

R O M Â N I A
MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy



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PHD THESIS

SUMMARY

FIELD: "Public Order and National Security"

PhD Supervisor

University professor Phd,

Luca, Iamandi

-BUCHAREST, 2020-

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Thesis elaborated in order to obtain
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Abrevieri utilizate în text

ANAF National Agency for Fiscal Administration
ANES National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men
ANITP National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings
ANOFM National Agency for Employment
ANPDCA National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption
CR ANITP ANITP Regional Center
SCM Superior Council of Magistracy
DCCO Directorate for Combating Organized Crime
DGASPC General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection
DIICOT Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism
EUROJUST Body of the European Union set up to strengthen the fight against serious crime
EUROPOL European Police Office
IGI General Inspectorate for Immigration
IGPF General Inspectorate of Border Police
IGPR General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police
ILO International Labor Organization
IM Labor Inspection
INTERPOL International Criminal Police Organization
MFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MAI Ministry of Internal Affairs
MEC Ministry of Education and Research
MFSP Ministry of Family and Social Policies
MJ Ministry of Justice
MMPS Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
Ministry of Health Ministry of Health
MTS Ministry of Youth and Sports
IOM International Organization for Migration
NGO Non-governmental organization
SELEC Law Enforcement Center in South-Eastern Europe
SOCTA Serious and Organized Crime Threat Assessment
EU European Union
UNODC United Nations Drugs and Crime Organization

INTRODUCTION

This paper considers a three-dimensional exposition of the concept of human trafficking in the context of the realities of globalization and, empirically, the analysis of how it is understood by the future law enforcement forces in Romania. Although trafficking is the subject of numerous approaches - the best known being those focused on legislative perspectives, as well as those highlighting the severity of the phenomenon in estimated numbers - few studies have considered the extent to which law enforcement perceives human trafficking, despite its vital importance. of this element in the grammar of the fight against organized crime. We consider that the perception and understanding of human trafficking by tomorrow's police officers is all the more important in a host country, in transit and to a small extent in the destination, such as Romania, as it appears from the reports of the US State Department .

Since any academic debate on human trafficking would be sterile without a contextualization of the phenomenon in history, as well as the tools used to combat it, this approach begins by discussing the great historical landmarks of human trafficking in Europe, Asia and the United States. United States of America, together with the civic initiatives launched to combat the phenomenon. Secondly, we consider global and local institutions that are trying to limit the extent and existence of trafficking, as well as the problems that the states of the world face in this process. This fact aims at extracting the elements that can contribute to the elaboration of legislative instruments for our country as well.

Knowledge of human trafficking involves, at the academic level, understanding the established methods of analysis of this phenomenon, which provides an in-depth perspective on the issues less discussed in the literature - which is why we address these issues in CHAPTER 4 of the paper. Also here we discuss the importance of

the approach made by the method of sociological survey based on a questionnaire among the students of the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", Bucharest.

The paper innovates through this rare empirical perspective, little approached in the literature, the one dedicated to the level of information of the police, and makes a significant contribution in terms of fundamental factors for stopping human trafficking in Romania.

In general, research in the field of human trafficking can have different hypotheses, depending on the generosity of the established literature, which may allow one line or another of results. However, given that studies on human trafficking from the perspective of law enforcement perceptions are particularly few, and their results are not sufficiently representative to generate clear working hypotheses, the present empirical approach aims to be exploratory. Thus, we set out to explore the existing realities in terms of the level of information of law enforcement without having a definite working hypothesis, and by this fact we consider that the contribution to the literature will be even higher, precisely for that we do not limit research to a narrow horizon line.

The general objective of the empirical study is to assess the degree of knowledge of human trafficking by future police officers. In particular, we intend to analyze the degree of knowledge of trafficking issues by students of the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", as they will be future practitioners in the field of national defense. Since exploring the level of knowledge of the phenomenon would not be possible without analyzing the perceived interest and proximity to it, the present study also focuses on these variables, which they consider to be vital although, at the same time, very little taken into account. in the literature.

