

POLICY PAPERS

Institutions fighting Trafficking in Human Beings in the Contemporary Romania

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Abstract: In the last approximately 15 years, mainly in the last decade, Romania made substantial efforts to establish the institutions fighting THB according with the EU's Directive 38 /2011's requirements and the recommendation assumed by the International Treaties signed and ratified in this area. The plethora of institutions were founded, but they are not functioning yet as a system because of the absence of the independent assessing institution. That is why, it must be, immediately, created. Beside, the institutional system needs, as a unavoidable complement the launching of Cultural Strategy in tabooing for good, the THB in Romania.

Keywords: *Romanian Institutional System in Fighting THB; the Institution Designed to Assess the Results in Fighting THB; the Culture of Tabooing THB in Romania.*

A General View on the General System of fighting Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

In the last decade, Romania has accomplished a real system of institutions in fighting THB and in ensuring the national and transnational cooperative actions' efficiency.

With the adoption of UN, CoE and EU's standards and norms in addressing the THB plague, the Romanian State constructed an entire structure of protecting and defending human rights and liberties, and especially, to provide umbrellas for the persons and social categories vulnerable to the THB.

In the beginning of 2014, the Romanian authorities – guided by the international expertise in the field - consider that general system of institutions designed to fight THB comprises two parts.

The first part comprises the institutions directly involved in preventing, prosecuting and preventing THB and engaged in a domestic and trans-national cooperation.

The second must include the Monitoring Institution having as the main goal the assessing the institutional work. Common name for such an institution in some others EU countries are the National Rapporteur or the National Observatory.

Romanian Institutions Directly Involved in Preventing and Protecting Victims of THB and in Prosecuting the Offenders

The **Three Ps** (Preventing, Prosecuting and Protecting) are describing in the simplest way the vision on the professionals' ways in combating THB and protecting the victims, in Romania, as well as, in the altogether the EU's countries.

Figure no. 1. The system of fighting THB

Fighting THB: The Three Ps



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<http://www.jims.e-migration.ro>

Source: A chart made for the purpose of this article by Lia Pop RCIMI – University of Oradea ... promoting the results of researches conducted under the CES – University of Coimbra and RCIMI – University of Oradea' coordination within the project EC - DG Home Affairs (HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/054).

Besides the institutional work, in all the areas identified above, there are also the **specific NGOs** engaged in developing specific activities in raising the public awareness on the THB crime, dangers, trends, victims and vulnerable groups and persons.

Trying to put, in every segment – in every P - the Romanian institutional actors, which are to assume the specific missions in combating with effectiveness the scourge, it is resulting a set of diagrams.

Institutions in Preventing THB in Romania 2014: NAAPT and the Units in Others National Authorities

Configuring a general and integrated picture of the main units engaged in fighting THB by developing a culture against THB and of self-protected young persons, it results a diagram as bellow.

Figure no. 2. The First P. Preventing THB in Romania



The most active unit is the NAAPT in preventing and protecting the victims is: **AGENTIA NATIONALA IMPOTRIVA TRAFICULUI DE PERSOANE - ANITP¹** (**National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons – NAAPT**)

The history of the **ANITP** /NAAPT could be presented as follows:

2003 – setting up an institution with mission specifically devoted to victims' protection ... the *National Office on Prevention of Trafficking in Persons*, as

¹ ANITP represents the Abbreviation of the Romanian name for National Agency in Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings - **AGENTIA NATIONALA IMPOTRIVA TRAFICULUI DE PERSOANE**

an institution subordinated to the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, within the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

2006 - In August - the structure designed to prevent TP - upgraded as an agency (the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons - **ANITP** /NAAPT. The upgrade² was in accordance with the requirements of the *Warsaw Convention*, signed and ratified by Romania, and in the perspective of Romania 's entry into EU (2007). Congruently with the new statute, the NAAPT's responsibilities extended to cover other fields of action against trafficking in addition to prevention, as preparing the National Strategy in fighting THB as well as the biannual National Plans. The protection and the assistance to THB's victims became, also, its duties.

