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The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2017 Taormina G7 Final Compliance Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues – a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme, in [G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit](#)

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7. Gender: Human Trafficking and Exploitation

“We agree to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.”

Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment

Assessment

Member	Lack of Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.50	

Background

According to the United Nations, “the vast majority of all human trafficking victims — some 71% — are women and girls and one third are children.”⁸⁶⁴ The recent global migration crisis has had a huge impact on the trafficking of persons, with people escaping from war and persecution being particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking.⁸⁶⁵ At Taormina, G7 leaders acknowledged that “states share a responsibility in managing the flow of migrants; in protecting refugees and migrants; safeguarding women at risk, adolescents, children and unaccompanied minors; and in enforcing border control,” because “these are essential instruments to reduce human trafficking and exploitation.”⁸⁶⁶ G7 leaders also recognized that “a multi sector response is crucial to stop harassment and all forms of violence, including human trafficking for both sexual and labour exploitation — against women and girls, including migrants and refugees.”⁸⁶⁷

Previous G7 commitments have recognized the importance of tackling all forms of gender-based violence, including holding perpetrators to account, and making all efforts to prevent sexual and gender-based violence.⁸⁶⁸ At the 2016 Ise Shima Summit, G7 leaders stated their commitment to work with the UN and others to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda and called on all states “to support full implementation of the United Nations Secretary General’s zero tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation and of the UN Security Council resolution 2272.”⁸⁶⁹

⁸⁶⁴ Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPM>.

⁸⁶⁵ Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPM>.

⁸⁶⁶ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

⁸⁶⁷ G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>.

⁸⁶⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#gender>.

⁸⁶⁹ G7 Ise-Shima Leader’s Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#gender>.

Building on the 2015 Elmau Summit and Ise Shima leaders' declarations, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols, and other relevant international frameworks, the G7 at Taormina adopted a Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment.⁸⁷⁰ One of the aims of this Roadmap is to promote and enforce measures to end violence against women and girls and the harmful practices of human trafficking and exploitation.

Commitment Features

This commitment states that G7 members agree to “promote” and “facilitate” cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies. In order to “promote” cooperation, G7 members must support old efforts or create new efforts to help prosecute those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation of women and girls.⁸⁷¹ The term “facilitate” can be defined as taking steps to help bring about the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation.⁸⁷²

Thus, efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human traffickers could include, but are not limited to, promoting measures that would ensure the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, strengthening existing legislation or creating new legislation with a view to punishing those engaged in human trafficking and exploitation, “establishing specialized police units and judicial structures,”⁸⁷³ and setting up cooperation and concerted action among all relevant law enforcement authorities with a view to prosecuting perpetrators of trafficking.⁸⁷⁴

At past summits, G7 leaders committed to tackle human trafficking by strengthening cooperation with their partner countries, with special attention to African, Middle East, and neighboring countries of origin and transit.⁸⁷⁵ Under UN programmes, such as the Global Action to Prevent and Address Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants, G7 members have pledged to promote international cooperation with law enforcement officials “on the identification, investigation and prosecution of offences related to trafficking in persons”⁸⁷⁶ and to “work with governmental

⁸⁷⁰ G7 Roadmap for a Gender-Responsive Economic Environment, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/gender.html>.

⁸⁷¹ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

⁸⁷² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 September 2016. Date of Access: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance/compliance-coding-manual-2016.pdf>.

⁸⁷³ International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 2009. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf.

⁸⁷⁴ Beijing Declaration and Platform Action, UN Women (Beijing) September 1995. Access Date: 5 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/violence.htm>.

⁸⁷⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 11 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁸⁷⁶ The Global Action against Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2015-2019. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT_ProjectSummary_EN_2016.pdf.

authorities to ensure that domestic legislative frameworks meet international standards for criminalizing trafficking in persons.”⁸⁷⁷

The United Nations defines human trafficking of persons in the context of exploitation as a crime that includes three elements: 1) the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person; 2) by means of e.g., coercion, deception or abuse of vulnerability; 3) for the purpose of exploitation. Forms of exploitation include, sexual exploitation, slavery and forced labour, among others.⁸⁷⁸

