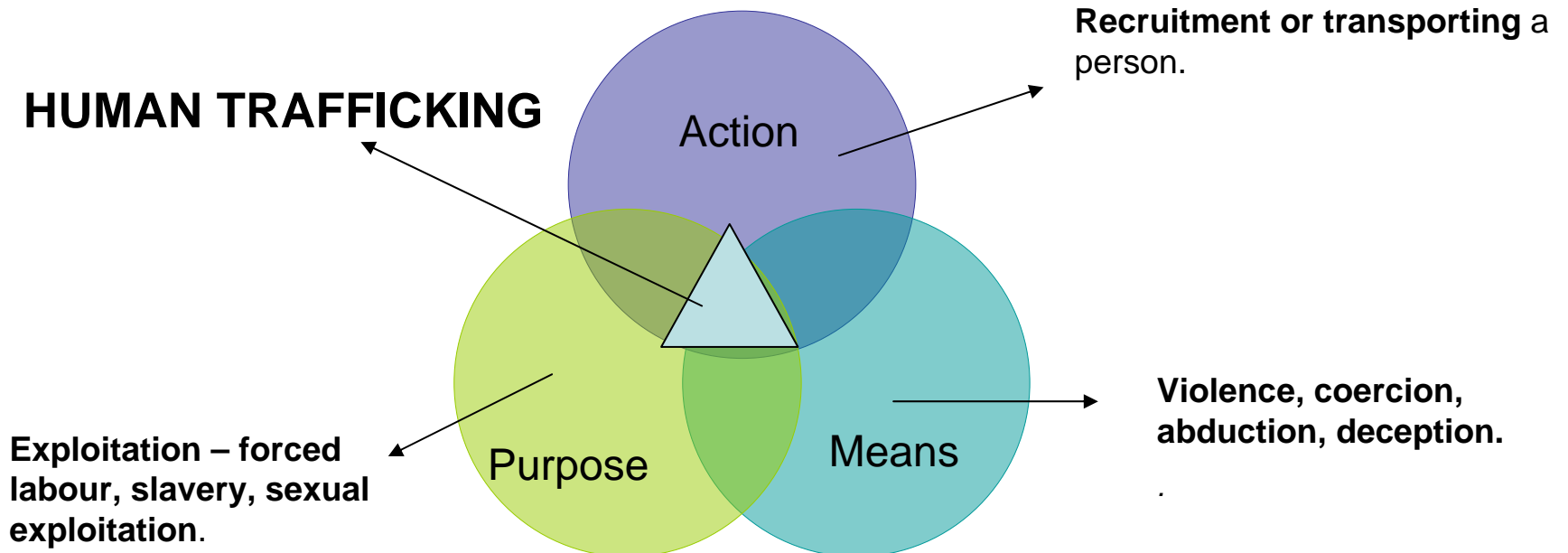


Ending Human Trafficking in Partnership with the Business Community



What is human trafficking?



