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OXANA ALISTRATOVA

ANTI-TRAFFICKING POLICIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Scientific adviser:
MOȘNEAGA Valeriu., habilitated doctor of Political science, university professor, Moldova State University.

The doctoral Commission for public defense of the doctoral thesis:

1. **Solomon Constantin,** *chairman*, habilitated doctor of Political science, university professor, Moldova State University.
2. **Moșneaga Valeriu.,** *scientific adviser*, habilitated doctor of Political science, university professor, Moldova State University.
3. **Turco Tatiana,** *official opponent*, PhD of Political science, associate professor, Moldova State University.
4. **Moraru Victor**, *official opponent*, habilitated doctor of philosophical sciences, university professor, AȘM.
5. **Sharapov Kiril,** *official opponent*, PhD in Political Science, associate professor, Edinburgh Napier University, School of Applied Sciences, Social Sciences Research Group.
6. **Lukach Nataliia,** *commission member,* PhD in Political Science, associate professor Lviv Polytechnic National University, Department of Political Science and International Relations.
7. **Svetlicinâi Rodica,** *scientific secretary*, PhD of Historical science, associate professor, Moldova State University.

The public defense will take place on 24th June 2021 at 15.00 at the meeting of the Doctoral Commission in the aud. 516, Central building, at the Moldova State University, Republic of Moldova (str. Alexei Mateevici, nr. 60, MD-2009)

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Scientific Secretary of the Commission for public defense of the doctoral thesis:
SVETLICINÂI Rodica, PhD of Historical science, associate professor _____

Scientific advisor,
MOȘNEAGA Valeriu, habilitated doctor of Political science, associate professor _____

Author
ALISTRATOVA Oxana _____

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CONCEPTUAL BASIS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance and significance of the problem under study. Trafficking in human beings has accompanied human society throughout its history and today it still worries the world community. It is a serious violation of human rights, affecting men, women and children. The 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its complementary Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, for the first time fully defined trafficking in persons, recognized it as a serious criminal offense and provided the basis for the development and implementation of anti-trafficking policies.

Trafficking in human beings is a complex and multidimensional problem, which includes the problems of migration and law enforcement measures, is related to gender issues, problems of human rights, stability, democracy, the rule of law, and state policy to counter this phenomenon. Therefore, the study of anti-trafficking policy is possible through the joint efforts of lawyers, sociologists, economists, who have developed various approaches to the formation of effective policies at the local, regional and global levels. In the published scientific studies, the political science aspect of combating human trafficking is practically not studied, but at the same time its importance is not questioned.

From our point of view, the political science aspect of the problem under study is as follows. First, human trafficking is associated with migration processes. Uncontrolled migration flows destabilize the economy, create unhealthy competition in the labor market, and heat up the social situation. The state should regulate migration processes by developing a migration management strategy, which can be a significant contribution to reducing and preventing human trafficking.

Secondly, trafficking in persons is associated with the transboundary nature of movements, generates threats to domestic and international security, and violates fundamental human rights and freedoms. Cash flows from this type of activity are also cross-border in nature - profits are distributed among criminal structures based both in the states of origin and in the receiving states. In 2014, the ILO estimated the annual proceeds of crime from forced labor and human trafficking at US$ 150 billion.

Thirdly, this problem is reflected in the Millennium Sustainable Development Goals. A document adopted by the UN in 2015 proclaims the elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including human trafficking and sexual and other forms of exploitation.

Fourthly, the problem of traffic is included in the agenda of international organizations, is reflected in international and national legislative acts, and is an important area of state domestic and foreign policy.

Fifth, the political commitments of nation states, including the Republic of Moldova, constitute a political platform for action against various forms of human trafficking. The decisions taken reflect the political will of the state to combat human trafficking as effectively as possible, in cooperation with all national and international structures.

The relevance of this study is due to the fact that since the mid-90s of the last century, the Republic of Moldova has become a country of origin and, to a lesser extent, a transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking. Moldova faced various forms of human trafficking: for the purpose of labor and sexual exploitation, for the purpose of exploiting women and children (begging), for the purpose of selling human organs. The main directions of human trafficking have been determined.

The Republic of Moldova recognized the existence of the problem of human trafficking and began to fight this phenomenon since 2001 by approving the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking and the National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking. In 2002, a new Criminal Code was adopted, in which a number of articles dealt with combating the trafficking of living beings, and in 2005 - the Law on the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings, which laid the foundations for state policy in this area. Moldova has ratified important international documents in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, such as the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocol against Trafficking in Human Beings, the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, and a number of others.

In the context of the ratified international agreements at the global and European level in the field of combating trafficking in persons, the Republic of Moldova adopted such political documents as the Strategy of the National Referral System for the Protection and Assistance to Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (2008), National Action Plans for the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings, (6 plans implemented since the beginning of 2001). The signing of the Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova, the adoption of the National Action Plan for the implementation of this Agreement for 2017-2019 and the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2018-2023, testifies to the desire of the Moldovan authorities to pursue an effective poli-

cy of combating human trafficking in accordance with European standards, in cooperation with international structures and civil society.

However, despite the efforts made to eradicate human trafficking, the number of victims of human trafficking in Moldova remains quite high. The implementations of the political documents adopted in this area, in particular strengthening the capacity to investigate, prosecute and convict traffickers, and protection of victims in court proceedings, does not always bring the expected result and requires an analysis of the causes, factors and consequences. Therefore, the analysis and solution of the problem posed in the dissertation work are extremely necessary in the modern conditions of the Republic of Moldova.

All of the above determined the relevance of the study of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. An extensive legal framework has been created in the EU, considerable practical experience has been accumulated, and an effective mechanism has been created to counter this phenomenon. Acting as a partner of the European Union and striving to implement EU practices and standards, the Republic of Moldova can successfully use this experience in the field of combating trafficking in human beings in accordance with the international practice 4 Ps (Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, Partnership).

Considering that there are no dissertations in the Republic of Moldova on the study of anti-trafficking policy, there is an objective need for a theoretical understanding of the current situation in the field of human trafficking at the present stage, and the search for new effective mechanisms and tools for combating human trafficking is actualized. A feature of this work is its interdisciplinary nature, due to the specifics of the study, which suggests the need to analyze the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova in the context of the policies of the European Union.

The degree of development of the problem and the definition of the main provisions of the study. Trafficking in persons affects all countries of the world to varying degrees. For a long time this problem was considered from the criminological and criminal-legal point of view, was in the focus of attention of economists, sociologists, philosophers. The political science aspect began to be studied relatively recently, when the world community began to view human trafficking through the prism of human rights, realized the need to adopt international political documents on countering this phenomenon, develop state policies of individual countries to counter and prevent human trafficking.

In modern studies of the phenomenon of human trafficking, the main phenomena, processes, trends related to this problem are presented in sufficient detail. The works of American

authors A. Aronowitz, S. Galster, S. Stoker, L. Shelley, D. Hughes and others are based on applied research and analysis of a large amount of material in various countries and are mainly devoted to the problem of trafficking in women for the purpose of their sexual exploitation. Of particular interest is the approach of L. Shelley, who considers human trafficking a new form of authoritarianism. Unlike "traditional" authoritarianism, which was based on the state's monopoly on violence, the new authoritarianism is non-state in nature and is a consequence of the growth of the global shadow economy and powerful transnational criminal groups.

