

International Policies on Human Trafficking

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Introduction

When the U.S. declared its independence in 1776, slavery had already become part of the nation's fabric. This institution can be traced back to the colonial era with its roots in Virginia. With the sharp decrease of indentured servants in the mid-1660s, the need for laborers increased, and by 1680, West African slaves had become the dominant labor system on plantations in Virginia (Mintz & McNeil, 2016). Though the slave trade was banned in the U.S. beginning in 1808, the practice of owning human beings would continue in this country until the passage of the 13th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution in 1865 ("CHRONOLOGY-Who banned slavery when?", 2007).

The U.S. was not alone in its use of slave labor and identifying populations of people as property. In fact, the roots of slavery are traced back to the first city-state, Mesopotamia in 6800 B.C. ("Slavery in History", 2018). From its origin, slavery transitioned and grew alongside the progression of human civilization, where slavery reached its believed peak during the transatlantic slave trade from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. During this time, an estimated ten to twelve million Africans were taken as property and shipped across the Atlantic to be traded and sold into slavery (Lewis, 2018).

Perception among many in the United States has been that slavery ended with the passage of the 13th Amendment. Nevertheless, legal forms of slavery remained an integral practice in many nations around the world well into the twentieth century. The United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which included an article stating, "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms." ("CHRONOLOGY- Who banned slavery when?", 2007). It was not until 1981 that Mauritania abolished slavery, making it the last country in the world to do so (Sutter, 2012).

Timeliness

As civilization has progressed, the practice of slavery has done the same. Though slavery is now illegal throughout the world, the practice has grown tremendously. Its modern name is human trafficking and it affects every country around the world (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2018a). In 2016, there were an estimated 40.3 million victims of modern slavery across the world (24.9 million forced labor; 15.4 million forced marriage) and over the last five years, 89 million people had experienced some form of slavery (International Labour Organization, p. 10).

Modern-day slavery has grown, too, in profitability. In 2011, Interpol ranked human trafficking as the third largest transnational crime behind drugs and arms trafficking (Cho, Dreher, & Neumayer, 2011). At the time, human trafficking was estimated to be a \$32 billion industry (UNODC, 2012). More recently, the International Labour Organization (2014) drastically increased those estimates, placing human trafficking revenues at \$150 billion each

year. While the crime continues to grow rapidly around the globe, the problem is not adequately understood nor are anti-trafficking measures well-funded; therefore, it is not effectively combatted.

There has been a climb, too, in the estimated numbers of those trapped in slavery. In 2014, The Global Slavery Index reported an estimated 35.8 million individuals trapped in slavery around the world (Walk Free Foundation, 2014, p. 5). By 2016, the report estimated 45.8 million trapped in modern slavery worldwide (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 6). Increased numbers are not necessarily a reflection of an overall increase in numbers as much as a reflection of an overall increase in the quality and quantity of the research regarding human trafficking globally (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 8). With improved research and consensus among the global community in terms of the reach and extent of human trafficking violations, it would be an opportune time to adopt human trafficking as a topic area.

A major problem facing the issue of effectively combating human trafficking is the lack of public education and awareness. Reported incidents of trafficking are increasing, but experts believe there are still a vast number of cases left unreported due to a lack of public awareness ("Human Trafficking Hotline Cases Jump by 35% in 2016", 2017). While public awareness of the issue is improving, a gap in awareness also remains.

Media Focus

Over the last fifteen years, there has been a massive increase in focus on the topic in the public arena which has helped shape our social discourse. A decade ago when asked about human trafficking, movies like *Taken* (2009), which depicts the abduction of an American child traveling abroad with her family, would have been a common frame of reference. Such a scenario would have been at the forefront of the conversation as it reflected the limited extent of the public's understanding, suggesting that human trafficking only occurred outside of the United States. In contrast, today we see the diversity of the topic addressed in multiple formats; from television, movies, and documentaries to social media and news outlets. Since 2005 we have seen a steady increase of the topic in the media (Austin, R., & Farrell, A., 2017). While these mediums help bring the topic to our social consciousness, they do not offer a complete representation of trafficking. Because these platforms focus heavily on sex trafficking, there is a broad public misunderstanding of labor trafficking. This suggests this is perhaps the reason labor trafficking remains largely hidden in comparison (Austin, R., & Farrell, A., 2017).

While there are distinct shortcomings in limited public awareness to media, news outlets have dramatically increased and improved their reporting on the topic. Conducting a simple internet search will reveal recent vast news coverage of the topic at local, state, federal, and international levels. Reuters reported in March on a new form of trafficking identified in the U.S. by the National Human Trafficking Hotline in which children are being "forced to sell candy or

beg in the street” (Malo, 2018). According to the U.S. Department of State’s “Media Reporting on Human Trafficking” (2017):

In the last few years, a significant shift has occurred in the media’s reporting of human trafficking, from dramatic exposés to in-depth original research and agenda-setting public-interest reporting. These media reports have helped change the way the public looks at human trafficking—from a crime that happens to “others” to one that has an impact on people’s everyday lives, in nearly every community and region of the world.

Legislative Action

For more than two decades, human trafficking has been the focus of multiple legislative efforts, beginning with the international community. In 2000, the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) was finalized by Member States and supplemented the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Though there was much debate focused on the definition and framework to address trafficking, the Protocol offered the first international definition of Trafficking in Persons (Chuang, 2006, p. 438).

Just before the adoption of the Protocol, the U.S. outlined its own anti-trafficking legislation, the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) in 2000. This legislation was the first comprehensive federal law to address trafficking in persons and the most comprehensive piece of legislation in the world (Chuang, 2006, p. 439). The TVPA offers greater protections to victims through a three-pronged approach: prevention, protection, prosecution. Additionally, it requires other governments to report the status of trafficking and attempts to address trafficking to the U.S. Department of State each year. The resulting report is the annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP) (National Human Trafficking Hotline, 2016). Through the reporting system and threat of sanctions, the TVPA has the potential to affect international anti-trafficking efforts (Chuang, 2006, p. 439).

Weiler (2018) explains the minimum standards for countries outlined by the TVPA as:

... a legal prohibition against trafficking, sustained government efforts to eliminate it, and stringent punishments for perpetrators as a deterrence and to reflect the serious nature of the crime. The State Department’s annual Trafficking in Persons report monitors and reports on the progress of governments around the world to meet these standards, issuing a ranking of Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 2 Watch List, or Tier 3.

Countries given the lowest ranking, Tier 3, fail to comply with the minimum standards and are failing to make any effort to do so. When determining placement, the

report looks to the extent of these failures and how complicit the government is in severe forms of trafficking.

With this report, governments around the globe can be held to account for their status and progress on human trafficking within their borders.

There are questions, however, regarding the integrity of the Tier rankings designated for each country. It is believed that the rankings have been politicized to suit an administration's agenda (Szep & Spetalnick, 2015). The U.S. Government Accountability Office (2016) reported:

Our analysis of the 2015 and 2016 Trafficking in Persons reports showed that most country narratives did not provide an explicit explanation as to why countries were upgraded or downgraded in their tier ranking from one year to the next. Although each narrative includes a trend line that shows a country's tier ranking from one year to the next, the narratives do not explicitly explain why a country's tier ranking changed. Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government states that information should be communicated in a form that is useful to internal and external users.[48] The lack of an explicit explanation for most of State's decisions to upgrade or downgrade countries to a different tier could limit the ability of internal and external stakeholders to understand the justification for tier changes and, in turn, use the report as a diplomatic tool to advance efforts to combat trafficking. Further, understanding tier ranking changes is viewed as complicated, according to some State officials, by the challenges in determining whether a government's efforts are significant according to the minimum standards when several indicators may point in different directions.

As leverage, the TVPA allows for non-trade and non-humanitarian sanctions to be levied against countries that do not meet minimum standards and fail to show progress toward compliance (Curtis and Enos, 2015). However, sanctions are not mandatory and to this point, have not been an effective deterrent. Curtis and Enos (2015) continue:

This ranking system provides an enforcement mechanism, but sanctions enforcement has been somewhat lax. Between 2003 and 2009, 45 countries were categorized as Tier 3, and 12 were subject to sanctions. Eight were already subject to U.S. sanctions, so the TVPA sanctions had little financial impact on the countries. Countries sanctioned in 2013 include North Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Iran, Sudan, and Zimbabwe.[15] On the other hand, 19 nations including Russia and China took sufficient steps following their designations as Tier 3 to avoid sanctions. Sanctions were waived for the remaining 14 countries on the basis of U.S. national interests.[16]

The lax implementation of sanctions in conjunction with the ineffective nature of sanctions suggests that the TVPA does not influence other governments. Chuang (2006) cites the nature of U.S. unilateral sanctions as overused and hypocritical “especially when wielded in the name of promoting international human rights standards” (p. 458). The use of unilateral sanctions undermines the international framework established in the Palermo Protocols and the Center for Strategic and International Studies concluded that U.S. unilateral sanctions fail in almost every instance while working against U.S. foreign policy objectives (Chuang, 2006, p. 458-459).

The TVPA laid the foundation for U.S. leadership around the globe in the fight against human trafficking, but with clear shortcomings in enforcement and impact, more needs to be done.

Beyond the Tier ranking system and the TVPA’s impact around the globe, Human Rights First reports that the State Department’s Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons provides grants to domestic and international organizations working to effectively combat trafficking through “prevention and awareness raising, protection and victim services, law enforcement and efforts to increase prosecutions, research and data collection, and evaluation.” (“How to Dismantle the Business of Human Trafficking: Blueprint for Congress (Summary)”, 2017b). The TVPA of 2000 and its subsequent reauthorizations have expanded federal law to protect victims of trafficking, ensure resources at the federal and state levels, offer legal protections to foreign nationals who have been victimized by traffickers in the U.S. through T Visas and U Visas and Continued Presence, and provides resources to victims of trafficking (“Polaris Project – Trafficking Victims’ Protection Act (TVPA) – Fact Sheet”, 2008).

For all of the global leadership the U.S. exhibits in laws against trafficking and protecting victims, President Trump determined to restrict the DOJ’s Office for Victims of Crime’s budget to prevent criminal defense services from being used for legal defense, a service that increased protection to victims of human trafficking (Kelly & McNamara, 2018). Previously, the funds designated to assist victims of crimes have been available to trafficked victims for their arrests while under the control of their traffickers (Hatch, 2018). This reversal in policy is a removal of protections guaranteed under the TVPA. Additionally, the new U.S. policy guidelines issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) have increased the likelihood that a victim of human trafficking will be deported, another distinct step toward failing to protect victims of human trafficking. De Bourmont (2018) explains:

Under the old policy, the victims could apply for special permits, known as T visas, that allow them to remain in the United States, work, and access benefits, often while cooperating with police investigations against their traffickers.

Even if the visa request was denied, immigration authorities usually refrained from taking action to deport the immigrants, according to anti-human trafficking activists.

But under the new guidelines, denial of a T visa will trigger an automatic summons for a hearing before an immigration judge — known as a “notice to appear.” Legal experts say such a notice effectively marks the start of the deportation process.

The change marks one more way the Trump administration is making it harder for immigrants and asylum-seekers to remain in the United States, even when their immigration is motivated by or bound up with traumatic ordeals.

Other legislation includes the National Defense Authorization Act in 2016 which enables Congress to authorize up to \$37.5 million annually for three years to fund the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery ("NDAA Authorizes Grants to Fund Global Anti-Slavery Programs", 2016). This landmark legislation was modeled after the successful 2002 Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, n.d.). Funding can be matched by other countries and private donors and would be available through a competitive grant to assist organizations in the development of programs around the globe to combat trafficking. Currently, it is estimated that NGOs and governments around the world spend \$124 million annually to combat trafficking, while the crime generates in excess of \$150 billion ("NDAA Authorizes Grants to Fund Global Anti-Slavery Programs", 2016). The Global Fund to End Modern Slavery is a step in the right direction, but with the staggering financial discrepancy, this is a single step in the right direction.

The limited three-year term on U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery makes U.S. contributions crucial. However, the Trump administration has threatened to cut foreign aid or only ensure aid to America’s “friends” (Morello, 2018). This casts a shadow on the future of U.S. funding to GFEMS. Either way, fighting the crime will certainly require extensive, additional funding now and in the future.

Most recently, the Allow States and Victims to Fight Online Sex Trafficking Act (FOSTA) was signed into law by President Trump in early April. The legislation intends to hold online platforms accountable for online sex trafficking. Upon passage of the bill, Craigslist closed its personals section and Backpage.com was seized by federal authorities (Savage & Williams, 2018). Backpage had been under pressure for years for accusations of facilitating online child sex trafficking. Following the seizure, Backpage chief executive, Carl Ferrer, pleaded guilty to human trafficking charges in Texas and money laundering charges in California, in addition to pleading guilty to charges brought by a federal court in Arizona (Jackman, 2018a). Though the passage of FOSTA has led to immediate culpability in combating exploitation of children online, the law has been hotly debated as state censorship. FOSTA

essentially revised Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act of 1996, which afforded websites immunity in terms of content posted by users (Selyukh, 2018). Section 230 was viewed as critical to free speech on the internet, but it enabled platforms like Backpage.com to disavow responsibility when it came to criminal activity by users.