The primary goal of this commitment is to help “ensure” the “effective and timely prosecution” of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally. The International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol indicates various objectives that could be implemented to “ensure” the prosecution of traffickers, such as “ensuring comprehensive training for law enforcement, immigration, judicial authorities, prosecutors, and other relevant officials in combatting persons in trafficking, and ensuring an appropriate criminal justice response and legal framework.”⁸⁷⁹ The term “timely prosecution” means that G7 members must take measures aimed at establishing a swift system of prosecution and punishment of traffickers.⁸⁸⁰ Efforts to help ensure the “timely prosecution” of traffickers could include considering a system to “improve the criminal justice responses to detect, investigate and successfully prosecute cases.”⁸⁸¹

Finally, it is important to note that only actions that have been undertaken since the Taormina Summit are eligible for consideration in the evaluation of compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
-1	G7 member has not taken any efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.
0	G7 member has taken efforts to promote OR effectively prosecute those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically OR internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.
+1	G7 member has taken efforts to promote AND effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically AND internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

Lead Analyst: Duja Mubanna

⁸⁷⁷ The Global Action against Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2015-2019. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/2016/glo.act/GloACT_ProjectSummary_EN_2016.pdf.

⁸⁷⁸ Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) December 2016. Access Date: 15 October 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf.

⁸⁷⁹ International Framework for Action to Implement the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (Vienna) 2009. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. https://www.unodc.org/documents/human-trafficking/Framework_for_Action_TIP.pdf.

⁸⁸⁰ Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, United Nations General Assembly Human Rights Council Twentieth Session (New York) 2 May 2012. Access Date: 9 Nov 2017. http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/RegularSession/Session20/A-HRC-20-18-Add2_en.pdf.

⁸⁸¹ Majority of trafficking victims are women and girls, United Nations News Centre (New York) 21 December 2016. Access Date: 11 Nov 2017. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=55852#.WgdP5LYZNPm>.

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 7 August 2017, Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chrystia Freeland, announced almost CAD7 million in funding to combat human trafficking in Asia.⁸⁸² The projects aim to support law enforcement agencies in Malaysia, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand by promoting the development of counter-smuggling legislation, increasing investigative capacity, and encouraging cross-border collaboration.⁸⁸³ These projects will be funded by Canada’s Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program, which “supports other state government agencies through international organizations, non-governmental entities and the sharing of Government of Canada expertise, to prevent and respond to threats posed by transnational criminal activity, including human trafficking.”⁸⁸⁴

On 26 November 2017, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau issued a statement on the migrant slave trade in Libya and encouraged the international community to work together to eradicate human trafficking.⁸⁸⁵ Trudeau condemned the migrant slave trade taking place in Libya and said that “Canada will not stay silent in the face of such inhumane atrocities.”⁸⁸⁶ Trudeau called on all United Nations members to “implement and respect the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking, Especially Women and Children.”⁸⁸⁷ Trudeau said that “Canada will continue its work to eradicate human trafficking and support all international efforts to bring those who prey on vulnerable people to justice.”⁸⁸⁸

On 5 April 2018, the Government of Canada published its new Feminist International Assistance Policy.⁸⁸⁹ The policy goes on to describe five action areas, including partners and projects, where Canadian international assistance funding would work to empower women around the world. The areas of Peace and Security and Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls both outline the need to use comprehensive approaches to end human trafficking.⁸⁹⁰

⁸⁸² New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html.

⁸⁸³ New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html.

⁸⁸⁴ New Assistance in Southeast Asia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 7 August 2017. Date of Access: 17 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2017/08/new_canadian_assistanceinsoutheastasia.html.

⁸⁸⁵ Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

⁸⁸⁶ Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

⁸⁸⁷ Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

⁸⁸⁸ Prime Minister of Canada denounces migrant slave trade in Libya, Prime Minister’s Office (Ottawa) 26 November 2017. Date of Access: 13 January 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2017/11/26/prime-minister-canada-denounces-migrant-slave-trade-libya>.

⁸⁸⁹ Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

⁸⁹⁰ Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 22 May 2018. http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng

Canada has taken some efforts to promote the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, by promoting relevant international frameworks and has funded international projects aimed at strengthening law enforcement agencies and increasing investigative capacity to combat human trafficking. However, Canada falls short in taking any significant actions to ensure the effective and timely prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators.

