
Pursuant to the article 45, Paragraph 1
of the Law on Government (The Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia,
No. 55/05 and 71/05 - correction),

The Government adopts

S T R A T E G Y
to Combat Trafficking
in Human Beings in the Republic of Serbia

1. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, is a global issue. It equally affects the post-conflict countries that are in the period of economic and social transition, as the industrially developed countries. Trafficking in human beings, as well as all other activities in relation to organized crime, is not limited only to the territory of one country. This phenomenon, including its phases of recruitment, transportation and exploitation of victims, occurs in the various forms in the territory of countries of origin, transit and final destination. In all the phases - countries, women, children and men are subject to various types of abuse and exploitation by which their basic human rights are violated.

Trafficking in human beings is a multi-layer, complex and dynamic social phenomenon which requires comprehensive (legal and social) approach to the problem and the use of efficient measures for preventing, combating, punishing perpetrators and protecting victims, with the obligatory

cooperation among the countries. In line with that, the Republic of Serbia has elaborated the Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as: Strategy). The document has been drafted in accordance with the Stability Pact Guidelines for National Plans of Action and in line with the Programme for the Development and Implementation of a Comprehensive National Anti-Trafficking Response and Best Practice in the Region, prepared by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The Strategy of the Republic of Serbia contains a set of measures and activities to be taken in order to respond duly and comprehensively to the issue of human trafficking in the country, especially focusing on the protection of the victims' human rights. The Strategy has established clear strategic goals that have to be implemented through various activities performed by the state institutions, non-governmental and international organizations. These activities will be presented separately in the National Plan of Action¹ for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings that will be issued and adopted afterwards, upon the adoption of the Strategy (hereinafter

¹ These guidelines are available at: <http://www.stabilitypact.org/trafficking/default.asp>

referred to as: Plan of Action). The Strategy presents a national policy for combating trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Serbia and is primarily aimed at the protection of the victims' human rights.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The Republic of Serbia has inherited international legal obligations undertaken by signing of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, as well as the supplementing Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and Protocol against Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, adopted in Palermo on December 12-15, 2000.

The United Nations (UN) Convention against Transnational Organized Crime² is to promote international cooperation between the police and judiciary aiming to suppress and prevent transnational organized crime. The Convention is a legally binding instrument for the signatory states that ratified it.

The state itself is entitled to choose the mode of specific application of the UN Convention within the national legislation, either through direct application of the international law standards, or by incorporating them in the national legislation.

Pursuant provision of the Article 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia, it is explicitly forbidden to enslave any person or to keep anyone in the position similar to slavery; it is forbidden every type of trafficking in human beings and forced labour.

The definition of trafficking in persons, included in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, was the basis for suppressing trafficking in persons by introducing a new Article 111b and a new type of crime, trafficking in persons, which includes all types of trafficking in human beings, in the April 2003 Amendments to the Criminal Act of the Republic of Serbia.

Since a practical problem was encountered in the application of Article 111b of

² UN Convention adopted by resolution A/RES/55/25 of November 15, 2000, at the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and entered into force on September 29, 2003.

the Criminal Act of the Republic of Serbia (it applied both to the cases of trafficking and smuggling of persons), a new legislative solution was necessary, as well as more precise definition of these types of crime. Therefore, in the Republic of Serbia, on January 1, 2006 a new Criminal Code entered into force, which divided and sanctioned separately trafficking in persons and illegal crossing of the state border and smuggling of persons (in the provisions of the Article 350).

The basic types of trafficking in persons have been sanctioned in accordance with the following legal provisions:

Trafficking in Persons

Article 388

(1) Those who by means of the threat or use of force, by deceiving or keeping in deception, by abusing power, trust, dependency relationship, someone's position of vulnerability, by seizing their identification documents, by giving or receiving payments or benefits, recruit, transport, transfer, deliver, sell, buy, mediate in sale, hide or keep other person for the purpose of exploiting their work, forced labour or other forms of sexual exploitation, begging, using them in pornography, establishing the relationship of slavery or practices similar to slavery, removing the organs or body parts or using them in the armed conflicts, shall be punished by the imprisonment in the duration from two to ten years.