There has also been much objection to the passage of FOSTA on the grounds of increased danger and the argument that pimps and missing children will now be more difficult to trace. As Jackman cited just after Trump signed FOSTA (2018b):

Advocates for sex workers also criticized the bill as depriving them of a safe place to screen customers, as well as removing a tool for law enforcement to track pimps, locate missing children and build criminal cases. “Shutting down every service provider and website will not end sex trafficking,” said Jean Bruggeman, executive director of Freedom Network USA, a coalition of anti-trafficking advocates. “What it will do is push traffickers to overseas websites that are beyond the reach of law enforcement, making it harder to prosecute them and harder to find them through the victims.”

It is clear that the bill potentially eliminates an avenue for traffickers but it does nothing to eliminate the crime.

Globalization has significantly increased the access and ease for traffickers to victimize vulnerable populations. The internet enables traffickers an added layer of secrecy and security to all but guarantee safety from penalty in these criminal pursuits. As the 2016, Global Slavery Index proves to incorporate sound methodology and a more precise picture of the magnitude of human trafficking, now is an excellent time to debate this issue on a global scale. Further, due to the realization that this is a global issue without borders, an international topic year provides a great opportunity for the debate community to adopt this topic area. Attention to human trafficking has steadily risen over the last two decades, and the corresponding literature will continue to develop at an impressive rate. Funding on a governmental level requires numbers and impact calculus, and researchers are continually working to refine and develop quality research in the field. The global community has just scratched the surface of this issue, so there is no risk of the topic finding any sufficient resolution before the end of the 2019-2020 debate season.

Culture faces this tremendous but little-understood problem and it is certain future generations will be left to address this problem head-on. This issue exists everywhere and is one without clear solutions. It would be an excellent move to select this topic area, as education and public awareness would increase, offering the potential to this generation to eliminate human trafficking.

Topic Durability

As discussed in this section, human trafficking has garnered traction in the sphere of public consciousness in recent years. In that time, the research has grown to reflect larger numbers of victims and greater profits than previously believed. Beyond this, existing legislative efforts demonstrate shortcomings in turning the tide against human trafficking. Trafficking has evolved, too, as capabilities and technologies expand. According to the United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (2016) the technology sector has given both sex and labor traffickers greater access to victims, expanding the opportunities for traffickers far beyond the ability of previous generations. In 2015, the U.N. established a global goal of ending slavery by 2030 (Thomas Reuters Foundation, 2017), making it clear that this issue is at no risk of finding resolution within the two-year window in which this topic would be adopted and debated.

Scope

Human trafficking impacts people of every demographic across the U.S. and around the world, making this topic area one that is relevant to everyone. According to the U.S. Government Accountability Office (2016), “Human trafficking victims include women, men and transgender individuals; adults and children; and foreign nationals and U.S. citizens or nationals who are diverse with respect to race, ethnicity, and sexuality, among other factors.” Whether affected directly by falling victim to exploitation or indirectly by virtue of being a consumer of food or products created by means of exploited labor, all are regularly impacted by this transnational crime. The Global Slavery Index reported:

Modern slavery is a hidden crime that affects every country in the world. In 2015–2016, modern slavery was found in many industries including the Thai fishing, Uzbek and Turkmen cotton, and the Qatari construction industries. It was identified in the domestic households of diplomats, in Islamic State (IS) controlled areas, and in areas that have experienced natural disasters, such as Nepal, and environmental destruction, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It impacts on all of us, from the food we consume and the goods we purchase. (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 12)

As noted in the above discussion of media focus, disproportionate representation of types of trafficking has led to a public misunderstanding of the crime. Global estimates of human trafficking indicate that in 2016, 40.3 million people were being forced to work against their will (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 9). Of those, an estimated 16 million were victims of forced labor in the private economy, 4.8 million were victims of sexual exploitation and commercial sexual exploitation, 4.1 million people were in state-imposed labor situations, and 15.4 million were living in forced marriage (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 10-11).

Seeming discrepancies exist when examining the United Nations 2016 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons because the data used in the UN report is based solely on 63,251 detected victims of human trafficking in 106 countries between 2012 and 2014 (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2016, p. 23). Of those cases, 54% were victims of sexual exploitation, but the numbers of labor trafficking victims have grown since 2007. The UN believes that this is not an indication that labor trafficking occurs less frequently, but rather, that it is less frequently detected and reported than sexual exploitation. In contrast, the International Labor Organization (ILO), Walk Free Foundation, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) generated global numbers based on 54 surveys conducted by Gallop World Poll of over 71,000 people interviewed in 48 countries (Joudo Larsen & Diego-Rosell, 2017). The countries surveyed to date represent over half of the world's population and form the most extensive survey program on modern slavery ever undertaken. The 40.3 million estimate is considered conservative and sets a baseline for governments to act and measure progress in the coming years (Thomas Reuters Foundation, 2017).

Lack of knowledge or education on the topic does not minimize the impact as Walk Free's unprecedented depth of analysis demonstrates both the magnitude and need for greater public attention. Finding ways to better understand the issue by increasing education and awareness of human trafficking will produce a generation with a comprehensive understanding of the issue and future policy options to better affect change.

Clarification & Distinction

Though all are impacted, natural limits to the topic do exist. The term human trafficking is a term of art as this is the phrasing used in the literature and policies addressing modern-day slavery. However, with misconceptions surrounding the term, clarification is necessary. The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (2017) makes a distinction between human trafficking and migrant smuggling:

“Human trafficking” and “migrant smuggling” are two distinct crimes that often are erroneously conflated or referred to interchangeably. Clarifying the differences between the two is critical to the development and implementation of sound government policies. A key difference is that victims of trafficking are considered victims of a crime under international law; smuggled migrants are not—they pay smugglers to facilitate their movement. Thus, better awareness of the distinctions between human trafficking and migrant smuggling can potentially improve victim protection and avoid the re-exploitation of victims.

Though the issues are not interchangeable, vulnerability increases risk. As explained in *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labor and Forced Marriage*, “While these are two distinct issues, it is also important to note that migrants who have been voluntarily smuggled are at greater risk of falling victim to traffickers.” (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 30)

Human trafficking disproportionately affects vulnerable populations of people. The US Department of State (2016) cited in its TIP report:

Although human trafficking affects every demographic, a common factor across all forms of modern slavery is the victims’ vulnerability to exploitation. Systemic social, cultural, and economic policies or practices may marginalize or discriminate against individuals and groups because they are poor, are intellectually or physically disabled, or because of their gender or ethnicity. People may lack access to health and legal services due to their status or language barriers; and some, such as communities in situations of crisis and children, may not be capable of protecting themselves. Traffickers exploit these disadvantages. They prey on those who lack security and opportunity, coerce or deceive them to gain control, and then profit from their compelled service. (p. 8)

Another common misunderstanding of human trafficking is the nature of the crime. As noted above, due to media focus, human trafficking is often mistaken as the singular issue of sex trafficking. This has led to disproportionate reporting of and prosecution of crimes involving sex trafficking. However, misunderstanding the roles that labor trafficking and forced marriage play in human trafficking have left wide gaps in prevention, identification, victim protections, and prosecutions of traffickers. Though sex trafficking is a prevalent form of human trafficking, varied forms of forced labor exist beyond sex trafficking: bonded labor or debt bondage, domestic servitude, forced child labor, and unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers (U.S. Department of State, 2017).

To better clarify the issue and breakdown of human trafficking across the globe, charts from the 2017 ILO and Walk Free Foundation report have been included. First, this chart depicts human trafficking on the global scale, identified by category: ((Data from (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 18))

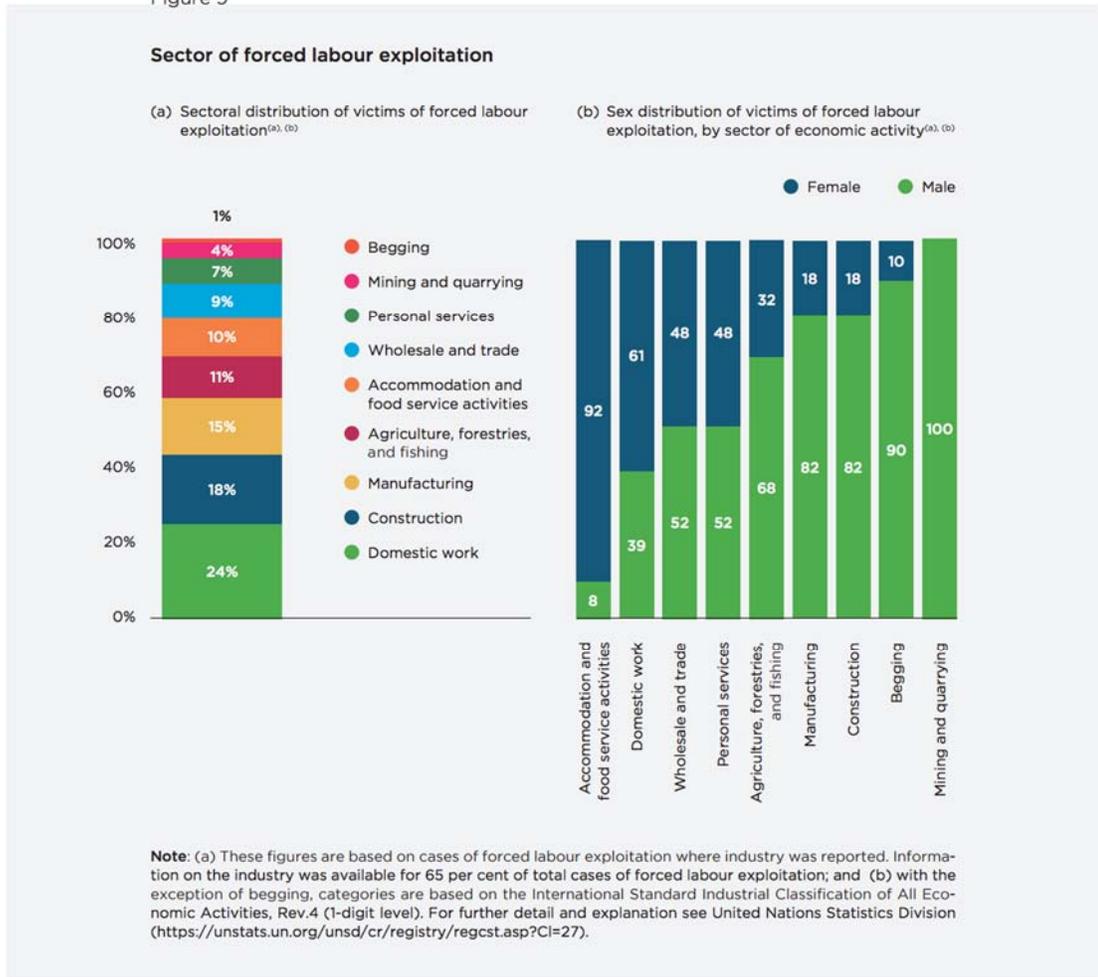
Table 1

		Forced labour sub-categories			Total forced labour	Forced marriage	Modern slavery	
		Forced labour exploitation	Forced sexual exploitation of adults and commercial sexual exploitation of children	State-imposed forced labour				
World	No. (thousands)	15 975	4 816	4 060	24 850	15 442	40 293	
	Prevalence (per thousand)	2.2	0.7	0.5	3.4	2.1	5.4	
Sex	Male	No. (thousands)	6 766	29	2 411	9 206	2 442	11 648
		Prevalence (per thousand)	1.8	0	0.6	2.4	0.6	3.0
	Female	No. (thousands)	9 209	4 787	1 650	15 646	13 000	28 645
		Prevalence (per thousand)	2.5	1.3	0.4	4.2	3.5	7.7
Age	Adults	No. (thousands)	12 995	3 791	3 778	20 564	9 762	30 327
		Prevalence (per thousand)	2.5	0.7	0.7	3.9	1.9	5.8
	Children	No. (thousands)	2 980	1 024	282	4 286	5 679	9 965
		Prevalence (per thousand)	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.5	4.4

As demonstrated here, sex trafficking and labor trafficking are each identified as distinct forms of human trafficking frequently in the literature and under U.S law. It would be possible to consider a resolution that specifically names labor trafficking to limit the potential focus on sex trafficking.