The analysis of the policies regarding the responsibility of the state institutions regarding the prevention and combating of trafficking is one of the objectives of the research, the approach of the problem of human trafficking by the competent institutions requiring a careful analysis.

Another motivation of the research is the identification of the way in which the rights of the victims of human trafficking are respected and the prioritization of the provision of social, material and legal assistance.

Given that the phenomenon of trafficking affects both the individual security of persons, the collective security of the state, as well as that of the European Union, as well as globally, it is necessary to analyze the way of cooperation between states in combating this phenomenon.

Along with other forms of organized cross-border crime, trafficking in human beings is a risk and a threat to national security.

Identifying the reasons for which there is a lack of anticipation of the effects of the phenomenon at the level of society, but also the analysis of the probable causes of the intensification of the traffic phenomenon, represents a secondary objective of the research.

Trafficking in human beings, seen as a disruptive factor of Romania's national security, must be treated with the utmost seriousness and responsibility in order to be able to effectively manage a possible intensification of the number of organized crime networks.

Another aspect analyzed is the way in which Romania's strategic credibility can be strengthened externally, while promoting the national interest in combating human trafficking by prioritizing human values and respecting constitutional principles, among the national interests being "protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens and guaranteeing their safety".

The research topic does not have a novelty character from the perspective of human trafficking as a form of migration, but from the perspective of law enforcement against this phenomenon.

Numerous researches and comments have been written on the areas of threat to internal security, but no concrete solutions have been found, nor have more nuanced actions been taken at the state level, as things fall within the logic of

natural reactions. The European Union is stable, then Romania's security is not affected either, which, in reality, is uncertain. The security of the European Union was extremely well defined in 2009, when Sweden convened the Stockholm European Council to adopt a very coherent program on issues related to new threats to the European Union's internal security, but all remained at discussion.

The new problems and the lack of organization and institutional alignment throughout Europe have an indisputable impact on the internal security of our country. We are currently witnessing a totally inhomogeneous Community legislative framework in the field of security.

Another problem is that everything that is transmitted and received in the space of the European Union is done in a different way than the one we imagine, witnessing today a rethinking within each nation. Each country, through its leaders, is rethinking its positions in the field of national security.

The essential problem in this context is the idea of consolidating legal security, given that nothing is built outside the legal: the removal of the real substance of the problem of human trafficking can only lead to instability.

All these issues related to national security in the field of cross-border crime must be analyzed in the research we do on various topics in this field of public order, but bent towards a decipherment of causality, namely the reasons for trafficking, how it happens, these being the first questions we must try to answer. The research we undertake in different stages of the doctoral internship must be oriented towards a greater openness, careful study of the literature, even if the lines approached so far are not very prolific, but open or challenge us to more realistic perspectives. point. Romania, as a member state of the European Union, must take an attitude and position itself on the map according to its own interests, because first of all the interest matters, regardless of its magnitude, including the national interest.

At this moment, from our point of view, a reconfiguration of the European Union would be the main objective, with the emphasis placed exactly on all the problems that each state faces, and especially on cross-border crime, given the large population movements. in recent years from disadvantaged Eastern and Middle Eastern countries to Europe.

Returning to the topic of this scientific paper, we must say that the fight against human trafficking must move from the declarative stage to concrete facts, in the absence of frivolities and media misinformation that framed the last known phenomenon of human trafficking in Romania - Caracal case, in that the deaths of two young minors, victims of human trafficking, revealed the roots of an extensive network of organized crime.

If we take into account the way in which these cases were publicized, with a totally different presentation in the public space compared to reality, by putting the police in a negative image, it is necessary for the competent institutions, but also individuals to adopt an attitude proactive and rejection of the phenomenon of "fake-news" - a phenomenon that distracts from the issues that need to be addressed in the field of human trafficking.

Our empirical study reiterated this idea, proving not only the low general knowledge of the phenomenon by the students of the Police Academy, as well as their prejudices in this respect, together with the low levels of empathy.

Trafficking in human beings is perceived as a phenomenon distant from the world of respondents, despite the fact that international bodies indicate Romania as having a central place in Europe in generating human trafficking, although respondents see our country as a transit for this phenomenon, with a number very high number of victims.