(2) For any act described in the Paragraph 1 of this Article committed against a minor person, the perpetrator shall be punished by the punishment prescribed for that act even when he/she does not use force, threat or any other form of perpetration described above.

(3) If any act from the Paragraph 1 of this Article has been committed against a minor person, the perpetrator shall be punished by the imprisonment in the minimum duration of three years.

(4) If the consequence of any act described in the Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article is a grievous bodily harm of a person, the perpetrator shall be punished by the imprisonment in the duration from three to fifteen years.

(5) If the consequence of any act described in the Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article is death of one or more persons, the perpetrator shall be punished by the imprisonment in minimum duration of ten years.

(6) For those who are involved in committing a criminal act from the Paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article or if such a criminal act is committed by an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be the imprisonment of five years minimum.

Trafficking in Children for the Purpose of Adoption

Article 389

(1) Those who seize a person younger than fourteen for the purpose of his/her adoption, contravening effective regulations or those who adopt such a person or mediate such adoption, or those who buy, sell or hand over other person younger than fourteen for the purpose of adoption, or those who transport, provide accommodation or hide such a person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the duration from one to five years.

(2) For those who have been involved in committing a criminal act from the Paragraph 1 of this Article or if such a criminal act is committed in an organized manner by several perpetrators, the punishment shall be the imprisonment of three years minimum.

Establishing the Relationship of Slavery and Transporting Enslaved Persons

Article 390

(1) Those who, violating international legal regulations, establish with other person a relationship of slavery or similar to slavery, or keep that person in such a position, buy, sell, hand over to someone or mediate the purchase, sale or handover of that person, or those who instigate other person to sell his/her freedom or the freedom of his/her dependant or the person in his/her custody, shall be punished by the imprisonment in the duration from one to ten years.

(2) Those who transport from one country to another persons who are enslaved or who are in a similar position, shall be punished by the imprisonment in the duration from six months to five years.

(3) Those who commit any act from the Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article against a minor person, shall be punished by the imprisonment in the duration from five to fifteen years.

The provisions of the Articles 184 and 185 of the Chapter 18 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, related to the criminal acts against sexual freedom, stipulate sanctions for special types of trafficking in children.

In addition, the Chapter 19 foresees the criminal acts against marriage and family, and the Article 193 regulates the criminal act of neglect and abuse of a minor person in which there are elements of trafficking in children.

As of January 1, 2006, a new Law on Programme of Protecting Criminal Proceedings Participants entered into force. The Law regulates the conditions and procedure for providing protection and assistance to the participants in the criminal proceedings and persons close to them, who are exposed to danger threatening their lives, health, physical integrity, freedom or property, because of giving statements or information important as evidence in the criminal proceedings. On the same date, the Law on Juvenile Delinquents and Criminal-Legal Protection of Underage Persons entered into force and it is particularly important for the protection of children's rights and implementation of the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as

well as two Optional Protocols: Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography and Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

3. ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION OF VICTIMS

The phenomenon of trafficking on persons particularly affects women and children and is a consequence of new social and political reality. The so-called "feminization of poverty, that is, low representation of women and their discrimination at the labour market, is a specific characteristic of the countries in the period of transition. This, in addition to the restrictive immigration policy of the West European countries and militarization of the region in the previous period, is one of the most frequent causes of trafficking in women in the Balkans.

It is almost impossible to determine with absolute accuracy the number of victims, i. e. the scope and characteristics of trafficking in persons. It is partly due to the lack of common criteria for identification of victims applied by all actors involved in combating trafficking in persons, but also

due to the lack of an integrated system for collecting data, which would be used with the obligation of respecting privacy and victims' identity.