Next is a comparison of exploitation of forced labor between sectors: ((Data from (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 32))

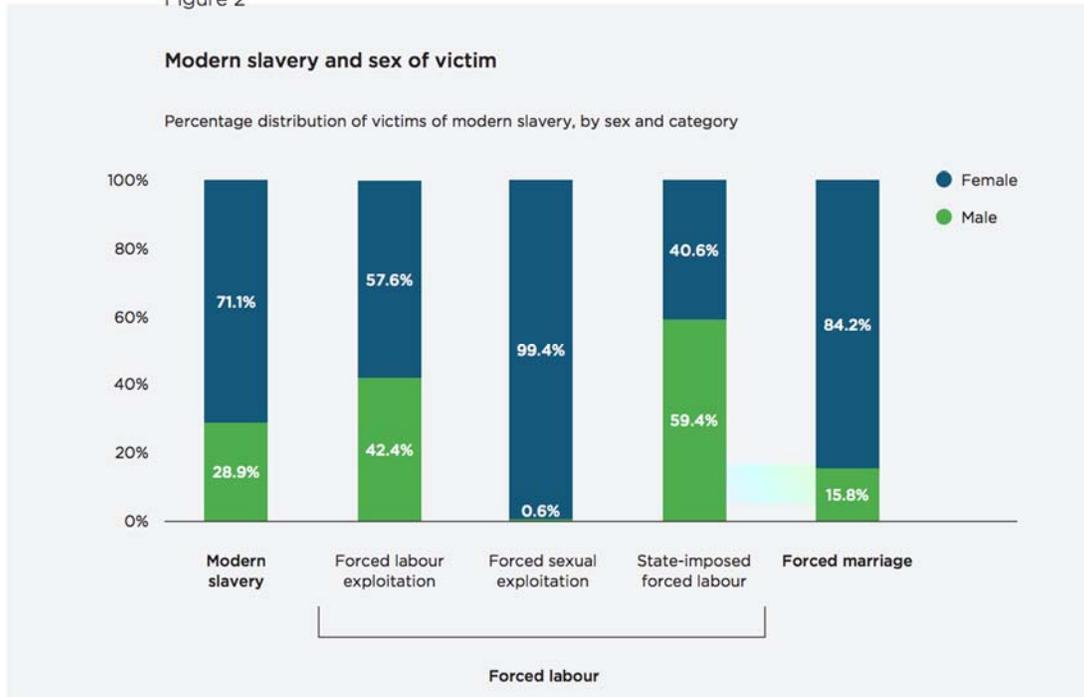
Figure 9



Moreover, women are not the only victims of human trafficking, but in reality, this is a crime that targets and affects all demographics. “Human trafficking victims include women, men and transgender individuals; adults and children; and foreign nationals and U.S. citizens or nationals who are diverse with respect to race, ethnicity, and sexuality, among other factors” (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2016).

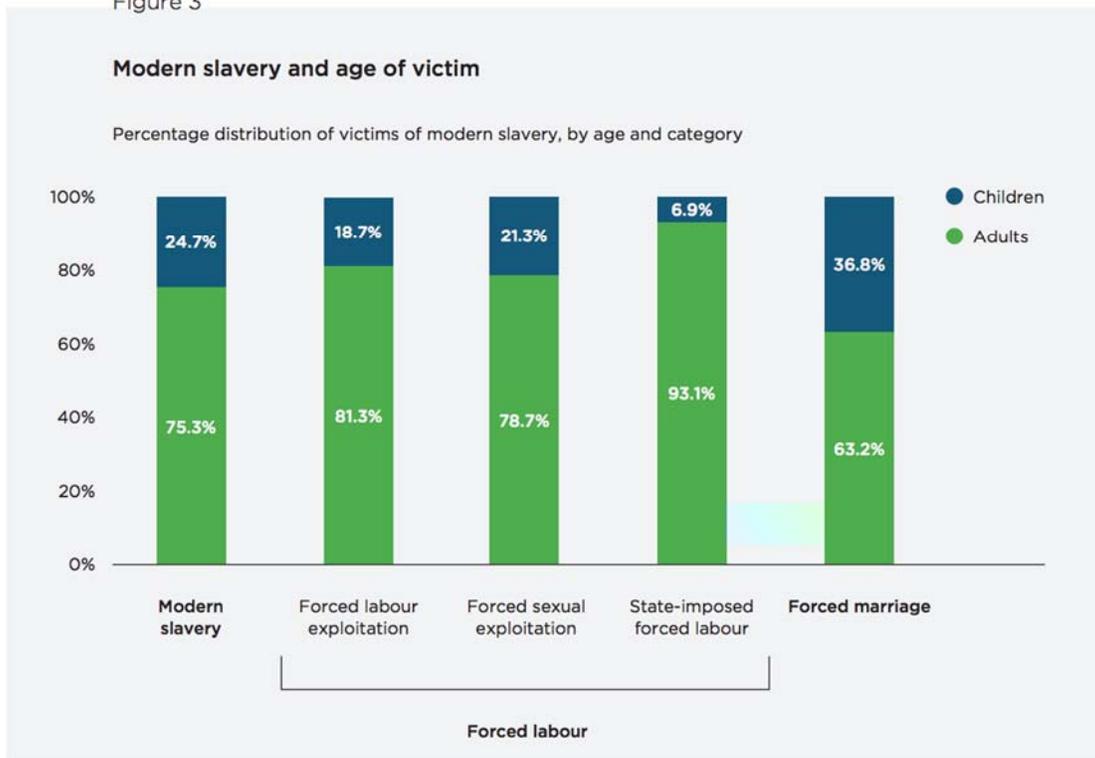
As the type of exploitation varies, so does the sex of the victim. While women and girls are disproportionately affected by forced labor in the private sector and forced marriage, men are more commonly victims of state-imposed forced labor and jobs requiring manual labor (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, pp. 22-23). The chart compares victims of trafficking by sex: ((Data from (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 23-24))

Figure 2



Finally, human traffickers do not discriminate on the basis of age. In 2016, one in four victims of trafficking was a child. The chart depicts the comparisons of victimization by age:

Figure 3



As outlined above, human trafficking is distinct from human smuggling, allowing debaters to avoid overlap with the US immigration topic. Furthermore, the effects of trafficking impact all countries, populations, and people, despite misunderstandings of the issue, insuring interest throughout the debate community. Those who are not directly impacted are certainly impacted as a consumer (at the very least). Human trafficking is a crime that is not contained within borders. Effective solutions will require an international approach and this topic provides multiple avenues to focus on any nation or group of nations the debate community chooses.

Range

A topic like human trafficking is expansive in the magnitude of the problem, lack of international awareness and attention until 2000, and inequity in financing. It is diverse in the forms of trafficking, people affected, and potential solutions. By either selecting various issues related to human trafficking within a country or examining those countries that fall short of meeting the minimum standards set forth by the TVPA, a variety in range of issues and approaches exists.

Human trafficking has amassed ever-increasing media coverage over the lifetime of today's high school student. Even a novice debater would possess a baseline understanding of this issue. This topic area would give every debater an opportunity to increase their education on the topic while educating their community, thus overcoming many common misconceptions.

Teams can adopt more traditional policy options; options that would utilize hard power policy to influence a country. For a novice debater, implementing and enforcing trade sanctions or removing foreign aid would provide a direct approach that targets U.S. engagement with a country or region. Teams could also focus on the supply chain, ensuring the elimination of slave labor from imported goods. These are policy options that make human trafficking a periphery to the policy. All teams will also have the ability to address trafficking in a straightforward manner, such as through international education or awareness campaigns, using the U.S. military to target ISIS, utilizing technology to target traffickers online, or training law enforcement, military, and health officials in other nations to identify signs of trafficking.

As mentioned previously, misconceptions about human trafficking can give the impression that teams would be forced to talk about sex crimes; this is not the case. A wealth of issues exists, allowing teams to avoid targeting commercial sex trafficking and sexual exploitation in their affirmative cases. Further, the option exists for the selection committee to choose a resolution that identifies the types of trafficking to which the debate community should direct its attention.

Any resolution includes potential elements (whether directly or indirectly) that conservative teams would choose not to debate. Teams will have the free agency to determine how they would like to approach the resolution. While it is possible that teams will encounter

affirmative cases that focus policy on sex trafficking, the negative is never bound to argue the harms or solvency of the case area. As with any topic, negative ground is ample and will offer any negative team the option of selecting a debate strategy while avoiding direct engagement on sex trafficking specifically.

This topic is multidimensional and nuanced. Though human trafficking is seemingly an issue of human rights, it is addressed as an issue of criminal justice in U.S. and international law (McLeod, 2010, p. 89). This offers teams the option of utilizing a critical framework or implementing a traditional policy and argument approach. Given the criminal justice framework, there are policy recommendations and policy-based solutions along with indictments of policy. This allows for direct debate of issues without being forced to advocate critical debate theory. Debaters will be able to find the arguments both they and their community are comfortable with and advocate those positions. As with any topic, critical arguments will certainly develop. Teams who utilize critical argumentation are never restricted from using these arguments against teams who are inexperienced or do not practice this form of argument. This is a reality of debate, no matter the topic.

Interest

This topic will not resolve itself over the next two years and is sure to be one that debaters will face as adults. These students will be the generation to combat and address the issue as no prior generation has had to do. In terms of the topic substance, this topic targets governmental policies as well as human rights issues and abuses. Ground and arguments exist for economic, environmental, political, social, and global impacts. According to the National Institute of Justice (2017):

This modern slave trade is a threat to all nations. A grave human rights abuse, it promotes breakdown of families and communities, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, undermines public health, creates opportunities for extortion and subversion among government officials, and imposes large economic costs.

The illicit trade in human beings across borders violates the human rights of victims, threatens national security, and deteriorates the health of the affected economies and societies by increasing the size of the shadow economy and organized criminal activities (Belser, 2005). Human trafficking is playing a growing role in terrorist and insurgent activities and groups, and the spread of the internet has provided traffickers with additional, far-reaching means to reach victims and recruit victimizers (May, 2017).

Beyond the economic and human toll, environmental impacts are evident. As reported by the Walk Free Foundation (2016):

Recent environmental treaties and regulations made vast forests around the equator off-limits to commercial logging—but created a market vacuum quickly filled by criminal slaveholders. A conservative estimate is that just under half of all illegal deforestation in the world is slave-based. If that is the case, then criminal slaveholders are responsible for 2.54 billion tons of CO₂ entering the atmosphere each year. Put another way, slaves are being forced to produce more greenhouse gases than any country in the world except China and the United States, the world’s two largest producers. (p. 16)

As this topic cycle will focus on international engagement, it is important to examine the need for a topic of human interest, such as one that will focus on human trafficking. In our current political and social climate, students along with the culture are being desensitized to issues of humanity. In addition to researching and developing real solutions to an issue students will address throughout their lifetime, bringing attention and light to human rights abuses around the globe would help foster empathy and compassion. As Beasley (2011) wrote:

Nationalism has an undeniably evil side as well. The ghosts of its twentieth-century manifestations, most notably Nazism and fascism, loom large over contemporary international politics, causing many people to denounce ancient hatreds fueling violence in the Balkans, the Middle East, Africa, Northern Ireland, and elsewhere. In spite of such concerns, some countries seem more anxious than ever to protect their allegedly unique national identities. ...they all suggest that nationalism is ultimately a double-edged sword, an efficient tool for promoting shared identity, perhaps, but one that may also encourage exclusion, intolerance, and even inhumanity. (p. 4-5)

Given a topic addressing issues of human rights, students will have the opportunity to examine human rights abuses in various forms, while the criminal justice framing of the issue will allow teams to debate the economic, social, environmental, and political implications of policies.

Policy Issues

The breadth of the issue demonstrates not only the reach and significance of the issue, but also the failure by the system to address the issue adequately. With the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2003, foreign governments were required to provide the U.S. Department of State (2017) with “data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and sentences in order to fully meet the TVPA’s minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking (Tier 1).” (p. 34) This data was collected for the first time in 2004, and the most recent yearly Trafficking in Persons report was released in June of 2018. The number of

prosecutions and identified victims has increased since the beginning of the 2004 reporting, but the numbers do not reflect a substantial number of prosecutions in light of the millions of estimated victims. In 2017, there were just over 9,000 convictions of traffickers worldwide with only 66,520 victims identified (U.S. Department of State, 2017, p. 34).

Of the 184 countries classified in the 2017 report, there were only 36 countries classified as Tier 1 countries, meaning these countries met the TVPA's minimum standard for working toward the elimination of trafficking (U.S. Department of State, 2017, 46). The relatively small number of prosecutions worldwide along with the failure of Tier 1 countries like to US to protect victims suggest that all nations still have much work to do to eradicate modern slavery.

For most countries, awareness has increased while the problem of human trafficking has continued to grow. Though this is a more accurate reflection of better data acquisition techniques, every country has a lot of room for progress in efforts to combat trafficking. Though only 1% of the US budget is spent on USAID, President Trump's "America First" position has threatened foreign aid, and this will likely continue through the course of his administration. The administration has consistently discussed or tweeted the millions wasted on aid to foreign countries and supported cuts in aid. Most recently, the administration announced a cut in aid to Pakistan (Reality Check, 2018). Policy that addresses increased international engagement and assistance would likely be met with resistance.

Balance

Disagreement exists in terms of best practices and policy needed to address human trafficking. As demonstrated recently with the passage of FOSTA, argument arose over censorship and the resulting restrictions of the bill's passage (Selyukh, 2018). Eradicating human trafficking is one issue on which many can agree; it is the method and potential outcomes that will lead to disagreement and debate.

Affirmative

Since human trafficking can be found in various forms in every nation of the world, the Affirmative will have various policy options available, whatever the final wording. Since each country is faced with multiple forms of human trafficking, taking into consideration the needs of the region would be necessary. Only a few options are listed here, but any topic would certainly offer a multitude of possible approaches.

Partnership and Modeling: The 3-P Paradigm is modeled by the TVPA. It encourages laws that prosecute traffickers and anyone complicit in their efforts, protect victims of the crime, and focus on prevention. Since the inception of the TVPA, an additional 'P', partnership, was added by Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton in 2009 (U.S. Department of State, 2011). Throughout the literature, partnership is recommended as the only genuine approach to

effectively combating human trafficking. The literature also supports the idea that given the opportunity, countries with appropriate leadership and resources would use those resources in efforts to combat trafficking. U.S. leadership in the area of trafficking can serve as a model to other countries. An easy avenue for partnership would be awarding USAID grants to countries that demonstrate a need.

Further, partnership could aid in the development of victim-centered legal frameworks that distribute harsher penalties for traffickers and protection of victims of trafficking. The U.S. can model this framework for other countries or 1.) make sanctions mandatory and 2.) build the requirement into current legal framework making it a requisite for Tier 3 countries to allow training of various law enforcement agencies in order to avoid sanctions.

ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) currently cooperates with law enforcement agencies of other countries to investigate various crime, terrorism, and cross-border crimes ("Homeland Security Investigations", 2017). There are currently four academies and two training locations ("International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Program Overview", 2014). Countries who struggle to make improvements in the area of human trafficking could work with HSI in this capacity. The partnership would bolster relationships with other nations through the established network of International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) ("International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) Program Overview", 2014). Affirmative cases could identify countries of concern and establish new ILEAs to train law enforcement in targeted regions to combat human trafficking. Currently, the U.S. expects ILEA host nations to assist with costs and responsibilities (International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA)). The affirmative could implement full funding and establishment of new ILEAs without the expectation of host country financing.

Another option for partnership exists. Countries not making an effort to meet minimum standards currently risk the loss of USAID, but as mentioned previously, the use of sanctions and aid restrictions has been inconsistent. According to Wooditch (2011), this is counterproductive and hurts victims of trafficking rather than the governments (p. 490). Wooditch (2011) indicates that the policy of rewarding countries that are already in compliance and punishing the countries that are not actually maintains the status quo rather than encouraging change; she recommends revising the TVPA to award grants to countries based on each nation's greatest need in meeting the minimum standards (p. 489).

Sanctions or Aid restrictions: Countries who would not work cooperatively might include some or all (22) of the countries listed as Tier 3 nations on the U.S. Department of State (2018) TIP report. The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 includes a funding restriction for assistance for those countries who fail to meet the minimum standards to address trafficking issues; however, it has been clear that the application of sanctions and USAID restrictions has been inconsistent and ineffective. An affirmative could establish a policy of mandatory sanctions

to impact countries that facilitate traffickers and target the pocket books of traffickers. Human Rights Watch (2017) suggests policy approaches that would create greater risk for a trafficker:

The primary reason for the persistence of slavery is clear: the crime pays. Operating with virtual impunity, traffickers earn an estimated \$150 billion annually in illicit profits worldwide. The 2016 DOS TIP report used law enforcement data to determine that there were only 6,609 human trafficking convictions globally in 2015—a paltry figure considering the millions of victims. The U.S. government reported just 297 convictions in 2015.⁵ The United States should flip the financial equation for traffickers: dismantle the business of human trafficking by increasing the risks and decreasing the profits (p. 1).

Pass the Trafficking in Persons Report Integrity Act: As noted previously, the annual TIP report lacks consistency and true formulation in determining a country’s ranking. In order to maintain the integrity of the report, oversight and accountability are necessary. The legislation would offer guidelines for credible evidence and reporting to make fair determinations without politicizing the process ("How to Dismantle the Business of Human Trafficking: Blueprint for Congress", 2017a, p. 3). This would build U.S. credibility and leadership while holding true offenders accountable.

Secure Borders and Protection: Policies could offer military assistance with border security and controls for countries (like Germany or India) which are destination countries for traffickers. The U.S. provides assistance to military, police, and paramilitary around the world for various purposes ("Putting the Pieces Together: A Global Guide to U.S. Security Aid Programs", 2017). The affirmative can expand current programs or develop a new program to establish military presence and training to target human trafficking.

Military: Policies can be developed for U.S. forces already in the region. As Cronk reports (2015):

In addition to DoD’s mandatory annual training, the military’s leadership also plays a critical awareness role in preventing such crimes, Yousef said. The 7th Air Force in South Korea, for example, issued a policy earlier this year restricting service members from buying drinks for “juicy bar” workers and patronizing establishments that have been connected to prostitution and human trafficking, he said, adding that the policy now covers all of U.S. Forces Korea.

USAID to fund Anti-trafficking efforts: Organizations like International Justice Mission have engaged in the work of eradicating trafficking in countries like the Philippines, Cambodia,

and Ghana with successful results. Their model of working to make the laws and the legal system in those countries work to defend the victims of trafficking has been a successful one and the USFG could partner and/or model this approach (Jones, Schlangen, & Bucoy, 2010).

Targeting supply chains: Modern slavery affects all of us in the clothes we wear and the food we eat. The UK Modern Slavery Act of 2015 is an excellent model, requiring accountability through requiring large companies to report on their supply chains (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 11). Trafficking thrives because it is a low-risk, high-profit crime. Policy measures to combat trafficking must include financial risk of those involved with trafficking to truly deter traffickers (Belsar, 2005).

The import of goods into the United States made by forced labor has been banned since the Tariff Act of 1930. However, the act included a consumptive demand exception that allowed the import of items produced by forced labor if U.S. production was insufficient to meet demand. In 2016 the passage of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act (TFTEA) eliminated the consumptive demand exception. With the elimination of the consumptive demand exception, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) can withhold release orders on imported products suspected to be produced by means of forced or child labor ("How to Dismantle the Business of Human Trafficking: Blueprint for Congress", 2017a, p. 6). The process to doing so is inefficient and slow. Since the implementation of TFTEA in 2016, the CBP has only issued six withhold release orders on products ("Detention Orders (Withhold Release Orders)", 2018). The process for the CBP to investigate products requires an individual to file a report with a CPB officer. If the officer believes the report to be true, he will turn the report over to the CBP commissioner who will determine how to proceed (Reade & Witten, 2017). Though the CPB has a budget of over \$16 Billion for FY18 ("Budget-in-Brief Fiscal Year 2018", 2017), with the U.S. spending more on immigration and border patrol than all other federal law enforcement agencies combined, the responsibility falls on the businesses to self-regulate their supply chains. As of now, it is estimated that the United States imports \$142 billion worth of goods made with forced labor annually. With little crackdown since the 2016 passage of the TFTEA, the CPB is in need of a serious overhaul of its policing of illicit goods. Affirmative teams can establish infrastructure and processes within the CBP for robust investigation into our supply chains to eliminate the import of goods made by slave labor ("What the U.S. Can do to Continue Fighting Human Trafficking in 2018", 2018). The Walk Free Foundation has identified specific steps for governments to effectively eliminate forced labor from the supply chain ("Tackling Modern Slavery in Supply Chains: A Guide 1.0", 2014).

To this end, Congress passed the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, which closed a loophole by amending Section 307 of the Tariff Act. With its passage, the government has the legal authority but lacks the manpower, enforcement, and funding needed to ensure the U.S. does not support slave labor through imported goods ("How to Dismantle the

Business of Human Trafficking: Blueprint for Congress", 2017a, p. 6). To enforce this ban, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) needs to initiate robust investigations into the use of forced labor. As of now, it is estimated that the United States imports \$142 billion worth of goods made with forced labor annually ("What the U.S. Can do to Continue Fighting Human Trafficking in 2018", 2018). Affirmative teams can adopt policy to institute the framework and the funding for the CBP to adequately investigate supply chains and eliminate goods from the U.S. economy made by international slave labor.

Cyber Crime Investigation: With technology's ever-widening reach, traffickers have capitalized on this medium to access victims. Multiple forms of trafficking are perpetrated online, so a cybercrimes task force could work to target traffickers and identify victims. It has become vital to address trafficking rooted in technological infrastructure. "Government officials can play an essential role in the response to trafficking online by allocating resources for further research related to sex and labor trafficking in domestic and international contexts (Laterno, 2011).

Negative Ground

Negative teams will have ample ground, as well. Evidence and numbers can be indicted due to the criminal and hidden nature of human trafficking along with the ever-changing estimates. For cases relying on Customs and Border Protection to oversee the supply chain or establishing ILEAs to train law enforcement abroad, indictments for the CBP abound (Becker, et al., 2016). With the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the TVPA, indictments exist for using the Tier system under the TVPA. Though many can agree on the egregious nature of human trafficking, the focus under the U.S. and international law has been through the lens of criminal justice, ensuring extensive debate over the policies and effects of the policies.

Terrorism Disadvantage: Terrorist organizations have grown to rely on human trafficking as a means to generate funding. While it is not a new practice for victors of war to take human beings captive as slaves, victims are used for financial and labor benefits to these terror groups (Shelley, 2014). Any case that does not address the link between terrorism and human trafficking or any case that does so without working with regional governments would be vulnerable to this argument. Additionally, cases addressing groups of migrants who have been subject to trafficking will need special protections to avoid revictimization and to ensure risk for future exploitation is alleviated.

Politics Disadvantage: Prior to the 2016 election, political division in the country grew. As Republicans were leaning to more conservative ideology, Democrats were leaning toward more liberal ideology. Not only did the country experience a change in polarization, but also experienced a distinct growth of partisan animosity over the same period (Gramlich, 2016). As the country has shifted politically, it seems the ideology of Congress is potentially shifting as

well. The Congressional Research Service report addressed the issue of foreign assistance and democracy promotion under the current administration:

While there has been bipartisan support for the general concept of democracy promotion assistance, policy debates in the 115th Congress may question the consistency, effectiveness, and focus of such foreign assistance. With the Trump Administration indicating that democracy and human rights promotion might not be among its foreign policy priorities, and requesting a 32% cut in democracy promotion assistance in the FY2018 foreign assistance budget, this debate may take on new vigor. (Lawson & Epstein, 2017)

Any foreign policy requiring the increase in foreign aid funding seen as democracy building and/or targeting human rights issues abroad will likely result in political conflict.

Democracy Promotion Bad Disadvantage: It has been the practice of the United States to use foreign aid to fund democracy promotion endeavors around the globe. Democracy promotion has included actions to strengthen the rule of law and ensure human rights are protected (Lawson & Epstein, 2017). However, the argument can be made that when the U.S. pursues these policies, the action actually destabilizes a region. Truly, Iraq and Afghanistan prove that our democracy building is faulty as the idea is built on the assumption that all other countries long for democracy and a free market economy (Smith, 2012). In fact, U.S. democracy building has been a detriment in recent years to the regions in which we have engaged. As human rights are a fundamental principle to our democracy, any plan using U.S. leadership to model an approach to eliminate human trafficking would link to this disadvantage.

Counterplans: This topic would offer many counterplan options for the negative. Privatization counterplans will work well with this topic. Since human trafficking is a transnational crime and cannot be bound by borders, much of the literature indicates that partnership and cooperation between countries would make policies more effective. There is much literature, too, about the effectiveness of private entities and NGOs in the fight against trafficking. Work by organizations like International Justice Mission have proven to implement all four Ps of the Palermo Protocol and have resulted in the effective reduction of trafficking in regions in which they work (International Justice Mission, 2015). Running a privatize counterplan would allow the negative to gain the net benefit of avoiding political turmoil.

Imperialism Kritik: As this topic specifically addresses human rights abuses, action by the United States would often focus on countries around the world with severe human rights abuses. Often, these countries do not model the political or social ideology of the United States. As referenced in the Democracy Promotion Disadvantage argument, the framework for a portion of foreign aid has been used for the purpose of democracy promotion (Lawson & Epstein, 2017).

Addressing the human rights abuses of human trafficking would specifically fall under the umbrella of democracy promotion. This argument would be an easy one to make, as many effective policies adopted could arguably be perceived as U.S. overreach.

Capitalism Kritik: Framing human trafficking as a criminal justice issue or a human rights issue is deeply flawed. This paradigm over-simplifies human trafficking into terms of good and evil. This oversimplification misses the true target and absolves States and labor systems from taking responsibility for systems that are inherently flawed and exploitative. It is impossible to reframe alongside a current justice paradigm. A new framing and mindset are required to truly solve the issues of inequality and human trafficking (Chuang, 2016).