Most subjects believe that their families and friends could never become victims of trafficking because they know their symptoms, although they themselves cannot clearly indicate them.

Equally, respondents are confident that their relatives and acquaintances will never come into contact with this phenomenon because they have stable jobs, a healthy education and family background, as well as very stable entourage. The dominant discourse about victims is one that talks about the desire to have easy gains, which then turn into their exploitation by traffickers.

Only a few respondents are aware that victims of human trafficking are being forced to do so. Otherwise, human trafficking is predominantly associated with prostitution, poor education, rural origin and a certain consent at a given time.

Regarding the way in which trafficking is perceived as a public problem, the research results seem to be somewhat contradictory to this item of analysis: human trafficking has the image of a problem of national importance. However, its consequences do not necessarily affect the respondents' close lives. The reason for this contradiction is that the subjects seem to consider the world they belong to as protected, privileged, and no matter the scale of this phenomenon, it is considered that it will never influence the lives of anyone close to them.

Although trafficking seems to have strictly global contours in the view of respondents, none of the respondents took into account the realities of globalization and global mobility, in which no phenomenon is more than national. At the same time, only one respondent from the entire sample reported the existence of transnational traffic networks, from which it can be easily deduced that the impact of these networks on traffic in the context of globalization is not known. The issue of trafficking is not of interest to most respondents, but is considered to be of interest to the public by less than half of the sample. Therefore, in any of the cases the subjects consider themselves distant from the subject of the traffic, and in the situation of this part of the sample, also from the public opinion itself.

A small proportion of respondents indicated Romania as a country of destination, origin and transit for human trafficking. Although all the IOM and

UNODC reports indicate our country as occupying a central place in the generation of the traffic phenomenon, there is a very limited knowledge in this respect.

The problem of trafficking in human beings is managed to a small extent by the competent authorities, according to 69% of the respondents, respectively to a large extent in the vision of 31% of them. We can consider that due to the low interest for the issue of human trafficking and the lack of media exposure with IOM reports, none of the respondents knows the harsh reality in which our country finds itself in this regard.

All these results of the research indicate that a much more nuanced and pronounced training is needed in terms of human trafficking at the level of the public order system. The lack of conceptual benchmarks in this regard today can be a key element in identifying and managing traffic cases effectively. Last but not least, there is a need for a broad awareness of the population in this direction, which can start even from law enforcement, without which the fight against organized crime is impossible.

CHAPTER 1

HISTORICAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING. CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The issue of trafficking in human beings remains controversial, complex and difficult to manage by the governments of the world's states, despite the efforts made by international bodies to prevent and combat crime. Although today we have a consensus on what the notion of trafficking means in general, and the mechanisms for identifying and locating traffickers are widespread, this phenomenon is gaining more and more alarming notes from one year to the next, amid globalization. and the existing income and power gaps worldwide.

In subchapter *Historical landmarks on human trafficking. From slavery to labor exploitation*, we analyzed the emergence of the phenomenon of human trafficking, starting from the idea that human trafficking and enslavement are one of the most common and widespread features of all human civilizations.

Subchapter *Historical delimitations of human trafficking on the European continent* highlight the evolution of human trafficking in Europe in correlation with the historical situation in the other continents.

The next subchapter, *Historical Highlights of Trafficking in Persons in the United States*, examines the rich history of this phenomenon on the American continent since the era of progressivism (1890-1920).

In the next subchapter we have brought to the attention of the issue of *Trafficking in persons in Asia*, where approximately 24.8 million victims of trafficking in human beings (often referred to as “modern slavery”) come from, according to the Global Slavery Index of 2016 and 2018.