Since the establishment of the Shelter for Victims of Trafficking (in January 2002), the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have identified and referred to shelter a total of 190 victims of trafficking, out of whom 39 citizens of Serbia and Montenegro and 151 foreign nationals.

**Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by the police
and accommodated in Shelter for Victims of Trafficking – by nationality -**

Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Romania	32	15	7	3	57
Moldavia	13	18	4	8	43
Ukraine	10	8	10	6	34
Serbia and Montenegro			16	23	39
Russia	4	1		1	6
Georgia			2		2
Bulgaria	1		1	1	3
BH		1			1
Albania			1		1
Croatia			1	1	2
Iraq			1		1
Congo				1	1
Total number of accommodated persons	60	43	43	44	190

In order to protect the victims' rights and interests, the Republic of Serbia signed the Statement on Commitments at the Stability Pact Ministerial Forum held in Tirana in 2002. Having signed that Statement, the Ministry of Internal Affairs undertook to legalize the status and guarantee the granting of temporary residence permit to foreign citizens who are victims of trafficking in persons until their recuperation is completed, in order to enable them to testify against the traffickers, thus interrupting this type of the organized crime network more efficiently.

Taking into consideration the mentioned standards of the protection of the victims of trafficking in persons, as well as international commitments of our country, in 2004 the Minister of Interior issued the Instruction on Conditions for Granting Temporary Residence to Foreign Citizens, Victims of Trafficking in Persons.³

According to this Instruction, the organ of internal affairs responsible for the area

of the victim's place of residence, can grant temporary residence for humanitarian reasons to foreign citizens who are assessed by the Service for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims⁴ to be in need of protection and treatment as victims of trafficking in persons.

Victims of trafficking in persons can be granted temporary residence for humanitarian reasons in the duration of:

- 3 months, in order to provide them with assistance and protection in recuperation and return to their country of origin or previous place of residence;
- 6 months, if they cooperate with authorities in disclosing crimes and perpetrators;
- one year, if they participate actively in the court procedure as witness or damaged party, as well as in case

³ On July 5, 2004, the Minister of Interior issued the Instruction on Conditions for Granting Temporary Residence to Foreign Citizens, Victims of Trafficking in Persons, in accordance with the Article 101 of the Law on Movement and Temporary Residence of Foreigners and in line with the international commitments undertaken by our country.

⁴ The Service for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims was established on March 1, 2004 within the Institute for Education of Children and Youth in Belgrade, for which the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy is in charge.

when it is necessary in order to protect their personal safety.

In order to suppress trafficking in persons, in the last five years the Ministry of Internal Affairs has brought criminal charges in a total of 182 cases against 250 persons for committing 294 crimes related to trafficking in persons.

4. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

It is difficult to combat trafficking in human beings successfully without the cooperation of different actors in the country and abroad. Accordingly, the international community has supported and empowered the efforts of the Republic of Serbia state institutions to establish strategic partnership with the representatives of non-governmental and international organizations in the country and abroad in compliance with the international standards.

With the support of international community, particularly the OSCE Mission, in

2001 the first multidisciplinary body for combating trafficking in persons was established at the federal level (former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and the members were the representatives of state institutions, non-governmental and international organizations. By creating the multidisciplinary team, more efficient combat against trafficking in persons was provided for in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The multidisciplinary approach encompassed preventive activities, activities of assistance and protection of victims, as well as the amendments to legal regulations and more efficient prosecution of perpetrators and international cooperation. After adoption of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro in 2003, the Republic of Serbia took over and continued with such model of work.

At the republic level, it has been established a National Mechanism for Coordination of Activities and Creation of Policy for Combating Trafficking in Persons. This mechanism consists of two levels: central-strategic level and operating level.

⁵ Enclosure No. 1: Strategic actors for combating trafficking in persons.

The central level consists of the following:

- 1) Council for Combating Trafficking in Persons;
- 2) Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons;
- 3) Republic Team for Combating Trafficking in Persons.⁶

The operating level consists of the following:

- 1) Judicial bodies and police;
- 2) Service for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims.