Among European researchers, one can note F. Duvel, M. O'Neill, A. Balch, G. Rankin, N. Jacobsson and others, who investigated various aspects of the problem of human trafficking. Based on international legislation, they pay great attention to the policies of the European Union and individual EU member states in the field of combating trafficking in human beings.

Romanian researchers G.K. Zachariya, A. Jacob, K. V. Dragich, R. Seamus examine the problem of trafficking in persons within the framework of criminal law, paying special attention to the peculiarities of detecting and investigating crimes related to trafficking in persons. R. Nicolae raises such a poorly researched, but very important problem as the financing of human trafficking. An analysis of human trafficking from the standpoint of sociology was undertaken by K. Petrescu, S. Lazaroi, L. M. Cerush, noting that Romania has become a country of origin and transit of human trafficking. Focusing on trafficking in women, researchers analyze the causes, factors that catalyze and inhibit the scale and dynamics of the development of this phenomenon.

In Russian science, human trafficking is considered mainly from the point of view of criminal law and criminology. A significant contribution to theoretical studies of the phenomenon of human trafficking was made by L.D. Erokhina, M.P. Kleymenov, C.B. Shamkov, M. Yu. Buryak, S.S. Kulazhnikov, S.I. Vinokurov and others, who in their works comprehensively analyzed various aspects of the problem, in particular, the socio-economic causes and conditions of human trafficking, the imperfection of modern criminal and administrative legislation. In the sociological aspect, the problems of feminization of migration flows and its relationship with human trafficking are considered by such researchers as E.V. Tyuryukanova and M.M. Malysheva. Also E.V. Tyuryukanova raises an important question for the newest period in the development of migration: the relationship between migration, including human trafficking, and human rights.

The problem of human trafficking has affected almost all countries of the post-Soviet space, which is reflected in scientific studies devoted to this issue. L. Titarenko, N. Gutorova, G. Glonti, R. Hasanov, B. Akhmedov, S. Sulaimanova and others, who analyze both the legislative

and organizational aspects of counteraction, consider theoretical and practical aspects of the problem of combating human trafficking.

In domestic science, the problem of human trafficking has become an object of research since the late 90s - early 2000s. An important contribution to the study of the problem under study was made by Moldovan scientists V. Mosneaga, G. Rusnak, L. Zavat, D. Deleu and others. In their works, they analyzed the main trends in human trafficking, the international and national legal framework regulating the issues of combating human trafficking. Moldovan researchers pay considerable attention to the policy pursued by the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating human trafficking, as well as measures to prevent human trafficking.

The main provisions for the defense:

1. Human trafficking is a process that includes several stages (recruitment, transportation, sale, exploitation) and is characterized by a variety of forms. In the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, a significant part of human trafficking is focused on commercial sexual exploitation. Along with trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation, the use of forced labor has increased significantly, and other forms of trafficking in persons are also spreading. This requires the development of a comprehensive and effective policy to counter this phenomenon.

2. Since the early 2000s, the countries of the European Union have made a range of political commitments to combat trafficking in human beings. The strategy and main directions of the EU policy in this area are based on the "4 Ps" concept: prevention, prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons, protection of victims of trafficking in persons and rendering assistance to them; partnerships between government agencies, civil society and the private sector at the national, bilateral, subregional, regional and international levels.

To implement the strategic goals, the EU uses various tools: the appointment of National Coordinators, National Rapporteurs or the creation of similar independent monitoring mechanisms; establishment of National Referral Systems; effective access to justice for victims; improved cooperation and coordination between all stakeholders.

3. Faced with the problem of human trafficking since the mid-1990s, the Republic of Moldova began to make efforts to resolve it. It created its own legal and institutional framework in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, which was further harmonized in accordance with European standards in the context of the European Union's policies to prevent human trafficking. The Association Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Moldova confirms the need to strengthen comprehensive dialogue and cooperation on all issues related to migration, including illegal migration, smuggling and human trafficking.

4. A comprehensive and coordinated anti-trafficking policy requires the joining of efforts of the international community, government institutions and civil society organizations in the framework of a systematic, comprehensive and integrated approach in the field of combating human trafficking. The National Referral System launched in Moldova to provide assistance and protection to victims and potential victims of human trafficking has become an important tool for such interaction.

5. A sociological study conducted on both banks of the Dniester made it possible to assess the level of awareness of Moldovan citizens about the problem of Trafficking in human beings (THB). The respondents realize that in identifying and suppressing the facts of human trafficking, it is necessary to combine the efforts of state and public institutions - law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, public organizations, social services, and the media. According to the survey participants, in order to solve the problem of human trafficking, in addition to solving social and economic problems, it is necessary to toughen penalties for human trafficking and improve the work of law enforcement agencies, as well as raise public awareness of the risks and consequences of THB.

***The purpose and objectives of the study*.** The purpose of this study is a comprehensive analysis of the anti-trafficking policy on the example of the Republic of Moldova and the European Union.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following ***objectives***:

- to reveal the theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the policy of combating trafficking in persons;

- to analyze the historiography of the study of the phenomenon of human trafficking and the policy of counteraction in foreign and domestic scientific literature;

- examine the state and variety of forms of human trafficking in the EU;

- analyze the policies of the European Union in the field of combating trafficking in human beings;

- to reveal the institutional mechanisms of the anti-trafficking policy at the global and regional levels;

- study the policies of the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating trafficking in human beings in the light of EU standards;

- identify the main trends in human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova;

- to summarize the experience of interaction between state and public institutions of the Republic of Moldova, international organizations in the implementation of the anti-trafficking policy;

- to analyze the results of a sociological study to study the awareness of the population of the Republic of Moldova on the problem of trafficking in persons as a tool for shaping a policy of combating THB;

- on the basis of the conducted research, to develop recommendations for state authorities, civil society institutions of the Republic of Moldova in the field of preventing and combating human trafficking.

Research hypothesis. The development and implementation of an effective anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova is possible with close cooperation of state bodies, public institutions and international organizations. Taking into account the experience accumulated by the European Union in this area, Moldova seeks to implement the relevant international standards and European practices in combating trafficking in persons, to create an effective and preventive policy in this area with the involvement of all stakeholders.

Methodological basis of the research. The theoretical basis of the dissertation research was formed by the scientific works of foreign and domestic authors engaged in the study of phenomena, processes, trends related to the problem of human trafficking and the fight against this criminal phenomenon.

A large group of important theoretical sources was made up of international legal documents adopted by the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe and other structures in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, as well as legislative acts of the European Union countries that determine strategies and main directions of EU policy in combating human trafficking. The study also examined the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Moldova, which provide the legal basis for the activities of state and public institutions in the implementation of the policy of combating trafficking in persons.

An important role in the work on the dissertation was played by the reports of international structures, non-governmental organizations, the annual reports of the US Department of State on the efforts being made to combat human trafficking, as well as reports on the results of research on the problem of combating human trafficking in the framework of various national and international projects and grants.

An important source in the study of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova is the annual reports of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking, reports of

the non-governmental organization “La Strada” dealing with the problem of human trafficking. To analyze the situation in the field of combating human trafficking in the eastern regions of Moldova, we relied on the reports of the non-governmental organization "Interaction", which carries out a wide range of measures to prevent illegal migration and counter trafficking in human beings in the region.

The methodological basis of this research is a combination of general scientific and political science methods and approaches that correspond to the content of the problem under study, which made it possible to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the development and implementation of anti-trafficking policies in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union.