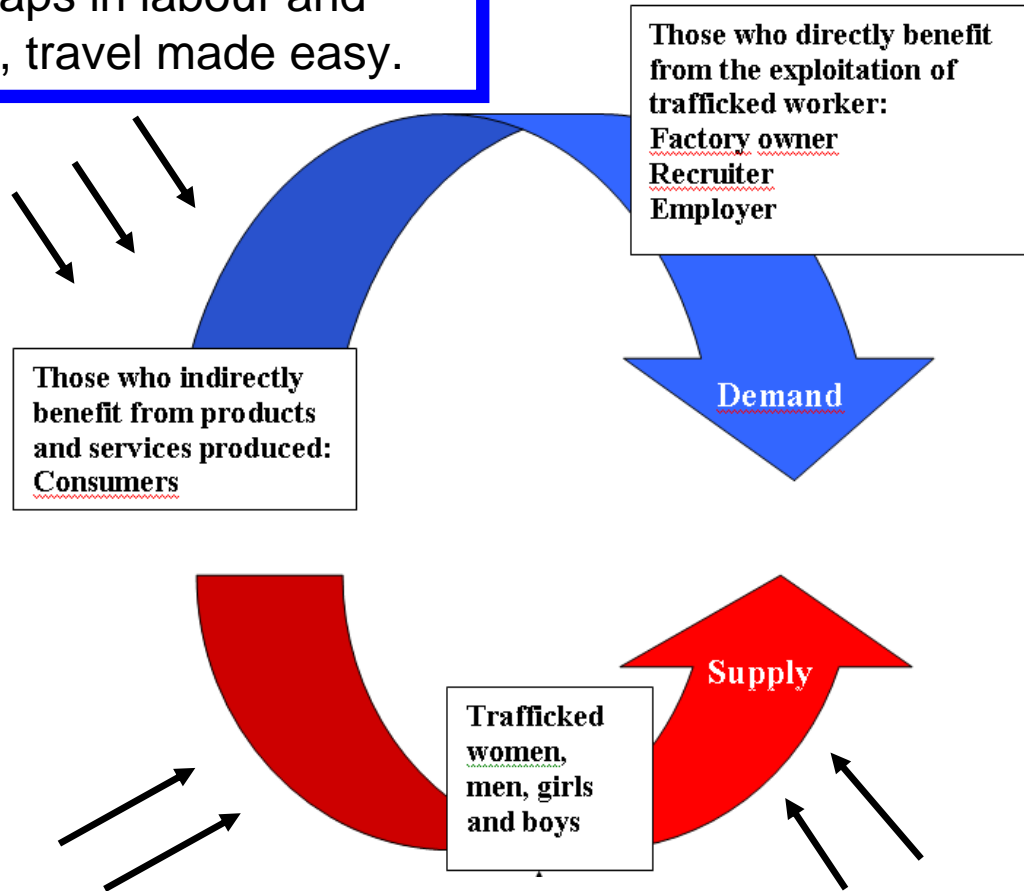
Trafficking for labor exploitation

- More than 2,4 million persons are in forced labor as a result of human trafficking. (ILO 2005)
- Annual profit from human trafficking is at least US\$ 32 billion. (ILO 2005)
- „Opportunity cost“ of coercion to the workers affected by such abusive practices, in terms of lost earnings, is US\$ 20 billion. (ILO 2009)



The cycle of supply and demand

Push factors: Demand for cheap labour force, gaps in labour and migration laws, travel made easy.

