

INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION PROTECTION AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Josef JANOSEC, Marketa KUBECKOVA
josef.janosec@ioolb.izscr.cz, Marketa_Kubeckova@seznam.cz

Delivered 2011-06-20, revised 2011-07-01, accepted 2011-07-07.

Available at <<http://www.population-protection.eu>>.
attachments/038_vol3n1_janosec_kubeckova_eng.pdf.

Abstract

The article is a theoretical analysis of organized crime focusing on human trafficking and describing this phenomenon in security reality. It reflects the perception of a current threat of organized crime to the population. It presents the development of population protection against human trafficking based on published data of this phenomenon from foreign sources. The paper also describes the process of trafficking and countermeasures, a system analysis of groups of actors and their interrelationships. It contains a coordinated interpretation of achieved knowledge about the actors with the typology of victims and their profiles. It provides basic information about measures taken to combat human trafficking in the operation against organized crime and the development of basic design issues for further research.

Keywords

Security reality, security policy, threat, trafficking, security system, organized crime, population protection, research.

Slavery is a theft – a theft of a life, theft of labor, theft of any property or production, also theft of children which the slave had to stand.

Kevin BALES

1 INTRODUCTION

Trade or traffic is, in a long term, connected with societal activities of people. It represents the change of products in the form of purchase and sale. Human trafficking did not use to be a peculiarity – slave markets, brides sales, children sales, prostitution. The development of a legal status of man in the 20th century was focusing on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ which was enforced by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms² (1950). The basic right for life, freedom and personal safety results in the prohibition of slavery and forced labor.

Everywhere where human trafficking occurs, the object of trade is man. They are sold basically against their own will under variable circumstances. All

over the world, human trafficking is not permitted in legal regulations. Always the subject matter of a criminal act is filled and should be punished. The main offender who breaks the laws, ethic and human principles is the seller. In various materials and information sheets the term “*modern slavery*” is used. This exists and is included in the statistics of crime. The statistics, however, do not include all aspects.

Always it is a phenomenon in security reality representing a condition whose development we are able to describe. It is a subject of research in the area which is now named security research. It can also be a subject of a research in sociology, legal sciences, psychology, economy, criminology, political science, international relations. Specific demonstration is in the management which is projected to both ways pertinent to the organized crime and a security system which addresses this threat and its real symptoms. It includes planning, organizing, decision making, leadership and control and in all forms it contains an indicator which will enable to detect or uncover the details of human trafficking.

All activities in this area are focused on fighting the slavery, on the liberation of man and enforcing fundamental human rights and freedoms. It is therefore the effort which works in favor of the protection of an individual and protection of population. The existence of human trafficking is a threat to the security reality and therefore it is necessary to develop both recognition of its symptoms and at the same time methods that help solve the affected persons, retrieval from slavery into an independent life, the prosecution of businessmen - slave traders and restore the society and market from such kind of adverse business.

The paper deals with explaining the basic approach to the integration of human trafficking into the security reality and a relation to symbolic tools of security research. It incorporates human trafficking into the category of organized crime. The main aim of the article is looking for a potential intersection of human trafficking and population protection.

2 HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SECURITY REALITY

The term “human trafficking” was used for the first time already in the sixteenth century. At that time it was a synonymum for trade and “*moving there and forth*”. This word was not connected with any negative connotations. In the seventeenth century this term started to be connected with the sale of prohibited and/or untrusted goods. At first the trafficking was perceived first of all as cross-border sales of drugs and weapons in order to get profit, in the nineteenth century also included human trafficking where people were considered the goods and were sold to slavery. At the beginning of the twentieth century the term was related mainly to “*trade with white slaves*”, which meant cross-border movements of women and children for prostitution. It was not until the end of the late nineties of

the twentieth century when the human trafficking was linked to prostitution and sexual exploitation of women and children.

Security reality represents an objective state whose development we are able to describe with abstract terms, record with symbolic notations and to model them. Security reality is the object of securitology and therefore an object of the security research at the same time. Threats and risks are part of security reality therefore these terms also belong to security terminology. In security reality the organized crime including human trafficking takes place. It is the state which is adverse and is a dangerous part of reality.

2.1 Security reality

For a modeled description of human trafficking it is possible to use symbolic recording in security reality. It is out of the discussion that this phenomenon represents the threat and is demonstrated by its actors and their mutual relations which occurs in an environment. For these purposes it is possible to use the symbolic expressing which was connected with introducing information on security reality (Janosec, 14, 2007). The relation between the security and dangerousness through the form of a model expression of security reality is projected into the entity of three basic distinguishable components:

$${}^{s,t,r}\mathbf{BR} = ({}^{s,t,r}\mathbf{B}, {}^{s,t,r}\mathbf{BP}, {}^{s,t,r}\mathbf{BS}), \quad (2 - 1)$$

where:

- s** – space (world, group of states, state, region, municipality),
- t** – time (past, present, future),
- r** – reality (threat such as flood, earthquake, fire, organized crime),
- B** – Measurable value of the intensity of security reality (e.g. for the earthquake – Richter scale, number of trafficked people compared to number of population),
- BP** – a model of security policy (a set of laws, strategies and plans for fighting the organized crime),
- BS** – a model of a security system (real forces and people of a security system who during the jeopardy of society attend and address adverse situations such as: the police, army, firefighters, medical rescuers, charities, psychologists, their skills and tools).

For each space, time and situation, there is a structured entity that represents the model of security reality. An important and also empirically confirmed fact is that the components (**B**, **BP**, **BS**) can be in reality mutually distinguished and as a result of an independent observation or analysis described. This means that we can make basically infinite number of security entities which will describe past, current and future situations of security reality according to selected threats and situations in a micro-space or macro-space according to our

determination of the value of the index “s” (we will therefore examine human trafficking in the Czech Republic, European Union or Africa).

What does the security reality include?

Security reality in accordance with the theory of systems includes actors, their mutual relations, environment and their internal characteristics (Janosec, 14, 2007). Among actors the security relations are in a specific security environment. They proceed at a specific time, space and situation (threat, jeopardy, state of a security event).³ Security reality is a system and as a whole it is manifested by a specific condition of the internal balance. For comparison of various security situations (flood on a small river, large-scale floods) there are various approaches to their measurement. Therefore it is possible to summarize that security reality includes:

- **Basic compositional elements** - actors, relations, environment which also encompass the structure of these elements.
- **Balance.** It is an acceptable condition of internal tension between security and dangerousness. If the security reality is not in balance, the forces and elements of dangerousness outweigh the security and vice versa. Mathematical formulation is expressed by equality if the state is balanced, and by inequality, if one of the sides prevails.
- **Quantification – measurable value (dimension).** The right and the left side have measurable values from the aspect of the intensity of good (security) and wrong (dangerousness). The measurability of security (dangerousness), its intensity expresses the rate of necessary ability to act in the objective reality (how many soldiers, policemen, firefighters, technical means for suppressing the aggression, earthquakes consequences, floods or specific traffic accidents, respectively human trafficking affairs etc.)

2.2 The dynamic of security reality

Security reality changes at time regardless the fact whether we model, investigate or solve it. The implementation of model expressions is not nothing else than an auxiliary tool for recognizing or influencing security reality. The model of security reality, as it is given in relation (2 – 1), also includes a human trafficking model. We can perceive it as a sequence of static snapshots projected at a time sequence. We can compare it to a celuloid film where the sequential windows (snapshots) mutually differ especially due to a constant change of time (**dt = constant**). We can see the phasing of a movement and a gradual change of situation, remoting and approaching of details according to the intention of a cameraman and a director. And exactly this is our concern when recognizing the “anatomy” of human trafficking. To find basic elements which will enable past and future situations, prepare countermeasures and logicly and practically verify potential variants of procedures for various actors, for various sections of security system, for different types of slaves and slave traders. If we are on the side of

security sections, then we are interested especially in the activities of slave traders, in order to be able to read and foresee further steps which will lead to the detection of their prohibited and illegal practices and procedures. If we are on the side of slave traders, then we analyze possible procedures of security forces and ways of masking their illegal activities. Security reality is not static. For whatsoever cognition of its and use we must come up from its dynamic as a basic internal property.