2009 - The **ANITP**/ NAAPT downgraded as a Service – without functional autonomy - and placed under the authority of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - Ministry of Administration and Interior, as it was before, in 2003, previous to the signing of Warsaw Convention by the Romanian State and by the EU members. This means that the unit lost its autonomy and its funds, too. As consequence, it was out of capacity to finance the NGOs concretely involved in the fieldwork, in running shelters for victims.

2011 - The **ANITP** /NAAPT has been re-installed, re-upgraded, in its autonomous position, as a Governmental Agency, under the authority of the Minister of Administration and Interior³. It is now an institution with legal personality, with internal autonomy.

The sinuous history of the main institution involved in correlated internal forces in protecting victims is explaining the delay in accomplishing some of its missions.

Currently the Mission of the **ANITP** /NAAPT - *according with the Law 678/2001*, repeatedly amended and with the institution's website - is:

- to **provide the expertise for the Romanian public policies in THB and Victims protection** –

² It is (the Romanian) *Government Decision* No. 1083/2006 of 26 August 2006 which enacted the fact.

³ It is (the Romanian) *Government Decision* No. 460/2011 of 11 May 2011 which established it.

- to ensure the **Romanian policies compliance with the field situation, the public agenda and their harmonization and to the EU ones** and other regional and international bodies working in the area.

The Roles conferred to it, by the same *Law* – and by its successive amendments - are:

- a) to co-ordinate, evaluate and oversee ***national policies in the field of combating trafficking and the measures taken for the protection of and assistance to victims;***
- b) ***to draft national strategies*** which are approved by the Government
- c) ***to co-ordinate the implementation of action plans*** by public institutions and NGOs;
- d) to **collect, process and analyze data by managing the National Integrated System to Monitor and Assess THB** (hereinafter referred to by its Romanian acronym "SIMEV")
- e) to serve as the **national contact point for international organizations** working in the field of action against trafficking.
- f) to **monitor the functioning of the National Identification and Referral Mechanism**
- g) to host **The Research and Public Awareness Centre for fighting THB and Protecting the Victims** - a Center designed for carrying out studies and analyzing the human trafficking situation and trends.
- h) to provide an interface with the general public through the above-mentioned Center.

Critically thinking it is to notice that, the roles logically belonging to an observatory body, and of contact point for non-governmental actors – are taken by the NAAPT. The fact is against the institutional logic, which requires an external assessment of the system of fighting THB, which is imposing that the NAAPT's activity to be evaluated by an independent body. The current structure of Romanian Agency is sketched in Figure 3.

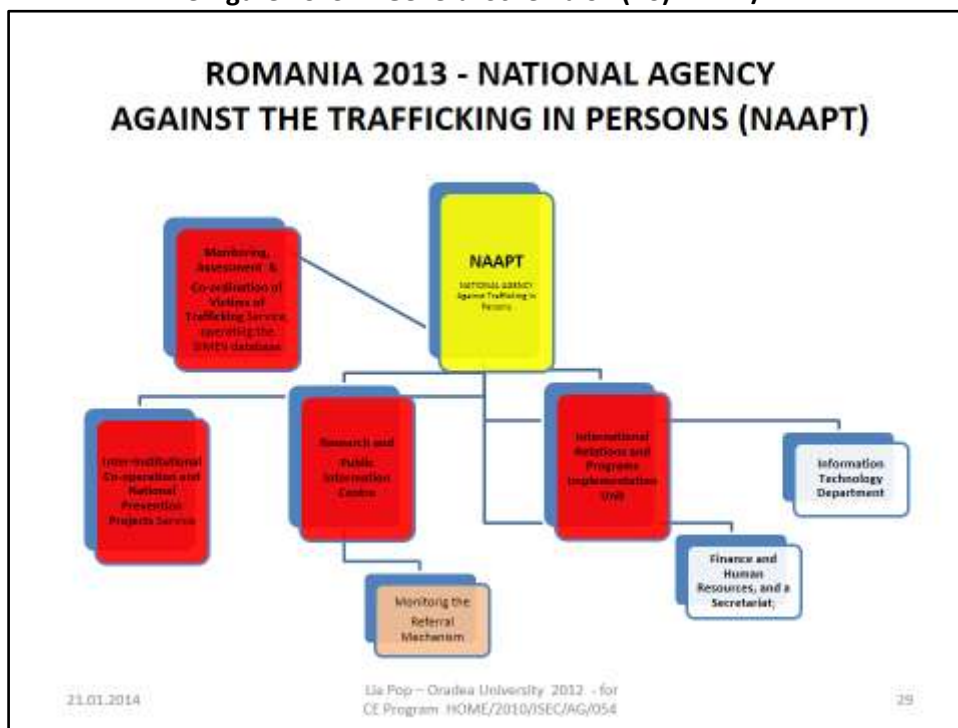
The **ANTIP/** NAAPT Board is composed by a Director and a Vice-Director, both of them appointed by the Minister of Administration and Interior. At the present time (2013), the Director of NAAPT is Mr. Romulus Nicolae Ungureanu.