Quality

The paper has addressed the quality of the topic by identifying the magnitude of the problem, its inclusion in our social landscape and the media, and the attention given to the issue by lawmakers and the international community. The extent of the crime along with the multitude of crimes associated with trafficking, the number of victims, and the lack of effective policy to address these issues demonstrate that this topic would provide ample ground for both sides and ensure engaging and quality debate throughout the 2019-2020 year.

Material

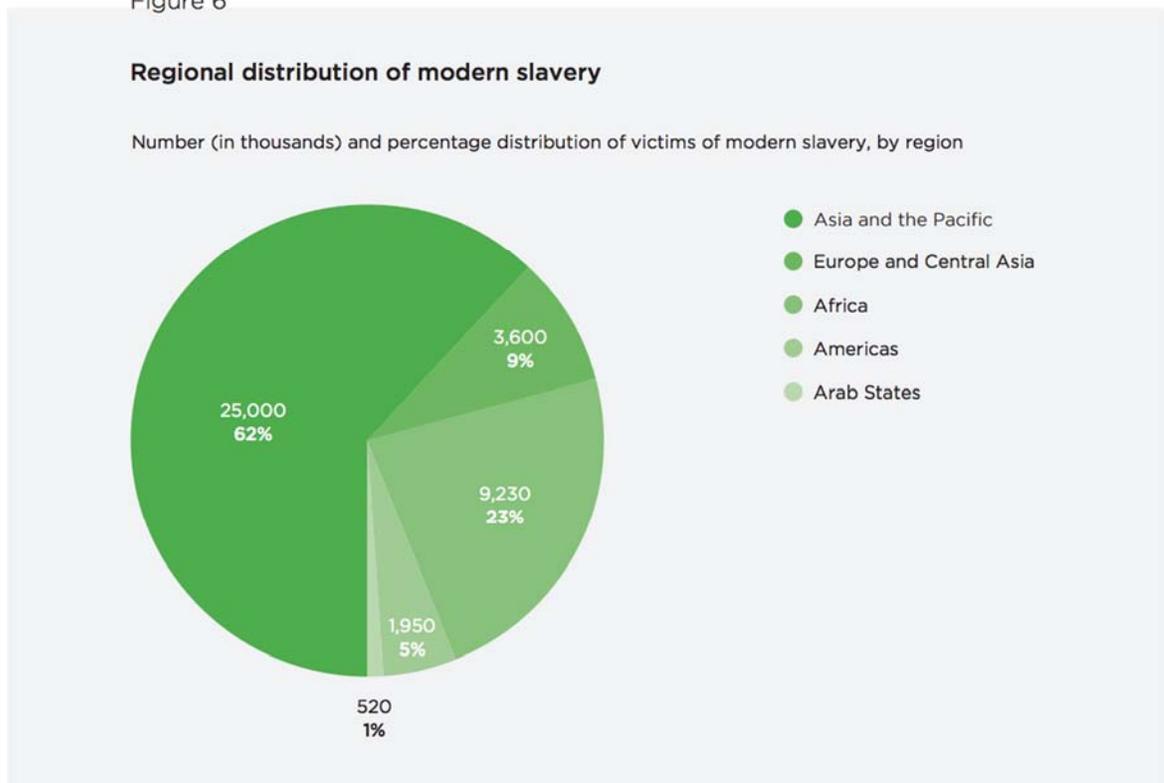
Ample materials exist from the international community, the U.S. government, academia, and the private sector as demonstrated in the bibliography. The research methods have been refined and there is no risk of the debate community exhausting the research materials before the conclusion of the topic cycle. Research is a constant, media representation is at an all-time high, as is national and global interest. This will continue to be a topic of both policy and human interest for decades to come, as the ever-increasing research base demonstrates.

Potential Regions/Countries for Resolutional Focus

Since human trafficking is prevalent in and has been documented in the 167 countries that are home to 99 percent of the total world population (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 24) the topic could target US policy toward any country or region of the globe. “Modern slavery occurred in every region of the world. Modern slavery was most prevalent in Africa (7.6 per 1,000 people), followed by Asia and the Pacific (6.1 per 1,000) then Europe and Central Asia (3.9 per 1,000).” (International Labour Organization, 2017, p. 10)

While Africa experiences the most slavery per capita, Asia and the Pacific region have a far greater population. The distribution of slavery by the numbers is shown here: ((Data from (International Labour Organization & Walk Free Foundation, 2017, p. 27))

Figure 6



The following identification of regions only serves to demonstrate the endless possibilities in terms of country focus.

Africa

- I. The debate community has only debated international policy toward Africa once during the 2007-2008 debate season, making Africa or portions of Africa a reasonable focus.
- II. Libya, European nations, and migrant routes: One strategy would be to combine Libya with transit and destination countries in Europe.

A. Libya

1. Libya provides a heavily-traveled route for displaced populations looking to flee conflict by crossing the Mediterranean (Zavis & Simmons, 2017) Further, according to the Walk Free Foundation's Global Slavery Index (2016),

“Consequently, Mediterranean routes to Italy and the Baltic states through Libya became more popular. This region is still experiencing significant instability after the ousting of Muammar Gaddafi in 2011. Since the Islamic State occupied the southern city

of Sirte, it and the transitional government have been fighting for control over the country.” (p. 79)

2. Those same displaced populations (particularly from Nigeria) provide the commodity for the recently discovered slave trade in Libya (Elbagir, Razek, Platt & Jones, 2017). For these reasons, Libya would offer a unique focus.
3. Due to the connection related to migrants crossing the Mediterranean with Europe as the destination, Libya could be combined with several Eastern European nations: Greece, Turkey, Albania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Hungary, Italy, and/or Germany offer potential issues for the topic focus.

III. Sub-Saharan Africa: With 13.6 percent of the world’s trafficking occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 76) a policy could focus once again on this region of Africa. Forced labor in multiple industries such as farming and the fishing industry on Ghana’s Lake Volta (IJM, 2017a). Trafficking exists in the form of other manual labor industries such as construction, manufacturing, factory work, and drug trafficking; additional forms of trafficking include child soldiers, state forced labor, forced marriage, and commercial sexual exploitation (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 76). This region would all offer a host of issues to address in addition to the economic, social, and environmental impacts of this exploitation. In 2014, the UNODC found that Africa has the largest share of child trafficking in the world (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 76). Considering the range of issues, choosing to include Libya with any region of Africa would ensure a dynamic topic when including the exploitation of migrants from Africa in Libya.

Asia

I. It is estimated that with 60 percent of the world’s population, Asia has two thirds of the total enslaved population (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 13). Previous debate topic focus on Asia has been limited: China (1996-1997, 2016-2017) and our allies South Korea and Japan (2010-2011). It would seem that a topic addressing trafficking in this region would prove a rich choice with many other options.

A. India:

1. While this nation is moving to become an economic power, India has also voiced its acknowledgement of slavery practices within its borders and has declared its intolerance for such practices (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 5). This is a great indicator that India would welcome cooperation and international partnership in this area.

2. India ranks among the top five countries in the world with the largest concentration of slaves in a single nation with an estimated 18.3 million people enslaved in the country (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p.10). The issues addressed in India would prove to be diverse: brick kilns, construction, child soldiers, forced begging, domestic servitude, farming, fishing, manual labor, forced marriage, and sex trafficking.
 3. Displaced populations landing in India are another source of vulnerability for India. Following the earthquakes in Nepal, an estimated 12,000 children were trafficked into India (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 57).
 4. Partnership with industries to bring transparency to the supply chain could be a potential approach (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 5) as this economy supplies consumer goods for the North American market.
- B. Myanmar: The DOS restored this country to its Tier 2 Watchlist status in the 2017 TIP report, but that move has been criticized greatly. With heavy discrimination present and the persecution of ethnic minorities like the Rohingya and the use of child soldiers (McCallum, 2017), Myanmar would provide multiple debate options for an affirmative team.
- C. Thailand: Forced labor and exploitation of migrants in the fishing industry (IJM, 2017b) and child soldiers (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 147) along with the country's prosecution of those who defend human rights in Thailand (International Labor Rights Forum, 2017) make the country a primary choice, as well.
- D. Philippines: Though this country is listed among other Tier 1 nations in the U.S. Department of State (2017) TIP report, the country still has many obstacles to overcome. Particularly in the area of child trafficking. Cybersex trafficking is on the rise in the Philippines despite previous success in battling child trafficking there (International Justice Mission, 2016). "Rising internet usage rates, the availability of mobile phones and poverty in many parts of Asia has facilitated online forms of child sexual abuse for profit. The phenomenon of adults paying for direct live-streaming video footage of children performing sexual acts in front of a webcam was evident in the Philippines." (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 52)
- E. Cambodia: This nation has one of the highest concentrations of victims of trafficking in the world, (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 8) but efforts by NGOs such as International Justice Mission's work in Cambodia have resulted in dramatic success and proven the country's determination to cooperate and work to eliminate trafficking (International Justice Mission, 2015).

- F. Japan: This country is an unusual case due to its wealth. Japan does not face the conflict and vulnerability that many of these other nations face; however, domestic workers face abuse and lack of protections by the government (Walk Free Foundation, 2016, p. 51).

Additionally, countries who are trade partners or share borders can influence the anti-trafficking policies of their trade partners. (Cho, Dreher, & Neumayer, 2011, p. 13). Since the 2018-2019 topic will address legal immigration into the United States, looking to border nations would prove repetitive, and perhaps it is too soon to include China again. However, we can look to some of our other trade partners like Japan, India, countries within the EU, and/or specifically Germany, which is among a primary destination country in Europe for victims of trafficking.

Potential Resolutional Wording

1. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish an anti-human trafficking policy substantially reducing human trafficking in one or more of the following: Myanmar, India, or Thailand.

This resolution offers my preferred wording, as it allows the affirmative team to establish new anti-human trafficking efforts in this region of Asia. The countries for any of these lists can be edited, but I prefer the regional dynamics of these three along with the variety of trafficking types that policy could potentially address.

2. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish an anti-human trafficking policy substantially reducing human trafficking in one or more of the following: Libya, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and/or Germany.

This combination of countries also provides a wide range of issues for the affirmative to address: migrant issues and vulnerable populations, live slave auctions, and issues associated with destination countries.

3. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase enforcement of its anti-human trafficking policies in one or more of the following: Mexico, Canada, or Japan.

This topic calls for enforcement of current laws. The choice of countries reflect major trade partners and the influence trade partnership brings when cooperating in other policy areas.

4. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its anti-human trafficking assistance to Southeast Asia.

This topic reflects the wording of the 2007-2008 Sub Saharan Africa topic. This region has a dense population and faces many human trafficking concerns. While the region could change to include Sub-Saharan Africa or any other region, it seemed that selecting a region we have not focused on would provide extensive educational opportunities and encourage more original research.

5. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase sanctions on countries failing to meet the minimum standards as established by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (2000) for combating human trafficking.

This resolution focuses more on trade or other forms of sanctions, making human trafficking more peripheral rather than a policy that directly affects trafficking. I think this resolution requires specific action while still allowing teams ample options. This

topic could include the word “all” before countries indicating imposing sanctions on all twenty-three countries on the Tier 3 list. On its surface, this seems to be quite limiting. In allowing teams to select the countries on which to impose sanctions, the affirmative would be allowed more policy options.

6. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially decreasing trafficking in persons.
7. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing protections for victims of human trafficking.

Topic choices 6 and 7 would offer more focus on policy rather than examining the regional dynamics of a country or group of countries.

8. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing human trafficking victim protections.
9. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase funding and/or regulation of its international anti-human trafficking policies.
10. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase funding and/or development of international anti-human trafficking programs.
11. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce trafficking in persons through international trade and/or aid policies.
12. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce goods produced by forced labor.

Search Results

“Human Trafficking” returns 24,000,000 results
“Modern Day Slavery” returns 520,000 results
“Labor trafficking” returns 210,000 results
“Forced Labor” returns 2,590,000 results
“Bonded Labor” returns 192,000 results
“Debt Bondage” returns 313,000 results
“Domestic Servitude” returns 234,000 results
“Child Soldiers” returns 10,200,000 results
“Child Trafficking” returns 571,000 results
“Sex Trafficking” returns 11,100,000 results
“Sexual Exploitation” returns 4,970,000 results
“Forced Marriage” returns 484,000 results
“Anti-Human Trafficking” returns 503,000 results
“Human Trafficking Legislation” returns 53,200 results
“Human Trafficking Policy” returns 89,800 results
“Trafficking in Persons” returns 670,000 results

Definitions

Anti:

Anti. (n.d.) *Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary*. (2010). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/anti>

a prefix meaning “against, opposed to, prejudicial to” (*anti-abortion; anti-Semitic; antislavery*), “preventing, counteracting, or mitigating” (*anticoagulant; antifreeze*), “destroying or disabling” (*antiaircraft; antipersonnel*), “identical in form or function, but lacking, opposite, or contrary in essential respects” (*ant climax; antihero; antiparticle*), “an antagonist or rival of” (*Antichrist; antipope*), “situated opposite” (*Anti-Lebanon*). Also, *before a vowel, ant-*.