The interdisciplinary nature of the research led to the use of various approaches aimed at obtaining results that reflect the current state of the problem. Assuming that human trafficking is a violation of the rights of trafficked persons, we used a *human rights-based approach* in our study. In the context of our research, we proceeded from the assumption that this approach presupposes priority attention to the situation and needs of people affected by trafficking, as well as the presence of the potential and responsibility of government institutions, civil society institutions, and international organizations responsible for respecting, protecting and realizing human rights.

To achieve the set goal and objectives of the work, we used a *systematic approach*, which allowed us to consider human trafficking as an integral system with a complex internal structure and experiencing the impact of external factors.

Taking into account that in recent years the number of men who are victims of trafficking has significantly increased, a *gender approach* was used in the work, aimed at changing the stereotypes that trafficking in human beings has an exclusively “female face”.

Within the framework of a *behavioral approach* that relies on the determinants of behavior associated with the current situation, we analyzed the factors that force members of socially vulnerable groups to be at risk of becoming a victim of human trafficking. In our opinion, the complex application of these approaches allowed us to reflect the modern anti-trafficking policy on the example of the European Union and the Republic of Moldova.

The specificity of the research subject predetermined the choice of the methods used. For the purpose of a comprehensive analysis of the problem, the work used historical, institutional, sociological, political and legal analysis, and prognostic. In addition to the above methods, the work uses such general scientific methods as logical, analysis and synthesis, induction and de-

duction, which played an important role in the consideration of scientific research provisions submitted for defense.

The empirical basis of the study was the statistical data of international structures (Bureau for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, Europol, Eurostat) concerning human trafficking in the European Union, materials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, the International Human Rights Center for Women "La Strada", the public organization "Interaction" (Tiraspol) on combating human trafficking. The paper presents the results of a sociological study on the awareness of the population of the Republic of Moldova about the phenomenon of human trafficking, conducted by the author in January-February 2019.

The study provided an opportunity to develop and propose recommendations to public authorities, law enforcement agencies, consular and diplomatic missions of the Republic of Moldova, civil society institutions, international organizations aimed at improving the effectiveness of anti-trafficking policies in the Republic of Moldova in the context of the policies of the European Union.

Scientific novelty and originality of the work is ensured by the following:

- through a comprehensive and complex analysis, the current state of trafficking in human beings in the European Union as a destination region for victims of trafficking in human beings has been concretized;

- investigated the essence, strategies and main directions of the European Union's anti-trafficking policy and scientifically substantiated that a comprehensive and coordinated anti-trafficking policy based on respect for human rights and focused on protecting victims and their rights is based on the concept of "4 Ps";

- comprehensively analyzed the traffic of living beings in the Republic of Moldova as a country of origin and transit of victims of trafficking in persons, identified and concretized the development trends of this phenomenon;

- demonstrated the need for cooperation and strategic partnership of state bodies, public institutions of the Republic of Moldova, international organizations, intersectoral coordination of actions of all participants in the implementation of an effective policy of combating trafficking in persons;

- considered and analyzed the influence of international organizations, state and public institutions on the prevention of human trafficking on the left bank of the Dniester;

- on the basis of the research, recommendations were formulated to state bodies, non-governmental organizations of the Republic of Moldova to improve the effectiveness of the policy of combating trafficking in persons.

The theoretical value of the dissertation lies in the author's assessment of the state of human trafficking and the policy of countering the trafficking of living beings in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. The results of the dissertation work can serve as a basis for further research of the identified problems both in the Republic of Moldova and abroad.

The results of the study are of interest to scientists, researchers, experts in the field of political science, sociology and other social sciences studying the consequences of migration and human trafficking as interrelated phenomena influencing the development of policies to counter the trafficking of living beings. The main provisions of the dissertation can be used in the educational process for teaching special courses on migration issues, as well as in conducting trainings and seminars to train and improve the skills of specialists in providing assistance and protection to victims of human trafficking and representatives of government agencies involved in the development and implementation of anti-THB policy.

The practical significance of the work is determined by the possibility of using its theoretical provisions to develop practical recommendations for improving the state policy of the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating human trafficking in the context of the policies of the European Union, which is especially important in the light of the Association Agreement between the EU and the Republic of Moldova.

The theoretical and factual material presented in this work may be useful for representatives of central and local authorities, international and non-governmental organizations. The conclusions and recommendations formulated in the dissertation can be used in the development of measures to help prevent trafficking in persons. The dissertation materials can be used in the educational process in higher educational institutions in the development of training courses on migration issues.

Approbation of research results. The results of this study were reflected in 9 scientific articles, which were published in specialized journals and collections of articles published in the Republic of Moldova and abroad, with a total volume of 4.8 pp. The main ideas of the dissertation were presented at 5 national and international scientific conferences.

Structure and scope of work. The work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and recommendations, a bibliography from 271 sources, an appendix, 154 pages of the main text, 6 tables, 22 diagrams.

THE CONTENT OF THE WORK

In the ***Introduction***, the relevance of the topic of the dissertation is substantiated, the purpose and objectives of the research are indicated, the hypothesis of the research, the methodological basis, scientific novelty and originality of the work are determined, an important scientific problem solved in the dissertation work is formulated, the theoretical value and practical significance of the work is shown, a summary of the chapters of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter **"Historiographic and theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons"** examines the historiography of the study of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons in foreign and domestic scientific literature, analyzed the theoretical and empirical sources that were used in the work on the dissertation, described various scientific approaches and methods, the complex application of which made it possible to reflect the modern policy of combating trafficking in persons on the example of the European Union and the Republic of Moldova.

In the first paragraph "Historiography of the study of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons" the author notes that it appeared in the focus of scientific research in the 90s of the last century. This problem is very urgent and causes concern of both the international community and individual states, which explains the increase in the number of monographs and scientific articles in recent decades.

The works of Western researchers L. Shelley, A. Aronowitz, S. Galster, S. Stoker, F., Duvel, D. Hughes, M. O'Neill and others are devoted to the study of various aspects of the phenomenon of human trafficking, researchers note the connection between the increasing volumes of human trafficking with the process of globalization. A hallmark of human trafficking in the post-Soviet space and in the countries of Southeastern Europe is the speed with which it has grown and globalized, which is largely due to its proximity to the lucrative and vast Western European markets.

The central theme in the structure of the problem of trafficking in persons is trafficking of women for the purpose of their sexual exploitation. This fact is quite understandable, since for a long time human trafficking was synonymous with sex trafficking [2, p.18]. Researchers S. Stoker, L. Shelley, D. Hughes, S. Galster, L. Erokhina, M. Buryak, G. Glonti, K. Petrescu, S. Lazaro and others focus on the factors contributing to trafficking of women, recruiting methods and the involvement of women in prostitution [31; 24; 21; 4; 1; 29; 26].

The first Russian researcher to consider human trafficking as one of the risks of female labor migration was E. Tyuryukanova, who notes that it is necessary to distinguish between the

criminal procedural understanding of human trafficking and the social aspect of the problem [12, p.159]. The policy of restricting the entry of foreigners for subsequent employment has caused the greatest damage to women as the most vulnerable social group [14].