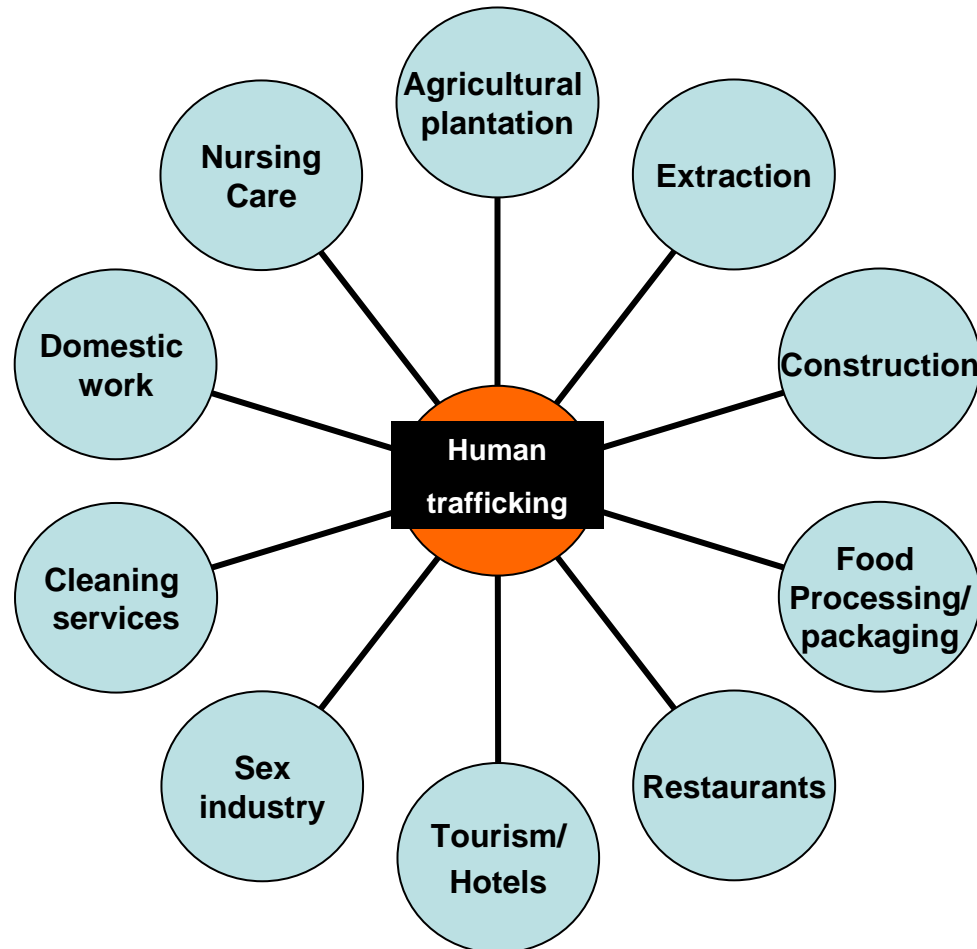


Pull factors: unemployment, poverty, corruption, gender/ethnic/social discrimination