Coercion:

National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

(A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (C) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process (22 U.S.C. 7102 (3)). (TVPA definition) (

coercion. (n.d.) *West's Encyclopedia of American Law, edition 2*. (2008). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/coercion>

Coercion

The intimidation of a victim to compel the individual to do some act against his or her will by the use of psychological pressure, physical force, or threats. The crime of intentionally and unlawfully restraining another's freedom by threatening to commit a crime, accusing the victim of a crime, disclosing any secret that would seriously impair the victim's reputation in the community, or by performing or refusing to perform an official action lawfully requested by the victim, or by causing an official to do so.

A defense asserted in a criminal prosecution that a person who committed a crime did not do so of his or her own free will, but only because the individual was compelled by another through the use of physical force or threat of immediate serious bodily injury or death.

Coercion, as an element of duress, is grounds for seeking the Rescission or cancellation of a contract or deed. When one party to an instrument is forced against his or her will to agree to its terms the document can be declared void by a court. A marriage may be annulled or a separation or Divorce granted on the grounds of coercion. The coercion of small businesses by a cartel to fix prices of particular items supplied to them is a violation of antitrust laws, which are intended to prevent the restraint of competition in commerce. Laws regulating labor-management relations are violated by coercion when the employer coerces employees not to join a Labor Union or when a union representative pressures, uses physical force, or threatens an employee into joining the union.

Coercion is recognized as a defense in prosecutions for crimes other than murder. If an accused can establish that he or she committed a crime as a result of the coercion imposed by another the defendant will be acquitted on the charge as a Matter of Law. He or she will not be excused for the crime if there was only fear of minor physical injury, damage to reputation, or property loss. The person who coerces another to commit a crime is guilty of the crime committed. The coercer can also be prosecuted for the separate crime of coercion.

Coercion by law is the rendition of a judgment or a decree by a court, tax assessment board, or other Quasi-Judicial body for an amount of money presently due that mandates the sale of property owned by the defendant to pay the judgment.

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/c/coercion/>

Coercion Law and Legal Definition

Coercion generally means to impose one's will on another by means of force or threats. Coercion may be accomplished through physical or psychological means. It may occur in a variety of contexts, such as unfair trade practices, which prohibits coercion to sell insurance in most states.

Definitions vary by state and federal laws. For example, one state defines coercion as a crime when a person compels or induces a person to engage in conduct which the latter has a legal right to abstain from engaging in, or to abstain from engaging in conduct in which he has a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in him a fear that, if the demand is not complied with, the actor or another will cause physical injury to a person or cause damage to property.

Commercial Sex Act:

National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

The term “commercial sex act” means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person (22 U.S.C. 7102 (4)). (TVPA definition)

Debt Bondage:

National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined (22 U.S.C. 7102 (5)). (TVPA definition)

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). **The Global Slavery Index 2016** (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty.

Debt bondage is a status or condition, where one person has pledged their labour or service (or that of someone under their control), in circumstances where the fair value of that labour or service is not reasonably applied to reducing the debt or length of debt, or the length and nature of the service is not limited or defined (p. 160).

Enforcement:

enforcement. (n.d.) **American Heritage Dictionary** of the English Language, Fifth Edition. (2011). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/enforcement>

1. To compel observance of or obedience to: enforce a law.
2. To impose (a kind of behavior, for example): enforce military discipline.

Exploitation:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018b). Retrieved January 8, 2018, from https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html#What_is_Human_Traffic

shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. Source: UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons.

exploitation. (n.d.) *Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary.* (2010). Retrieved July 11 0, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/exploitation>

n.

1. the use of something, esp. for profit: *exploitation of oilfields.*
2. the use or manipulation of another person for one's own advantage.

Forced labor

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). **The Global Slavery Index 2016** (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty.

Forced labour is defined in the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention on Forced Labour 1930 as "all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily." This excludes compulsory military service, normal civil obligations, penalties imposed by a court action taken in an emergency, and minor communal services. (p. 160)

Forced labor of adults:

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* (Rep.). Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

work for which a person has not offered him or herself voluntarily (criterion of "involuntariness") and which is performed under coercion (criterion of "menace of penalty") applied by an employer or a third party. The coercion may take place during the worker's recruitment process to force him or her to accept the job or, once the person is working, to force him or her to do tasks that were not part of what was agreed to at the time of recruitment or to prevent him or her from leaving the job. (p. 16)

Forced labor of children:

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* (Rep.). Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

work performed by a child under coercion applied by a third party (other than his or her parents) either to the child or to the child's parents, or work performed by a child as a direct consequence of his or her parent or parents being engaged in forced labour. The coercion may take place during the child's recruitment to force the child or his or her

parents to accept the job or, once the child is working, to force him or her to do tasks that were not part of what was agreed to at the time of recruitment or to prevent the child from leaving the work. (p. 16)

Worst forms of child labor:

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). **The Global Slavery Index 2016** (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty.

Drawing on the 1999 International Labour Conference Convention No.182, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the term ‘worst forms of child labour’ comprises:

- A. all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- B. the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography, or for pornographic performances;
- C. the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;
- D. work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children. (p. 160)

Forced labor exploitation:

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* (Rep.). Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

imposed by private agents for labour exploitation, including bonded labour, forced domestic work, and work imposed in the context of slavery or vestiges of slavery. (p. 17)

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/u/unfree-labor/>

Unfree Labor Law and Legal Definition

Unfree labor means employment against will. A person is employed as unfree labor under threat of destitution, detention, or violence to the workmen or their families. The term unfree labor is also known as forced labor. Slavery, bonded labor are examples of unfree labor.

The following is an example of a state statute (Rhode Island) defining *forced labor*:

Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-67-1 (3) "Forced labor" means labor performed or provided by another person that is obtained or maintained through:

- (i) Any scheme, plan, or pattern intending to cause or threatening to cause physical harm to any person;
- (ii) An actor's physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;

- (iii) An actor's abusing or threatening to abuse the law or legal process;
- (iv) An actor's knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing without a person's consent any actual or purported passport or other immigration document, or any other actual or purported government identification document, of another person;
- (v) An actor's blackmail; or
- (vi) An actor's intimidation.

State-imposed forced labor:

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage (Rep.)*. Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

including work exacted by the public authorities, military, or paramilitary, compulsory participation in public works, and forced prison labour. (p. 17)

Forced marriage:

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage (Rep.)*. Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

situations where persons, regardless of their age, have been forced to marry without their consent. A person might be forced to marry through physical, emotional, or financial duress, deception by family members, the spouse, or others, or the use of force, threats, or severe pressure. Forced marriage is prohibited through the prohibitions on slavery and slavery-like practices, including servile marriage.⁶ Child marriage is generally considered to be forced marriage, given that one and/or both parties by definition has not expressed full, free, and informed consent. However, there are exceptions. For example, in many countries 16 and 17 year-olds who wish to marry are legally able to do so following a judicial ruling or parental consent.⁷ (p. 17)

Forced or servile marriage:

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). **The Global Slavery Index 2016** (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty. (p. 160)

The following are defined as practices ‘similar to slavery’ in the 1956 Slavery Convention. Any institution or practice whereby:

- A woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or
- The husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or
- A woman on the death of her husband is liable to be inherited by another person.

Foreign Assistance:

foreign assistance. (n.d.) **Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms**. (2005). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/foreign+assistance>

Assistance to foreign nations ranging from the sale of military equipment to donations of food and medical supplies to aid survivors of natural and manmade disasters. US assistance takes three forms--development assistance, humanitarian assistance, and security assistance. See also domestic emergencies; foreign disaster; foreign humanitarian assistance; security assistance.

Cornell Law School. (2015). **22 U.S. Code § 7102** - Definitions. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>
Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000

(8) Nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance

The term “nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance” means—

(A) any assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.], other than—

(i) assistance under chapter 4 of part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq.] in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations that is made available for any program, project, or activity eligible for assistance under chapter 1 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.];

(ii) assistance under chapter 8 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2291 et seq.];

(iii) any other narcotics-related assistance under part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.] or under chapter 4 or 5 [1] part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2346 et seq., 2347 et seq.], but any such assistance provided under this clause shall be subject to the prior notification procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2394–1];

(iv) disaster relief assistance, including any assistance under chapter 9 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2292 et seq.];

(v) antiterrorism assistance under chapter 8 of part II of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2349aa et seq.];

(vi) assistance for refugees;

(vii) humanitarian and other development assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations under chapters 1 and 10 [2] of that Act;

(viii) programs under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of that Act [22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.], relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; and

(ix) other programs involving trade-related or humanitarian assistance; and

(B) sales, or financing on any terms, under the Arms Export Control Act [22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.], other than sales or financing provided for narcotics-related purposes following notification in accordance with the prior notification

procedures applicable to reprogrammings pursuant to section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 [22 U.S.C. 2394–1]

Williams, V. (2015, May 12). Foreign Aid. In *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/foreign-aid>

Foreign aid, the international transfer of capital, goods, or services from a country or international organization for the benefit of the recipient country or its population. Aid can be economic, military, or emergency humanitarian (e.g., aid given following natural disasters).

Types and purposes

Foreign aid can involve a transfer of financial resources or commodities (e.g., food or military equipment) or technical advice and training. The resources can take the form of grants or concessional credits (e.g., export credits). The most common type of foreign aid is official development assistance (ODA), which is assistance given to promote development and to combat poverty. The primary source of ODA—which for some countries represents only a small portion of their assistance—is bilateral grants from one country to another, though some of the aid is in the form of loans, and sometimes the aid is channeled through international organizations and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). For example, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) have provided significant amounts of aid to countries and to NGOs involved in assistance activities.

Countries often provide foreign aid to enhance their own security. Thus, economic assistance may be used to prevent friendly governments from falling under the influence of unfriendly ones or as payment for the right to establish or use military bases on foreign soil. Foreign aid also may be used to achieve a country’s diplomatic goals, enabling it to gain diplomatic recognition, to garner support for its positions in international organizations, or to increase its diplomats’ access to foreign officials. Other purposes of foreign aid include promoting a country’s exports (e.g., through programs that require the recipient country to use the aid to purchase the donor country’s agricultural products or manufactured goods) and spreading its language, culture, or religion. Countries also provide aid to relieve suffering caused by natural or man-made disasters such as famine, disease, and war, to promote economic development, to help establish or strengthen political institutions, and to address a variety of transnational problems including disease, terrorism and other crimes, and destruction of the environment. Because most foreign aid programs are designed to serve several of these purposes simultaneously, it is difficult to identify any one of them as most important.

Goods:

goods. (n.d.) *Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014*. (1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/goods>

1. possessions and personal property

2. (Economics) (sometimes singular) economics commodities that are tangible, usually movable, and generally not consumed at the same time as they are produced. Compare services
3. (Commerce) articles of commerce; merchandise
4. (Commerce) chiefly
 - a. merchandise when transported, esp by rail; freight
 - b. (as modifier): a goods train.
5. the goods
 - a. informal that which is expected or promised: to deliver the goods.
 - b. slang the real thing
 - c. US and Canadian slang incriminating evidence (esp in the phrase have the goods on someone)
6. a piece of goods slang a person, esp a woman

Human trafficking:

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). **The Global Slavery Index 2016** (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty.

defined in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol as involving three steps.

1. Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons;
2. By means of 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;
3. With the intent of exploiting that person through: prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery (or similar practices), servitude, and removal of organs.

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in persons' even if this does not involve threat, use of force, or coercion. (p. 160)

National Institute of Justice. (2017, March 30). Human Trafficking. Retrieved January 2, 2018, from <https://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/human-trafficking/pages/welcome.aspx>

1. Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age.
2. The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Chamberlain, J. M. (2013). Human trafficking. In L. M. Salinger (Ed.), **Encyclopedia of white-collar and corporate crime** (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. Retrieved from https://search.credoreference.com/content/topic/human_trafficking

Human trafficking refers to the trading of human beings for the purpose of forced labor and/or sexual exploitation. It involves acts of transporting, transferring, harboring, or

receiving a person through a use of force or coercion, and it is recognized by the United Nations (UN) as a crime against humanity. Every year, tens of thousands of men, women, and children fall into the hands of traffickers, in their countries and abroad. Every country in the world is affected by trafficking, whether as a country of origin, transit, or destination for victims.

National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

also known as trafficking in persons (TIP), is a modern-day form of slavery. It is a crime under federal and international law; it is also a crime in every state in the United States.