Thus, Canada receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Karl Greenfield and Diya Mubanna

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 11 September 2017, France's Department of Criminal Affairs and Pardons within the Ministry of Justice held a seminar to discuss the fight against migrant trafficking.⁸⁹¹ Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet called for greater local efforts in prosecuting smugglers of migrants, as well as increased international cooperation, especially with neighboring countries, in prosecution.⁸⁹² The seminar included a round table on the fight against smuggling routes in the Calais and Alpes-Maritimes, and a second round table on European judicial cooperation in combating migrant smuggling. The seminar thus promoted prosecution, and international cooperation in prosecution, of human traffickers.

On 27 September 2017, several members of the National Assembly introduced Legislative Proposal 200, which would increase the penalty for those convicted of migrant smuggling to be equal to those convicted of human trafficking, as they are linked.⁸⁹³ Raising the penalty against those who in effect traffick humans promotes the effectiveness of their prosecution.

On 14 November 2017, France requested an urgent United Nations Security Council meeting to address the sale of migrants in Libya, suggesting sanctions as a possible measure. Such attention and potential sanctions could promote the prosecution of the traffickers in Libya.⁸⁹⁴

On 23 November 2017, a Senate Finance Committee report stated that under a draft budget for 2018, funds for the prevention and fight against prostitution and trafficking in human beings would be decreased by EUR 1.5 million compared to 2017.⁸⁹⁵ This would greatly decrease France's capacity to promote the prosecution of human traffickers.

⁸⁹¹ Lutte contre les filières d'immigration irrégulière, Ministère de la Justice (Paris) 15 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 November 2017. <http://www.justice.gouv.fr/la-garde-des-sceaux-10016/lutte-contre-les-filieres-dimmigration-irreguliere-30826.html>.

⁸⁹² Address by Minister of Justice Nicole Belloubet at the Séminaire: lutte contre les filières d'immigration irrégulière, Ministry of Justice (Paris) 11 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 November 2017. <http://www.presse.justice.gouv.fr/archives-discours-10093/seminaire-lutte-contre-les-filieres-dimmigration-irreguliere-30815.html>.

⁸⁹³ Proposition De Loi visant à renforcer la lutte contre les trafics de migrants, Assemblée Nationale (Paris) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/15/propositions/pion0200.asp>.

⁸⁹⁴ Sale of migrants in Libya: France calls for urgent United Nations Security Council session, Government of France, 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/sale-of-migrants-in-libya-france-calls-for-urgent-united-nations-security-council-session>.

⁸⁹⁵ Projet de loi de finances pour 2018 : Solidarité, insertion et égalité des chances, Sénat (Paris), 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <http://www.senat.fr/rap/l17-108-329/l17-108-32912.html>.

On 30 November 2017, the Government of France urged for the prosecution of human trafficking perpetrators in Libya. In a daily press briefing, Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, said that France “calls for an end to impunity in Libya and supports the use of individual sanctions and the international criminal courts to prosecute individuals guilty of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.”⁸⁹⁶

France has taken steps to promote and effectively prosecute those engaged in human trafficking or exploitation, both domestically and internationally.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Miriam Lustig

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 1 July 2017, the government of Germany implemented a new prostitution law to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.⁸⁹⁷ Under the new Prostitution Protection Act, anyone attempting to open commercial premises for prostitution will undergo checks in attempts to crack down on the involvement of traffickers and criminals.⁸⁹⁸ The German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth praised the measures of the new law, saying trafficking of women and sexual abuse of minors “will be combated through the criminal law system and other repressive measures.”⁸⁹⁹ The new prostitution law in Germany aims to create a legislative basis for guaranteeing contractual working conditions, protecting the health of prostitutes, and combatting crime in prostitution, such as human trafficking, violence against the exploitation of prostitutes, and procurement.⁹⁰⁰

On 27 August 2017, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Egypt signed an agreement on a variety of migration-policies, including measures that aim to fight criminal human trafficking and improve border controls.⁹⁰¹ At a government press conference in Berlin, German government spokesperson, Steffen Seibert declared that one of the goals of this agreement is to combat criminal human trafficking.⁹⁰² The agreement aims to fight human trafficking through

⁸⁹⁶ Address by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris), 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 1 May 2018. <https://franceintheus.org/IMG/html/briefing/2017/DDB-2017-11-30.html>.

⁸⁹⁷ Germany introduces unpopular prostitution law, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 July 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-introduces-unpopular-prostitution-law/a-39511761>.