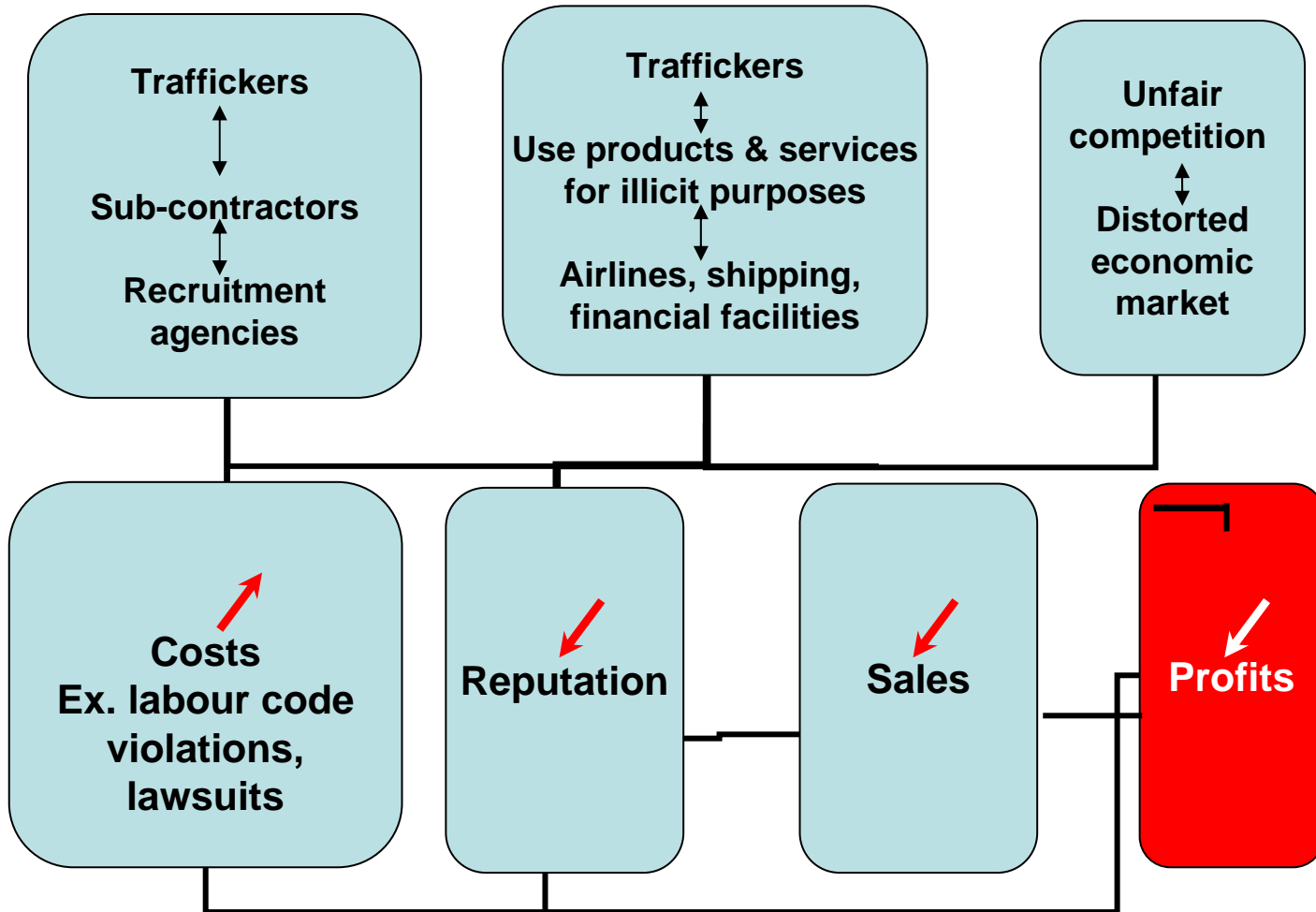
Women: particularly affected

- Perceived to be suitable for work in labor intensive production with low wages and hazardous working conditions.
- Growing demand for foreign women, including demand for domestic and care-giving work.
- Demand for foreign brides.
- Demand for women in growing multi-billion sex and entertainment industry.

Why businesses should be concerned ?



How human trafficking affect businesses?



« End Human Trafficking Now! »

Global campaign with business community launched in 2006, in Athens:

- To partner with businesses to eliminate human trafficking worldwide.
- To assist businesses in implementing internal and external programs to reduce human trafficking and to increase awareness.