The Agency **services** are:

- a) **Monitoring, Assessment and Co-ordination of Victims of Trafficking** Service, inter alia operating the **ISMAV /SIMEV** database;
- b) **Inter-Institutional Co-operation and National Prevention Projects** Service;
- c) **Research and Public Information Centre;**

- d) **International Relations and Programs Implementation Unit;**
- e) Information Technology Department;
- f) Finance and Human Resources, and a Secretariat.

The Figure no. 3. A General Schema on (Ro) ANITP/ NAATP



Source: A chart made for the purpose of this article by Lia Pop RCIMI – University of Oradea ... promoting the results of researches conducted under the CES – University of Coimbra and RCIMI – University of Oradea' coordination within the project EC - DG Home Affairs (HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/054). The operative units (services) are marked in the red.

The **ANTIP/NAAPT** staff members - police officers and civil servants - according with *The Government Decision No. 460/2011* the staff employed⁴ by the Agency is at 95 maximum - including the officers employed at the regional centers.

At regional level, the **ANTIP/NAATP** has 15 regional unities (corresponding to each Court of Appeal district). The map in Figure 4 indicates them.

⁴The staff members (police officers and civil servants) in 2012 was of 88.

The Figure no. 4. The Map configuring the Romanian Regional Centers in Fighting THB (ANTIP/NAAPT)⁵



That is, the institution is covering territorially all the country, creating equal opportunity to address themselves and to get support for victims.

The Most Prominent Romanian Institutions in Investigating and Prosecuting THB Offence

The diagram attached is accounting the system of institutions engaged in investigating and prosecuting the crime of THB.

⁵ Abbreviation of the Romanian name for National Agency in Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings - **AGENTIA NATIONALA IMPOTRIVA TRAFICULUI DE PERSOANE**

Figure no. 5. Second P. Romania's Institutional Actors involved in prosecuting the Criminals in THB



Source: A chart made for the purpose of this article by Lia Pop RCIMI – University of Oradea ... promoting the results of researches conducted under the CES – University of Coimbra and RCIMI – University of Oradea' coordination within the project EC - DG Home Affairs (HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/054).

Within the **General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police (IGRP)**, there is functioning the Department of Combating the Organized Crime (DCOC), with a Specific Service charged to fight THB. It is the **Service to Combat the Trafficking in Persons (SCTP)** with its **Office of Combating Trafficking (OCT)** and the **Office of Combating Migrants Trafficking (OCMT)**. De facto, OCT and OCMT are the frontline fighters against the offenders. As national level fighters, they have their colleagues in the Territorial Inspectorate of the Romanian Police.

According with the Direction ...' official website⁶, it is charged by the Law, to carry out: "investigative activities, prosecution and monitoring of smuggling persons, organs, tissues and / or cells of human origin." In the media, their

⁶http://www.politiaromana.ro/crima_organizata.htm

activities are reported as the activities conducted by the IGRP or by a specific county's division of it.

In the **Public Ministry** a similar role is played by the **Directorate for Investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism (DIOCT)**, founded in 2004. The Romanian abbreviation of the institution name is DIICOT⁷. The DIOCT⁸ is the single structure within the Public Ministry specialized in investigating and countering organized crime and terrorism. It has its own legal status and budget. It is headed by a Chief Prosecutor, with similar status as the First Deputy of the General Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice.