⁸⁹⁸ Prostitution, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin) 30 June 2017. Date of Access: 22 December 2017. <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/frauen-vor-gewalt-schuetzen/prostitution/prostitution/80646>.

⁸⁹⁹ Prostitution, Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Berlin) 30 June 2017. Date of Access: 22 December 2017. <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/themen/gleichstellung/frauen-vor-gewalt-schuetzen/prostitution/prostitution/80646>.

⁹⁰⁰ Germany introduces unpopular prostitution law, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 2 July 2017. Date of Access: 22 November 2017. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-introduces-unpopular-prostitution-law/a-39511761>.

⁹⁰¹ Cooperating Even More Closely on Migration Policy, The Federal Government (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674.

⁹⁰² Cooperating Even More Closely on Migration Policy, The Federal Government (Berlin) 28 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017.

https://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2017/08_en/2017-08-28-deutsch-aegyptische-vereinbarung-migration_en.html?nn=709674.

cooperative initiatives, such as “the exchange of information and technical training and expertise.”⁹⁰³ As well, Germany will “provide financial support to help Egypt secure its borders and fight human trafficking.”⁹⁰⁴

In sum, Germany has taken some efforts to tackle human trafficking domestically and internationally. Germany has imposed measures to ensure the safety of those willingly engaged in the prostitution business at home and has worked with countries of origin and transit to help fight criminal trafficking and improve border controls.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Tyler McMurdo and Duja Muhanna

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 30 November 2017, Italian Foreign Minister Angelino Alfano met with the Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig to explore the prospects of political stabilization in Libya, including taking steps to combat human trafficking.⁹⁰⁵ Minister Alfano “confirmed Italy’s commitment to combat illegal trafficking of human beings and referred to the results of the European Union-African Union Summit that took place in the Ivory Coast, affirming that ‘an important step has been taken towards managing the migration emergency in Libya.’”⁹⁰⁶

On 3 January 2018, Italy’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Angelino Alfano announced that Italy and Niger will soon enhance security cooperation relations, with a focus on “training and supporting the Nigerien forces in charge of controlling the territory and countering trafficking illicit trafficking, starting with trafficking in human beings.”⁹⁰⁷

On 12 February 2018, Italy’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Angelino Alfano, made a public address confirming Italy’s commitment to taking action against armed groups trafficking children. Alfano stated the importance of a joint action by governments, non-governmental organizations,

⁹⁰³ Egypt’s Sisi Approves Security Agreement with Germany on Combating Terrorism, Human Trafficking, Ahram Online (Cairo) 7 October 2017. Date of Access: 14 November 2017. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/64/278394/Egypt/Politics-/Egyptys-Sisi-approves-security-agreement-with-Germa.aspx>.

⁹⁰⁴ Egypt, Germany to focus on ‘root problems’ behind irregular migration, Ahram Online (Cairo) 29 August 2017. Date of Access: 14 January 2017. <http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/1/0/276261/Egypt/0/Egypt,-Germany-to-focus-on-root-problems-behind-ir.aspx>.

⁹⁰⁵ Minister Alfano meets with Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con_16.html.

⁹⁰⁶ Minister Alfano meets with Libyan Deputy Prime Minister Maitig, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2017/12/incontro-del-ministro-alfano-con_16.html.

⁹⁰⁷ Minister Alfano is on a Mission to Niger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 January 2018. Date of Access: 20 January 2018. http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/il-ministro-alfano-in-missione_17.html.

international organizations and civil society organizations to help “eradicate the phenomenon and punish the perpetrators.”⁹⁰⁸

On 23 March 2018, Italy presented its candidature for the United Nations Human Rights Council for the 2019-2021, listing “fight against trafficking in persons” as a priority.⁹⁰⁹ The report outlines Italy’s commitment to “strengthen international cooperation for the investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism.”⁹¹⁰ Italy will also “promote with determination international law enforcement and judicial cooperation.”⁹¹¹

Italy has promoted action against trafficking in human beings, particularly along migratory routes, which involves combating trafficking networks, and strengthening cooperation with countries of origin and transit, but has not taken steps to support the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking as of yet.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Muhanna with Jessica Sopher

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 15 June 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government passed a law penalizing the planning of a range of crimes, including human trafficking.⁹¹² Under the law, human traffickers can be punished for planning and preparing to commit the crime of trafficking in persons.⁹¹³ “This law brings a major change to the criminal justice system, which had basically applied penalties only when crimes had actually been committed.”⁹¹⁴ Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government framed the law as necessary to ratify the U.N treaty on international organized crime.⁹¹⁵

⁹⁰⁸ Address by Minister of Foreign Affairs Angelino Alfano at the Ministerial Meeting of the Global Coalition against Daesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 19 February 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/settimana-dal-12-al-18-febbraio.html.