Benefits of acting against human trafficking

1. To prevent losses by successfully managing risks and reputation.

2. To respect fair and just labour practices that contribute to a healthy labour force and improve productivity.

3. To protect global supply chains.

4. To comply to national and international law.

5. To fulfil consumer expectations that production respects social and human rights criteria.

6. To build strong relationships with consumers, investors, governmental authorities and local communities.

Action at the workplace

PREVENTION

IDENTIFICATION

REMEDIAL MEASURES

Prevention



Identification

1. Train staff in identification skills

2. Create a reporting mechanism

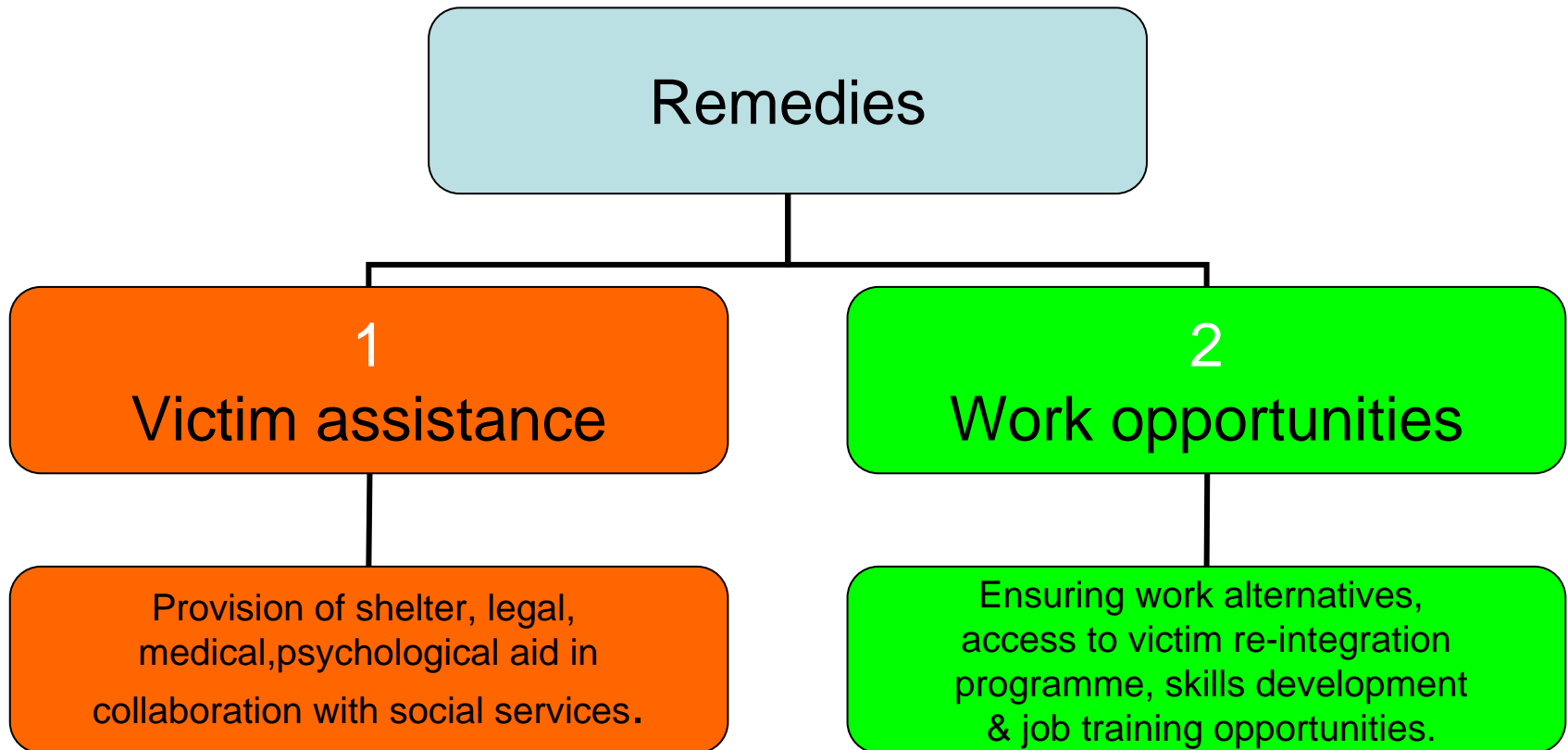
3. Request audits and inspections

RED FLAG SIGNS

- ✓ Signs of violence against the worker.
- ✓ Debts to pay transport and fees to be able to migrate and work.
- ✓ False promises about types and terms of work.
- ✓ Lack of freedom of movement or confinement in the working place.
- ✓ Withholding of passports.
- ✓ Withholding of wages.
- ✓ Excessive overtime.
- ✓ Threats to worker and family.
- ✓ Impossibility to leave the job.

Vulnerable groups: migrants, minorities, illiterate & poor workers, temporary workers, women and children.

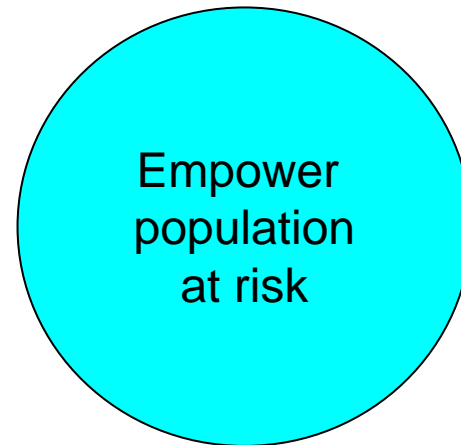
Remedial measures:



Action in the community and society



- Awareness raising campaigns
- Prevention & victim reintegration programmes
- Building shelters, helplines



- Training & skill formation programmes, traineeship in company
- Support education programmes