In this chapter, we have highlighted the fact that the definition of human trafficking and its manifestation are much more complex than the official conceptualizations. Thus, beyond the aspects related to the transport and exploitation of victims - aspects that are central in the UNODC definition - human trafficking is strongly influenced by the understanding of victims and traffickers as particularly heterogeneous audiences (which can not fit into certain robot portraits or clichés , even if there are some patterns), the extent of trafficking is marked by different legislative cultures in which the phenomenon is defined and sanctioned and, especially, its limitation as an organized crime is determined by the extent to which authorities and civil society choose to get involved actively supporting victims. We have highlighted the fact that trafficking can be subject to several types of exploitation at the same time, and sexual oppression is not necessarily the most representative - although it is most often associated with trafficking - the existence of hidden, unquantified populations, being the main reason it is difficult to understand the types of the most common forms of exploitation.

At the same time, legalization in certain countries, as well as the preservation of certain forms of sexual services in countries such as Romania - such as, for example, erotic massage salons, striptease bars - significantly complicates the identification of victims of human trafficking, as well as efforts to distinguish exploitation of the voluntary act. We indicated that Romania remains in the top of the number of victims, as well as traffickers globally, and the declining number of convictions in trafficking cases, together with the very high number of traffickers released from prisons in recent years shows very low institutional control. Romanian authorities which will result in a very large scale of the phenomenon.

Notable and noteworthy are the initiatives of American civil society to help victims of trafficking, including in the form of their integration into the labor market, as well as the efforts of international NGOs in Europe, Asia and the US to develop mobile applications to identify trafficking sites. . Last but not least, the continuous training of all HoReCa employees and law enforcement officers is emerging as an imperative in the early detection of trafficking cases, in order to better respond to this phenomenon.

CHAPTER 2
INCIDENTAL LEGISLATION AND COMPARATIVE LAWS
REGARDING THE CRIME OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS
WORLDWIDE AND EUROPEAN LEVEL

In CHAPTER 2 we highlighted the aspects related to the comparative analysis of the concept of human trafficking both in the legislation of the United States of America and in states on the European continent.

Organized crime in the United States emphasizes the idea that the phenomenon of organized crime should not only be perceived as a network of hierarchically organized and structured entities, but should emphasize the links of this phenomenon with influential people in society who at some point become indispensable for criminals, and here we refer to decision-makers such as doctors, lawyers, politicians and corrupt diplomats.

In the following subchapter, *Contemporary Challenges on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings*, we have brought to your attention the unimaginable proportions of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings worldwide.

Subchapter entitled *Competent Institutions in Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons in the United States* we have identified some of the solutions to the problem of human trafficking that can only be effective through multidisciplinary and collaborative efforts.

In the continuation of the thesis I referred to the major trends in human trafficking in *Latin America*, with the problems of organized crime in that area, the problem of *Mexico*, in the context of its sensitive position from a geopolitical point of view.

We also looked at the issue of human trafficking in the *Middle East* and its adjacent area, focusing on the forms of human trafficking in *Egypt*, *Saudi Arabia* and *Turkey*, as countries where, unfortunately, there is a increase in the number of people trafficked for all purposes.

The issue of Eastern European countries such as Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Albania as well as the situation in Western European countries, Spain, Italy and Germany, is the subject of the analysis of the following subchapters, in which we identified the risks and vulnerabilities faced by both citizens and institutions with responsibilities in the field of preventing and combating trafficking in human beings.

CHAPTER 3
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON PREVENTING AND
COMBATING THE PHENOMENON OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND
THE ESSENTIAL ASPECTS REGULATED BY NATIONAL
LEGISLATION

In subchapter *Structures competent in the matter of preventing and combating the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings at European level and the ways of cooperation between them* we analyzed both the provisions of Directive 2011/36 / EU, which is the fundamental act of the European Union on trafficking in human beings. towards the protection, assistance and support of victims, but also the prevention and prosecution of trafficking offenses as well as the EU Strategy for 2012-2016 which provided a coherent basis and direction for the European Union's policy on trafficking in human beings, and to at the end of it, almost all the actions considered were completed.

Subchapter *Regulations regarding the crime of human trafficking in Romanian legislation - institutions with competences and attributions in monitoring, preventing and combating human trafficking* starts from the idea that the problem of human trafficking at national level is a complex one and in a growing percentage growing year by year. Being a country of origin, it is seen as one of the main sources of recruitment of people for trafficking to other countries, especially European ones.