In practice we use the term **scenario**, which demonstrates the specification of the action for simulation, inscenation, technical, scientific or any other different purposes. **Scenarios are the main method of securitology** and are usable both for the reconstruction of past actions and planning of future situations. They are also a basic analytical and synthetical method and approach for the investigation of processes connected with the management and human trafficking.

Security reality is the only one. At a specific moment in the space, on the Earth, on the territory of a state, town, enterprise occurs a huge number of various security actions, slave and slave traders activities whose scenarios are possible to simulate. We choose basic notation for a random model (shot) "**M**" and for definition of a simulation time the index "**(ti)**". Basic elements of a model, which is a static display of a situation, are actors (**A**), their mutual relations (**R**) and an environment (**E**).

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{ti}) = (\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{ti}) \cap \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{ti})) \cup \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{ti}). \quad (2 - 2)$$

where:

A(ti) is the set of actors (slaves, slavers, police etc.) in a model of a scenario at time **ti**,

R(ti) is a set of relations between actors in a model of a scenario at time **ti**,

E(ti) is a set of the environments where the relations between actors at time **ti** take place,

\cap is the operator of the intersection of sets,

\cup is the operator of the unification of sets.

Actors (**A**) from the aspect of human trafficking are both traffickers and at the same time trafficked people who become the goods or labor power. The approaches to modeling will be more complicated since the system of relations (**R**) will represent an incident matrix with variable characteristics of changeable relations. The dynamic comes up from comparison of two models at various times (**tx**) and (**ty**). The result might be for (**tx**) \neq (**ty**) only **M(tx) = M(ty)** or **M(tx) \neq M(ty)**. Because the research is about the changes that were or are to be achieved, we are interested in the comparison of both models (shots in a celluloid film).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{tx}) &= (\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{tx}) \cap \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{tx})) \cup \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{tx}), \\ \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{ty}) &= (\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{ty}) \cap \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{ty})) \cup \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{ty}). \end{aligned} \quad (2 - 3)$$

With basic elements (A | R | E) the found result can make for one of the following five possible situations (the symbol " | " means the word or):

1. the rise of new (A | R | E),
2. continuation (A | R | E) without changes,
3. continuation (A | R | E) with internal changes,
4. continuation (A | R | E) after transformation,
5. extinction (A | R | E). (2 – 4)

Through a model notation it is possible to describe security situation in its dynamic, it is possible to describe a model of human trafficking through indicators which will specify the actors, relations and the environments in more details.

The principle of problems solved through securitology lies in the description of security reality, it leads to modeling of special situations which disturb the balance between actors, and to modeling of ways which help a reverse setting of an equilibrium state. These questions are part of a subject called Securitology because they are objective and therefore also represent security reality.

2.3 The objectives of research

The objective of any research of problems connected with security and dangerousness (securitological) is to achieve a perfect description and find laws, patterns and pattern procedures during the discovery of balance in security reality. The objective is also to explain terms threat and risk, their supporting by rational reasoning and measurable values. This fact is also fully applicable in the issue of human trafficking.

Since securitology is being developed as a new scientific discipline, it is suitable to respect current knowledge in the theory of science and research management.⁴ A wise objective for searching in the branch of securitology is:

- **To apply a scientific method for securitology** (Janosec, 17, 2009) **and develop methods of securitology**, which come out of the subject of discipline and its prospective cognition. The development of information acquisition, methods of its analysis and evaluation.
- **To adopt applicable methods from related disciplines**, which already parts of investigation of security problems address.

Besides the decision on methodical approaches it is necessary to develop cognition of a subject issue which will include (Janosec, 17, 2009):

- **information acquisition** on all problems which are connected with security reality, their classification, archiving and providing (**B, BP, BS, r, t, s**);
- **formulating problems and hypotheses** in the field of securitology (security research, addressing projects);
- **measurements of security events intensity (B)**;
- **creation of theoretical and practical simulation tools** for experimental verifying of hypothesis and simulation of (**BR**) security reality (analytical and prognostic) for a high capacity combination of experimental situations

- (various **r, B, BP, BS**);
- **creation of simulators** for preparation of persons (actors in **BS**) for activities connected with solution of securitology processes, including decision making processes (**actors in BP**);
 - **elaboration of scenario theory and practice** for the use in preparation of persons, for information collection, measurements of the intensity of events, behavior in security situation, planning of measures for the development of security policy and security system, developing of documents (**R in BP and BS**);
 - **mapping the summary of the development of theoretical knowledge, education and needs of the practice** in the field of securitology;
 - **making records on the historiography of this field.**

The history of the planet Earth encompasses a huge number of patterns of security situations, extraordinary events, crisis situations and ways of addressing them including elimination of consequences and restoration. It represents inexhaustible source for extensive information collecting related to security reality and its exploration. It is also a source for understanding the genesis of human trafficking from the slave trade society till current symptoms.

2.4 The threat and a risk in human trafficking

In human trafficking the society and population are basically threatened by organized crime. The threat and risk are key terms. In the Czech language area the “threat” and “risk” are used in the way that the meanings contentually overlap both in general speech and journalism. (Janosec, 18, 2010). In professional language area, for example in security of information technologies, in the management or risk management and in some branches of economy, both terms are defined. **The threat** exists independently on man’s wish. It is observed or perceived by him. The threat is a war, earthquake, flood, fire but also use of biological weapons, the accident in a nuclear power-station, intergrowing of organized crime with political power, the black-out of an electro-energetic system, disorder of the net of cash dispensers, insolvency of a company or a mass traffic accident. **The risk** is the probability that the threat will come true.

The potential of a threat is the reason for an organized effort to **protect values**⁵. The values are perceived and estimated through measuring procedures for their quantification, or through other procedures for expressing their symbolic importance. In the course of procedures where it is considered the possibility of the effect of threats on values and in risk analysis, therefore the determination of the probability when the threat might be activated; the values in security reality are basically aligned into an arranged set and the priorities are settled. Other criteria can be added to the summary. They can change the order of priorities.

The risk is the expression of probability when the potential of a threat can bring a real threat or the loss of the value. In human trafficking the risk may be assessed that an independent person will become the object of trade or that new groups of human traffickers will arise. The risk of human trafficking with regard to

new forms of trafficking related to loosening of relations at state borders is considerable. It involves evidential expansion of organized crime which has an international character.

For the **analysis of security risks**, the value (of an actor, relation, property, environment) is considerably important. Security terminology uses terms such as a protected interest, postulated interest and asset in terms of the word "value". The threat and risk are words related to **protected values**, because they are just the things that could be lost or damaged. **In human trafficking the following values could be protected:**

- life, rights, man's property – against restriction and attacking,
- population – against the impact of organized crime,
- economy of the state – against the influence of black economy,
- obeying the law – against illegal acts,
- homeland security – against significant security disturbance,
- international and security credit of a state – against diplomatical, political, economical, and security distrust.

The above mentioned protected values are vulnerable. **Vulnerability** expresses the level of imperfection of the value therefore incomplete provision of its ideal and secure existence. Threats are such potential conditions or activities which might damage or destroy these protected values. **Countermeasures** are prevention measures against vulnerability, prevention against potential threats and their risks.

What implies the **peculiarity of threats in human trafficking?** In the following part we use a symbolic expression of the relation (2 - 3) for the description of main groups of actors (among which there are relations in a specific environment and for naming of potential threats.

A – basic groups of actors

Actors that might occur: Natural persons, legally or illegally enterprising natural persons, artificial persons (their organizational parts or institutions), illegal organizations, groups. The record introduces: Symbolic expression A_{xx} – naming of group of actors: *the description of a threat*.

- A_s – trafficked persons (slaves): *continuation in exploitation and sale, inability to live as a free citizen;*
- A_c – trafficking persons (criminals): *detected by the police, the punishment for breaking the law, the loss of trafficked persons (goods), the revolt of trafficked persons, economic losses;*
- A_p – detecting body (police): *organized crime not detected, no evidence of criminal activity;*
- A_i – punishing body (courts and prison): *insufficient enforcement of legal norms, continuation of human trafficking;*
- A_{as} – supporting body of trafficked persons (for their adaptation): *Bad success in the adaption of thinking of trafficked persons for a free life or economical, material, social, cultural barriers at assimilation of liberated people, lack of financial means for running a business;*

- A_{ac}** – supporting (persons) criminals (deliberate and random supporters); *loss of income or employment, possibility of criminal sanction, life threatening from groups of organized crime;*
- A_{op}** – other participating bodies (sections of integrated rescue system (except the police), such as professional and volunteer firefighters, medical rescuers, custom officers, detached armed forces, intelligence services, state administration and self-administration etc.): *wrong procedures due to the lack of knowledge, unexpected aggression of criminals, incalculable reaction of trafficked persons;*
- A_{np}** – disinterested people (the rest of population): *activities of not punished organized crime against safety, governance, economy.*

R – basic groups of relations between actors

Basic, theoreticly potential groups of relations between actors are expressed in the matrix (Table 2 - 1). Their differentiation is connected with the index of a relation **R_{xx-xx}**, which comes out of indexes of groups of actors.

Table 2 – 1

Matrix of basic groups of relations between groups of actors of human trafficking

| Groups of actors | A _s | A _c | A _p | A _i | A _{as} | A _{ac} | A _{op} | A _{np} |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A _s | R_{s-s} | R_{s-c} | R_{s-p} | R_{s-j} | R_{s-as} | R_{s-ac} | R_{s-op} | R_{s-np} |
| A _c | R_{c-s} | R_{c-c} | R_{c-p} | R_{c-j} | R_{c-as} | R_{c-ac} | R_{c-op} | R_{c-np} |
| A _p | R_{p-s} | R_{p-c} | R_{p-p} | R_{p-j} | R_{p-as} | R_{p-ac} | R_{p-op} | R_{p-np} |
| A _i | R_{j-s} | R_{j-c} | R_{j-p} | R_{j-j} | R_{j-as} | R_{j-ac} | R_{j-op} | R_{j-np} |
| A _{as} | R_{as-s} | R_{as-c} | R_{as-p} | R_{as-j} | R_{as-as} | R_{as-ac} | R_{as-op} | R_{as-np} |
| A _{ac} | R_{ac-s} | R_{ac-c} | R_{ac-p} | R_{ac-j} | R_{ac-as} | R_{ac-ac} | R_{ac-op} | R_{ac-np} |
| A _{op} | R_{op-s} | R_{op-c} | R_{op-p} | R_{op-j} | R_{op-as} | R_{op-ac} | R_{op-op} | R_{op-np} |
| A _{np} | R_{np-s} | R_{np-c} | R_{np-p} | R_{np-j} | R_{np-as} | R_{np-ac} | R_{np-op} | R_{np-np} |

Relations in a diagonal involve internal relations of individual groups of actors. Regarding the others, it depends on the direction of a relation. Each of mentioned basic groups of relations is able under specific circumstances to

represent a source of risks of human trafficking and induce changes. Changes can have either a positive or a negative direction.

In Table 2 – 1 there are altogether 64 kinds of relations, i.e. 64 potential sources of risks of which 8 mean internal relations of groups of actors and 28 are bidirectional (retroactive). Relation R_{xx-xx} expresses the system and combinatory identification, therefore it determines denomination and exact notation, if we are able to differentiate precisely individual groups of actors. However, the relation determined this way has its own characteristics which encompasses a certain set of indicators which will be possible to measure or classify according to the etalon. A detailed description of indicators will be a subject of a theoretical and empirical research. In real life and real cases of human trafficking the entire matrix of relations might be covered, or only the ones which will substantially influence the process of human trafficking, its revelation and discontinuance.

According to a model relation (2 – 2) also an intersection with the environment (**E**) has theoreticly the influence on the course of activities of group of actors. The environment has various aspects: security, legal, information, social, economical, logistic etc. Its influence will be as a whole either **favourable**, **neutral** or **unfavourable** for human trafficking even if in various combined modifications.

Partial conclusions to threats and risks in human trafficking

Even if the threats are objective and independent on subjective approaches, their perception, possibility to initiate sources of their risks have a clear **subjective character** and a considerably large number of them appear. The increase of risks depends on approaches in groups of actors who perceive, evaluate and may push them to accomplishing. **The polarity of groups of actors** who take part in human trafficking is dependent on contrariness of interests of these actors, on the process of trafficking and its results. If we talk about the threat to human trafficking, then it is perceived differently by criminals and differently by trafficked persons. The change of the process of human trafficking is characterized by the change of time, change of risk, its orientation and size. In each of 64 groups of relations between the groups of actors it is possible to recognize and in more details specify the **indicators** which will proof the symptoms of human trafficking. **Their more specific research and later study should enable the development of theoretical knowledge of changes (movement) of a risk in favor of a more quality-like fight against organized crime and human trafficking.** This will support the decrease of vulnerability and may help adopt more quality-like countermeasures.

3 POPULATION PROTECTION AGAINST HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Population protection against human trafficking may induce a terminology problem from the viewpoint of digested perception of the meaning of terms. “Population protection” on one hand substituted “civil defence”, on the other hand it is connected with the highest objective of constitution laws which is to secure

life, health, property and the environment, in other words to protect population against every danger. Population protection is generally connected with an immediate reaction in case of an extraordinary event and includes fulfilling of tasks of civil defence such as warning, evacuation, sheltering and emergency survival⁶.

The fight against organized crime is not primarily connected with population protection. Detection of human trafficking is not an extraordinary event and does not induce a crisis situation. It involves criminally-legal liability with the engagement of selected parts of a national security system. In spite of this, it is indispensable to protect the **population**, which is from the viewpoint of actors disinterested, against the threats which have worldwide significance and represent a dirty trace in abiding civil rights and freedoms. Only the way of protection will be different in comparison with an extraordinary event.

One of the most significant threats in the security policy documents is a **serious and organized criminal activity**. This was evaluated in the EU Security Strategy: "*Secure Europe in a better world*" in 2003⁷ and consequently in the Strategy of the EU Internal Security "*Towards the European Model of Security*" of 2010⁸ and the following communication from the European Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: "*The Strategy of EU Internal Security: Five steps towards more secure Europe*" of 2010-11-23⁹. It encompasses: drugs trafficking, economic criminal activity, **human trafficking**, people smuggling, illegal trade with weapons, sexual exploitation of infants and children pornography, violent criminal activities, money laundering, faking documents. European states agreed that the population will be protected against this threat.

3.1 International information on human trafficking

Human trafficking is a worldwide phenomenon. Exact statistic information on the size of this phenomenon is not reliable and therefore the estimate of the number of victims considerably differs. It is cited that yearly from **700 thousand to 2 million of persons** are trafficked worldwide, whereas from 300 to 500 thousand persons are yearly trafficked in Europe. It is estimated that the worldwide yearly gains from human trafficking lies between **8.5 and 12 billion Euros**. According the study of the International Labour Organization, worldwide, there are **12.3 million people – victims of forced labour**, whereas 2.4 million people are at the same time victims of trafficking for that reason; annual gains of the criminals are estimated at 31.6 billion US dollars.¹⁰

The prohibition of human trafficking, forced labor and all forms of slavery is anchored in international legal norms. **Kevin Bales**, professor of sociology at university in London Roehampton is president of the organization "*Free the Slaves*"¹¹ which is the sister organization of an American "*Anti-Slavery International*", the oldest organization for human rights in the world. His book "**Disposable People. New Slavery in the Global Economy**" (*Simple people: New slavery in global economy*), published in 1999 (Bales, 2, 2004), was nominated for Pulitzer Prize, translated into other ten languages. Revised edition was published in 2005. In 2006 his work was named as one of "100 discoveries which changed the

world". The core is deeply alarming **revelation of modern slavery**. At www pages there is an interactive map of slavery across the continents and it says that in 2011 there are **27 million slaves**.¹² It also asks for common effort of all of us to end up the slavery all over the world. Forever.

The difference between information of 2008¹² and 2011¹⁴ is startling. Obviously there is the one hundred's growth or more precise estimates of the number of enslaved.

3.2 The process of human trafficking and countermeasures

If we want to consider prospective protection of population against human trafficking, then it is suitable to zoom in explaining of the process that is connected with this activity. The right step was the adoption of the "*Protocol on prevention, suppression and punishment of human trafficking, especially in women and children*", which amended the "*Convention of UNO against supranational organized crime*" in 2000 in the field of human trafficking. This resulted in a basic international definition where human trafficking means "*hire, transport, transfer, secretion or receiving persons with a view to abusing them with the help of a threat, using force or other forms of compulsion, with the help of kidnapping, impostures, misleading or misusing of power or the state of defencelessness or with the help of handing over or receiving payments or advantages in order to get approval for the person having control of another person.*"¹³

The definition which is understood this way, preempts national approaches to legal specification of this criminal activity, it predicates a process aspect. The **process** of human trafficking has from the viewpoint of an organizer (a criminal) the following **phases**:

1. Recruitment of trafficked persons in a country of origin.
2. Migration of trafficked persons – border crossing.
3. Ensuring the stay of trafficked persons - transport, accommodation.
4. Exploitation of trafficked persons – illegal business (employing and trafficking).
5. Illegal profittaking from human trafficking – “money laundering”.
6. The dispatch of a trafficked person – the ways of leaving the cycle of human trafficking.¹⁴

Each phase of the process represents a different course of a scenario, a different participation of the groups of actors (**A_{xx}**), a different way of protection of a person and a society against this intentional illegal activity.

The process of human trafficking induces countermeasures which lead to

- prevention,
- detection,
- suppression,
- punishing,
- redressing consequences.

Based on this decomposition it is possible to develop the conception of the ways of developing security countermeasures which also have their phases. If the

phases of a human trafficking process are the object of an analytical research, then the countermeasures are a synthetic activity which requires the application of the scenarios methods for the layout of a solution.

3.3 Selected findings on groups of actors in human trafficking

Following the former description of basic groups of actors, the information will be summarized in this part. It can be practically used in the development of the process of human trafficking identification. A symbolic notation of groups of actors in the chapter 2.4. will be the same.

3.3.1 *A_s - trafficked (slaves)*

According to **Aronowitz**¹⁵ there are the following types of victims of human trafficking (Aronowitz, 1, 2001):

- forced persons (in case of kidnapping),
- victimized persons who were promised to get a job in a legal economy but later they were forced to sexual slavery,
- persons let down by half-truth promises about a job in the “entertaining industry” as dancers or strip teasers,
- women who before their departure from the country of origin knew that they would work as prostitutes, nevertheless they did not anticipate the range of humiliation, debts recovering, observation and exploitation.

Kolencik¹⁶ claims that the victims of women trafficking is possible to divide into three basic categories:

- victims – women (the most numerous) who went abroad with the aim to carry out the prostitution but they did not anticipate to be forced to do this job (women prostituted but they refused such job and are forced to it and they cannot go back to their country of origin),
- women who accepted the job very close to prostitution and anticipated that they might get into a situation adjoining prostitution (striptease dancers, masseuses, and waitresses in erotic clubs etc.),
- victims, who anticipated nothing and did not leave for abroad with the aim to prostitute; however, they were later forced to it (“babysitters”, kidnapped girls, street children, models, waitresses etc.).

MoI of the CR in their papers and reports recognizes the following types of victims:¹⁷

- persons, who deliberately and consentingly entered the world of prostitution but they met slavish conditions,
- persons, who were seduced and through the imposture (under the pretence of legal work in entertaining industry) they were sold with a view to carry out prostitution,
- persons, who were kidnapped and afterwards sold into a sexual slavery (human trafficking in the most drastic way),
- persons, who left for abroad voluntarily with the idea to prostitute but they did not anticipate under which conditions,

- persons, who accepted the work close to prostitution and could have anticipated that they would be forced to carry out the prostitution,
- persons who were cheated and did not anticipate at all that they would have to practice the prostitution,
- persons transported abroad forcefully.

In this field is, from the systematic viewpoint, possible to use findings which were published by the Ministry of Interior of the CR¹⁸ even if they do not cover the worldwide and therefore theoretically not more complex characteristics of trafficked persons. Travnickova and Blatnikova studied the typology of victims of human trafficking (**Travnickova and Blatnikova**, 26, 2006, p. 17 – 20) and they distinguish:

- inland (domestic) – persons migrate from the country to big cities within one state,
- bordercrossing – from the CR abroad and from abroad to the CR.

Travnickova and Blatnikova were interested in the profiles of trafficked persons and they claim:

The **profile of trafficked persons** into the CR:

- **economic migrants** – they want to increase their standard of living, they do not know to handle independently their travel documents, labor permit and accommodation in the CR. In target countries the nets of “employment agencies” have risen, the persons concerned entrust them the money and passports without knowing what they will do;
- **illegal migrants** – transiting the CR when traveling to other target states. They pay for the transfer in the country of their origin and want to ask for the asylum or employ themselves. In the CR they are often in bad physical and psychic conditions. Smugglers sell them to a human trafficker;
- **individual tourism** – they arrive in the CR with valid documents, they want to stay, they are not able to find accommodation and a fixed income, they accept the offer from a human trafficker;
- **persons asking for an asylum in the CR** – there are the assumptions that trafficked persons are among them.

The **profile of Czech citizens trafficked abroad**:

- women aged 18 – 22 mostly with lower education, from failed families with the experience of a certain form of home violation. Because of the dependence on alcohol and drugs, they choose to earn money from the prostitution through a procurer. In the CR they often cannot get a job with a salary which would be enough for their survival and family provision.

The description of the profile of a “typical” victim of human trafficking coming from the CR is also the topic of the study of the International organization for migration.¹⁹

3.3.2 *Ac - trafficking persons (criminals)*

Criminal groups or organizations which continuously and in coordination commit serious criminal activities and develop activities that support these activities. Very often these organizations have a several-level vertical organization

structure. Internal organization of groups is generally of a hierarchical structure with a various degree of bond strength and their subordination. They are highly organized. For the traditional groups is typical an autoritative level of leadership and the use of violence is the characteristics. Organized groups of criminals have various structures, from relatively free associations to perfect organizations with a developed organization order. Organized crime spreads the activities regardless the state borders. It is transnational in terms of the movement of persons, money and information. It results in maximal profits which they want to legalize. It intensively penetrates into societal structures. For this purpose they use the method of illegal enterprising and penetrating into legal economy, especially in the area of drugs, weapons, persons, hazardous materials, forgery etc. trafficking. For some groups of an organized crime with regard to their structure and a character of activities the term mafia is used. Organized criminal groups decompose and destabilize basic social, economical and political institutions.

Basic features of this form of criminality is the cooperation of more persons of which to each are given specific tasks, commitment of serious criminal activities in order to get benefits or power, high professionalism, i.e. stability, conceptuality, thorough preparation of actions, conspiratin, discipline, strictly settled norms of behavior and control, perfect equipment.²⁰

The basis for the approach to legislative and security solution to the organized crime and human trafficking in it is its definitions as a result of discussions and findings, and at the same time the assessment of its actors. In order to compare, the definitions of two internationally distinguished institutions are given:

- any group which contains a formalized structure and whose primary goal is getting money through illegal activities. A group maintains its position through the threat to the use or using violence, corruption of administration or blackmailing, whereas it has a substantial impact on local, regional or whole-country population.²¹(*American Federal Bureau of Investigation*)
- A large scale and complex criminal activity of freely or narrowly organized groups of persons in order to enrich. Usually the enrichment is achieved through violence of laws including crimes often in connection with political corruption.²² (*UNO*)

The situation in the CR is not without human trafficking. According to expert estimates, in the territory of the CR there are roughly **50 - 70 groups** of organized crime which have about two thousand members. These estimates are important to perceive as not exact since the number of group members of organized crime in the state territory has been constantly changing (migration, death, stopping illegal activity etc.). There is over one third of fully developed groups with a hierarichic three-level structure where between the highest leadership and ordinary members are several sub-groups. Approximately half of the members are externists who are asked to ensure specific tasks.

Typical activities of organized crime in the territory of the CR are first of all production, smuggling and distribution of drugs, tax impostures, attacks on state property, **organized prostitution and human trafficking**, organizing of illegal

migration, forgery of currency, goods and infringement of copyrights, money laundering, blackmailing and collecting fees for "protection", corruption, forgery, international business with weapons and explosives, organized car thefts, bank impostures and robberies.

Criminal organizations which operate in the CR are usually in direct linkage to abroad and their activities have been developed from actual trends of international organized crime. In the long term the groups of organized crime from the area of former Soviet Union, Balkan states and Asia have been entrenched. For committing criminal activities the foreign groups currently use the CR citizens.²³

3.3.3 *A_p - detecting body (police)*

In order to combat the international organized crime in the epoch of globalization, the international cooperation on world-wide, continental and national level is very important. Especially it means the activity of the UNO and the EU which besides the security-political documents²⁴ solve practical issues of cooperation between detecting(police) actors and also in criminal proceedings in which the police participate. Reminding the INTERPOL and EUROPOL is considered relevant.

On the supra-national level of individual states the bodies are similar as it is in the structure of the Police of the CR. The police are the part of the Ministry of Interior and have specialized departments whose work activities are to participate in the identification, detection, prosecuting and fighting organized crime in accordance with valid acts. Organizational parts of the Police of the CR are the following²⁵.

- Service of Foreign Police,²⁶
- Department of Organized Crime Detection (ÚOOZ),
- National Anti-drug Central (NPC),
- Department of Corruption and Finance Criminality Detection (ÚOKFK),
- Department of Special Activities (ÚZČ),
- Department of Specific Activities (ÚZČ),
- The Office of Criminal Police Service.

For the effective international cooperation good contacts to partner countries are necessary and at the same time feasible transfer of experience between bodies active in criminal procedures. The organizations enabling these activities have been established.

3.3.4 *A_j - punishing body (courts and prison)*

Actors in this group include the system of justice in specific national conditions which means state representation office, courts of various levels, prison system, prison service and justice guard, probation and mediation service.

3.3.5 *A_{as} - supporting body for trafficked persons (for their adaptation)*

Individual care is a very crucial part of an active fight against human trafficking which helps the trafficked persons return to a normal life (**A_s**). It is

organized on a state and non-state level. The states organize it as a part of a social system; nevertheless especially in developing countries where these social sub-structures are not from whatever reasons established, they fulfill necessary functions of non-governmental humanitarian organizations which with using current communication means and with using various financial sources try to help afflicted persons and entire groups of persons. They deal with questions which are associated with man in need. They are not basically focused only on national level but they operate in an international scale even if they are very near to afflicted persons. The activities are to remedy damage caused in the psychic and social anchorage of afflicted (trafficked) persons. It is a long-term operating and help the resocialization of persons, their transfer to the life which has been unknown for them until now or for a certain period of time lost. Separate analyzing of the activities of these organizations is basically connected with a humanitarian aid.

3.3.6 *A_{ac} - Supporting the criminals (intentional and random supporters)*

Physical and legal persons that by virtue of proper contractual relations cover needs of criminal organizations and groups (transport, power supplies, food, services etc.), whereas they do not have to know about illegal businesses. The supplies and services are provided in a common market environment and organized crime is not the only customer.

These actors might be a quality source of information and indicators which might help detect human trafficking or might cause, from various reasons the contrary.

3.3.7 *A_{op} – other parties concerned*

In conditions of the CR the parties concerned are especially sections of Integrated Rescue System (IZS) which might participate in solving the processes connected with human trafficking. Except the Police of the CR that is registered separately as *A_p*: *Emergency Medical Service, Fire and Rescue Service of the CR, Units of Fire Protection determined for areal coverage of regions, Municipal (local) Police, detached forces and means of armed forces, authorities for protection of public health, customs administration, private security services, Security and Information Service, Military Intelligence Service, the Office of Foreign Relations and Information, other incident, emergency, special and other services, facilities of civil protection, non-profit organizations and associations of citizens which are possible to use for rescue and recovery works.*

For the clarification, the following commentary is indispensable: IZS CR represents a coordinated operation of its parts in preparation for extraordinary events and in rescue and removal works.²⁷ They are not the forces but the way of cooperation with specified special competence of a **commander of operation**. If an extraordinary event means a harmful action of the forces and effects induced by man's activity, natural elements and also accidents threatening life, health, property, the environment requiring to carry out rescue and removal works²⁸, then the IZS is the main body for example for an immediate addressing population

protection against extraordinary events and crisis situations. The IZS is applied when at least two independent sections are connected. If the object of a shared concern is the organized crime and in it specifically human trafficking, then the participation of separate sections of IZS is different from participation of sections in extraordinary events. It will not represent the main mission but more marginal activity or one of possible applications. The most significant section of IZS determined for detection, abatement and fight against organized crime is, in security systems of all democratic states, the Police which will obviously cooperate in more complicated cases with other sections. Extraordinary situations related to human trafficking are also possible to report at emergency lines (e.g. 112) basically operated by operation and information centers which are parts of Fire and Rescue Service of the CR.