The specialized non-governmental and international organizations provide important support also at the operating level.

Upon the initiative and with the support of international community, the first institutional mechanism for identification,

assistance and protections of victims (National Mechanism) was established.⁷ This mechanism has defined all actors that may be in contact with victims or potential victims of trafficking in persons, as well as the system for providing necessary assistance: medical, psychosocial and legal assistance. In addition, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has formed its Special Police Teams for Combating Trafficking in Persons, as well as special units within the Criminalistic Police Administration and Border Police Administration.

The first important part of this mechanism is the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, i. e. its Service for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims, formed within the Institute for Education of Children and Youth in Belgrade. As of June 1, 2005, the Service has been completely integrated in the social welfare system and it has been established as a result of the joint project of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy and OSCE Mission to

⁶ Enclosure No. 2: Scheme of the Republic Team for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

⁷ National mechanism for referral of victims is an operative framework based on the cooperation of various actors in combating trafficking in persons. By applying such an operative framework, the state is enabled to protect human rights of trafficked victims, as well as to give a comprehensive response to the issues of trafficking in persons, through the strategic partnership with non-governmental sector. For more details, see: National Referral Mechanisms, Joining Efforts to Protect the Rights of Trafficked Persons, A Practical Handbook, OSCE/ODIHR 2004.

the Republic of Serbia. The key role of the Service is to protect human rights of the victims of trafficking during their identification and in the process of providing them with assistance and protection. In its daily work, the Service cooperates with specialized non-governmental organizations, the police and judicial bodies, as well as other professionals and organizations active in combating trafficking in persons. This operating model provides the Service with the opportunity to create flexible models of assistance in accordance with the victims' individual needs. At the same time, in the partnership with other actors actively participating in combating trafficking in persons, the Service guarantees the continuous work on protection and assistance to the victims of trafficking. In addition, within the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, the Labour Inspection Sector has been formed, with the important role in prevention of trafficking in persons, especially the worst forms of child labour and labour exploitation.

The other important part of the National Mechanism for Identification, Assistance and Protection of Victims is the Republic Team for Combating Trafficking in Persons. This multidisciplinary body, consisting of the representatives of state institutions, non-governmental and international organizations, presents a forum for cre-

ating long-term, multisectoral and coordinated policy for combating trafficking in persons. This forum facilitates faster exchange of information related to the activities performed in this field, as well as feedback on their results. It enables planning and performing of the activities aimed to overcome identified shortcomings in the existing legislation, working methods or provision of services to the (potential) victims of trafficking in persons. The members of the Republic Team, depending on their mandate, perform the activities in four Working Groups:

- in the field of prevention and education,
- protection of victims,
- prevention of trafficking in children and
- criminal prosecution of perpetrators.

Other state bodies and institutions will also provide a systemic support for the implementation of the Strategy, depending on their terms of reference.

It is important to mention that constructive inclusion of non-governmental sector as equal partner in this combat adequately complements the governmental measures taken in this field with activities, experi-

ence and expertise of non-governmental organizations.

In order to make the capacities sustainable, perform regular activities and take regular measures in combating trafficking in persons, as well as to protect victims, it is necessary to establish mechanisms of financing from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

Having elaborated the Strategy to combat trafficking in human beings and having started initiatives and performed activities so far, the Republic of Serbia has demonstrated readiness and political willingness to join global efforts in combating this type of organized crime and multi-layer, complex and dynamic social phenomenon with very detrimental and long-term consequences, both for individuals – victims of trafficking in persons and for the societies in which this type of modern slavery and drastic violation of human rights take place.

1. STRATEGIC GOALS

Strategic goals of the Republic of Serbia in combating trafficking in persons are grouped in five areas: institutional framework, prevention, assistance, protection and reintegration of victims, international cooperation and monitoring and evaluation of results.

