

# Corruption and trafficking in

Project  
PACO  
Networking

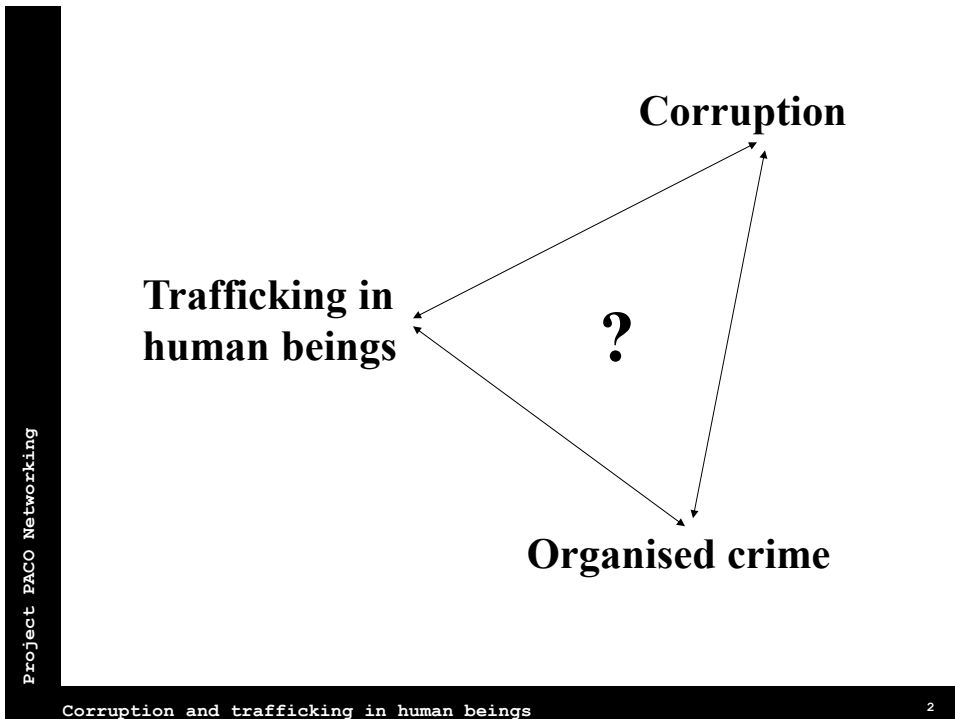


## human beings: what does it involve?

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## Trafficking in human beings

**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 of another person, for the purpose of exploitation.**



**Exploitation of prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, removal of organs etc.**

Article 3 (a) Protocol supplementing the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime

## Corruption

**The misuse of a public or private position for private benefit**

**Promising, giving / requesting, accepting an undue advantage**

**Active and passive bribery**

**Trading in influence**

**Breach of trust, accounting offences**

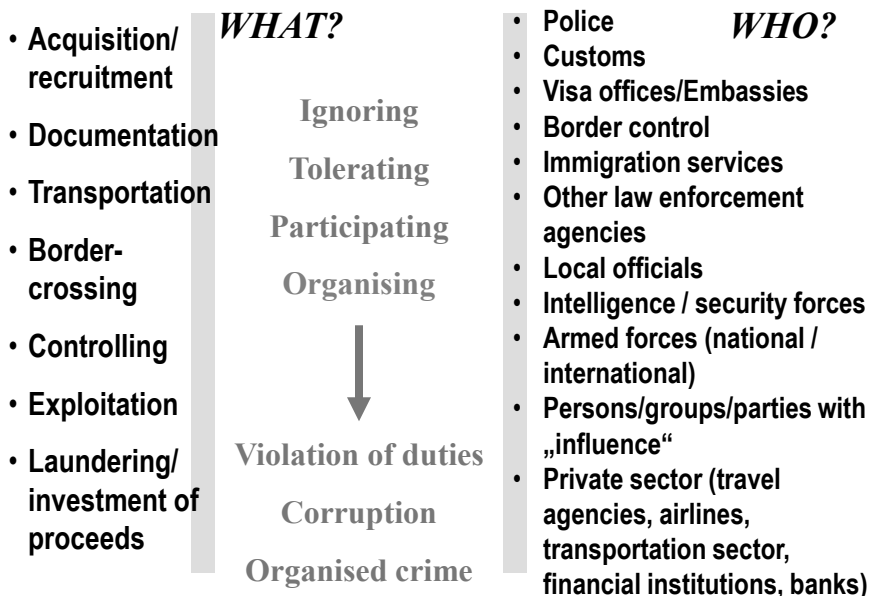
## Organised crime

“organised crime group” shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or material benefit