In order to illustrate the concepts which will be related to a process of elaboration of the **use of sections of IZS**, it is appropriate to present a fiction situation which can be followed by scenarios in order to help specify the type utilization of separate sections. Following the relation (2 - 1): $s^{t,r}BR = (s^{t,r}B, s^{t,r}BP, s^{t,r}BS)$ it is possible to say that e.g. in the city of Brno in the CR territory (s) in 2011 (t) is an illegal workshop where there are 30 deported foreigners employed in women's clothes production. Free movement of workers is limited and it is a symptom of human trafficking and modern slavery (r). Through a set of valid acts and crisis plans (BP) it is possible to detect this illegal activity, to punish a perpetrator of organized crime and liberate "the trafficked". **Sections of IZS (BS) are able to according to indicators recognize human trafficking in current extraordinary events and crisis situations** such as: *A traffic accident, fire, injury of a trafficked person and provision of medical care, death, financial control, customs control, begging, earthquake, flood.*

The use of IZS sections in human trafficking will be only dual: **Random** in current standardized activities and **planned** in a target intervention.

Sections of IZS will participate in countermeasures of human trafficking. Through this expression it is emphasized that they will not organize a criminal activity by themselves. Even if this assumption seems to be obvious, the practice proved that either individuals from sections of rescue systems or groups participated in organizing or cooperating with the actors of organized crime. Such a situation always has made the detection of activities more difficult and on the other hand it blemished the effort of state representatives to enforce legal and ethical approaches to suppress modern slavery.

3.3.8 *A_{np} - disinterested people (the rest of population)*

The disinterested people are a supplement to the previous groups of actors. They are the most numerous part of population of every single state and at the same time the whole world. If we compare presupposed 7 billion of population on the planet Earth with 27 million of slaves then this number is approximately 0,4 %, this means that 99,6 % of people are those who fight against human trafficking or are disinterested. They are not imminently threatened by slavery.

The reality is that most of them do not want to get closer to such problems either at present or in the future. Their requirements get into the documents of security policy, security strategies, they are addressed in laws, systems of security services, justice and social practice.

This group of actors represents a mass of population to which the population protection and protection of citizens against a mentioned threat, against risks of their more massive penetration is related. Just from this group come the slaves, criminals, policemen, judges and those who in the end help the afflicted. The lot is necessary to perceive when studying this issue.

3.4 Notes to organized crime modeling

Organized crime is possible to model in connection with relations (2 – 2), (2 – 3), (2 – 4). The specifications of organized crime modeling are connected with models which describe better the multidimensional and complex character of this complicated process. Professional literature distinguishes two basic types of models: causal and analytical. **Causal models** try to focus on causality and dependence between actors and relations of organized crime. **Analytical models** address a complex set of structures between selected actors and relations. Among the best known types of models belong: hierarchic, entrepreneurial and patron-client. A **hierarchic model** observes a criminal organization as a whole state bureaucracy entity²⁹. An **entrepreneurial model** focuses on economic activities of a group and on the dominance of market forces over the structures and nets of actors³⁰. A **model patron – client** is characterized as a spider net of asymmetric structures in local nets.³¹

Analytical **Klaus Von Lampe model** is historically younger but acknowledged as well. It has two advantages: It better responds to a complexity and multidimensionality of structures, phenomena, processes of organized crime and at the same time it better covers current needs of the research through the data collection and formulation of research questions.³² Von Lampe model at first determines what will be important in the analysis of organized crime (hierarchy). Six elements are determined this way, they are divided into basic and supportive (the following text provides symbols from the relations 2 - 1 and 2 - 2). The basic category includes:

- (1) **actors**, who cooperate at rational activities (**A**);
- (2) **structures**, which support these actors (described groups of actors – **A**);
- (3) **criminal activities**, in which they are involved (index **r** in organized crime).

A supportive category includes elements of an organized crime environment:

- (4) **society** (a part of environment – **E**);
- (5) **government** (a part of environment – **E**);
- (6) **state of public debate** (a part of environment – **E**), respectively media discussions.³³

3.5 Adopted measures in the fight against organized crime

The fight against organized crime is a controlled activity which is substantially supported on various levels of governance and security systems. These levels are national but also international and transnational. Basically they are connected with the sections of the ministries of interior on a national level. Human trafficking represents a part of organized crime symptoms and has its specifications. It represents a challenge which has been reflected also in official documents for the security system of the CR. The basic conceptual material is a document called “**National strategy of the fight against human trafficking** (for the period 2005 – 2007)”. The strategy was approved by the Government Resolution n. 957/2005 of 2005-07-22 and follows the previous conceptual material “*National strategy of the fight against human trafficking with the view of sexual exploitation in the Czech Republic.*”. The phenomenon of human trafficking is also included in other legal and sub-legal norms and internal acts of governance.³⁴

Not everything that is indispensable has been done. Statistic information has been systematically collected bringing real cases of human trafficking both in the world and within national conditions. Since the organized crime in the international scale is perceived as a threat where 4 out of 5 people, according to the Eurobarometer wish to improve the situation, it will be appropriate to further remit this issue to a research. It means that the analytical and synthetic works related to the research of the issue should deal with all phases of the human trafficking process and also with possible forms of countermeasures as it is given in chapter 3.2. New findings should be elaborated in details into practical procedures in the fight against organized crime.

Population protection against organized crime will be in the CR conditions doubtlessly initiated with the use of the Police of the CR and IZS and other sections of public administration with the active operation of non-governmental organizations which support man in need. In an ordinary course of such operations, the crisis situations will not be apparently declared.

Partial conclusion of the fight against organized crime

Detection, pursuing and “remedy” of consequences of organized crime (human trafficking) represent one entity. Legal viewpoint is basically focused on repression, paragraphs in a criminal code, however not on a complex problematics of man, citizen and their protection. International and national institutions fulfill their tasks as cases. Governmental and non-governmental humanitarian organizations and their activists are able to help only at the initial assurance of the **transfer of an afflicted person from the slavery into freedom**, to offer where it is possible to join the basic social and health system in a given state, however, they cannot fully offer new work opportunities and financial provision for these persons’ life. Getting freedom often means a step into an unknown territory which everybody who used to be suppressed is not able to handle without traumatic states. It might be a problem for more than one generation. Its solution is a separate

sociological and also psychological process with a range of economic, education, demographic, statutory, security and cultural contexts. This process should not end by the statement of the “trafficked”: *“I felt better in the slavery”*. The opinions of wise men deserve contemplation. Gabriel Laub has once written: *The slave does not long for freedom. He longs for becoming a slave driver.*

CONCLUSION

Introduction to population protection against human trafficking was explained from the viewpoint of inclusion of this activity into a security reality. The article dealt with basic familiarization with theoretical approaches for clarification of both organized crime and also peculiarities of the understanding of the term population protection in cases of modern slavery. On the basis of the references to foreign sources and clarification of the approaches to classification of information on human trafficking, the approaches to researching this issue were theoretically analyzed. Used apparatus identified basic groups of actors and their mutual relations and implied what should be the object of a research.

The issue of human trafficking was approached by summarizing initial information including references to their sources, their systematic classification and with a more specified approach to population protection and achievable development of knowledge on human trafficking. Addressing human trafficking with regard to population protection has many various problems which can be, besides others, illustrated by the opinion of Gabriel Lauba: *We may get rid of slave driver. But how to get rid of slaves?* These are just the problems which should be perceived and known in the system approaches in the future in order to be better prepared for addressing such events. The results of the research should build on the application of all relevant findings of other scientific branches which deal with this issue, in order to focus them in a concentrated way on the population protection needs and on the development of specific procedures of the fight against organized crime.

Résumé

Human trafficking is a phenomenon of the contemporary world and the topic of work of Kevin Bales... “Disposable People. New Slavery in the Global Economy”(Bales, 2, 2004) was included in 2006 among the 100 discoveries that changed the world. The existence of this unacceptable reality in the security reality (sources say that in 2011 approximately 27 million people are in slavery), leads to the development of knowledge and also to the question: “How to protect the population against human trafficking?”

