliminary evaluation of the supplier portfolio of one of the OSCE Missions and provides recommendations for managing risks of Trafficking of Human Beings (THB) in supply chains.

The OSCE commissioned the University of Nottingham's Rights Lab to undertake an independent analysis of THB risks the OSCE Mission to Serbia might have in its tier 1 suppliers. It is the first time such an evaluation is undertaken for the procurement portfolio of an inter-governmental organisation and shall set a pioneering milestone for procurement in inter-governmental organisations. It is explicitly produced to provide a basis for further debate, analysis and action on procurement practices and how THB risks can be addressed.





The objective of the Compendium of Resources is to take stock of the existing legislation, policies, guidelines, recommendations, reports, studies, and other types of initiatives developed to better understand and respond to the global problem of trafficking in human beings through its prevention in supply chains. The resources included in the Compendium do not represent by any means an exhaustive list and are only intended to illustrate the initiatives identified by the OSCE Office of the Special Representative and Co-ordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings during the development of this project. The Compendium is intended for the use by government officials involved in policy making, as well as businesses and other stakeholders interested to learn from current practices in order to further enhance their own measures on ethical sourcing and the prevention of human trafficking in supply chains.



The aim of these model guidelines is to provide a practical tool to assist OSCE participating States and Partners for Co-operation in implementing concrete measures to prevent trafficking in human beings in supply chains. The publication highlights how States can implement legislation and policies that promote transparency to ensure that public supply chains are free from trafficked labour; and promote the fair and ethical recruitment of workers.

**Office of the Special  
Representative and  
Co-ordinator for  
Combating Trafficking  
in Human Beings**

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Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe