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Modern-day Slavery in Everywhere: Poland V Albania

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Abstract:

This paper highlights the seriousness of modern-day slavery which is in everywhere. Special attention will be given to Poland and Albania, because these two countries have similar political past and economic conditions.

Poland is a member of the EU and tries to regulate its law and policies in order to comply with the EU regulation on the one hand. On the other hand, it tries to improve its economic conditions and wealth distributions. Since the joining of the EU, millions of Poles have immigrated to other European countries and other part of the world in order to find a better live. Some these people journey might not be voluntary.

Albania is not a member of the EU but is a candidate country of the EU. It is poor and more than 25% of population lives out of Albania. In other words, since 1990, millions of Albanian has immigrated into European countries and other part of world in order to find a better live. Some these people were forced by trafficker to get out of the country.

The study will focus on ‘sexual exploitations’, child labor and ‘organ trafficking’ in these countries. After providing enough evidence about the seriousness of the problem, then the paper will examine existing prevention policies and legal frame work of these countries. Then the study will finish with conclusion.

Key Terms: Slavery, Poland, Albania, Prevention, Human Trafficking

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1 Introduction

Human trafficking is defined as ‘it involves the exploitation of people through force, coercion, threat, or deception and includes human rights abuses such as debt bondage, deprivation of liberty, or lack of control over freedom and labor’ (Unclassified 2005). The Protocol (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children) defines Human trafficking as ‘illegal trade of human beings, through abduction, the use or threat of force, deception, fraud, or ‘sale’ for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor’ (Unclassified 2005).

We have a definition of the EU law as follows:

the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, including exchange or transfer of control over that person, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

A position of vulnerability occurs when the person has no real or acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved.

Exploitation shall include, as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities or the removal of organs.” (Commission, 2010)

It is clear that human trafficking is an illegal criminal activity and heavily relies on ‘supply and demand’ like other for profit industries. Moreover, International Labour Organization and United Nations states that ‘each year, between 700,000 – 900,000 people fall victim to trafficking across international borders and are bought, sold, transported and held against their will worldwide.’ Moreover, it is estimated that ‘between 12-27 million people’ (Elizabeth Pathy Salett 2006) and (The Center 2004) have been victimised by the human traffickers. Consequently these figures evidently prove that human trafficking is one of major organised criminal activities in today world.

This paper will attempt to answer these questions: why is it in everywhere? Then what kinds of modern day slavery exist in general, particularly in Poland and Albania? After answering these questions, similarities and differences of Poland and Albania will be discussed. Thus, root cause of human trafficking lies in the conditions of the countries. In here, we try to develop a theoretical background which circumstances have played more role than the other in term of modern day slavery.

After investigating the current policy for tackling this problem of these two countries, a solution will be offered. The study will be ended by a conclusion.

1.1 What kinds of slavery?

According to secondary literature, there are mainly three kind of slaveries; namely human (adult) trafficking which combining with forced sex and prostitutions, organ trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage, forced marriage and domestic slavery; Street children, Child Soldiers and Child Prostitution and sexual exploitation. Moreover, The United States’ Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) states that:

Forced labor, ...Also known as involuntary servitude, forced labor may result when unscrupulous employers exploit workers made more vulnerable by high rates of unemployment, poverty, crime, discrimination, corruption, political conflict, or cultural acceptance of the practice. ...Female victims of forced or bonded labor, especially women and girls in domestic servitude, are often sexually exploited as well.

Sex trafficking comprises a smaller but still very significant portion of overall human trafficking. When an adult is coerced, forced, or deceived into prostitution – or maintained in prostitution through coercion – that person is a victim of trafficking. ...Sex trafficking can also occur within debt bondage, as women and girls are forced to continue in prostitution through the use of unlawful “debt” purportedly incurred through their transportation, recruitment, or even their crude “sale,” which exploiters insist they must pay off before they can be free.

Bonded labor [is] one form of coercion is the use of a bond, or debt. Often referred to as “bonded labor” or “debt bondage,” ...Workers around the world fall victim to debt bondage when traffickers or recruiters unlawfully exploit an initial debt the worker assumed as part of the terms of employment. Workers may also inherit debt in more traditional systems of bonded labor.

Involuntary Domestic Servitude [is] A unique form of forced labor is the involuntary servitude of domestic workers, whose workplace is informal, connected to their off-duty living quarters, and not often shared with other workers. Such an environment, which often socially isolates domestic workers, is conducive to nonconsensual exploitation since authorities cannot inspect private property as easily as formal workplaces. Investigators and service providers report many cases of untreated illnesses and, tragically, widespread sexual abuse, which in some cases may be symptoms of a situation of involuntary servitude.

Forced Child Labor [is] ...The sale and trafficking of children and their entrapment in bonded and forced labor are among these worst forms of child labor. A child can be a victim of human trafficking regardless of the location of that nonconsensual exploitation. Indicators of possible forced labor of a child include situations in which the child appears to be in the custody of a non-family member who has the child perform work that financially benefits someone outside the child’s family and does not offer the child the option of leaving.

Child soldiering can be a manifestation of human trafficking where it involves the unlawful recruitment or use of children – through force, fraud, or coercion – as combatants or for labor or sexual exploitation by armed forces. ...Many children are forcibly abducted to be used as combatants. Others are made unlawfully to work as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers, or spies. Young girls can be forced to marry or have sex with male combatants.

Child Sex Trafficking [is] According to UNICEF, as many as two million children are subjected to prostitution in the global commercial sex trade. (Persons, 2011).

The EU has adopted similar definitions (classifications) of human trafficking similar to the above as follows:

Bonded labour/debt bondage – forced labour to pay off loans that people have been tricked into taking (to pay for medicine or school fees, for instance). The work usually involves long hours, 7 days a week (in return for just basic food and shelter). Can end up being a permanent state of bondage, with the loan never being "paid off".

Child labour – exploitation of minors in work that may be physically or mentally damaging or prevent the child getting a decent education.(UNICEF definition of child labour).

Early and forced marriage – marriage forced on women and girls who then face a life of servitude. Early/forced marriage is often accompanied by physical violence. Victims may be vulnerable to early pregnancies.

Forced labour – work performed under threat of violence or other penalties, for little or no pay and involving restrictions on basic rights such as freedom of movement. Very common

fate for victims of people trafficking, e.g. forced labour as domestic servants, farm labourers, etc.

Migration of workers – movement of consenting people to other parts of the same country or other countries in search of work or a livelihood. The need or desire to migrate can encourage people trafficking activities and create a market for people smuggling.

People smuggling – the transportation – for financial or other material benefit – of people to countries for which they lack the necessary visas or entry permits. Normally takes place at the initiative of the smuggled person or with their consent.

Sexual exploitation – the use of another person in non-consensual sex for profit. Children are especially vulnerable – attitudes to privacy can make communities reluctant to intervene in cases of child sex exploitation, and children are targeted particularly by internet pornography and sex tourism (Webpage, 2010).

After these definitions, the secondary literature shows that women are more subjected than men in human trafficking.

1.2 Why is it in everywhere?

The answer of this question on the one hand is very simple which is ‘demand and supply’ due to it is very lucrative business and second fast growing industry in recent decade after the drug. Some Lawmakers argues that ‘the trafficking business is highly lucrative, second-only in illegal activity to the weapons trade -- more even than drugs -- with the risk for people involved "fairly low" until now (News H. , 2010).

New Internationalist magazine highlights that main reason is money with states ‘In this \$12 billion global business just one woman trafficked into the industrialized world can net her captors an average \$67,000 a year’ (Baird V. , 2011). Further information is available from same magazine as ‘The profits from trafficked forced labour are estimated at \$32 billion a year. Of this about \$10 billion is derived from the initial ‘sale’ of individuals with the remainder representing the estimated profits from their exploitation’ (Baird V. (., 2007).

This is evidently proving that there is a huge amount of demand in the market which encourages suppliers to increase their profit. There are various reports on how much money in this industry which have got estimation. According to those reports annually around \$30 billion money involve in it.

The number of people who have been subjected in human trafficking is higher than many people’s expectation. For example,

International Labour Organisation estimates, there are globally at least 2.45 million people in forced labour as a result of trafficking in human beings. Most victims of trafficking are exploited for prostitution (43%) - overwhelmingly women and girls - or for menial labour (32%). Several hundred thousand people are estimated to be trafficked into the EU or within the EU every year (Noname, 2010).

It seems that this is annual, because the UN statistics on the issue is about more than 25 millions. I would like to clear one thing is here which there is a difficulty to find out how many people are slaved in every year because it is illegal and wide spread in all over the world including men, women and children.

2 Modern slavery in Poland and Albania

Before analysing the current situation of modern slavery in Poland and Albania, its historical reasons should be examined.

2.1 Historical Reason (Background)

Poland has quite strange history in term of political, social and economic development. In the Congress of Vienna 1815, Poland was divided into European powers and Russia. Since the Versailles Treaty, Poland was given its independence. After the Second World War and onward till 1989, Poland was a communist country to some extent with domination of the USSR.

Everyone witness a new area of Poland since 1989 which has due to having political, economic and social evolution. This evolution has fastened with the Poles application to be a member of the EU. After the membership of the EU, the Poles left their country in order to find new life in various European capitals and other countries, because of the liberalisation in economy and politics have forced them to do so.

People who were living in rural regions of Poland were targeted by human trafficker because people who were living in those rural parts of Poland were neither aware of the capitalist world condition nor what kind of difficulties they were going to face in other countries. They were told and convinced that they were going to earn more money and having good life. However, the truth was completely the opposite. As stated 'The move to capitalism presented opportunities for rapacious wealth creation for some, privation for others. Jobs melted into thin air, as did free healthcare, education, cheap housing and affordable food. Vulnerability was produced on a massive, marketable scale' (Baird V. , 2011).

2.2 Slavery in Poland

The economic condition of Poland is one of the main reasons why Poland became both

a source country for men and women trafficked to Italy, Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, and Israel for purposes of forced labor and sexual exploitation. It is also a transit and destination country for women trafficked from Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Belarus, Russia, Sudan, Senegal, Uganda, Kenya, Djibouti, China, and Vietnam for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Women from Ukraine, Bulgaria, Mongolia, and Vietnam are trafficked to Poland for purposes of forced labor, forced begging, and debt bondage (Report, 2009).

This statement is endorsed by the UN (expert, 2011) which clearly reiterates that

The scale of trafficking in persons is not only serious in Poland but has been somewhat aggravated in the past five years by virtue of Poland joining the European Union and also acceding to the Schengen zone. These developments unarguably helped to transform Poland from being mainly a source country to clearly becoming a transit and a destination country combined. The endemic forms of trafficking include but are not limited to trafficking for labour exploitation, for prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation (Ezeilo, 2009).

This statement of the UN assesses the situation in Poland on 29 May 2009 which was very serious and trend was growing including another form of human trafficking. One further point is that the joining in the EU has not prevent Poles to become victims of human trafficking beside helped to increase the numbers and extend the kinds of trafficking from and in Poland (News, 2009).

In order to understand the scale of the problem, we should focus on one of the news which was about a 'Polish TV star involved in human trafficking'. In the news it is stated that

Mirosław N., owner of an advertising agency and who appeared in a popular TV series in Poland has been allegedly involved in human trafficking in Italy. The Pole is being charged with being a middleman for Italian mafia which forced young women into prostitution. His agency, which reportedly specialized in erotic shows, including “jelly-fights and wet T-shirt contests” recruited women for the Italian La Nuit night club. Mirosław N. promised them a job as a model, hostess or a waitress but, in fact, the women had to work as prostitutes, it is alleged.

The dirty business got exposed by coincidence, when a woman was found dead in the Italian region of Campbasso in 2005. Police established that she worked in a local night club in which Polish women were also employed and which Mirosław N. cooperated with.

“The women were promised high salaries and legal jobs as waitresses or hostesses. They were to sign a job contract in Italy but instead they were forced into prostitution and earned peanuts. Some of them were beaten and their passports were taken away”, Maciej Romanowski from the Department for Combating Human Trafficking told the *Rzeczpospolita* daily.

Mirosław N. and his wife became famous in 2003 following the broadcast of the TVP documentary series *Ballada o lekkim zabarwieniu erotycznym* (Ballad with a Slightly Erotic Undertone). The series showed young women who dream about being a model but start their career as erotic dancers. The Pole is now in custody and has been charged with human trafficking and involvement in an international crime organization which recruited women to work in Italian, Greek and Japanese night clubs as prostitutes ((a) N. , 2010).

Human traffickers do not only recruit adult but also children. According to the Police Headquarters Criminal Bureau in Warsaw, since 1995 increasing number of children has been targeted by human trafficker. It is stated that

The number of children engaged in prostitution increases every year. In 1995 the number of girls 12 to 14 years of age engaged in prostitution was estimated to 100-150. The number had increased to 400 in 1996. Women and juveniles are being trafficked from Poland to the German borders.

...Girls and boys under the age of 18 working as prostitutes at the Polish-German border are kept like prisoners in barracks. There is a great demand for young pregnant girls (the Deaconess Institute in Helsinki in Finland, Umbrella Network) ((a) N. , 200?).

This statement endorses that children are in danger and growing demand of the market forces trafficker to bring more children into slavery. Moreover, these children are not only girls, but also considerable amount of boys are also trafficked in order to meet the demand of the market. It is difficult to have exact number and scale of the problem because ‘Women and girls are usually the focus of initiatives and programmes, while boys who are trafficked for sexual exploitation receive less attention’ (UNICEF, 2007).

Further information states that

September 2002 saw a major police operation against the sexual exploitation of boys that was taking place in Warsaw’s Central Train Station. Young boys - mainly escapees from institutions which also receive child victims of sexual exploitation, as they are sometimes regarded as offenders – were being abused in return for money, alcohol, food and computer games. The abusers were between 34 and 70 years old, and included a businessman, a doctor, a manager in a large company, a psychologist in a reformatory, a researcher in a scientific institute and a priest. Most of the accused were married, some also had children.

In 2003, another paedophile ring was uncovered involving the abuse of boys who were members of a choir. Wojciech K., the director and conductor of the choir, was arrested on charges of sexual abuse involving boys under 15. Numerous pornographic videos found in his apartment included child pornography (ECPAT, 2006).

Before concluding this part on human trafficking in Poland it will be appropriate to take another quote summarizing the latest situation in Poland. The following quote from the USA report on human trafficking in 2010 affirms that

Poland is a source and destination country for men and women subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically conditions of forced labor and for women and children in forced prostitution. Men and women from Poland are subjected to conditions of forced labor in Italy and Sweden. Women and children from Poland are trafficked for forced prostitution within Poland and also in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. Women and children from Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Belarus, and Russia are trafficked to Poland for forced prostitution. Men and women from Bangladesh, China, and the Philippines are found in conditions of forced labor in Poland. Men and women from Thailand, Nigeria, Iraq, Ukraine, Belarus, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Mongolia, Vietnam, Turkey, Djibouti, and Uganda are found in conditions of forced labor, including forced begging and debt bondage, and also forced prostitution in Poland (Department, 2010).

Before starting to investigate the phenomenon in Albania, one report indicates that ‘organ trafficking also occurs in Poland, and children are the primary victims ((b), 2010). This is a part of human trafficking and an international trade. Many part of the world, organ trafficking is practicing and trade works according to ‘demand and supply’ bases. It seems that this trade practices in all over the world including

rich industrialized countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom and poorer developing countries. ...organ harvesting operations flourish all over Europe. In Eastern Europe, countries that contribute to organ trafficking... These organ harvesting operations include the removal of kidneys, lungs, pieces of the liver, corneas, bones, tendons, heart valves, skin and any other saleable human part. These organs are kept in cold storage, such as ice boxes, after removal until they are ready to be air lifted to illegal distribution centers in rich industrialized countries such as the U.S., Germany, the U.K., Israel, and South Africa (Lita, 2007).

This source also gives price of a kidney as between \$1000 to \$150,000. Therefore, it is quite lucrative and attractive business in term of money. It is stated that many poor countries, such as Moldavia, people willingly selling their organ in order to get more money.

2.3 Slavery in Albania

Historically Albania has to some extent similar past with Poland. It is an ex-communist country. Since March 1992, by the election of the Democratic Party, current political, economic and social evolution have taken place which establishing a free-market economy, integrating its politics and institution into the West. In order to reach these, transformations and reforms have begun which forced many people to find a job out of the country. It is estimated that more than 25% of Albanian population work out of Albania which open a way for human traffickers. One sources endorses our claim (of this study) as

In the early and mid-1990s, after the overthrow of the communist regime in Albania, migration from rural areas to more developed ones was perceived as one of the main ways to escape poverty. Albanians did not restrict their movements to the country,

however. They also migrated abroad. Despite the economic advantages of migration, it led to severe social and economic consequences at home, including the trafficking of women and children (Milva Ekonomi, 2006).

According to the USA human trafficking report in 2010,

Albania is a source country for men, women, and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced prostitution and forced labor, including the forced begging of children. Albanian victims are subjected to conditions of forced labor and sex trafficking within Albania and Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Kosovo, and Western Europe. Approximately half of the victims referred for care within the country in 2009 were Albanian; these were primarily women and girls subjected to conditions of forced prostitution in hotels and private residences in Tirana, Durres, and Vlora. Children were primarily exploited for begging and other forms of forced labor. There is evidence that Albanian men have been subjected to conditions of forced labor in the agricultural sector of Greece and other neighboring countries. <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/142981.pdf> [accessed on 2 April 2011].

Another source also emphasises the human trafficking problem in Albania and states that

more than half the victims of trafficking are under the age of 18. Most sex trafficking victims are women and girls between the ages of 15 and 25, and 90 percent are ethnic Albanian. Ethnic Roma children are most at risk for forced begging. There is evidence that Albanian men have been trafficked for forced labor to the agricultural sector of Greece and other neighboring countries ((c), 2010).

Amnesty International published on 6 May 2004 testimonies of trafficked women and girls. One of these testimonies gives this account

We were his property he said. By buying us, he had the right to beat us, rape us, starve us, and force us to have sex with clients. ...Even when it was cold weather I had to wear thin dresses... - was forced by the boss to serve international soldiers and police officers.

Same publication informs that

Women and girls are sold into slavery. They are threatened, beaten, raped and effectively imprisoned by their owners. With clients including international police and troops, the girls and women are often too afraid to escape and the authorities are failing to help them.

Having escaped one set of human rights abuses, trafficked women and girls are subjected to a second set of violations at the hands of traffickers. If they manage to get away, they are often subjected to a third set of violations, this time by the authorities.

Members of the international community are estimated to constitute 20 per cent of the people using trafficked women and girls and they generate a significant part of the industry's income.

Trafficking of women and girls in Kosovo and other post-conflict situations will never end as long as the perpetrators go free and as long as civilian and military personnel are allowed to commit human rights violations with impunity (International, 2004).

Some statistical data are available in order to show the real face (aspect) of human trafficking in Albania. For example, Save the Children and International Organisation for Migration and International Catholic Migration Commission reports '60 percent of Albanian trafficked for prostitution were under the age of 18. ...an Albanian NGO called Women in Development estimated in 1999 that there were around 30,000 Albanian women working in Western Europe as prostitutes (Milva Ekonomi, 2006).

It is important to note that these women were trafficked by ‘Albanian men-boyfriends, family members or relatives of the victims. ...were generally women and girls from 16 to 22 years old’ (Milva Ekonomi, 2006)

This source describes how Albanian women were trafficked as

- Luring them into marriage and living abroad;
- Assuring them employment and better living conditions abroad;
- Cheating through intermediation of another woman;
- Threatening their lives and those of their family;
- Compromising with gifts, money or other material obligations (Milva Ekonomi, 2006).

All these information prove that human trafficking in Albania is a reality and a growing industry. In other words, the economic and political conditions push Albanian into the slave world and market demand increase request from them come into it. Further, it seems that these conditions would not be changed over years. Therefore, mainly Albanian women and girls will be subjected by human trafficker for several years.

3 A Prevention Policy

It is important to note that the both countries are aware of the problem and they have some kind of prevention policies. Initially we will investigate these policies and highlight their weak points. Then we try to suggest some measure in order to prevent the problem.

3.1 Legal framework of these countries

To fight with human trafficking effectively the legal framework and regulations must be clearly defined and must consider human trafficking as a serious crime against humanity. The following section will look at the legal structure in both Poland and Albania and to what extent they have regulated this issue.

3.1.1 Poland

According to one report which states that ‘the Polish Penal Code does not specifically define or prohibit child prostitution, child trafficking or child pornography; general provisions related to prostitution, trafficking, pornography and sexual crimes in general are applied in relation to crimes against children’ (ECPAT, 2006).

3.1.2 Albania

Albania ratified the Palermo Protocol in 2002, which establishes rules to prevent human trafficking and punish its perpetrators. The Criminal Code has mention about punishment of this kind of action as ‘every criminal act related to human trafficking can be prosecuted and punished under the Albanian Criminal Code (Article 110/a, Albanian Criminal Code). Moreover, in January 2001 there have been more changes in Albanian law on human trafficking. After the change, the law defines ‘trafficking in human beings, trafficking in women for prostitution, trafficking in children for the purpose of material profit or any other profit is punished by five to 20 years of imprisonment or by life imprisonment’ (Law No. 8733). After this change, some consequent changes have been made in the Criminal Code of Albania which allocate various type of punishments to those involve in the trafficking. In 2004 further changes have been made in the Criminal Code on the issues and related activities.

The government in 2005 adopted a new strategy namely ‘the Albanian National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: Strategic framework and National Action Plan: 2005-2007. ‘The purpose of this plan is to consolidate progress made, whilst at the same time develop new legislative and institutional approaches to meet the changing nature of human trafficking, and create a more systematic, credible and verifiable statistical approach to measuring output’ (Milva Ekonomi, 2006). The most recently we witness that the Albanian Government has continued to implementing a series of national programs for the prevention of trafficking, namely – ‘the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings 2008-2010’ and the ‘National Strategy for Combating Trafficking of Children and the Protection of Children who are Victims of Trafficking 2008-2010 (Affair, 2010). According to this recent report, it seems that the Albanian government has currently in control of human trafficking and particularly children. The past seems that has thought an important lesson to the Albanian government. However, it is difficult to assume that this is the case. On the contrary, there is evidence to prove otherwise too.

We have to note that not only the government and the law try to prevent human trafficking but also there are NGOs in Albania that do great amount of work in the area. For example,

In Albania, the coalition All Together against Child Trafficking (Se Bashku Kunder Trafikimitte Femijeve – BKTF) demonstrates how non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can, in close cooperation with the government, play a vital role in the development of a systematic and coordinated response to child trafficking and service delivery (UNICEF, 2007).

In short, these measures may prevent some of human trafficking activities, but it is far eliminating all together in Albania. As we have demonstrated that the root cause of human trafficking in Albania is evident and there is a growing amount of demand in and out of Albania. Thirdly, the previous trafficked in person informed that 60% of those were traded by their traffickers who had been known by the victims. Therefore, Albania needs a culture ‘not for sale’ in order to eradicate the human trafficking.

3.2 Proposed prevention policy

According to the report of ECPAT international, a worldwide known organization working to prevent child prostitution and trafficking, Poland should take these actions to fight with human trafficking effectively which we also agree with:

- The absence of a policy framework to guide action against commercial sexual exploitation of children in Poland is a major concern: Poland urgently needs to develop a National Plan of Action to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children, thus fulfilling the commitments made in Stockholm and Yokohama.
- Research on CSEC, especially on child prostitution and child trafficking for sexual and other purposes, is needed to foster understanding and action on the issue.
- It is essential that more attention is given to the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children in Poland, given the lack of policies, programmes and coordination among relevant actors. The Ombudsman for Children could play a key role in this regard; the establishment of a national focal point to coordinate information and actions to counter CSEC is also highly recommended.
- Vulnerable groups such as street children, children neglected by their families, socially disadvantaged children and immigrant minorities must receive more attention when it comes to CSEC prevention efforts. Additionally, initiatives to prevent sexual exploitation of children through Information Technologies must focus on parents and the industry’s responsibility, underscoring their crucial role in this regard.

- The growing incidence of child sex tourism in the country demands the engagement of the private sector before the problem escalates further: it is essential that the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism is adopted and implemented by Polish tourism and travel companies.
- Poland must ratify the Convention on Cybercrime and the Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Polish legislation needs to be amended in order to clearly define child prostitution, and to criminalise the acts of obtaining, procuring and providing a child for prostitution, regardless of the use of force.
- The Polish Penal Code should be amended to specifically define and prohibit child trafficking for sexual purposes, encompassing all the acts described in the Trafficking Protocol.
- Polish law on child pornography should be amended to specifically define and prohibit child pornography. Images featuring simulated explicit sexual activities involving children and the sexual parts of a child, including computerised, digital and electronic sexual images of children, should be considered child pornographic material. Distributing, disseminating, exporting, offering, and selling such materials should also be criminalised. The law must also be amended to afford full protection for children up to the age of 18.
- Professionals working with children in criminal proceedings need to receive training to enable them to properly understand and apply child-friendly procedures.
- The establishment of recovery and rehabilitation shelters and services, with specialist staff trained to respond to the very particular needs of CSEC victims (including those trafficked for sexual purposes), must be prioritised. The state must engage in the provision of such services, as currently the little support available is largely provided by NGOs.
- It is also necessary to develop a system for identification and referral of trafficked children, so that they receive appropriate care and repatriation assistance.
- Training of border police and stricter immigration controls are needed to prevent the trafficking in children and to enforce the law against nationals of neighbouring countries who cross the border to sexually exploit children (ECPAT, 2006).

Albania should adopt further measure in order to prevent human trafficking in and from Albania. These are:

- Providing a better education for all children;
- Providing job to youth and encourage them to have hope for future;
- Prevention of corruption in order to tighten control in borders and other access points to Albania;
- Widening the scope of working environment by including NGOs and local authorities effectively in terms of increasing consciousness at vulnerable rural areas.

4 Conclusion

This study has proved that there are human trafficking activities in Poland and Albania which has growing trend on the one hand. On the other hand, the law and regulation on prevention and combating of the human trafficking in these countries are unable to do so. There are some reasons we should consider. Firstly it is difficult to notify human trafficking which is actually daily activities. Secondly it is very profitable criminal activities and especially victim should inform police and law and order authorities. However, these people, victims, are very vulnerable and lost their confidence to tell what have been happened to them. Finally, the criminal networks have convince the victim about their power and their brutal techniques which pose great threat to victims as well as loved ones

of the victims. Finally, the public perception and attitude to those victims are still negative and not humanly.

Under these circumstances, we should recommend that people need to be aware of the problem and be vigilant about any job offer out of region and out of country. Secondly, the government ensure that 'improve the safety of victims who cooperate as court witnesses by more vigorously implementing the witness protection law for such victims and follow through on plans to create a victim-witness advocate within the Prosecutor General's office'(Trafficking in Persons Report 2010 U.S. Department of State Diplomacy in Action). Thirdly, human trafficking awareness should be broadcasted on national television continuously. Finally, the governments should improve law and provide shelter for vulnerable people including children.

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