When discussing human trafficking, one should not only consider exploitation beyond the borders of a country, most often indicating only human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which is far from the real situation involving various purposes and implicit forms of exploitation.

Trafficking in human beings is one of the main branches of organized crime, in addition to forms such as arms trafficking, drug trafficking and cybercrime,

which involves the realization of illicit income, which can not be assessed at their true amount.

Because most of the time there is confusion between the phenomenon of human trafficking and migrant trafficking, it is interesting to present the differences between the two phenomena, an issue addressed in a separate subchapter, dedicated to this issue.

Also, in this chapter we referred to the consequences of human trafficking that has strong effects on the health of the victim, both physically and mentally.

The consequences of human trafficking on national security is the idea that the moment when this phenomenon is strongly rooted in the culture of society in a particular region or country, when the highly hierarchical organizational structure is uncontrolled development creates the premises for a scourge that it involves numerous risks and vulnerabilities to the security of the state involved and implicitly, of the neighboring ones. This environment of insecurity affects society as a whole.

It is important to point out that the competent authorities must have the ability to identify, collect and facilitate the exchange of information with counterparts in other European countries.

Starting from the universal principle - "whoever has the information has the power" and putting it in the context of the phenomenon of human trafficking, we can conclude that the better the police hold and exchange information, the greater the value of power.

Vulnerabilities to national security, resulting from human trafficking, also occur due to the dynamics of the labor market which has expanded its supply and demand in the online environment, thus facilitating both direct and immediate communication between the employer and the candidate for a job. certain position, as well as the vulnerability of people who are looking for a better paid job.

If the police forces had all the data on this phenomenon at their disposal and knew exactly the environments and vulnerable areas in a certain area of

competence and also carried out prevention activities in those areas, consequently the activity of prevention would be fulfilled and the number of victims would be decreasing, the awareness of the risk to which they are exposed influencing the number of potential victims.

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGICAL REFERENCES OF THE RESEARCH

Consecrated methods in the analysis of human trafficking

The issue of human trafficking is a long one analyzed both theoretically and exhaustively in the literature, and the work perspectives are subject to a wide diversity.

The few studies in this line of literature have considered qualitative approaches to police positions and more on quantitative exploration, which would clarify the proportion of law enforcement that know at least the general landmarks of human trafficking. This fact is vital for combating the phenomenon, because it allows to find out the aspects that need to be deepened in the instruction of the law enforcement forces in this respect, as well as the number of people for which a greater awareness on this issue is needed.

At the same time, *since the fight against human trafficking is not possible without a nuanced knowledge of the phenomenon by law enforcement, this empirical study aims to analyze the level of knowledge and perceptions of students of the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" on trafficking issues. of people, future police personnel.* Thus, the present research is in line with studies that focus on how traffic is perceived by law enforcement.

Operationalization of theoretical concepts. Research objectives

The general objective of this study is to assess the degree of knowledge of human trafficking by future police officers. In particular, we intend to analyze the degree of knowledge of trafficking issues by students of the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", as they will be future practitioners in the field of national defense. Since exploring the level of knowledge of the phenomenon would not be possible without analyzing the perceived interest and proximity to it, the present study also

focuses on these variables, which they consider to be vital although, at the same time, very little taken into account. in the literature.

Area, research method and target group

As we have pointed out, little research has taken into account a quantitative analysis of the perceptions and knowledge of future law enforcement on the issue of human trafficking, and no study in the existing literature in English and Romanian has had. Given the way in which this phenomenon is reflected in the eyes of future police officers, the present research aimed to explore these objectives with the target audience of the students of the Police Academy "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" in Bucharest.

The research method used was that of the sociological survey based on a questionnaire on a sample of 400 people, providing both important quantitative and qualitative data.

It is important to mention that the research took into account students aged 18-24 from the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Police Academy, regardless of the degree of training, just to capture the extent to which traffic issues can lead to different levels of perception. .