⁹⁰⁹ Italian Candidature to the United Nations Human Rights Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018.

https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/candidatura-dell-italia-al-consiglio-diritti-umani-delle-nazioni-unite.html.

⁹¹⁰ Italy for the Human Rights Council: Human Rights for Peace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2018/04/brochure_human_rights_v12.pdf.

⁹¹¹ Italy for the Human Rights Council: Human Rights for Peace, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 23 March 2018. Date of Access: 17 April 2018. https://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2018/04/brochure_human_rights_v12.pdf.

⁹¹² Japan’s conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

⁹¹³ Japan’s conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

⁹¹⁴ Japan’s conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

⁹¹⁵ Japan’s conspiracy law takes effect amid lingering civil rights concerns, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/07/11/national/japans-conspiracy-law-takes-effect-amid-lingering-civil-rights-concerns/#.WhNVAbYZNsM>.

On 11 July 2017, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's government accepted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Human Trafficking Protocol and the Migrant Smuggling Protocol.⁹¹⁶ Japan became the 188th country to accept this convention in an effort to further strengthen cooperation with the international community in combating organised crime.⁹¹⁷ The treaties came into force on 10 August 2017.⁹¹⁸

Japan has strengthened its legislation and promoted effective prosecution to deal with human trafficking crimes, but its efforts have remained domestic.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Muhanna with Tasmiyah Randere

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 19 September 2017, Prime Minister Theresa May announced new measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice.⁹¹⁹ Speaking at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, May said that the UK will “train new specialist investigators and frontline police officers, and develop the expertise of prosecutors so that they can better handle complex cases.”⁹²⁰ Prime Minister May announced that the UK will double its aid spending on human trafficking to “GBP 150 million to enable more work in collaboration with source and transit countries.”⁹²¹ May also said that the crime of human trafficking “requires concerted efforts at home, but also internationally, if we are to succeed in combatting this insidious crime.”⁹²²

On 29 September 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen, reiterated the UK's commitment to eradicate human trafficking and exploitation, as adopted in the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.⁹²³ Allen noted in his speech the the UK's law

⁹¹⁶ Press Conference by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 november 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e_000025.html#topic1

⁹¹⁷ Press Conference by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 november 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken3e_000025.html#topic1

⁹¹⁸ Deposit of the Instruments of Acceptance of Four Treaties, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 July 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. http://www3.mofa.go.jp/mobile/news/2017/07/12_01.html

⁹¹⁹ PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister's Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

⁹²⁰ PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister's Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

⁹²¹ PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister's Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

⁹²² PM speech to UNGA on modern slavery: 'behind these numbers are real people, Prime Minister's Office (London) 20 September 2017. Date of Access: 25 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-unga-on-modern-slavery-behind-these-numbers-are-real-people>.

⁹²³ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

enforcement and criminal justice systems “need specialist capabilities.”⁹²⁴ In order to deliver on the commitment to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators, Allen stated that the UK is investing “over GBP11 million in the police and training over 300 new specialist investigators.”⁹²⁵ Allen also urged all UN members to stand together to put an end to human trafficking.⁹²⁶

On 28 November 2017, in a speech to the United Nations, Ambassador Jonathan Allen said that the UK will support and work alongside Libya to bring to account those responsible for the abhorrent crimes of modern slavery and human trafficking.⁹²⁷ Allen “welcomed the announcement by the Government of National Accord of Libya of an immediate investigation into this matter and its commitment to ensure that those involved are brought to justice.”⁹²⁸ He also encouraged all members “to continue to work with Libyan authorities in pursuing allegations of human rights abuses to ensure that those individuals responsible are held to account.”⁹²⁹

On 21 February 2018, the UK’s Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) hosted an international summit of prosecutors where experts from key countries discussed how to hold those responsible for human trafficking into account.⁹³⁰ Jeremy Wright, Attorney General for England and Wales, said: “tackling modern slavery is a top priority for this Government and the UK is leading the fight internationally. Prosecutions are increasing year on year, but there is more to do. This summit is a step forward in helping us establish a strong, active international network of prosecutors to help tackle these serious crimes.”⁹³¹ The CPS works closely with partners in the criminal justice system both in the UK and overseas to ensure the robust prosecution of human trafficking offenses and is “currently

⁹²⁴ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

⁹²⁵ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

⁹²⁶ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 29 September 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/trafficking-is-a-development-issue-its-a-human-rights-issue-and-its-a-security-issue-it-needs-a-coherent-un-response>.