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/h/human-trafficking/>
Human Trafficking Law and Legal Definition

Human trafficking or Trafficking in persons is the crime of displacing people with a view to exploiting them. People are lured, moved to a totally new place and used for crimes like prostitution, drug peddling, slavery, and even removal of organs. It involves recruiting, transporting, transferring of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion.

Tex. Penal Code § 20A.01 (2) defines Trafficking as transporting, enticing, recruiting, harboring, providing, or otherwise obtaining another person by any means.

The Texas statute dealing with human trafficking reads as follows:
Tex. Penal Code § 20A.02 (2009)

§ 20A.02. Trafficking of Persons

(a) A person commits an offense if the person:

(1) knowingly traffics another person with the intent or knowledge that the trafficked person will engage in forced labor or services; or

(2) intentionally or knowingly benefits from participating in a venture that involves an activity described by Subdivision (1), including by receiving labor or services the person knows are forced labor or services.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this subsection, an offense under this section is a felony of the second degree. An offense under this section is a felony of the first degree if:

(1) the applicable conduct constitutes an offense under Section 43.02 and the person who is trafficked is younger than 18 years of age at the time of the offense; or

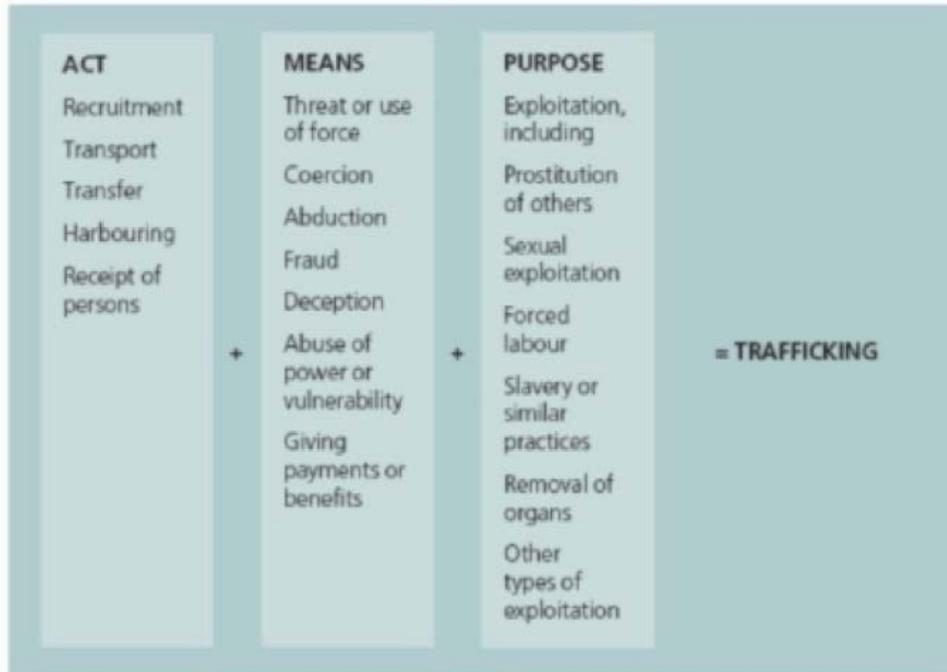
(2) the commission of the offense results in the death of the person who is trafficked.

(c) If conduct constituting an offense under this section also constitutes an offense under another section of this code, the actor may be prosecuted under either section or under both sections.

Trafficking in Persons:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018b). Retrieved January 8, 2018, from https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/what-is-human-trafficking.html#What_is_Human_Traffic

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of 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. (See chart below)



National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

Under U.S. federal law, “severe forms of trafficking in persons” includes both sex trafficking and labor trafficking:

1. **Sex trafficking:** the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which

the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age (22 USC § 7102).

2. **Labor trafficking:** is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery, (22 USC § 7102).

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/s/severe-forms-of-trafficking-in-persons/>

Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons Law and Legal Definition

Pursuant to 22 USCS § 7102 (8) [Title 22. Foreign Relations and Intercourse; Chapter 78. Trafficking Victims Protection], the term severe forms of trafficking in persons means--

“(A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

(B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.”

Trafficking of Children:

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/t/trafficking-of-children/>

Trafficking of Children Law and Legal Definition

The term ‘trafficking of children’ refers to an act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, and harboring a child for the purpose of exploitation. Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking, and is carried out mainly for commercial sexual exploitation of children. It can take various forms. For example, forcing a child into prostitution is a form of sexual activity or child pornography, and can be classified as trafficking.

Trafficking of child is considered an offence **under international law, and under the national legislation of many countries.**

International Trade:

Robinson, R., & Wonnacott, P. (2015, July 30). International Trade. In *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/international-trade>

International trade, economic transactions that are made between countries. Among the items commonly traded are consumer goods, such as television sets and clothing; capital goods, such as machinery; and raw materials and food. Other transactions involve services, such as travel services and payments for foreign patents (see service industry). International trade transactions are facilitated by international financial payments, in which the private banking system and the central banks of the trading nations play important roles.

International trade and the accompanying financial transactions are generally conducted for the purpose of providing a nation with commodities it lacks in exchange for those that it produces in abundance; such transactions, functioning with other economic policies, tend to improve a nation's standard of living. Much of the modern history of international relations concerns efforts to promote freer trade between nations. This article provides a historical overview of the structure of international trade and of the leading institutions that were developed to promote such trade.

Policy:

policies. (n.d.) **American Heritage Dictionary** of the English Language, Fifth Edition. (2011). Retrieved July 11 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/policies>

n. pl. pol-i-cies

1. A plan or course of action, as of a government, political party, or business, intended to influence and determine decisions, actions, and other matters: American foreign policy; the company's personnel policy.

policies. (n.d.) **West's Encyclopedia of American Law**, edition 2. (2008). Retrieved July 11 2018 from <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/policies>

The general principles by which a government is guided in its management of public affairs, or the legislature in its measures. A general term used to describe all contracts of insurance.

As applied to a law, ordinance, or Rule of Law, the general purpose or tendency considered as directed to the welfare or prosperity of the state or community.

Foreign Policy:

foreign policy. **BusinessDictionary.com**. Retrieved July 05, 2018, from BusinessDictionary.com website: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/foreign-policy.html>

Plan of action adopted by one nation in regards to its diplomatic dealings with other countries. Foreign policies are established as a systematic way to deal with issues that may arise with other countries.

foreign policy. (n.d.) *Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary*. (2010). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/foreign+policy>

n.

a policy pursued by a nation in its dealings with other nations, designed to achieve national objectives.

Regulation:

Regulation. (n.d.) *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition*. (2011). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Regulations>

n.

1. The act of regulating or the state of being regulated.
2. A principle, rule, or law designed to control or govern conduct.
3. A governmental order having the force of law. Also called executive order.

regulation. **BusinessDictionary.com**. Retrieved July 05, 2018, from BusinessDictionary.com website:

<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/regulation.html>

1) General: Principle or rule (with or without the coercive power of law) employed in controlling, directing, or managing an activity, organization, or system

2) Law: Rule based on and meant to carry out a specific piece of legislation (such as for the protection of environment). Regulations are enforced usually by a regulatory agency formed or mandated to carry out the purpose or provisions of a legislation. Also called regulatory requirement.

Regulations. (n.d.) **Burton's Legal Thesaurus**, 4E. (2007). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from

<https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/regulations>

n. rules and administrative codes issued by governmental agencies at all levels, municipal, county, state and federal. While not laws they have the force of law, since they are adopted under authority granted by statutes, and often include penalties for violations. One problem is that regulations are not generally included in volumes containing state statutes or federal laws, but often must be obtained from the agency or located volumes in law libraries and not widely distributed. The regulation-making process involves hearings, publication in governmental journals which supposedly give public notice, and adoption by the agency. The process is best known to industries and special interests concerned with the subject matter, but only occasionally to the general public. Federal regulations are adopted in the manner designated in the Administrative Procedure Act (A.P.A.) and states usually have similar procedures.

OECD Statistics Directorate. (2002, March 17). **OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - Regulation Definition**. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from

https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=3295_5

(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

Regulation is broadly defined as imposition of rules by government, backed by the use of penalties that are intended specifically to modify the economic behaviour of individuals and firms in the private sector. Various regulatory instruments or targets exist. Prices, output, rate of return (in the form of profits, margins or commissions), disclosure of information, standards and ownership ceilings are among those frequently used.

Sanctions:

U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2018, April 30). Sanctions Programs and Country Information. Retrieved April 30, 2018, from <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/Pages/Programs.aspx>

OFAC (Office of Foreign Assets Control) administers a number of different sanctions programs. The sanctions can be either comprehensive or selective, using the blocking of assets and trade restrictions to accomplish foreign policy and national security goals.

(U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018).

Sanction [Def. 1.1]. (2018). In **Oxford English Dictionary**. Retrieved July 9, 2018, from

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/sanction>

Measures taken by a state to coerce another to conform to an international agreement or norms of conduct, typically in the form of restrictions on trade or official sporting participation.

‘the United States had agreed to lift economic sanctions’

sanction. (n.d.) **West's Encyclopedia of American Law**, edition 2. (2008). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/sanction>

To assent, concur, confirm, approve, or ratify. The part of a law that is designed to secure enforcement by imposing a penalty for violation of the law or offering a reward for its observance. A punitive act taken by one nation against another nation that has violated a treaty or **International Law**.

Sanction is a broad term with different meanings in different contexts. Sanction can be used to describe tacit or explicit approval. Used in this sense, the term usually is used in assigning liability to a party who was not actively involved in wrongdoing but who did nothing to prevent it. For example, if the upper-level managers of a business knew that their employees were using unfair employment practices and did nothing to stop them, it may be said that the managers sanctioned the unfair practices.

An international sanction is a special form of sanction taken by one country against another. International sanctions are measures that are designed to bring a delinquent or renegade state into compliance with expected rules of conduct. International sanctions may be either non-forceful or military. Military sanctions can range from cutting off access to limited strikes to full-scale war. Non-forceful international sanctions include diplomatic measures such as the withdrawal of an ambassador, the severing of diplomatic relations, or the filing of a protest with the United Nations; financial sanctions such as denying aid or cutting off access to financial institutions; and economic sanctions such as partial or total trade embargoes. The U.N. Security Council has the authority to impose economic and military sanctions on nations that pose a threat to peace.

Economic Sanctions:

Masters, J. (2017, August 7). What are Economic Sanctions? **Council on Foreign Relations**. doi:<https://www.cfr.org/background/what-are-economic-sanctions>

Economic sanctions are defined as the withdrawal of customary trade and financial relations for foreign and security policy purposes. They may be comprehensive, prohibiting commercial activity with regard to an entire country, like the long-standing U.S. embargo of Cuba, or they may be targeted, blocking transactions of and with particular businesses, groups, or individuals. Since 9/11, there has been a pronounced shift toward targeted or so-called “smart” sanctions, which aim to minimize the suffering of innocent civilians. Sanctions take a variety of forms, including travel bans, asset freezes, arms embargoes, capital restraints, foreign aid reductions, and trade restrictions. (General export controls, which are not punitive, are often excluded from sanctions discussions.)

economic sanction. (n.d.) **Collins English Dictionary** – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014. (1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/Economic+sanction>

pl n (Government, Politics & Diplomacy) any actions taken by one nation or group of nations to harm the economy of another nation or group, often to force a political change

Trade Sanction:

Economic sanction. (n.d.) **Farlex Financial Dictionary**. (2009). Retrieved July 10, 2018 from <https://financial-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/Economic+sanction>

economic sanctions (redirected from Economic sanction)

Also found in: Dictionary.

Trade Sanction: One or more trade barriers that a country places upon another country as a punitive action. A country may institute a trade sanction because it disagrees with its trade policies; for example, if country A subsidizes domestic corn so that it reduces demand for country B's imports, country B may restrict the import of country A's wheat as punishment. Alternatively, a trade sanction may occur when two countries disagree on a more fundamental level. A trade sanction should not be confused with an economic sanction.

Sexual Exploitation:

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/s/sexual-exploitation/>

Sexual Exploitation Law and Legal Definition

Sexual exploitation means taking the advantage of sexuality and attractiveness of a person to make a personal gain or profit. It is the abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust for sexual purposes.

The following is an example of a state law that provides a statutory framework regarding sexual exploitation:

Sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to, a situation in which a parent, guardian, or other person having custodial control or supervision of a child or responsible for his welfare, allows, permits, or encourages the child to engage in an act which constitutes prostitution under Kentucky law; or a parent, guardian, or other person having custodial control or supervision of a child or responsible for his welfare, allows, permits, or encourages the child to engage in an act of obscene or pornographic photographing, filming, or depicting of a child. [KRS § 600.020].

Slavery and slavery-like practices:

Walk Free Foundation. (2016). *The Global Slavery Index 2016* (Rep.). Australia: The Minderoo Foundation Pty.