Institutional Framework

1. Improving the National Mechanism for Identification, Assistance and Protection of Victims through:

1.1 formalizing mechanisms of cooperation among governmental, non-governmental and international actors in combating trafficking in persons at local, regional and international levels, by signing a protocol of cooperation that will define clearly roles and responsibilities of each actor;

1.2 continued insight into the activities performed by all actors that participate in the identification of victims;

1.3 continued insight into the activities performed by all actors that participate in providing assistance and protection to victims;

1.4 planning funds in the budget of the Republic of Serbia for supporting the implementation of the activities in combating trafficking in persons and protection of victims. It is very important to secure budget funds for the continued financial support to shelters for trafficked persons⁸.

2. Training and professional enhancement of all actors included in the process of recognizing and providing services to victims of trafficking in persons for the purpose of better identification, assistance and protection of victims through the following activities:

2.1 advanced training for professionals who may establish the first contact with the victims of trafficking in persons, especially for the employees of social welfare system, medical staff,

police staff, labour inspectors, teachers, consular staff, etc;

2.2 advanced training for law enforcement professionals, especially the representatives of judiciary, prosecution, police, etc;

2.3 advanced training for governmental and non-governmental professionals who provide victims with direct assistance, especially medical staff, social welfare staff, shelter staff, etc.

3. Improving relevant legislative framework in accordance with international commitments through:

3.1 analyses of legislation and judicial practice in relation to all forms of trafficking in persons;

3.2 drafting of recommendations and amendments of relevant legal regulations based on the findings of these analyses.

⁸ In 2006, the safe houses run by NGOs Counseling against family violence and Atina, specialized for providing shelter and support to the victims of trafficking in persons, will be supported by foreign donors and IOM Programme for Direct Assistance.

4. Improving statistical follow-up on the phenomenon in order to improve the National response to trafficking in persons at strategic and operating levels through:

- 4.1 systematic collection of data on vulnerability for trafficking in persons, especially of women and children;
- 4.2 systematic collection of data on new trends in trafficking in persons, and
- 4.3 systematic collection of data on victims' profile.

Prevention

5. Raising the level of awareness on the issue of trafficking in persons as a form modern slavery through:

- 5.1 raising awareness of the wider public;
- 5.2 raising awareness of risk groups on the basis of findings of research and their regular evaluation;

5.3 raising awareness of clients and potential exploiters of victims of trafficking in persons;

5.4 raising awareness of state and non-governmental representatives who work with groups at risk.

6. Reducing the factors of risk and vulnerability to the problem through:

6.1 enhancing the knowledge of groups at risk about the measures of caution that can be applied in order to reduce the risk of trafficking in persons;

6.2 improving social and economic conditions of groups at risk, especially by implementing the Poverty Reduction Strategy and

6.3 developing economic and social programmes for empowering women and children at risk.

***Assistance, Protection
and Reintegration of Victims***

7. Improving the identification of victims of all forms of trafficking in persons through:

7.1 enhancing capacities of governmental and non-governmental representatives for identification of victims of various forms of trafficking in persons;

7.2 adequate identification of victims and facilitating self-identification of trafficked persons.

8. Preventing secondary victimization of victims/witnesses by state bodies through:

8.1 respecting consistently the victims' human rights and applying international standards for protecting human rights of the victims of trafficking in persons in the process of combating trafficking in persons, such as

UNICEF Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking in Southeastern Europe⁹ and UNHCHR Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Trafficking¹⁰ and

8.2 improving regulations in order to protect victims as efficiently as possible and enabling identification, processing and sanctioning of the perpetrators for committing a crime of trafficking in persons;

8.3 enabling efficient compensation for the victims of trafficking in persons.