Human trafficking has deep economic, social and cultural and moral roots. S. Stoker and L. Shelley as the main reasons point to high unemployment and poverty among women, low level of legal awareness, as well as the involvement of representatives of organized crime in financial structures and political circles and the underdevelopment of civil society [31, p.88-89]. E. Tyuryukanova adds segregation in the labor market, limited access of numerous groups of the population to effective employment, education, social protection and other resources of human development, large gaps in the level of development between countries [16, p.31]. Erokhina L. and Buryak M. point to the crisis of the family, domestic violence, the growth of dysfunctional families, social orphanhood, and alcoholism [4]. An important reason is the spread of the Internet, which is practically not controlled from the point of view of the law and is often used for criminal purposes [13, p.256]. To these reasons, we would like to add the low awareness of migrants about their future work, about their status abroad, etc.

In addition, transnational trafficking of women is based on the supply and demand of receiving and sending countries. D. Hughes points out that the collapse of the Soviet Union led to a significant expansion of the market in which traffickers can recruit their victims. To this should be added the corruption of officials and even their cooperation with criminal networks [24, p.628]. A similar conclusion is made by L. Shelley, noting that corruption in the countries of exit and entry is the reason for the success of traders and smugglers [17, p.185].

The purpose of the dissertation predetermines the study of the historiographic aspects of the phenomenon of human trafficking, the prevention of this phenomenon, as well as the policy of counteraction in the countries of the European Union. British researcher M. O'Neill undertook a critical analysis of the legal framework of the European Union in the field of human trafficking, as well as the EU's relations with third countries. [27; 28]. The EU is a region with a comprehensive domestic legal and police framework, therefore the focus of EU justice and internal affairs is on the transition to EU external relations with countries outside the European Union. Exploring Moldova as a country that is the closest neighbor of the EU within the framework of a case-study, the author notes that it is one of the main sources of trafficking in women in Eastern Europe.

All researchers agree that it is possible to achieve success in countering traffic only through the creation of partnerships between government agencies, civil society institutions, and

international organizations. But, according to L. Shelley, in the countries of the post-Soviet space, non-governmental organizations are weak and insufficiently funded. [32, p.216].

Among the Moldovan authors studying the problem of human trafficking, one can single out V. Mosneaga, G. Rusnac, D. Deleu, L. Zavat, L. Evdokimova, A. Tanase, G. Costaki, who consider the main directions, volumes and motives of sexual migration, methods of recruiting and transporting young women abroad, their living and working conditions. In their works, the authors pay attention to the policy of combating trafficking in persons and note that in the context of the policies of the European Union in Moldova, active actions are required in three main areas: prevention of trafficking by informing the population about its consequences; punishment of traffickers; rehabilitation of victims of trafficking and their reintegration into Moldovan society. Researchers note that since 2012, the Republic of Moldova has been demonstrating a desire to implement international standards for combating human trafficking and is building its activities in this area in accordance with the 4Ps (Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, Partnership) paradigm [8, p.21-23].

In the second paragraph *"Theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of the phenomenon of human trafficking"* the author points out that the interdisciplinary nature of the work led to the appeal to various types of sources that ensured the reliability and consistency of the scientific research, the validity of the conclusions and recommendations.

The theoretical basis of the dissertation research was formed by the scientific works of foreign and domestic authors engaged in the study of phenomena, processes, trends related to the problem of human trafficking.

A large group of important theoretical sources consisted of international legal documents adopted by the UN (including its organizations ILO, UNHCR, OHCHR, etc.), the OSCE, the Council of Europe and other structures in the field of combating trafficking in human beings, as well as legislative acts of the European Union countries defining strategies and the main directions of the EU's anti-trafficking policy. The study also examined the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Moldova, which provide the legal basis for the activities of state and public institutions in the implementation of the policy of combating trafficking in persons.

An important role in the work on the dissertation was played by the reports of international structures, non-governmental organizations, the annual reports of the US Department of State on the efforts being made in the fight against trafficking in persons, as well as reports on the results of research on the problem of combating trafficking in persons within the framework of various national and international projects and grants.

The annual reports of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings have become an important source in the study of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova. The empirical basis of the study was the statistical data of international structures related to human trafficking in the countries of South-Eastern Europe, materials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova, the International Women's Human Rights Center "La Strada" -Moldova, statistical materials of the non-profit organization "Interaction" (Tiraspol) related to human trafficking.

The development of the theoretical foundations of the dissertation research implies the need to determine the main categories that we will operate in this work. Based on the set goals and objectives of the study, the key category is "human trafficking". "Trafficking in human beings means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people for the purpose of exploitation through the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or through bribery, payment or benefit to obtain the consent of the person controlling the other person. Exploitation includes, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs "[11].

Human trafficking exists due to the presence of macro-level factors of an economic, political, social and moral nature. It is possible to identify push factors (high unemployment; gender discrimination; poverty; human rights violations; collapse of social infrastructure; conflicts and wars, etc.) and pull factors (higher level and quality of life; provision of minimum individual rights; better employment opportunities and higher wages; demand for cheap labor; demand for commercial sexual services; presence of communities / diasporas of migrants, etc.) and facilitating (social tolerance to crimes against foreigners; extremely high profitability of business with a relatively low degree of risk; development of the Internet; difference in the legislation of European countries) factors contributing to human trafficking.

Based on the purpose of this study, it is necessary to define the concept of "combating trafficking in persons". Based on an analysis of the international and domestic regulatory and scientific framework, we believe that *combating trafficking in persons* can be defined as a set of legal, institutional and political measures taken by the state in cooperation with civil society and the international community, aimed at preventing and combating THB. This set of measures should provide for both the punishment of the perpetrators and the protection and assistance of the victims.

The second chapter **"Political practice of combating human trafficking in the European Union"** is devoted to the analysis of the state and diversity of forms of human trafficking in the European Union. This chapter analyzes the institutional mechanisms of the anti-trafficking policy at the global and regional levels, as well as the anti-trafficking policy in the European Union.

In the first paragraph, "Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: State and Diversity of Forms," the author notes that today THB has its own distinctive features, which are a consequence of its historical, political and economic development, the current demographic situation, the prevailing social security system. The main difference between modern THB and its historical precedents is that it is controlled and sanctioned not by the state, but by transnational groups and networks. Criminal entities operating in the field of human trafficking are quite diverse: from lone individuals working on their own to complex network organizations that include many participants and generate huge profits. The spread of the Internet and social networks has led traffickers to change their modus operandi and use modern technologies for recruiting victims, logistics and as a marketing platform for prostitution [30, p.5].

Trafficking in human beings takes various forms: trafficking of women and children for the purpose of sexual exploitation; forced labor; labor or debt bondage; domestic slavery; forced child labor; illegal recruitment and use of child soldiers; organ trafficking.

In the European Union, a significant proportion of THB is focused on commercial sexual exploitation. However, the number of victims of labor exploitation is also growing. Other forms of human trafficking are also spreading: forced begging, criminal activity, forced or fictitious marriages, organ harvesting, etc. Some EU countries (Greece, Italy, Spain) serve as transit countries, while the most developed countries of Western and Northern Europe act as destination countries for traffickers.

The author emphasizes that it is difficult to estimate the exact number of victims of trafficking, since most states are not able to provide accurate information on the number of cases, victims, organizers of trafficking in persons. This is partly due to the fact that the existing differences in the national legal definitions of THB, as well as in the methods of collecting and registering data, impede the comparison and assessment of general trends [30, p.2].

The European migration crisis has contributed to the formation of a syndicate of criminal gangs specializing in transporting refugees to Europe. The long-term nature of the crisis suggests that it will have an impact on traffic processes, contributing to the modernization of "traditional" forms of human trafficking.