⁹²⁷ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

⁹²⁸ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

⁹²⁹ Address by Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 November 2017. Date of Access: 15 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/let-us-stand-together-as-an-international-community-in-our-commitment-to-eliminate-the-abhorrent-crime-of-modern-slavery-and-human-trafficking>.

⁹³⁰ CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

⁹³¹ CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

participating in 22 Joint Investigation Teams with six other nations, to ensure a coordinated approach to individual investigations and prosecutions across countries.”⁹³²

The United Kingdom has increased its efforts to train prosecutors, strengthen law enforcement, and fund measures to tackle human trafficking and bring perpetrators to justice, both domestically and internationally.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Duja Muhanna

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 15 June 2017, the Department of State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and the government of Peru signed a four-year Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnership plan that will “build on existing efforts to prosecute and punish perpetrators of child trafficking”⁹³³ and other efforts to combat trafficking of children. The agreement “facilitates a planned TIP Office investment of USD 5 million in U.S. foreign assistance in support of the partnership.”⁹³⁴ The goal of the partnership is to “improve the quality of victim-centred investigations and increase the number of effective prosecutions and convictions of child trafficking cases.”⁹³⁵ In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. and Peru will cooperate to: 1) “strengthen the coordination between justice system officials and victim service providers on implementation of multi-sectoral protocols for child trafficking cases; and 2) improve technical capacity for effective investigations and prosecutions and develop methods that will enable effective, adequate, and timely judicial processes and sentencing in trafficking cases.”⁹³⁶

On 27 June 2017, at the 2017 TIP Report Launch Ceremony, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said the State Department developed the TIP report to assess how governments around the world are taking action to expose human trafficking networks and hold their operators and their accomplices accountable.⁹³⁷ “The focus of this year’s report is government’s responsibilities under the Palermo

⁹³² CPS hosts international summit to improve the prosecution of modern slavery, The Crown Prosecution Service (London) 21 February 2018. Date of Access: 8 May 2018. <https://www.cps.gov.uk/cps/news/cps-hosts-international-summit-improve-prosecution-modern-slavery>.

⁹³³ Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/index.htm#peru>.

⁹³⁴ Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/index.htm#peru>.

⁹³⁵ Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/271994.htm>.

⁹³⁶ Child Protection Compact Partnership Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Peru, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 15 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/cpc/271994.htm>.

⁹³⁷ Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

Protocol to criminalize human trafficking of all forms and to prosecute offenders.”⁹³⁸ Tillerson encouraged the 17 countries that are not a part of the international Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons to “reconsider their position and to join the other countries who have made that commitment.”⁹³⁹

On 14 September 2017, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson announced a USD 25 million award to the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery for programs to tackle human trafficking.⁹⁴⁰ The funding will be invested in projects over the next three years in global anti-trafficking projects, including projects that seek to ensure the prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking.⁹⁴¹

On 19 October 2017, the U.S. Embassy in Manila and the Philippines Department of Justice Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking in Persons (IACAT) announced the launch of activities to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of children in the Philippines under the U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership program.⁹⁴² The TIP Office awarded the International Justice Mission (IJM) and the Salvation Army World Service Office, two implementing partners to the CPC, “USD3.5 million to support the partnerships objectives.”⁹⁴³ The IJM and the Salvation Army World Service Office “have begun working collaboratively with the government of the Philippines and other civil society organizations to support the government’s efforts to investigate, prosecute, and convict child traffickers.”⁹⁴⁴ The IJM will build on its model for investigation and prosecution of online sexual exploitation with the Philippine government, showing its commitment to strengthening existing legislation against trafficking.⁹⁴⁵ “Ending the threat of child trafficking is a priority for our government and we are committed to further enhancing interagency coordination to investigate and prosecute this crime and expand comprehensive services for child trafficking victims through this Partnership,” commented Darlene Pajarito, Executive Director of the Department of Justice’s IACAT.⁹⁴⁶

On 25 October 2017, the TIP Office pledged USD 5 million to support the CPC Partnership program, which aims to support Ghana’s capacity to investigate and hold perpetrators of child trafficking criminally accountable.⁹⁴⁷ The funds will support “the CPC Partnership’s goals and objectives, which include enhancing Ghana’s capacity to investigate, prosecute, and convict child

⁹³⁸ Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm>.