9. Creating long-term programmes of protection and reintegration of victims of trafficking in persons aiming to:

9.1 provide psychosocial support, assistance and protection to all victims of trafficking in persons, regardless of their willingness to

⁹ Guidelines for Protection of the Rights of Children Victims of Trafficking in Southeastern Europe, available at the website of the Human Rights Library of the University of Minnesota : www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/UnicefGuidelines2004.doc

¹⁰ United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Trafficking, E/2002/68/Add.1 (2002). [www.unhcr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/\(Symbol\)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?opendocument](http://www.unhcr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/(Symbol)/E.2002.68.Add.1.En?opendocument).

cooperate with state bodies in the procedure of investigation and presentation of evidence;

9.2 enable the continuation of schooling;

9.3 enable professional improvement;

9.4 find adequate accommodation for victims of trafficking in persons and

9.5 find out the possibility of receiving monthly compensation in the process of (re)integration.

International Cooperation

10. Establishing continuous international and regional cooperation with other services, institutions, organizations that work on this issue, with the purpose of more efficient prosecution of perpetrators for committing a crime of trafficking in persons and other crimes with the elements of exploitation of persons, through:

10.1 signing and implementing adequate legal instruments for joint recognition of evidence and joint investigation in cooperation with the prosecution, police and courts from other

countries, including the cooperation with Interpol, Europol, SECI Centre, SEEPAG and other organizations;

10.2 improving the system of exchanging data with other countries;

10.3 accelerating the legal aid procedure, especially the extradition of perpetrators in cases of criminal prosecution for trafficking in persons;

10.4 performing comprehensive financial investigation in order to find out and confiscate the assets gained by committing a crime of trafficking in persons and related crimes with the elements of exploitation of persons.

Monitoring of Implementation of Mechanism for Combating Trafficking in Persons and Evaluation of Results

11. In order to establish a successful National mechanism for combating trafficking in persons, it is necessary to perform regular analysis of the work of state institutions, non-governmental and inter-

national organizations. In that respect, the Republic Team will write periodic reports on the results of applied measures and performed activities determined by the Strategy and Plan of Action (which will be adopted) and will submit those reports to the Council for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

In order to enable better insight in the process of achieving strategic goals, all members of the Republic Team will submit annual reports to the Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Persons, who leads the Republic Team.

On the basis of the reports submitted by the Republic Team, the Council for Combating Trafficking in Persons will be analyzing the results and submitting to the responsible bodies the recommendations for reviewing the strategic goals and suggesting necessary measures.

2. BUDGET

Strategic and specific goals will be achieved through various activities per-

formed by governmental and non-governmental actors, determined by the Strategy to combat trafficking in human beings.

The funds needed for performing these activities should be secured from the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

3. CLOSURE

Integral parts of the Strategy are two annexes:

- Annex 1 "Strategic actors in combating trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Serbia", and
- Annex 2 "Chart of the Republic Team to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings"

The Strategy should be published in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia"

05 No: 021-10196/2006
Belgrade, 7th December 2006.

GOVERNMENT

The accuracy of the transcript signs
DEPUTY OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY
Dragan Blesic

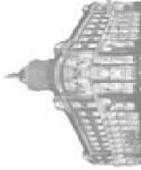
PRESIDENT

Vojislav Kostunica

Strategic actors in combating trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Serbia

10/31/2006

The Government of the Republic of Serbia issued a decision on forming a Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings on 14th October 2004.



The Council to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, president Mr Dragan Jocić, The Minister of Interior Members:

PhD Slobodan Vuksanovic, Minister of Education and Sport	Mr Zoran Stojkovic, Minister of Justice
Mr Slobodan Latovic, Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Policy	Ms Lidija Smiljanic, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Finance
PhD. Tomica Mitosavljevic, Minister of Health	The Council was formed on 12th December 2005.

Anti Trafficking Coordinator, Colonel Dusan Ziokas Chief of the Border Police Directorate

Mr Dusan Ziokas was appointed to the position in accordance with the Decision of the Ministry of Interior issued on 28th December 2001.