DIOCT carries out investigations in cases of serious crimes as they are defined by the *Law No. 39/2003 on Combating Organized Crime*. The body is assuming according with the law, the serious crime fighting. Among them, according with the official site of the institution⁹ - at the paragraph g) is specifically mentioned the countering of the THB. "g) offences provided by Law No. 678/2001 on the Prevention and Countering of Trafficking in Human Beings, with the subsequent changes and completions;" and "k) offences related to trafficking in human tissues, cells and organs, if the perpetrators belong to some organized criminal groups or associations or groups established with a view to committing crimes;"

The institutions involved as front-liners in judging THB cases are the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the territorial units related to it, the (15) Courts of Appeal, and the tribunals. It is the *Law 304/ 2004*¹⁰, which regulated the judicial organization in Romania and establishes the competences of each institutional level.¹¹

The magistrates who face the THB crimes are specifically trained. They belong to the Courts – the High Court (at the National Level) and the Courts of Appeal at and tribunals (only, not the Romanian court called "*judecatorie*" / a local level court in the Romanian system.

⁷ DIICOT is the abbreviation for the Romanian name: Directia de Investigare a Infractiunilor de Criminalitate Organizata si Terorism..

⁸The *Regulations on the organization and functioning* – published in the "*Monitorul Oficial al Romaniei*" / "*Romania's Official Monitor*" No.367/1.06.2009 rules the institution functioning

⁹<http://www.diicot.ro/> (see the English version)

¹⁰ http://www.scj.ro/legi/Legea%20304_.html

¹¹ http://www.scj.ro/s_penala.asp

According with the specialized literature in the THB field, the Romanian law is a severe¹² one, according with the European standards. (Romania outlawed the death penalty.)

An important role in the identification of the victims and the detection of the traffickers belongs to the Border Guards. (It is an institution with technical competences in fighting THB - due the previous duties of the border guards in the field - but without legal competences in investigating the crime). At the national level, the central institution of Borders Guards is The General Inspectorate of the **Border Police**¹³. It was organized according with the E.G.O, 104/2001.

The institution comprises, beside the central unit, other 6 territorial inspectorates:

East Romania (external EU border too) / Territorial Inspectorate Iasi; Costal Guard – for the Danube and the Black Sea;

South Romania and South West (partly external EU Border too) Territorial Inspectorate- Giurgiu and Territorial Inspectorate Timisoara (for Romania -Serbian border)

West Romania -Territorial Inspectorate Oradea

North Romania (partly external EU Border, too) Territorial Inspectorate - Sighetul Marmatiei.

The EU external borders are lines where the trafficking of migrants represents a real front to be countered.

As national prestige, the border guards enjoyed the public appreciation. Their activity is also appreciated in the FRONTEX cooperative actions. The representative of the Institution mentioned the Romanian unit performances, involved under the FRONTEX coordination, in defending the Greece border in early 2013.

It is also reminded the warm consideration to it in the Warsaw seminar by the Mrj. Tomasz Nowak¹⁴ from the National Border Guard Headquarter – Poland.

¹² See Mateuț G. (coord.) - *Traficul de ființe umane –Infractor –Victimă – Infracțiune* (2005), (Trafficking of Human Being – Offender, -Victims- Crime), Editura Alternative Sociale, Iași, 2005.

¹³ <http://www.politiadefrontiera.ro/>

¹⁴ „Conference” *How to effectively counter the THB* organized by the Institute of Public Affairs (Warsaw) and Council of Europe Liaison Office in Warsaw, 15 November, 2013, quotation in the official speech.

Romanian Institutions in Protecting Victims

The main institutions in protecting the victims are the NAAPT and the National Office for Witness protections. Aside, it comes many others partners.

Figure no. 4. Third P. Romania's Institutional Actors involved in protecting Victims

Fighting THB and Victims' Protection



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<http://www.jims.e-migration.ro>

It must be added, also, the effective NGOs as *Romania. Reaching Out* - ruled by Iana Matei¹⁵ – an NGO, which steered victims from the traffickers.