In the second paragraph, *"Institutional mechanisms of anti-trafficking policy: global and regional levels"* the author notes that over the past decades, state institutions, international and non-governmental organizations have realized that combating trafficking in human beings requires an integrated and comprehensive approach based on respect for human rights. Given that human trafficking is most often international in nature, international strategies to combat this phenomenon are essential. Therefore, the search for the most effective ways to combat human trafficking is one of the priority issues in the work of many global and regional organizations.

The adoption in 2000 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime [6] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children [11] brought the global fight against trafficking in persons to a qualitatively new level. For the first time, an internationally agreed definition of trafficking in persons was given, it was recognized as a serious criminal offense, and states were encouraged to impose criminal sanctions for THB.

At the regional level, the OSCE is an important actor in the development and implementation of anti-trafficking policies. Over the past two decades, OSCE participating States have made a range of political commitments to combat trafficking in persons. The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings has become an important regional document focusing on the protection of victims of THB, for which a high level of legal guarantees is envisaged. The created regional and global international legal and institutional framework allows states to carry out multilateral cooperation in combating human trafficking.

In the third paragraph of the *"Policy of the European Union in the field of combating trafficking in human beings"* the author notes that the analysis of the documents regulating the actions of the European Union in the field of combating trafficking in human beings demonstrated that the strategy and main directions of the EU policy in this area are based on the "4 Ps" concept: prevention of trafficking in persons, prosecution of crimes of trafficking in persons, protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in persons; strengthening partnerships between government agencies, civil society and the private sector at the national, bilateral, regional and global levels.

A comprehensive and coordinated human rights-based anti-trafficking policy aimed at protecting victims and their rights, which the European Union is implementing in cooperation with the international community, should help reduce the factors that give rise to this crime. To achieve this goal, the EU uses various instruments, among which are the appointment of National Coordinators, National Rapporteurs or the creation of similar independent monitoring mecha-

nisms; creation of National Referral Systems; effective access to justice for victims; improved cooperation and coordination among all stakeholders - law enforcement and judicial authorities, labor inspectorates, social protection departments, medical institutions, victim support services, the business community, employment agencies, diplomatic and consular services, etc. Combining the efforts of government agencies, civil society and international structures will help combat human trafficking in all its manifestations.

The third chapter **"Policies of the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating trafficking in persons in the light of the standards of the European Union"** analyzes trends in trafficking in persons in the Republic of Moldova, examines the influence of international organizations on the policy of combating trafficking in persons, proves the need for interaction between state and public institutions of the Republic of Moldova in countering THB ... A sociological study on this issue made it possible to analyze public opinion in the Republic of Moldova as one of the instruments of the anti-trafficking policy.

In the first paragraph "Trends in human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova: volumes and main directions" the author analyzes the situation with THB in the Republic of Moldova, for which this problem became especially urgent in the mid-90s of the last century. As a country in South-Eastern Europe, Moldova has been going through the processes typical of the countries of this region. The country has faced various forms of human trafficking: for the purpose of labor exploitation; for the purpose of sexual exploitation, for the purpose of begging; for the purpose of selling human organs [8, p.18].

The author shares the point of view according to which push factors played the main role: low wages, high unemployment, a significant decline in the financial situation of the majority of Moldovan citizens, and the collapse of the social infrastructure.

The Republic of Moldova implements a policy of combating human trafficking in accordance with the 4P (Prosecution, Protection, Prevention, Partnership) policy, relying on institutional and legislative mechanisms, in cooperation with civil society and international organizations. Moldova has ratified important international conventions in the field of combating human trafficking, as well as created its own developed legislative and regulatory framework for state policy in this area, in which the Law on Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking, adopted in 2005, occupies the central place.

Despite all the measures taken, the Republic of Moldova remains a source country for victims of human trafficking and, to a lesser extent, a transit country for victims of THB from the countries of the former USSR to European states. Trafficking in persons from Moldova focuses

mainly on sexual exploitation, forced labor, and forced begging. Many victims were exposed to several forms of exploitation: a combination of sexual and labor exploitation, labor exploitation and begging, sexual exploitation and begging. The development of the Internet contributes to the spread of new forms of human trafficking, in particular, child pornography and child sex tourism. The undocumented population is vulnerable to domestic trafficking, especially in the agricultural sector.

Due to insufficient efforts made by the state bodies of the Republic of Moldova to combat this phenomenon and the high level of corruption among senior officials in the coming years, the volume of human trafficking is unlikely to decrease. The main forms and trends of human trafficking will continue to persist; therefore, an effective fight against this phenomenon requires a systemic, comprehensive, integrated approach on the part of the international community, government institutions and civil society organizations.

The second paragraph *"Impact of international organizations on the policy of combating trafficking in persons"* is devoted to the analysis of the activities of international governmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of combating THB, which is based on an integrated approach, respect for human rights and focused on the protection of victims of THB.

The UN, the Council of Europe, the European Union, the OSCE are developing legal norms on which the international community relies on combating human trafficking. An important contribution to the fight against THB is made by the International Organization for Migration, which has significant experience in this area. The ILO, UNICEF and a number of other organizations are developing new international instruments on human trafficking, labor and sexual exploitation of adults and children.

In the framework of international cooperation, monitoring is carried out by the US Department of State and the GRETA group of experts. Non-governmental organizations (La Strada, Medicine du Monde, Terre des Hommes, etc.) play a key role in the fight against trafficking in human beings. They conduct information campaigns to prevent and counteract human trafficking among socially vulnerable groups, provide assistance and protection to victims and potential victims of THB.

International organizations provide assistance to the Republic of Moldova in its anti-trafficking policy. With the support of the IOM, the OSCE Mission to Moldova, “La Strada” and other organizations, assistance and protection are provided to potential victims and victims of human trafficking. But for real progress and effective results to be achieved, it is necessary to combine the efforts of international organizations and all stakeholders to ensure the protection of

every person who has suffered from human trafficking in accordance with international standards.

In the third paragraph *"Interaction of state and public institutions of the Republic of Moldova in the policy of combating trafficking in persons"*, the author notes that preventing and combating THB is one of the national priorities of the Republic of Moldova. Guided by a comprehensive approach aimed at protecting the internationally recognized human rights of a victim of trafficking in persons, the Republic of Moldova seeks to harmonize domestic legislation in accordance with European standards. The national plans and strategies adopted in recent years confirm the need to create an effective and preventive policy against illegal migration and human trafficking, based on the "4 P" strategy.

The principle of coordinating the actions of state and public institutions provides for the use of an interdisciplinary and intersectional approach recommended by international and regional standards in this area [7]. As a country of origin of trafficking in persons, Moldova has accumulated extensive experience in organizing measures to prevent trafficking in persons aimed at informing and raising awareness of the general population and, first of all, risk groups about the danger of this phenomenon.

On the recommendation and with the support of international partners, the National Referral System (NRS) was launched in Moldova to provide assistance and protection to victims and potential victims of trafficking in persons [10]. The creation of NRSs and territorial groups made it possible to concentrate the potential of state and public organizations with the support of external partners in this area and made a significant contribution to increasing the level of identification of victims of THB, their repatriation, ensuring access to necessary assistance, investigation and prosecution of traffickers. The system has been functioning for more than ten years and during this period the NRS has become an important instrument of interaction between state and public institutions in the implementation of a coordinated policy of combating human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova.

