

(English only)

Conference “The Public-Private Partnership in the Fight Against Human Trafficking”

Moscow, 21 July 2017

Panel 2 - International and national norms and practices. The government role and responsibility to prevent and combat THB

Conference outline

Heracles Moskoff, National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Greece

1. Presentation of the Problem
 - a. Financial crisis has compounded the already complex issue of human trafficking, saturating the solutions used in previous decades.
 - b. Without the involvement of the private sector governments fall short of combating trafficking in human beings, especially as it pertains to the workplace and labor supply chains.
 - c. Unethical recruitment generates unfair competition, which prompts businesses that engage in anti-trafficking efforts to ensure that other companies in the same industry are as well.
 - d. Presentation of the main goals and advantages in engaging the private sector.
2. The Office of the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human beings
 - a. Using the four Ps approach to combat THB (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and *Partnership*) and to increase “national ownership” of carrying out best practices.
 - b. Office’s motto of ‘thinking outside the box’ innovative Public-Private Partnerships, alongside some examples of our efforts.
3. Legal Frameworks and its Realistic Effectiveness
 - a. The Athens Ethical Principles, making companies subject to a higher standard of Corporate Social Responsibility
 - b. Development of the Luxor Protocol, the importance of guidelines that ease the implementation of the private-public partnerships.
 - c. European Business Coalition possibility of fully launching a formal PPP that works closely with the objectives of the EU Commission.
4. Collaborations and Prevention by the Office of National Rapporteur
 - a. Following the EU directives, more specifically Article 5 and 18, to emphasize of reducing the demand side of THB.
 - b. Partnerships with hospitals, engaging them in the efforts against THB.
 - c. Working with NGOs for awareness-raising campaigns, to enhance social responsibility.

- d. National Referral System and the Greek government's efforts to sustaining a heterogeneous identification and referral system to attend victims and potential victims of human trafficking.
 - e. State Organization, the National Center for Social Solidarity (E.K.K.A) carrying out the monitoring process for victim identification and services.
5. Closing Remarks.
- a. The need to ease and implement existing legal frameworks through innovative synergies.