⁹³⁹ Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the 2017 Trafficking in Persons Report Launch Ceremony, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 27 June 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/06/272205.htm>.

⁹⁴⁰ Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

⁹⁴¹ Address by Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 September 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2017/09/274110.htm>.

⁹⁴² U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

⁹⁴³ U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

⁹⁴⁴ U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

⁹⁴⁵ U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

⁹⁴⁶ U.S.-Philippines CPC Partnership Activities Commence in Manila and Cebu, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 19 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/274941.htm>.

⁹⁴⁷ U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

traffickers.”⁹⁴⁸ The CPC Partnership, signed in Accra in June 2015, outlines the commitment between Ghana and the United States of America “to work collaboratively to enhance the protection of Ghanaian children and hold traffickers accountable for their crimes through arrests, prosecutions, and convictions.”⁹⁴⁹

On 30 November 2017, the United States chaired a trilateral meeting on human trafficking in Washington DC, between Mexico, the United States and Canada.⁹⁵⁰ The U.S. underscored its commitment to work in partnership with Mexico and Canada to combat human trafficking; including sharing best practices and tools, advancing shared goals, and enhancing prosecution efforts.⁹⁵¹

On 13 February 2018, the Department of State hosted Cuban delegates in a bilateral meeting on efforts to combat trafficking in persons, including prosecuting traffickers.⁹⁵²

On 14 February 2018, as part of the U.S.-Cuba Law Enforcement Dialogue, the Department of Homeland Security hosted a technical exchange on trafficking in persons.⁹⁵³ The exchange discussed “best practices on investigations and prosecutions, human trafficking trends in the region, and potential areas of coordination to fight the scourge of trafficking, which threatens national security and public health and safety in both countries.”⁹⁵⁴

The US made efforts to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective prosecution of those engaged in human trafficking, particularly through their CPC Partnership programs with the Philippines, Ghana, and Peru, which promote efforts to prosecute child traffickers. However, a lack of domestic action means that the United States has only partially complied with its commitment.

Thus, the United States received a score of 0.

Analysts: Duja Mubanna and Justin Liu

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote and facilitate cooperation to help ensure the effective and timely prosecution of those engaged — at any level — in human trafficking and exploitation, both domestically and internationally, including cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination and their respective law enforcement agencies.

On 20 September 2017, the European Union and the United Nations launched a EUR 500 million Spotlight Initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including human

⁹⁴⁸ U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

⁹⁴⁹ U.S. and Ghanaian Officials Mark Progress in Addressing Child Trafficking and Pledge Ongoing Commitment, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 25 October 2017. Date of Access: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/prsrl/275099.htm>.

⁹⁵⁰ Fourth Trilateral Meeting on Human Trafficking Between Mexico, the United States, and Canada, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/276311.htm>.

⁹⁵¹ Fourth Trilateral Meeting on Human Trafficking Between Mexico, the United States, and Canada, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 30 November 2017. Date of Access: 18 January 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/276311.htm>.

⁹⁵² United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

⁹⁵³ United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

⁹⁵⁴ United States and Cuba Meet to Combat Trafficking in Persons, U.S. Department of State (Washington, DC) 14 February 2018. Date of Access: 15 April 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/02/278324.htm>.

trafficking and sexual exploitation.⁹⁵⁵ The Spotlight Initiative will “deploy large scale investments in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Pacific and the Caribbean,”⁹⁵⁶ aimed at strengthening legislative frameworks, and other preventative measures to eliminate violence against women and girls.⁹⁵⁷

On 27 September 2017, at the High Level Meeting on the appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Joanne Adamson, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations, addressed the EU commitment to implement the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, including the requirement to prosecute perpetrators.⁹⁵⁸ In her speech, Adamson spoke about the continued need to promote efforts to prosecute those engaged in human trafficking. “We must also ensure accountability to perpetrators. It is the traffickers that should be punished by the law, not the victims,”⁹⁵⁹ Adamson said. She also called for more cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination, to combat trafficking in persons.⁹⁶⁰ The UN Global Plan of Action is considered an essential framework for joint action to prevent, protect, and prosecute trafficking in persons.⁹⁶¹

On 21 November 2017, at the UN, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation Joanne Adamson emphasized the EU’s commitment to renew and invigorate efforts to implement a legal framework to combat trafficking in persons.⁹⁶² She called on the international community to “investigate, prosecute and convict the perpetrators of these crimes and put an end to their

⁹⁵⁵ EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en.