Non-governmental organizations on the right and left banks of the Dniester, together with their partners and government agencies, are actively promoting the creation of a single mechanism for the prevention of trafficking in persons, protection and social reintegration of victims and potential victims of THB.

In general, there are positive trends in the implementation of the anti-trafficking policy in the interaction of state and public institutions of the Republic of Moldova. This opens up good prospects for using the accumulated experience in further cooperation between the state and civil

society in the fight against human trafficking. The author emphasizes that the signing of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union testifies to the fact that our country is striving to implement the relevant international standards and European practices in combating human trafficking, creating an effective and preventive policy in this area with the involvement of all interested parties.

The fourth paragraph *"Public opinion as an instrument of anti-trafficking policy (based on the results of a sociological survey)"* is devoted to the analysis of the results of a sociological survey conducted by the author in January-February 2019, during which 865 people from all regions of the Republic of Moldova were interviewed. The results obtained in the course of the survey allow us to draw the following conclusions.

1. The survey participants are aware of the relevance of the problem of human trafficking for the Republic of Moldova. According to the respondents, the most common forms of THB are trafficking in persons for labor exploitation, for the purpose of sexual exploitation, begging, trafficking in children, trafficking in organs, but the prevalence level differs depending on the place of residence and age of the respondents.

The most vulnerable group for human trafficking are women, since they are especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Children are also a vulnerable group, as they are forced to engage in begging and are involved in criminal activities. Men are often subjected to labor exploitation, doing hard, unskilled work without receiving their earnings.

2. Sociological research has shown that the number of respondents who assess the level of awareness of Moldovan citizens as low and rather low prevails over those who assess it as high and sufficiently high. As the analysis of the data obtained shows, almost half of the survey participants know what documents are needed for employment abroad (passport, visa, employment contract, etc.), but do not know how to issue them. Therefore, they will turn to specialized firms, friends and acquaintances for help. But employment firms, friends, acquaintances sometimes act as channels for recruiting citizens for human trafficking.

3. The study showed that a certain part of the respondents and their acquaintances found themselves abroad in situations similar to human trafficking: situations similar to slavery, scanty wages; deprivation of a passport and other documents; coercion to work; restriction of movement; sexual services; missing people.

Less than half of the respondents consider themselves fully insured against human trafficking, the rest of the survey participants do not consider themselves fully insured against falling into such situations or found it difficult to answer this question.

4. In identifying and suppressing the facts of human trafficking, it is necessary to combine the efforts of state and public institutions - law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, public organizations, social services, and the media. Most of the respondents consider the activities of law enforcement agencies and educational institutions to be the most effective, while the activities of social services are the least effective.

On the basis of the study, conclusions were drawn and recommendations were made to state and public institutions, educational institutions to strengthen activities to inform vulnerable groups of the population about the risks and consequences of human trafficking; the scientific community to intensify activities to research this phenomenon, to participate in the examination and monitoring of Moldovan policy in combating human trafficking.

The final part of the work contains the ***conclusions*** obtained as a result of the analysis of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, and ***recommendations*** to the state authorities, the non-governmental sector, international organizations to improve the effectiveness of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova in the context of the European Union policies.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the study of the anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Scientific research of the phenomenon of trafficking in persons is of an interdisciplinary nature, is associated with the understanding of this phenomenon and is aimed at identifying the causes, factors, general development trends. Modern theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of human trafficking and the fight against it are characterized by considerable diversity, but all of them prioritize a human rights-based approach. The political science aspect of the problem is associated with the formation of a policy to combat human trafficking at the global, regional and national levels.

For the Republic of Moldova, the problem under study is of particular relevance, however, in the Moldovan science, the problem of human trafficking and the fight against it is investigated fragmentarily, not allowing to create a full picture of the real situation in this area. A comprehensive and comprehensive analysis of the anti-trafficking policy in the European Union and the Republic of Moldova made it possible to fill this gap by applying a wide range of approaches and methods to study the current situation in the field of human trafficking.

2. Analysis of the available data showed that in the European Union the most common forms of THB are trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and for the purpose of forced labor in industrial production, construction, and agriculture. Women make up the overwhelming majority of sexually exploited victims of trafficking. Among the victims of labor exploitation, significantly more men are employed in labor-intensive industries. Also in the EU, such forms of THB as involvement in forced crime, begging, and fictitious marriages have become widespread. The forms of child trafficking are sexual exploitation and pornography, coercion of children into fraud and begging, and illegal adoption.

3. The Republic of Moldova is a country of origin and, to a lesser extent, a country of transit for victims of human trafficking. The persistence of such push factors as a high level of corruption among officials, in law enforcement and judicial structures, insufficient efforts made by state bodies in the fight against human trafficking, and insufficient funding of state programs do not allow achieving significant results in the fight against this criminal phenomenon.

4. A comprehensive approach aimed at protecting the internationally recognized human rights of a victim of trafficking in persons requires the adoption of domestic legislation to incorporate the provisions of international instruments in the field of combating trafficking in persons. The Republic of Moldova, relying on international experience and with the help of international organizations, has created its own legal and institutional framework in the field of combating human trafficking.

5 Strategic programs adopted by the international community and within individual states should help to eliminate the root causes of trafficking in persons - poverty, unemployment, low levels of socio-economic development, political instability, violation of human rights, gender inequality. The activities of the European Union in cooperation with the international community aimed at reducing these factors involve the use of various instruments, such as the appointment of National Coordinators, National Rapporteurs, monitoring of the GRETA group of experts, the creation of National Referral Systems, etc.

In addition to solving socio-economic problems, it is necessary to combat organized crime that operates in countries of origin, transit and destination of victims of trafficking. Based on the principle of inevitability of punishment, it is necessary to take tough measures against organizers, recruiters, transporters, consumers of victims of THB by state and international law enforcement agencies.

6 The strategy of the European Union in combating trafficking in persons is based on an extensive legal framework, including the prevention of THB, prosecution of traffickers,

protection of victims, development of partnerships between state and public institutions at the national, regional and international levels. The Republic of Moldova seeks to build its anti-THB policy in the context of EU policies. Relying on the support of international organizations, our country has taken certain steps to harmonize legislation, develop and implement national plans and strategies to combat and prevent human trafficking.

7 The National Referral System launched in Moldova with the support of international partners as a model of multidisciplinary and intersectoral cooperation is based on the concept of human rights, the concept of the victim as a bearer of rights, and is an important tool for interaction of state and public institutions in the implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated policy of preventing and combating trafficking people. The NRS operates at two levels: national (the Center for Protection and Assistance and the National Coordinating Group under the MLSPP), and local (districts and communities) and acts as an important instrument for interaction between authorities and public institutions in the implementation of a comprehensive and coordinated policy to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

An **important scientific problem** solved in the dissertation is the development of a conceptual framework for studying the current situation in the field of human trafficking and the policy of countering it in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union. This contributed to the confirmation of the necessary conditions for the implementation of an effective policy of combating trafficking in persons, with the aim of their subsequent use by state and public institutions, international organizations involved in the fight against trafficking in persons, and made it possible to formulate a number of practical recommendations:

- ***Public Authorities:***

In the development and implementation of state policy in the field of combating trafficking in persons, to strengthen the human rights approach, which ensures the protection of the rights of victims of trafficking in persons and increases the effectiveness of measures taken.