The first part sought the answer to the formulation of a model process of trafficking in the security reality. The use of basic symbols and their significance in relation to issues under consideration was explained. In the dynamics of security reality the basic tools for research and practice were described and a method of scenarios which is typical for securitology was used. The attention was also paid to

research objectives. This was followed by an explanation of the concept of threats and risks, human trafficking and organized crime threat to the population, which resulted in a system analysis of groups of actors and their interrelationships. The next section is the basis of the approach to the research which will focus on understanding the process of trafficking, rational design of indicators that could accelerate the recognition of crime and its disability.

With regard to population protection against human trafficking the basic facts that quantify this phenomenon were given and basic approaches of the UN, EU and the Czech Republic to addressing this problem were specified. Theoretical analysis of organized crime focused on human trafficking which dealt with the process, its phases and countermeasures followed. On the basis of domestic and international sources, findings about selected groups of actors in the process of human trafficking were presented. Also a typology of trafficked persons including their profiles were specified. Further the paper deals with the institutions that act against organized crime in terms of detection and prosecution on one hand and the help to abused people on the other hand. Partial conclusions have been developed which enhance the population protection needs, a comprehensive solution to the problem, i.e. restrictions not only against criminals, but also the help for the abused. Otherwise, the newly acquired freedom can create a threat to the population. Attention was paid to the use of the integrated rescue system against organized crime. In conditions of the CR the use of IZS may occur either at random or planned. Sections of the IZS which were listed should be equipped with specialized knowledge needed for indications of trafficking and for the implementation and coordination of the particularities of such interventions. These facts should be subjected to further research in order to support population protection practically.

In order to protect the population we need to develop practical knowledge for managing the entire process of the fight against human trafficking and the readiness in these cases was the desired level.

This article was created within the project "Security of citizens – Crisis Management" (VF20112015018).

NOTES:

¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by the General Assembly of UNO on December 10, 1948.

² Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms was negotiated in the Council of Europe as a basis of regional transnational protection, signed in Rome on November 4, 1950.

³ JANOSEC, Josef. Threat and Risk in Security Terminology. In *Crisis management: proceedings*. Pardubice: University of Pardubice, 2010, p. 40-52. ISBN 978-80-7395-304-1. [18]

⁴ **Science in general** exists and is acknowledged if it confirms the existence of laws which are the subject of science. Special logic is that in case of the approval of a previous sentence we must acknowledge also the existence of consciousness that is associated with man. It is just the consciousness that perceives the laws. If the consciousness was only the objective one and not subjective then we would not recognize any science. All observations would be objective and right. Further speciality is that nothing exists without communicating. Only a communicated finding that is perceived by another person is acknowledged as a finding. For a perceiving subject this fact means that the existence of whatever is the communication between an object and a subject. Every subjective finding necessarily operates backwards on perceived objective reality and therefore also on security reality. The result is that the objective reality changes. It means that not only a subject acquired the knowledge on an objective reality but also the objective reality perceives the one who observed it and changes through the communication between the objective (security) reality. (If a detective gets to know who is the murder, he will apprehend him. This way the relations in security reality change and the security reality as well.)

Traditional science presupposes the one-way information flow from the objective reality to a perceiving subject. Current approaches consider that it is the mutual process. Therefore the observation is not only a one-way activity. The threat is connected with the existence of at least two against each other standing elements: The threatened and threatening (a slave and a slaver). It is also valid in case when the subjects of a security interest represent the threat for themselves because they prove internal disunity. (Janosec, 17, 2009)

⁵ **Examples of values:** Lives of population, health of population, physical property, intellectual property, family, the environment, rights and freedoms of man, critical infrastructure, stability of currency, functioning of national - economical mechanisms, operation of state administration and self-administration, culture, public order, state sovereignty, territorial integrity, obedience of legal order (especially rights of physical and legal persons), keeping classified and sensitive data, objects important for state defence and objects of possible attacks, activities of a state for peace-keeping and good relations with other countries, personal freedom, the reputation of an individual, financial incomes etc.

⁶ In conditions of the CR it is in § 2, letter e) act n. 239/2000 Coll. on Integrated Rescue System and amendments to certain laws.

⁷ Available at WWW: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/031208ESSIICS.pdf>.

⁸ Available at WWW: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/cs/10/st05/st05842-re02.cs10.pdf>.

⁹ The paper is introduced by these words: *“Whilst an everyday life of most Europeans proceeds in relatively safe conditions, our societies face a serious threat to security whose rate and complexity have been constantly growing. Many of actual challenges connected with security are not limited either by the frontiers of states or individual sectors. None of the member states cannot address these threats alone without the help of others which is worrying for our citizens and enterprisers. Four out of five Europeans would like more measures against organized crime and terrorism to be accepted on the EU level.”* Available at WWW: <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/cs/10/st16/st16797.cs10.pdf>.

¹⁰ *Human trafficking.* Manual for the Police of the CR. Prague 2006. Available at WWW: http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/manual-obchod-lidi.pdf.

¹¹ Available at WWW: <http://www.freetheslaves.net/>. Cited 2011-05-31.

¹² Available at WWW: <http://www.freetheslaves.net/>. Cited 2011-05-31.

- ¹³ *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Human Trafficking, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime A/55/383*. The Convention was adopted in Palermo, Italy on December 13, 2000. In the CR the ratification of the Protocol was carried out and the Convention was signed on December 10, 2002.
- ¹⁴ Adapted from the source text: *Combating human trafficking in the CR and possibilities of the optimization of national security policy*. MoI CR. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/potirani_obchoducr_igac_fin.pdf>.
- ¹⁵ ARONOWITZ, Alexis A. *Smuggling and trafficking in human beings: The phenomenon, the markets that drive it and the organisations that promote it*. In: *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*. Vol. 9, No. 2, Summer 2001.
- ¹⁶ KOLENČIK, Marian. *World of unknown reality. History and present of prostitution*. L.A.X. media, Ltd. for the Union of Centers of Prevention and Assistance DAFNE, Zilina, 2000, p. 79. ISBN 80-968498-6-7.
- ¹⁷ Ministry of Interior. Available at WWW: <<http://www.mvcr.cz/aktualit/sdeleni/2003/obchod.doc>>.
- ¹⁸ *Motivation and demotivation factors influencing trafficked persons in deciding on the joining the program of support and protection of victims of human trafficking*. Ministry of Interior. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/studie-final.pdf>.
- ¹⁹ IOM: *Profile of victims of trafficking from the Czech Republic*: Background study prepared for the IOM Information Programme to Prevent Trafficking in Women from the Czech Republic. Technical Cooperation Centre for Europe and Central Asia, 1999.
- ²⁰ *Conception of the fight against organized crime*. Ministry of Interior. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/dokument/2008/koncepce-organ_zlocin.pdf>.
- ²¹ *Organized Crime*. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Available at WWW: <<http://www.fbi.gov/hq/cid/orgcrime/glossary.htm>>.
- ²² LAMPE von, Klaus. *Organized crime definitions collection*. Available at WWW: <<http://www.organized-crime.de/OCDEF1.htm#index>>.
- ²³ *Conception of the fight against organized crime*. Ministry of Interior. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/dokument/2008/koncepce-organ_zlocin.pdf>.
- ²⁴ UN Convention of 1996 against Transnational Organized Crime. In the EU Council is "Multidisciplinary work group of EU Council for organized crime" (MDGs), which prepares the EU politicians.
- ²⁵ Detailed information available at www: <<http://www.policie.cz/utvary-policie-cr.aspx>>.
- ²⁶ **Foreign Police Service** is highly specialized section of the CR Police which fulfills tasks related to detection of illegal migration, enforcement of repressive measures against foreigners staying in the CR territory in contradiction with the Act n. 326/1000 Coll., on the stay of foreigners in the CR territory . . . , performance of tasks resulting from international agreements and directly applicable legal regulations of the EU and addressing criminal activities committed in connection with crossing state borders and cross-border criminal activities. Foreign Police Service was established by the regulation of the Ministry of Interior n. 67/2008 by which the sections of the CR Police with nationwide scope of actions have been established. The Headquarters of the Foreign Police Service is in a limited range a directive, orderly and control workplace with the scope of action in the whole CR territory and is directly subordinate to the Police Presidium of the CR. Available at WWW: <<http://www.policie.cz/clanek/o-nas-831034.aspx>>.
- ²⁷ See § 2 letter a) Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on the Integrated Rescue System.
- ²⁸ See § 2 letter a) Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on the Integrated Rescue System.