A more detailed perspective on the Romanian Institutions' mission is shaped in the *Strategies (in their history)*, the *National Plans*, the *Laws regulating the THB area*, and, especially, the *National Referral Mechanism*. That is why it is to be primarily consulted.

¹⁵ Iana Matei is also the author of the books: *A vendre, Mariana, 15 ans*. Paris, OH ! Editions, 2010 and (in cooperation with Anne Bethold, - *De vanzare: Mariana, 15 ani* (2010), Bucuresti, Editura Rao, 2013, Traducere Vasile Savin, 2011 and the book is having others translations, too; and *I Kidnap Girls: Stealing from traffickers, restoring their victims* [Kindle Edition], 2013 aside Pamela Ravan Pine.

Institutions Specifically Designed to Promote the Active Cooperation in Fighting THB

The institutions charged by the Romanian law to carry out the international cooperation

The inter-institutional cooperation is crucial for the progress in fighting THB. Romanian institutions are cooperating trans-nationally: in the trans-border cooperation; within the framework of the EU organizations, within the Regional and International Organizations. They also cooperate internally.

The special Romanian *Law 678/2001*, which is regulating the fight against THB, has a special chapter devoted to the trans-national cooperation. It is the **Chapter VI. International Cooperation**¹⁶ which regulate the area of the mention cooperation.

It is in the provisions of the above-mentioned law (Art. s 45), that the Romanian state fulfils its political engagement to establish the institutions – in compliance with the European institutional design – meant guaranty the cooperation.

There are the cases of the institutions as the **Liaison Officers**¹⁷ and the **Liaison Magistrates** (Prosecutors), alongside the Courts, entitled by the law, to act in the THB cases.

The next art., art.46, provides the institutions of **Contact Point**, with the role of exchanging data regarding the ongoing investigations. The amendment of 2013 to the *Law 678/2001* provides a **Contact Point** – in the Ministry of internal Affairs ... and a **Contact Point**, alongside the Romanian High Court of Justice.

Going into details, the Romanian state's political efforts to develop its international cooperation could be analyzed using the pattern validated for the system of political institutions' analysis. According with it, there are three types of

¹⁶ <http://legeaz.net/legea-678-2011-prevenirea-combaterea-traficului-de-persoane/art-45-cooperarea-internationala>

¹⁷ Art. 45. This law establishes **liaison officers** in the Ministry of Interior and the **liaison magistrates**, within the court in the prosecutors' offices. They have to ensure mutual consultation with other liaison officers or, where appropriate, with the liaison magistrates operating in other states, in order to coordinate their actions during prosecution.

Details: <http://legeaz.net/legea-678-2011-prevenirea-combaterea-traficului-de-persoane/art-45-cooperarea-internationala>

institutions meant to facilitate the cooperative work in fighting THB: Legislative, General Executive and Special Operative.

At the *normative level* – Romanian Parliament – a special sub-committee devoted to promote the countering the THB crime is acting. The sub-Committee was set up in 2009, under the guidance of the current President of the Chamber, Valeriu Zgonea. The sub-Committee initiated a parliamentary procedure to establish the procedure for partnership and cooperation for informational exchange among all the parliamentary actors involved in regulating the fight against THB. (The sub-committee also provided specific parliamentary analysis and debates of the normative acts in the field: Law, Strategies¹⁸, National Plans ...) It urges the harmonizing of the Romanian laws and political plans with the EU ones.

In Romania, in 2013, at the *executive level*, there are functioning specific institutions, specialized departments, as the already mentioned institutions (the liaison officers, the liaison prosecutors, the contact points). They are the bodies designed to plan and to carry out the duties of cooperation and coordination. There are also units responsible for the operative coordination. According with a statement done, in the Focus Group, by a senior criminal police officer, the personal connections among the professionals continues to be the most efficient way of cooperation. That is why, the institutional role of the liaison officers and of the contact points allows one to consider that a better cooperation will occur at the institutional level in the near future.