CHAPTER 5

ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTIONS REGARDING TRAFFICKING IN PEOPLE AMONG STUDENTS OF THE POLICE ACADEMY

Conclusions on the perception of human trafficking

The media are the dominant sources of information on trafficking in human beings for respondents, from which we deduce that the degree of knowledge of the subjects is strongly influenced by data or lack of data in media discourses. In second place as a potential source of information are the stories of friends and acquaintances about actors in human trafficking.

However, human trafficking is perceived as a phenomenon distant from the world of respondents, although international institutions indicate Romania as having a central place in Europe in generating human trafficking, although respondents see our country as a transit for this phenomenon, with a very large number of victims.

Only 3 respondents are aware that victims of human trafficking are forced to do so. Otherwise, human trafficking is predominantly associated with prostitution, poor education, rural origin and a certain consent at a given time. The dominant discourse about victims is one that talks about the desire to have easy gains, which then turn into their exploitation by traffickers.

Although the traffic seems to have strictly global contours in the view of the respondents, none of the respondents took into account the realities of globalization and global mobility, in which no phenomenon is only national. At the same time, only one respondent from the whole sample reported the existence of transnational traffic networks, from which it can be easily deduced that the impact of these networks on traffic in the context of globalization is not known.

CONCLUSION. LEGE FERENDA PROPOSALS

Theoretical analysis on human trafficking shows that although the definition of the phenomenon is conceptually transparent, the states of the world prove a poor practical understanding. What is generally lost sight of in all the states discussed in the first part of the research (except the United States of America) is the focus on victims and clients, which is absolutely vital in stopping the phenomenon, at least in primary level. At the level of state apparatuses on the European, Asian and African continents, there can be a lack of coordination between the relevant institutions, as well as a lack of genuine concern for victims of trafficking, most of which remain unheard. Even the UNODC language on victims is quite disregarded, although, as we have shown, few people reach out to the authorities to report the abuses they have been subjected to (and therefore can be considered the "tip of the iceberg"): victims are "presumed "“ Alleged ”and go through a long series of bureaucratic processes to gain official victim status.

Globally, law enforcement is facing a major lack of training on trafficking, but especially one of awareness: there is no seriousness of this phenomenon, its potential proximity to the lives of each of us, the symptoms of trafficking. and, above all, how victims can be supported in order not to return to the traffic situation and to reintegrate socially.

Our empirical study reiterated this idea, proving not only the low general knowledge of the phenomenon by the students of the Police Academy, as well as their prejudices in this respect, together with the low levels of empathy.

Their in-depth training from the first year and the conduct of recurrent longitudinal studies to assess their readiness will have to become an objective of the institution.

At the civic level, a model worth following is the one offered by the USA, in which, for example, hotel chains try to offer victims the opportunity to get out of the traffic situation by providing emergency numbers on soaps, towels, etc. .; local governments have directed their communication to customers to discourage traffic

demand; and hospital staff are instructed to call law enforcement if they notice signs of violence, confusion and lack of identity documents in patients. Such a three-dimensional model is fundamental and can be implemented in Romania by introducing mandatory in-depth courses both in the above-mentioned institutions, with an increased focus on law enforcement, and in the private sector, through partnerships between local governments and companies. .

At the same time, there is a need for increased inter-institutional communication in order to streamline the process of detecting victims and sanctioning traffickers quickly. If the annual number of reported victims becomes higher, then this will be the indicator that there are premises for a good knowledge of the phenomenon and an effective coordination between state institutions.

We consider that of equal importance is the realization of media campaigns in order to reach a high degree of awareness about traffic, as well as to sensitize the public opinion. Furthermore, in Romania the telephone line offered by ANITP for reporting traffic cases is not promoted and there are no social media platforms through which this can be done, being very useful in situations where victims cannot talk by phone. The allocation of an annual budget in this regard, covering the creation of dedicated centers for victims of trafficking, is indispensable.

Currently, in Romania there are centers for victims of domestic violence, but there are very few in relation to the country's population (usually one in each county, but in some, none) and reported charges, and victims of trafficking have a very different situation. , in which they must be protected from any potential acts of revenge by traffickers.