- ²⁹CRESSEY, D.R. *Theft of the Nation: The Structure and Operations of Organized Crime in America*. New York, Harper 1969.
- ³⁰SMITH, D.C. *Paragons, Pariahs and Pirates: A Spectrum-Based Theory of Enterprise*, journal *Crime & Delinquency*, Vol. 3, no. 26, 1980, p. 358-386.
- ³¹ALBINI, J.L. *The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend.*, New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts 1971.
- ³²LAMPE von, Klaus. *The Use of Models in the Study of Organized Crime*. 2003 p. 6. Available at WWW: <<http://freenet-homepage.de/kvlampe/kvIECPRocmodels.pdf>>.
- ³³LAMPE von, Klaus. *The Use of Models in the Study of Organized Crime*. 2003 p. 6 – 7. Available at WWW: <<http://freenet-homepage.de/kvlampe/kvIECPRocmodels.pdf>>.
- ³⁴*Conception of the fight against organized crime*. Ministry of Interior of the CR. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/dokument/2008/koncepce-organ_zlocin.pdf>.

Literature

- [1] ARONOWITZ, Alexis A. Smuggling and trafficking in human beings: The phenomenon, the markets that drive it and the organisations that promote it. In *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, Summer 2001, vol. 9, No. 2, p. 163-195. DOI: 10.1023/A:1011253129328.
- [2] BALES, Kevin. *Disposable People. New Slavery in the Global Economy*. Revised Edition (1999, 2000, 2004). London: University of California press, 2004. p 324. ISBN 9780520243842.
- [3] CECH, Lubomir. *Crisis Management of the NATO in Humanitarian and Peace Operations. Proceedings 4/2005*. Liptovsky Mikulas: Institute of Strategic Studies CKR NAO, 2005. p. 37-73. ISBN 80-89221-04-1.
- [4] CECH, Lubomir. Islamic Norms of Life and Their Implication in Family. In *A text-book from international scientific conference "Life Style and Family of Military Professional"*. Liptovsky Mikulas: Academy of Armed Forces of Gen. M. R. Stefanik, 2007. ISBN 978-80-8040-328-7.
- [5] CECH, Lubomir. African context of European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). *Defence and Strategy*, 2007, vol. 7, No. 2, p. 23 – 38. ISSN 1214-6463.
- [6] CECH, Lubomir. The Significance of Social Nets for the Opposition Activities in Egypt. In *Text-book from international scientific seminar "Management of Security of Complex Systems 2011"*. Kiev - Liptovsky Mikulas: Academy of Armed Forces of Gen. M. R. Stefanik, 2011, p. 29-33. ISBN 978-80-8040-417-8.
- [7] *Definition of Human Trafficking*. Ministry of Interior of the CR. Available at WWW: <<http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/obchod-s-lidmi-definice.aspx>>.
- [8] HOFREITER, Ladislav. *Securitology*. [scripts]. Liptovsky Mikulas: AOS Liptovsky Mikulas, 2006. p. 138.
- [9] HORAK, Rudolf, et al. *Crisis planning*. Brno: UO Brno, 2007, p. 285. ISBN 978-80-7231-178-6.

- [10] HORAK, Rudolf, et al. *The guide of Crisis Planning for Public Administration*. Prague: Linde Prague, Ltd., 2011. p. 456. ISBN 978-80-7201-827-7.
- [11] JANOSEC, Josef. Connecting Chains of a Citizen and State Security. In *Military review*, 1997, No. 3, p. 11 – 18. ISSN 1210-3292.
- [12] JANOSEC, Josef. *Strategic studies for security and defence*. [Habilitation thesis]. Brno: VA, 2004, 190 p.
- [13] JANOSEC, Josef. Discussion of basic issues of security science. In *Science & Military*, 2006, No. 2, pp. 19-31. ISSN 1336-8885. Available at WWW: <<http://www.aoslm.sk/science>>.
- [14] JANOSEC, Josef. Securitology - the science on security and dangerousness. *Military Review*, 2007, Vol. 16/48, No. 3, pp. 3 – 14. ISSN 1210-3292. Available at WWW: <http://www.army.cz/avis/vojenske_rozhledy/_2007/rozhledy3.pdf>.
- [15] JANOSEC, Josef. Defining the field of security, the dimensions and areas. In *Prospects of academical education in the field of security*. Zlin: University of Tomas Bata in Zlin, 2007, p. 11. ISBN 978-80-7318-555-8.
- [16] JANOSEC, Josef. From the theory of defence to securitology. In Luptak, Lubomir, et al. *PANORAMA of global security environment of 2006 - 2007*. Bratislava: MoD of Slovak Republic, 2007, p. 483-496. ISBN 978-80-89-89261-11-6. Available at WWW: <www.mosr.sk/publikace>.
- [17] JANOSEC, Josef. The groundwork to the theory of the management of security research. In *The Science for Population Protection*, 2009, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 17 – 37. ISSN 1803-568X. Available at WWW: <<http://www.population-protection.eu>>.
- [18] JANOSEC, Josef. Threat and Risk in Security Terminology. In *Crisis management: proceedings*. Pardubice: University of Pardubice, 2010, p. 40-52. ISBN 978-80-7395-304-1.
- [19] KORZENIOWSKI, Leszek, Fryderyk. *Securitology. Science on Man's and Social Organizations' Security*. Krakow: EAS Krakow, 2008. p. 312. ISBN 978-83-925072-1-5.
- [20] KOLENCIK, Marian. *World of Unknown Reality. History and Present of Prostitution*. Zilina: L.A.X. media, Ltd. for the Union of Centers of Prevention and Assistance DAFNE, 2000. p. 215. ISBN 80-968498-6-7.
- [21] NEMEC, Miroslav. *Mafia and Criminal Gangs*. Prague: Eurounion, 2003. p. 390.
- [22] *Human trafficking*. Manual for the Police of the CR. Prague 2006. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/manual-obchod-lidi.pdf>.
- [23] *Human trafficking with the view of forced labor – ways of monitoring the advertising of migrating workers*. ILO: Available at WWW: <http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/lang--en/contLang--cs/docName--WCMS_087620/index.htm>.

- [24] *Combating human trafficking in the CR and possibilities of the optimization of national security policy*. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/studie-final.pdf>.
- [25] U.S. Department of State. Available at WWW: <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142982.pdf>>.
- [26] TRAVNICKOVA, Ivana, BLATNIKOVA, Sarka. *Motivation and demotivation factors influencing trafficked persons in deciding on the joining the program of support and protection of victims of human trafficking*. [a study] Prague: MoI CR, 2006. p. 70. Available at WWW: <http://aplikace.mvcr.cz/archiv2008/rs_atlantic/data/files/studie-final.pdf>.