- ***Government of the Republic of Moldova*** to increase state funding for specialized social services, as well as non-governmental organizations providing services for the protection and assistance of victims of THB.

- ***Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family*** in cooperation with other state bodies of the central and local levels, representatives of civil society, to participate in the development and implementation of the regulatory framework in the field of protection of victims and trafficking in persons; joint activities for the search and identification of victims and potential victims of trafficking in persons, the provision of support services for their rehabilitation; conduct-

ing information campaigns to popularize support services and the conditions for their provision. To improve the component of social integration of victims of trafficking in persons.

- ***The Ministry of Education, Culture and Research***, in cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, non-governmental organizations, and the media, to conduct awareness-raising activities among young people in educational institutions and higher educational institutions on issues of gender equality, human rights, and human trafficking.

- ***The diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Moldova*** to cooperate with relevant organizations in order to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, provide protection from exploitation to individuals and facilitate the safe return to their homeland of victims of THB.

Law enforcement agencies:

- ***The Center for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings***, as the main police unit for combating trafficking in human beings, to expand national cooperation with *state institutions* (MLSPA, National Agency for Organ, Tissue and Cell Transplantation, National Committee for Combating THB, Municipal Office for the Protection of Children's Rights), NGOs and *civil society* (La Strada, Terre des Homme, Center for Assistance and Protection of THB Victims, National Center for the Prevention of Violence against Children, Center for Investigative Journalism) in identifying, combating and combating trafficking in persons and related crimes.

- Build the capacity of IT staff to investigate human trafficking cases, including in the virtual space.

- Increased opportunities for conducting financial investigations and introducing a mechanism for confiscating property obtained from human trafficking. Cooperation with the agricultural sector to prevent labor exploitation of citizens within the country.

- Taking into account the experience of some countries of the European Union, it is advisable to create specialized departments in the structure of law enforcement agencies, dealing only with cases related to child victims and witnesses of trafficking in persons. In order to help and protect child victims and witnesses of THB, law enforcement agencies, in cooperation with civil society, provide free legal and specialized psychological assistance throughout the criminal process, taking into account the combination of the interests of the child with the aim of the criminal process.

- Improvement of the database of victims of trafficking in persons.

In the field of personnel:

- Training of relevant specialists to ensure compliance with the Law No. 137 of July 29, 2016 "On the rehabilitation of victims of crime".

- Training of law enforcement and judicial officials on the basis of respect for the rights of victims of trafficking in persons during the investigation.

- Training of personnel in the social sphere, taking into account the specifics of providing services to victims of trafficking in persons.

- Training of multidisciplinary teams in service planning and local partnerships.

- Training of health professionals in issues related to the identification and prevention of potential cases of trafficking in persons for the removal of organs.

NGOs and Civil Society:

- Conduct continuous monitoring of human rights in order to obtain information on cases of violation of the rights of victims of trafficking in persons, and select the necessary strategies to protect the violated rights.

- Develop partnerships with the private sector to prevent trafficking for forced labor.

- The media should cooperate with governmental and non-governmental structures in order to obtain information on new trends in THB, problems of support and protection of victims, and capacity building activities to combat THB.

- Increasing the potential of the Moldovan diaspora abroad in the field of preventing human trafficking. Diaspora organizations can become “points of attraction” where victims or potential victims of human trafficking can turn and receive information and assistance.

- Develop volunteer activities in the field of rehabilitation of victims and potential victims of human trafficking.

- Expansion of cooperation with non-governmental organizations of Transnistria in combating human trafficking. Development and implementation of joint information and prevention campaigns among potential victims. In cooperation with law enforcement agencies and all stakeholders, conduct workshops and seminars on trafficking in persons, including victim identification.

International organizations:

- Coordinate efforts and cooperation of international organizations in the implementation of programs aimed at combating human trafficking. To bring the problem of human trafficking to the political level, especially in the case of evidence of complicity in the criminal business of senior officials.

- Support efforts, together with all stakeholders, to raise awareness of the most vulnerable groups of the population about the consequences and risks of trafficking in persons.

- In cooperation with law enforcement agencies, provide protection and support to victims of trafficking in persons, develop specialized assistance for participants in criminal proceedings.

Thus, as the research has shown, the policy of combating trafficking in persons in the Republic of Moldova is carried out using the experience of the European Union with the support of international and regional structures. The accumulated positive practical experience of cooperation between state, public and international organizations indicates that in the prevention of trafficking in persons it is necessary to use an integrated, balanced, pragmatic, operational, multi-subject approach, respecting the rights and human dignity of victims of trafficking in persons. All interested parties should be involved in the implementation of this approach - the states of origin and residence, international and non-governmental organizations, consular offices, law enforcement agencies, the church and organizations of the Moldovan diaspora abroad. Only their joint cooperation will be able to effectively resist the criminal business of trafficking in persons and will contribute to further consolidation of efforts to achieve effective results in the implementation of the anti-trafficking policy.

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2. АЛИСТРАТОВА, О. Историографические основы исследования феномена торговли людьми. В: *MOLDOSCOPIE (Probleme de analiză politică*), 2018, Nr.4 (LXXXIII), с.38-55. Кишинэу: AMSP,USM, USPEE, 2018. ISSN 1812-2566
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2. АЛИСТРАТОВА, О. *Влияние международных организаций на политику противодействия торговле людьми в Республике Молдова*. В: Materiale Conferinței Științifice Internaționale «Preocupări contemporane ale științelor socio-umane în contextul transformării de mentalități», Ediția a 7-a, Chișinău, 8-9 декабря 2016. Кишинэу, ULIM, 2017, 527 с. ISBN 978-9975-108-27-0
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Аннотация
к диссертации Алистратовой Оксаны на тему «Политика противодействия торговле людьми на примере Республики Молдова и Европейского Союза», представленную на соискание докторской степени в политических науках, Кишинэу, 2021

Структура диссертации: Работа состоит из введения, трех глав, выводов и рекомендаций, библиографии из 271 источника, приложения, 154 страницы основного текста, 6 таблиц, 22 диаграмм.

Ключевые слова: торговля людьми, жертва торговли людьми, политика противо-действия торговле людьми, государственные институты, общественные институты, международные организации, Национальная система перенаправления, общественное мнение.

Цель исследования: всесторонний анализ политики противодействия торговле людьми на примере Республики Молдова и Европейского Союза.

Задачи исследования: анализ историографических и теоретико-методологических основ исследования политики противодействия торговли людьми; исследование стратегии, основных направлений, институциональных механизмов политики Европейского Союза в противодействии торговле людьми; обобщение опыта взаимодействия государственных и общественных институтов Республики Молдова, международных организаций в осуществлении политики противодействия торговле людьми; анализ общественного мнения Республики Молдова как инструмента политики противодействия торговле людьми; выработка рекомендаций государственным и общественным институтам, международным организациям в сфере предотвращения и противодействия торговле людьми.

Научная новизна и оригинальность работы: конкретизировано современное состояние торговли людьми и политики противодействия ей в Республике Молдова и Европейском Союзе, определены тенденции развития данного явления; обосновано, что всеобъемлющая и скоординированная политика борьбы с торговлей людьми базируется на концепции «4 Ps»; продемонстрирована необходимость стратегического партнерства государственных органов, общественных институтов Республики Молдова, международных организаций, межсекторной координации действий всех участников в проведении эффективной политики противодействия торговле людьми.