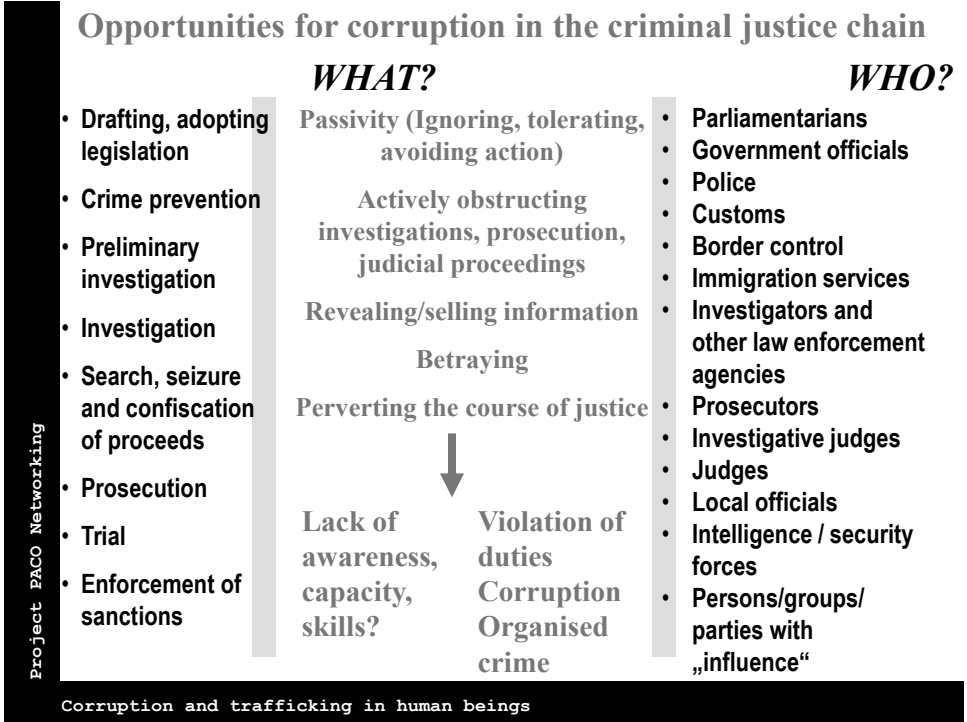
Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2001)11  
on guiding principles on the fight against organised crime  
(Adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 19 September 2001)

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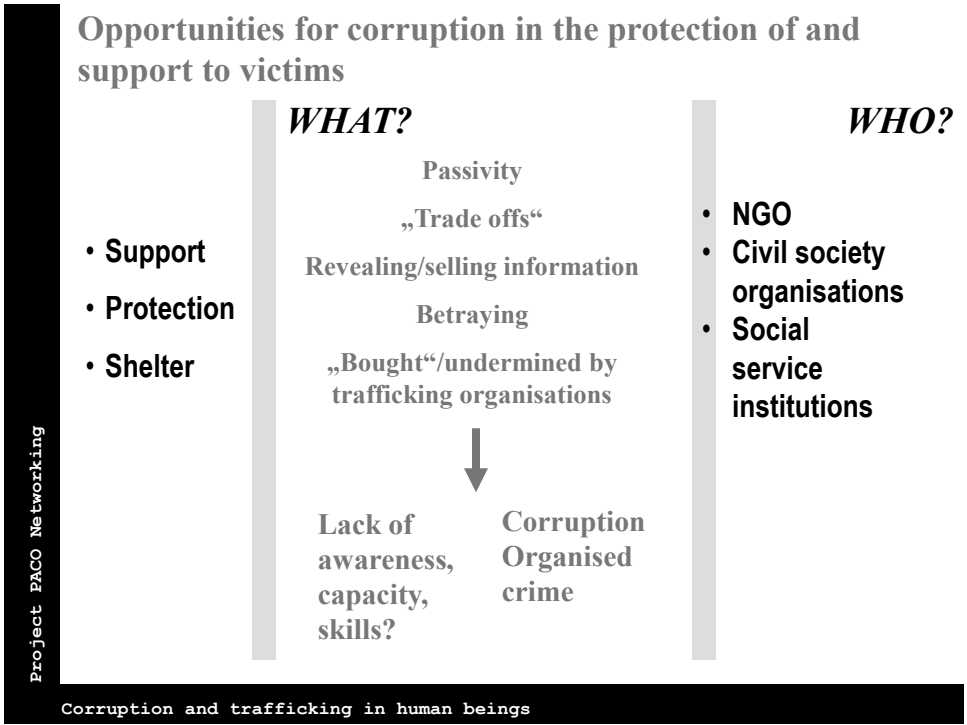
## Opportunities for corruption in the trafficking chain



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**Some insights ...**

- Organised trafficking requires systematic corruption, corruptive relationships/networks, high level corruption
- Corruption central to the success of traffickers
- Corruption cost one of the most important items for traffickers
- Bribes go up the command chain
- Corruption related to trafficking has immediate impact on human rights
- Institutional weakness/lack of capacity  $\neq$  corruption
- Correlation\*:
  - States with little corruption = States with higher standards and efforts against trafficking
  - States with high perception of corruption = States with low standards and efforts against trafficking

\*According to US Gov reports

**Strategies against corruption:**

- + political commitment and leadership**
- + legal basis**
- + enforcement**
- + prevention (within systems)**
- + public awareness/education**

## Trafficking and corruption:

- What strategies?
- What specific measures?

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