Of course, as in any other state, it is not excluded that in Romania the traffic phenomenon will be potentiated by the corruption that has existed over time. Precisely to prevent the situation in which the identity of the victims is found and their situation becomes a risk, we propose the establishment of an emergency line throughout the European Union, which will contribute to a better centralization and

reporting of trafficking cases. At present, this only exists at national level in every EU state.

We propose that companies and institutions that organize workshops, thematic days or marches on human trafficking be promoted at the legislative level. Thus, involving and motivating the entire civil society, the problem of trafficking will reach the attention of the public and will be much closer to the necessary solutions.

PROPOSALS AND RECOMANDATION:

We suggest the introduction of a specialized course in this field, to form a consistent idea about this phenomenon since the first year for all students in all specializations.

We propose meetings with experts from specialized structures to present various case studies or the results of completed operations.

We propose the enrollment and participation of students within the Academy in a training session in the field of preventing and combating human trafficking with a specialist of DCCO and ANITP.

We propose, as during the internships, the participation, especially of the students from the CCO specialization, in operative missions and their presentation the way of forming a common investigation team.

We believe that engaging students in exchanges of experience abroad, especially in states where the phenomenon is manifested at the highest level, for an exchange of information on the perception of this phenomenon and how it is exposed to them in another state, would be of real use to students.

In order to create a modern framework, in the tendencies and requirements established by the development of the online environment, we propose to strengthen the interuniversity cooperation with the other Academies in Europe, by creating a common digital base, using a “userfriendly” interface. based on user and password, based on a user account, to facilitate the exchange of information and

good practices at the level of training and instruction on the manifestation of the phenomenon on the territory of each state.

We will initiate and start an annual conference at the level of the Police Academy entitled "New trends in human trafficking - with major impact on national security", with the participation of students from other Romanian Universities, including the European Police Academies and not only to present all other good practices in the field of trafficking, migrants and the protection of trafficked persons.

Participating together with specialists from specialized structures in various campaigns to prevent human trafficking is another proposal that we support.

Among the proposals is the invitation of experts from NGOs fighting for the prevention, protection and reintegration into society of victims of human in traffick.

We will initiate a cooperation protocol involving the participation of the best students of the Police Academy in various projects organized by the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police on the prevention of human trafficking and the transmission of information to other students following meetings organized at the institution.

Promoting a video with the students of the Police Academy, based on the assimilated knowledge through which to send a message to promote a person's freedom and to be called "STOP- A good life, one way !!! or "Avoid a life you don't need."

We will promote equal opportunities for women and men in the academic community.

We propose the organization of profile Workshops, between faculties and interuniversity on the line of preventing and combating human trafficking.

We also propose that, at least annually, a meeting be held with experts in the field of cybercrime to present specialized courses in the field of preventing the

exploitation of children in sexual services and the elimination of child pornography in the online environment.

In the category of proposals, we consider that the participation as a student of the Police Academy in various programs should be included in order to present aspects related to human trafficking, and especially in programs that are watched especially by young people in order to prevent or decreased the number of victims of human trafficking (presentation of situations to avoid young people or how to react when they are close to a person with intentions in this field how to recognize them, how not to be influenced by recruiters or traffickers) .

We propose the involvement of the representatives of the HORECA industry, especially the hotel industry, in taking initiatives regarding the promotion of methods by which the victim can quickly get in touch with the competent institutions. (messages on soap, fabrics on towels and linen containing a telephone number or a word - the word to say in the presence of a hotel employee).

We recommend engaging students in various activities to prevent human trafficking in campaigns at schools and high schools. Thus, students are motivated to deepen the phenomenon as much as possible, their knowledge is imprinted more and they will become better prepared in this field.

Organizing round tables, monthly, on this line, by preparing materials that contain current issues and conducting constructive discussions on this topic, an activity that comes with added value for students in the accumulation of knowledge.

Motivating students, by presenting videos with emotional impact in which people are trafficked, special situations, to design various materials, leaflets on this line, for prevention activities and their distribution in crowded areas, festivals, clubs where there is a large audience young people.

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