Решённая научная проблема заключается в разработке концептуальной основы исследования современной ситуации в сфере торговли людьми и политики противодействия ей в Республике Молдова, что способствовало выработке практических рекомендаций по реализации эффективной политики противодействия торговле людьми в Республике Молдова, с целью их последующего использования государственными и общественными институтами, международными организациями, задействованными в имплементации этой политики, учитывая опыт Европейского Союза.

Теоретическая ценность: авторская оценка состояния торговли людьми и полити-ки противодействия трафику живых существ в Республике Молдова и ЕС.

Прикладная ценность: использование практических рекомендаций по совершенствованию государственной политики Республики Молдова в сфере противодействия торговле людьми в контексте политик Европейского Союза; при проведении тренингов и семинаров по подготовке и повышению квалификации специалистов, задействованных в сфере оказания помощи и защиты жертв торговли людьми; в преподавании учебных курсов по проблемам миграции.

Внедрение результатов исследования. Результаты данного исследования нашли свое отражение в 9 научных статьях, которые были опубликованы в специализированных журналах и сборниках статей, изданных в Республике Молдова и за рубежом, общим объемом 4,8 п.л.; представлены на 5 национальных и международных научных конференциях.

Adnotare

Alistratova Oxana. Politica de combatere a traficului de ființe umane, în cazul Republicii Moldova și a Uniunii Europene.
Teză de doctor în științe politice. Chișinău, 2021

Structura lucrării de disertație: Lucrarea constă dintr-o introducere, trei capitole, concluzii și recomandări, o bibliografie din 271 surse, anexe, 154 pagini ale textului principal, 15 tabele, 22 diagrame.

Cuvinte cheie: trafic de ființe umane, victimă a traficului de ființe umane, politica de combatere a traficului de ființe umane, instituții de stat, instituții publice, organizații internaționale, sistem național de referire, opinia publică.

Scopul cercetării: analiza complexă a politicii de combatere a traficului de ființe umane, în baza exemplului Republicii Moldova și Uniunii Europene.

Obiectivele cercetării: studiul fenomenului de trafic de ființe umane pe continentul European și în Europa de Sud Est, în special identificarea principalelor tendințe conexe traficului de ființe umane în Republica Moldova; analiza strategiei și direcțiilor principale ale politicii Uniunii Europene în combaterea traficului de ființe umane; generalizarea experienței de interacțiune dintre instituțiile de stat și cele publice din Republica Moldova și organizațiile internaționale în implementarea politicilor de combatere a traficului de ființe umane; analiza opiniei publice în Republica Moldova privind problema traficului de ființe umane; formularea de recomandări către instituțiile de stat și publice, organizațiile internaționale din domeniul prevenirii și combaterii traficului de ființe umane.

Inovația științifică și originalitatea lucrării: este concretizată starea actuală a traficului de ființe umane în Europa de Sud-Est și Republica Moldova, sunt identificate tendințele dezvoltării acestui fenomen; este argumentat faptul că o politică complexă și coordonată de combatere a traficului de ființe umane se bazează pe conceptul „4P"; este demonstrată necesitatea unui parteneriat strategic al organelor de stat, instituțiilor publice din Republica Moldova, organizațiilor internaționale și coordonării intersectoriale a activităților tuturor participanților la o politică eficientă de combatere a traficului de ființe umane.

Problema științifică soluționată: elaborarea unei fundamentări conceptuale pentru cercetarea situației actuale în domeniul traficului de ființe umane și politicii de combatere a acestui fenomen în Republica Moldova și Uniunea Europeană, fapt care a contribuit la confirmarea condițiilor necesare implementării unei politici eficiente de combatere a traficului de ființe umane, în vederea utilizării lor ulterioare de către instituțiile publice, de stat, organizațiile internaționale implicate în combaterea traficului de ființe umane.

Valoarea teoretică: evaluarea autorului a situației traficului de ființe umane și a politicilor de combatere a traficului de ființe vii în Republica Moldova și UE.

Valoarea aplicată: utilizarea recomandărilor practice pentru optimizarea politicii de stat a Republicii Moldova în domeniul combaterii traficului de ființe umane în contextul politicilor Uniunii Europene; prin desfășurarea programelor de instruire și seminarelor privind pregătirea și dezvoltarea profesională a specialiștilor implicați în furnizarea de asistență și protecție victimelor traficului de ființe umane; prin efectuarea cursurilor de formare privind problema migrației.

Integrarea rezultatelor cercetării: rezultatele cercetării au fost reflectate în 9 articole științifice, care au fost publicate în reviste de specialitate și colecții de articole din Republica Moldova și din străinătate, cu un volum total de 4,8 pagini tipărite, prezentate la 5 conferințe științifice naționale și internaționale.

Annotation

Alistratova Oxana. Anti-trafficking policy: case study of the Republic of Moldova and the European Union Thesis for the doctorate degree in Political Sciences, Chisinau, 2021

The structure of the dissertation: The work consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions and recommendations; a bibliography comprising 271 sources; an appendix; 154 pages of main text, 6 tables, and 22 diagrams.

Keywords: human trafficking, trafficking victim, anti-trafficking policy, state institutions, public institutions, international organizations, the National Referral System, public opinion.

The purpose of the study: a comprehensive analysis of the anti-trafficking policy on the example of the Republic of Moldova and the European Union.

Research objectives: analysis of the historiographic and theoretical and methodological foundations of the study of anti-trafficking policy; identification of the main trends in human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova; analysis of the strategy main directions, institutional mechanisms of the European Union policy in combating human trafficking; generalization of the experience of interaction between state and public institutions of the Republic of Moldova and international organizations in the implementation of the anti-trafficking policy; analysis of public opinion of the Republic of Moldova as an instrument of anti-trafficking policy; development of recommendations to state and public institutions, international organizations in the field of preventing and combating human trafficking.

Scientific novelty and originality of the work: the current state of human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova and European Union is concretized, trends in the development of this phenomenon are identified; it is substantiated that a comprehensive and coordinated anti-trafficking policy is based on the concept of "4 Ps"; the necessity of strategic partnership of state bodies, public institutions of the Republic of Moldova, international organizations, intersectoral coordination of the actions of all participants in an effective anti-trafficking policy was demonstrated.

Resolved scientific problem: the development of a conceptual framework for studying the current situation in the field of human trafficking and its anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova and the European Union, which contributed to the development of practical recommendations for the implementation of an effective anti-trafficking policy in the Republic of Moldova, with a view to their subsequent use by state and public institutions and international organizations, involved in the fight against human trafficking, taking into account the experience of the European Union.

Theoretical value: the author's assessment of the state of human trafficking and the policy of countering the trafficking of living creatures in the Republic of Moldova and the EU.

Applied value: the use of practical recommendations on improving the state policy of the Republic of Moldova in the field of combating human trafficking in the context of European Union policies; during trainings and seminars on the education and professional development of specialists involved in the provision of assistance to and protection of victims of human trafficking; in teaching training courses on migration issues.

Implementation of research results. The results of this study are reflected in 9 scientific articles published in specialized journals and collections of articles, issued in the Republic of Moldova and abroad, with a total volume of 4,8 printer's sheets; presented at 5 national and international scientific conferences.

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ALISTRATOVA Oxana

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Specialitatea 561.01 – Teoria, metodologia politologiei;

instituţii şi procese politice

(în limba rusă)

Autoreferatul tezei de doctor în ştiinţe politice

Chişinău, 2021

ALISTRATOVA Oxana

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