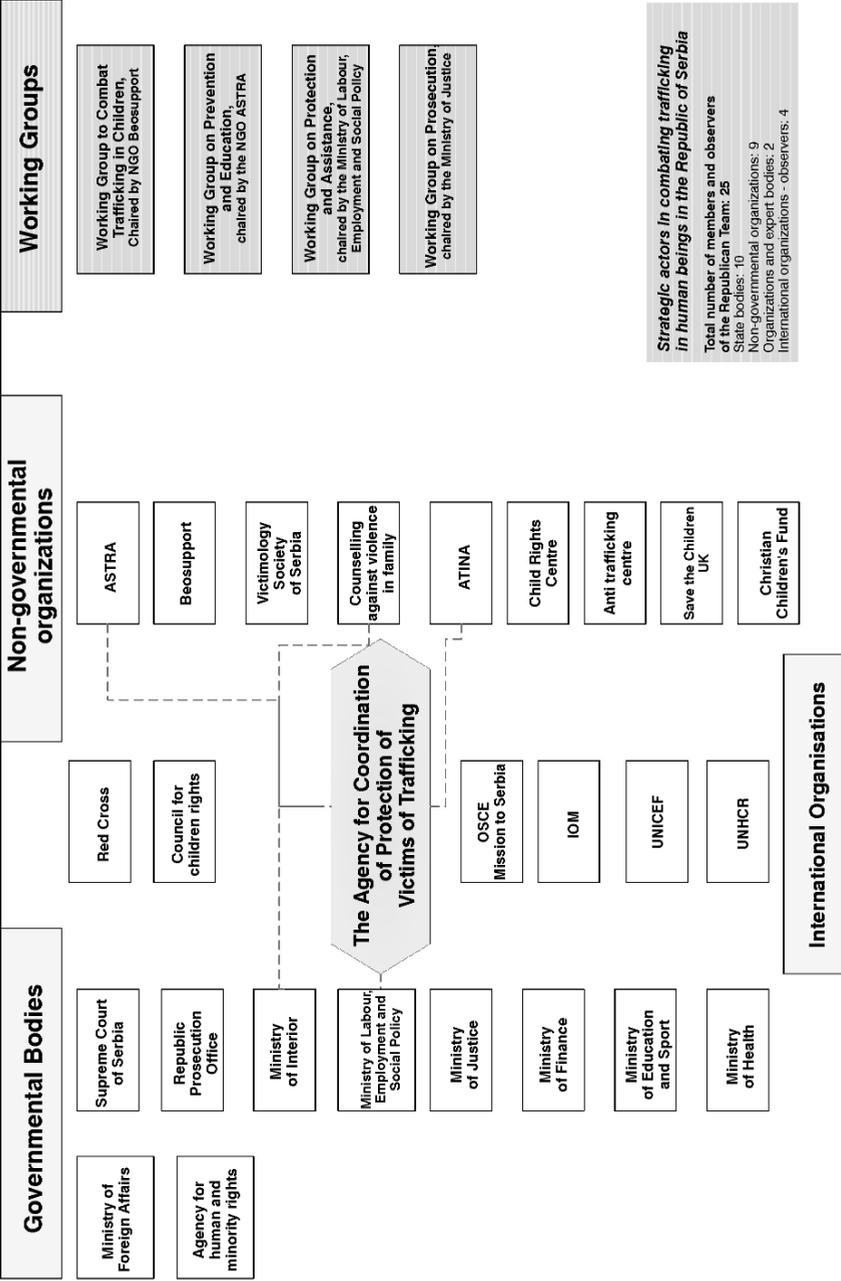


Republican Team to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, formed on 30th May 2002

Advisory Board of the Republican Team to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings,
formed on February 2004

REPUBLICAN TEAM TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

Led by the Anti Trafficking Coordinator with the support of the Advisory Board, consisting of the Chairs of the Working groups and representatives of international organisations



Strategic actors in combating trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Serbia

Total number of members and observers of the Republican Team: 25
 State bodies: 10
 Non-governmental organizations: 9
 Organizational bodies: 2
 International organizations - observers: 4