⁹⁵⁶ EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en.

⁹⁵⁷ EU invests EUR 500 million in new “Spotlight Initiative” to end violence against women, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/32549/eu-invests-eur-500-million-new-spotlight-initiative-end-violence-against-women_en.

⁹⁵⁸ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en.

⁹⁵⁹ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en.

⁹⁶⁰ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en.

⁹⁶¹ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the High Level Meeting on appraisal for the Global Plans for Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 27 September 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36831/eu-statement---united-nations-high-level-meeting-appraisal-global-plans-action-combat_en.

⁹⁶² Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en.

impunity.”⁹⁶³ She also said the EU will continue to cooperate with its international partners with the goal of eliminating trafficking in those countries experiencing conflict.⁹⁶⁴

On 23 November 2017, Interpol reported that an international mission carried out under the aegis of the Sahel project, a joint initiative of the EU, France and Germany which targets organized crime groups behind human trafficking across the Sahel region, led to the arrest of 40 human traffickers.⁹⁶⁵ “The suspected traffickers are to face prosecution for offences including human trafficking, forced labour and child exploitation.”⁹⁶⁶ Ensuring the security and stability of the Sahel region, which includes the countries of Senegal, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger, is a key priority for the European Union.⁹⁶⁷ The EU provides substantial aid to the region and works closely with Interpol, the world’s largest international police organization, to address security challenges facing the Sahel region, such as human trafficking.⁹⁶⁸

On 4 December 2017, the European Commission identified human trafficking prosecutions as a key area that requires immediate action from the EU in a Communication entitled, “Reporting on the Follow-Up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Identifying Further Concrete Action.”⁹⁶⁹ The communication states that the European Commission, as of 2018, will “encourage and assist Member States to make investigations and prosecution more effective through capacity building, development of tools, information exchange, sharing best practice, law enforcement and judicial cooperation, including promoting the setting up of Joint Investigation Teams both within the EU and with non-EU countries.”⁹⁷⁰ The European Commission will monitor human trafficking investigations and prosecutions along with other anti-trafficking actions set out in

⁹⁶³ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en.

⁹⁶⁴ Address by Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations Joanne Adamson at the United Nations on Trafficking in Persons in Conflict Situations, European Union External Action Services (Brussels) 21 November 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/36370/eu-statement---united-nations-security-trafficking-persons-conflict-situations_en.

⁹⁶⁵ Interpol-led operation rescues 500 victims of human trafficking, leads to 40 arrests, Interpol (Lyon) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2018. <https://www.interpol.int/News-and-media/News/2017/N2017-162>.

⁹⁶⁶ Interpol arrests 40 in human trafficking raids in Africa, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 23 November 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/interpol-arrests-40-in-human-trafficking-raids-in-africa/a-41509413>.

⁹⁶⁷ Alliance for the Sahel will enforce EU work for stability and development of key region, European Union External Action (Brussels) 14 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region_en.

⁹⁶⁸ Alliance for the Sahel will enforce EU work for stability and development of key region, European Union External Action (Brussels) 14 July 2017. Date of Access: 10 January 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/29876/alliance-sahel-will-reinforce-eu-work-stability-and-development-key-region_en.

⁹⁶⁹ Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf.

⁹⁷⁰ Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf.

this Communication and report on progress to the European Parliament and the Council by the end of 2018.⁹⁷¹

The European Union has promoted the urgent need to prosecute human trafficking perpetrators and has funded global programs and supported international missions to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

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⁹⁷¹ Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete, European Commission (Brussels) 4 December 2017. Date of Access: 21 January 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/trafficking-in-human-beings/docs/20171204_communication_reporting_on_follow-up_to_the_eu_strategy_towards_the_eradication_of_trafficking_in_human_beings.pdf.