The institutions charged by the Romanian law to organize and manage the internal cooperation in fighting THB

The *internal institution* carrying out the duties on cooperation, briefly quoted, are the institutions working in designing policies proposals; working in the operative level; working on self-assessing documents (reports).

Some of the specific organizations meant to promote cooperation – in Romania – are: the **Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Persons (IMWGCTP)** the thematic working groups as the **Thematic Working Group**

¹⁸The Romanian Strategy 2012-2016 in fighting THB and ensures – in the framework of parliamentary diplomacy - the cooperation with the similar legislative bodies. *The Strategy ...* (together with the *National Plan of Actions for 2012-2014*), was adopted through HG. (Executive Ordinance) 1142/2012, published in the "Monitorul Oficial al Romaniei"/"Romania's Official Monitor" no. 820/ 6 December, 2012.

to Co-ordinate National Activities for the Protection of and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking (TWG on PAVTP or, abbreviated, TWG ...)¹⁹

The **Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Combating Trafficking in Persons (IMWGCTP)** – established by the Government Decision 299/2003. The following types of institutions are the members of the IMWGCTP, Ministries²⁰, Agencies²¹, NGOs and International Organizations.

They meet when necessary at the request of the Minister of Interior - Secretary of State (Vice-minister, in Romanian institutional system) in charge with such a mission.

The **Thematic Working Group to Co-ordinate National Activities for the Protection of and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking (TWG ...)**²² works since 2007.) The Public Authorities, which compose the Thematic Working Group..., according with the official website of NAATP, are: a) the NAATP; b) Ministry of Education, Research, and Youth; c) Ministry of Public Health; d) Ministry of Labor, Family and Equal Opportunity; e) the *National Authority for Child Protection*; f) the *National Agency for Equality between Women and Men*; g) the *National Agency for Employment*; h) the *National Authority for Family Protection*; i) the *National Authority for Roma People*.

Each of them is represented by a special deputy of the Institution Head, nominated by an official decision of the head of the institution. The NGOs – with activities in Trafficking' Victims Assistance - could be also represented after an application to the NAAPT.

The Institutional Coordinator of the TWG/GTL is the president of NAPT.

GTL has roles such as:

- a) to analyze the social work programs run at national level and to conclude on them;
- b) to analyze the issues of the assistance of the victims identified in critical situation and to propose plans to meet such kind of problems;

¹⁹ GTL is a Romanian abbreviation from the Grup tematic de lucru, which is the above mentioned, Thematic Work Group (TWG.)

²⁰ I. **MINISTRIES**: - Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Administration and Interior; Public Ministry (Prosecutor General's Office); Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sport...

²¹ **Agencies**, such as: the National Agency for Roma, the Romanian Immigration Inspectorate and the National Agency for Equal Opportunities between Women and Men ...

²² It is established in 2007, Nov. 23 on the basis of the *Common Convention of the Ministries*, published in "*Monitorul Oficial al Romaniei*" / "*Romania's Official Monitor*", Partea I, nr. 799.

- c) to analyze the data and the information in the Victims of THB field and to submit proposals in modifying and completion of the normative acts as well in initiating new acts in improving the assistance of the victims;
- d) to scrutinize the fulfillment of the activities in assisting and protecting the victims of THB established in the specific Plans related to the National Strategy against the THB 2006-2010 and to formulate suggestions to improve their fulfillment;
- e) to elaborate Reports of activities – to the NAAPT – any trimester.

It has also territorial units in each county of Romania.

For **the sectorial, decentralized cooperation** - there are in each Romanian ministry involved in combatting THB, at least, at the level of an office, a body charged with the cooperation. In the Ministry of Administration and Interior, there are two such units – with a rank of Department – charged with the cooperation: the Center for International Cooperation in Police²³ (CICP) and in the DCOTP an unit for the International Representation with duties in cooperation, rogatory letters and committees, common actions, trainings ...²⁴ and mission.

There are comparable units in correlated Romanian ministers could be identified in the Ministry of Justice²⁵, of Foreign Affairs²⁶, of Labor²⁷ ...