Slavery is defined in the Slavery Convention as the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. In a later treaty, States agreed that there are also certain 'slavery-like practices': debt bondage, forced or servile marriage, sale or exploitation of children (including in armed conflict) and descent-based slavery. (p. 160)

International Labour Organization, & Walk Free Foundation. (2017). *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage* (Rep.). Geneva, CH: International Labour Organization. doi:978-92-2-130132-5

first defined in a Convention adopted by the League of Nations in 1926 as “the status or conditions of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised”. It thus refers to control of one person or persons over others, and is also considered a serious criminal offence. (p. 17-18)

US Legal <https://internationallaw.uslegal.com/international-human-rights/universal-human-rights-instruments/slavery-slavery-like-practices-and-forced-labour/>

Slavery, Slavery-Like Practices And Forced Labour

A slave is a person who is controlled by another person or persons so that the slave’s will does not determine the course of his/her life. The rewards for the work of the slave are also not for his/her to claim

Article 1.1 of the Slavery Convention of 1926 defined slavery as “...the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised....”

Article 1.2 of the convention defined slave trade as “...all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves by whatever means of conveyance.”

The 1926 Convention’s definition of slavery was broadened to include forced or compulsory labor in 1930 in the ILO Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labor (article 2.1):

“...all work or service which is exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty and for which the said person has not offered himself voluntarily.”

Slavery includes:

1) The practices and institutions of debt bondage: the status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or of those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined.

2) The practices and institutions of serfdom: the condition or status of a tenant who is by law, custom or agreement bound to live and labour on land belonging to another person and to render some determinate service to such other person, whether for reward or not, and is not free to change his status.

3) Servile forms of marriage: a woman, without the right to refuse, is promised or given in marriage on payment of a consideration in money or in kind to her parents, guardian, family or any other person or group; or the husband of a woman, his family, or his clan, has the right to transfer her to another person for value received or otherwise; or a woman on the death of her husband is liable to be inherited by another person.

4) The exploitation of children and adolescents: any institution or practice whereby a child or young person under the age of 18 years, is delivered by either or both of his natural parents or by his guardian to another person, whether for reward or not, with a view to the exploitation of the child or young person or of his labor.

To determine exactly which practices constitute slavery it is necessary to consider the circumstances of the enslavement:

the degree of restriction of the individual's inherent right to freedom of movement;
the degree of control of the individual's personal belongings;
the existence of informed consent and a full understanding of the nature of the relationship between the parties.

The following international instruments determine standards for the abolition of and protection against slavery, forced labour and slavery-like practices: Slavery Convention (1926), ILO Convention (No. 29) concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour (1930), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) (article 4), Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), Protocol amending the Slavery Convention signed at Geneva on 25 September 1926 (1953), Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956), ILO Convention (No. 105) Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour (1957), ILO Convention (182) concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1989), Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000).

US Legal <https://definitions.uslegal.com/s/slavery/>

Slavery Law and Legal Definition

A slave is a person owned by someone and slavery is the state of being under the control of someone where a person is forced to work for another. A slave is considered as a property of another as the one controlling them purchases them or owns them from their birth. In slavery the slave does not have a right to leave the owner or not work for them. Slavery is a form of forced labor. They do not receive any remuneration for the work they do.

Slavery existed from time immemorial. The slaves were employed in plantations. By 1808 the slave trade was declared illegal. The Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865, ended slavery in the United States. Today, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has internationally recognized the right to freedom from slavery.

Involuntary Servitude:

National Human Trafficking Hotline. (2016, September 26). Federal Law. Retrieved November 20, 2017, from <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/what-human-trafficking/federal-law>

a condition of servitude induced by means of any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition, that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process (22 U.S.C. 7102 (6)). (TVPA Definition)

Southeast Asia:

Leinbach, T. R., & Frederick, W. H. (2018). Southeast Asia. In **Encyclopedia Britannica**. Retrieved July 9, 2018, from <https://www.britannica.com/place/Southeast-Asia>

vast region of Asia situated east of the Indian subcontinent and south of China. It consists of two dissimilar portions: a continental projection (commonly called mainland Southeast Asia) and a string of archipelagoes to the south and east of the mainland (insular Southeast Asia). Extending some 700 miles (1,100 kilometres) southward from the mainland into insular Southeast Asia is the Malay Peninsula; this peninsula structurally is part of the mainland, but it also shares many ecological and cultural affinities with the surrounding islands and thus functions as a bridge between the two regions.

Mainland Southeast Asia is divided into the countries of Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Vietnam, and the small city-state of Singapore at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam, which occupy the eastern portion of the mainland, often are collectively called the Indochinese Peninsula. Malaysia is both mainland and insular, with a western portion on the Malay Peninsula and an eastern part on the island of Borneo. Except for the small sultanate of Brunei (also on Borneo), the remainder of insular Southeast Asia consists of the archipelagic nations of Indonesia and the Philippines.

Northern Illinois University Center for Southeast Asian Studies College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. (2018). Southeast Asian Countries. Retrieved July 9, 2018, from <https://www.niu.edu/cseas/resources/countries.shtml>

Southeast Asia is composed of eleven countries of impressive diversity in religion, culture and history: Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. It is also one of the most dynamic areas of the world economically, a factor which largely accounts for its growing international significance.

Brunei, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Watson Andaya, B. (2018). Introduction to Southeast Asia. *Asia Society Center for Global Education*. Retrieved July 9, 2018, from <https://asiasociety.org/education/introduction-southeast-asia>

Southeast Asia consists of eleven countries that reach from eastern India to China, and is generally divided into “mainland” and “island” zones. The mainland (Burma, Thailand,

Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) is actually an extension of the Asian continent. Muslims can be found in all mainland countries, but the most significant populations are in southern Thailand and western Burma (Arakan). The Cham people of central Vietnam and Cambodia are also Muslim.

Island or maritime Southeast Asia includes Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei, and the new nation of East Timor (formerly part of Indonesia). Islam is the state religion in Malaysia and Brunei. Although 85 percent of Indonesia's population of over 234,000,000 are Muslims, a larger number than any other country in the world, Islam is not the official state religion. Muslims are a minority in Singapore and the southern Philippines.

Victim:

victim. (n.d.) **Collins English Dictionary** – Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014. (1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014). Retrieved July 11 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/victim>

n

1. a person or thing that suffers harm, death, etc, from another or from some adverse act, circumstance, etc: victims of tyranny.

2. a person who is tricked or swindled; dupe

3. a living person or animal sacrificed in a religious rite

[C15: from Latin *victima*]

Usage: Using the word victim or victims in relation to chronic illness or disability is often considered demeaning and disempowering. Alternative phrases such as who experiences, who has been diagnosed with, or simply with and then the name of the disability or illness, can be used instead

victim. (n.d.) **Collins COBUILD English Usage**. (1992, 2004, 2011, 2012). Retrieved July 11 2018 from <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/victim>

victim

1. 'victim'

You refer to someone as a **victim** when they have suffered as the result of a crime or natural disaster.

They offered financial aid for flood victims.

We have been the victims of a terrible crime.

Cornell Law School. (2015). **22 U.S. Code § 7102** - Definitions. Retrieved July 10, 2018, from <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/22/7102>

Trafficking Victims Protection Act 2000

(15) Victim of trafficking

The term “[victim of trafficking](#)” means a person subjected to an act or practice described in paragraph (9) or (10).

(9) Severe forms of trafficking in persons

The term “severe forms of trafficking in persons” means—

(A) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or

(B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

(10) Sex trafficking

The term “sex trafficking” means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act.

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Human Rights First is a nonprofit, nonpartisan international human rights organization based in New York and Washington D.C. To maintain our independence, we accept no government funding.

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International Justice Mission is a non-profit organization working in 17 field offices around the world. One of their offices is located in Ghana where they have been successfully rescuing young boys working in the fishing industry on Lake Volta. The IJM staff partners with local authorities to protect the poor from violence in those communities. IJM works to make the established laws of the countries work for their citizens. Much of their work involves human trafficking.

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Prospective Topic Paragraph

Human trafficking provides an area that has been unexplored by the debate community. The problem area offers a unique opportunity to enhance education on a topic that is rapidly growing in breadth and depth. The expanse of human trafficking includes forced labor, domestic servitude, forced child labor, bonded labor, recruitment and use of child soldiers, and sexual exploitation (with forced labor being the largest form). This \$150 billion a year crime affects every nation. It will continue to impact debaters throughout their lifetimes, whether through direct impact or indirectly as they participate in the global supply chain. Debating this topic area will allow teams to focus on policy implications along with human rights violations. Affirmative cases include: targeting supply chains, training and educating law enforcement agencies, sanctions or aid restrictions for countries failing to meet the minimum standards (Trafficking Victims Protection Act, TVPA), military assistance to secure borders of destination countries, cybercrime policies, and funding international efforts through governmental grants. Negative teams will focus on the economic, social, and political ramifications of implementing policies that are unpopular, employ U.S. hegemony to force policy. Negative teams would also address better solvency by alternative actors and the human rights abuses perpetrated by affirmative plans lacking adequate support for victims.

International Policies on Human Trafficking – Two Page Summary

Preferred Resolutions

13. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish an anti-human trafficking policy substantially reducing human trafficking in one or more of the following: Myanmar, India, or Thailand.
14. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its anti-human trafficking assistance to Southeast Asia.
15. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially reduce trafficking in persons through international trade and/or aid policies.
16. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish an anti-human trafficking policy substantially reducing human trafficking in one or more of the following: Libya, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and/or Germany.
17. Resolved: The United States federal government should establish a foreign policy substantially increasing protections for victims of human trafficking.
18. Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase funding and/or regulation of its international anti-human trafficking policies.

Affirmative

1. Partnership and Modeling: U.S. Homeland Security Investigations establish International Law Enforcement Academies to train local law enforcement; launch international education and awareness projects
2. Border Protections: U.S. Military assistance with border protections; expanded U.S. Border protections for foreign nationals entering the U.S. under circumstances of trafficking
3. Sanctions or Aid restrictions: restructuring the methods the U.S. Department of State employ when determining tier placement for the annual TIP report and subsequent enforcement of sanctions or USAID restrictions; Restructure sanctions/USAID restrictions to help nations in the most need
4. Military: work with U.S. military abroad to ensure service members are not participating in the exploitation of victims of human trafficking
5. Targeting Supply Chains: develop a system to eliminate the import of goods made by slave labor abroad
6. Cyber Crime Investigation: establish task force to target traffickers and online recruitment around the world (this policy would affect all forms of trafficking)
7. Expand programs for T Visas and U Visas: ensure foreign nationals who have entered the U.S. as a victim of human trafficking are protected and allowed asylum in the U.S.

Negative:

1. Indictment of U.S. unilateral action, agencies, and methods
2. Hegemony DA
3. Politics DA
4. Democracy Promotion Bad DA
5. Ample Counterplan ground: alternative actors such as multi-governmental agencies or private sector/NGOs solve better
6. Imperialism Kritik/Democracy Promotion DA: most foreign aid is used to address human rights abuses and cases that do this would be no different; pushing the U.S. agenda of protecting human rights dismisses the ideologies of other nations and people
7. Capitalism Kritik: using the criminal justice or human rights paradigm to address trafficking is flawed and misses the true solvency opportunity; a labor paradigm is required to hold systems, businesses, and governments that have created a system of exploitation

Balance and Debatability

Though many can agree on the egregious nature of human trafficking, the international focus has been directed by U.S. law, ensuring extensive debate over U.S. policy and policing. Disagreement exists in terms of best practices and policy needed to address human trafficking. The evidence exists to develop solid affirmative cases demonstrating all stock issues. The Affirmative will have broad ground and access to large impacts and advantages while negative teams will have access to disadvantages, CP ground, and critical argumentation. Evidence can be indicted by the negative due to the criminal and hidden nature of human trafficking. This topic will offer direct policy options to expand existing policy, establish new policy, utilize critical argumentation, and accessibility to traditional and new arguments.

Synopsis of the Topic Area

Human trafficking provides an area that has been unexplored by the debate community. The problem area offers a unique opportunity to enhance education on a topic that is rapidly growing in breadth and depth. The expanse of human trafficking includes forced labor, domestic servitude, forced child labor, bonded labor, recruitment and use of child soldiers, and sexual exploitation (with forced labor being the largest form). This \$150 billion a year crime affects every nation. It will continue to impact debaters throughout their lifetimes, whether through direct impact or indirectly as they participate in the global supply chain. Debating this topic area will allow teams to focus on policy implications along with human rights violations. Affirmative cases include: targeting supply chains, training and educating law enforcement agencies, sanctions or aid restrictions for countries failing to meet the minimum standards (Trafficking

Victims Protection Act, TVPA), military assistance to secure borders of destination countries, cybercrime policies, and funding international efforts through governmental grants. Negative teams will focus on the economic, social, and political ramifications of implementing policies that are unpopular, employ U.S. hegemony to force policy. Negative teams would also address better solvency by alternative actors and the human rights abuses perpetrated by affirmative plans lacking adequate support for victims.