The Absent Romanian Institution in Effectively Facing the THB

To assess the effectiveness of the previously mention sets of institution an independent one must be established. It is the logic of the field and it is the insistent recommendation of the international organizations, as, by the way, the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, until recently (the January 2014), Maria Grazia Giammarinaro.

²³Centrul de Cooperare Polițienească Internațională (CCPI)

<http://www.politiaromana.ro/ccpi.htm>

²⁴ <http://www.politiaromana.ro/ccpi.htm>

²⁵ Within the Ministry of Justice there are: the Department of International Law and Judicial Cooperation) and the Department for European Affairs and Human Rights)
<http://justice.gov.md/tabview.php?l=ro&idc=169>

²⁶ For the Ministry of External Affairs – besides its specific mission of developing the cooperation with other countries – there is to be quoted the Department for the Romanians from Abroad and the Government Agent for the Court of Justice of the European Union, or Government Agent for the European Court of Human Rights.
<http://www.mae.ro/node/1604>

²⁷ Within the Ministry of Labor ... there are: The Department for the European Affairs, Bilateral Relations, and International Organizations.
<http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro>.

The National Rapporteur/ National Observatory or other similar institution is by its nature an institution independent, out of the institutional framework of the actors that are to be monitored. In the first stage – some parts of Romanian authorities seems to consider it as non-compulsory part of the system of fighting or as an unit inside the three Ps.

The insertion of its creating in the EU *Directive 38/2011* made clear that such an institution must be inaugurated and founded in an university, in a research center or in an NGOs.

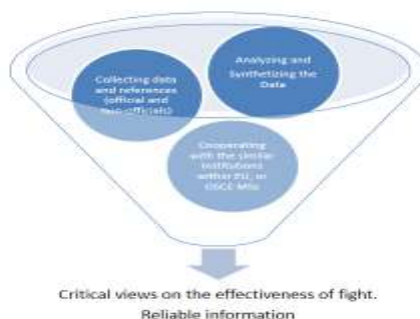
In Romania, - as well as, in some others EU countries - it is not found, yet. The previous deadline recommended by OSCE was 2012. The *CoE Report on 2012* also critically remarked the absence of the final point in addressing coherently the THB crime.

According with the *EU Strategy*, it is the end of 2014, when such a mechanism must be in function.

In 2013, it is to accept that the NATIONAL RAPporteur²⁸ is in progress to be established as an institution²⁹.

Figure no. 5. The Absent Part B of the system of fighting THB in Romania 2013

**The Great Absent in the Romanian Institutional System-2013
in Fighting THB: The Autonomous Monitoring Institution**



²⁸The international missions - of OSCE, of CoE - in a visit in Romania searching for the progress in fighting THB have also remarked such a gap in the Romanian Institutional framework.

²⁹ According to the *National Action Plan 2012-2014* for the implementing of the **National Strategy against THB for 2012-2016**, the working out and promoting of the draft law project in the organization and functioning of the National Rapporteur Institution shall be concluded before June 2014.

Concluding on Romania's stage of establishing the system of institutions in Combating THB

In brief, Romania is a country, which is deeply involved, in designing and making effective the entire institutional system in fighting THB, in the concept and forms imposed by the EU standards and strongly advocated by the International Organizations.

It succeed to found, quite completely, the institutions described in each of the Ps' field.

It also accomplished its obligations to establish the domestic networking in an institutional form and to design domestic procedures in carrying out the cooperation in fighting THB.

Similarly, Romania made progresses in its international cooperation's by creating procedures and institutions ready to fulfill such duties.

The missing part in Romania's institutional fulfillment is the setting up of the National Observatory. Without it the system could not work as a complete system and it is not enough efficient.

Beside the accomplishment of the institutional system, Romanian state have to consider a cultural strategy appropriate to prevent THB and to defend the vulnerable persons against such a threat.

The lack of the education for dignity seems to be the Romanian main obstacle in fighting THB with much more effectiveness. To reduce the number of the victims with Romanian origin from the highest level in EU 5,4 /100 000 inhabitants, toward the European average (2/100 000) is having its intermediary point in a new culture of tabooing for good the THB.

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³⁰ The Documents quoted are enlisted according with the issuing authority extend.

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