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Brief Summary

**Introduction**

Of many threats facing global security, human trafficking is probably the biggest threats. Numerous men, women, and children hailing from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds fall prey to human traffickers every year. The repercussions of human trafficking are rippled all across the world and at every level of society. Human trafficking is a lucrative business as it generates about $150 billion every year. Of the $150 billion, $99 is made through sex trafficking. An estimate by the International Labor Organization suggests that there are more than 21 million victims of human trafficking. Sadly, about 5 million of those victims are sexually exploited. Most human traffickers are based in Asia and Africa. Women account for 55 percent of trafficked victims while 98 percent of these women experience sexual exploitation. According to Palermo Protocol, 2000, human trafficking has been defined as “The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.” (UNCATOC, 2000)

**Discussion**

The Trafficking in Persons Report, June 2019, portrays a grim picture regarding the victims of human trafficking (TIP Report, 2019). The thing that has shocked me the most in the TIP Report, 2019, is that there is a lack of clear understanding in many countries about the exploitive nature of this heinous crime. Furthermore, I have learned from the TIP Report, 2019, that human trafficking affects a country in multiple ways. The TIP Report has called on the governments around the globe to develop a clear understanding of the implications of the issue (TIP Report, 2019). Moreover, governments across the world must enforce measures through practice and policy. I have also learned that in many countries human trafficking criminals are often given less severe sentences because their cases are heard under labor courts and labor laws. Moreover, there is a dire need to train law enforcement officers so that they easily identify human trafficking victim. Finally, in the report, many praises are a heap on the governments that have been working hard to combat human trafficking. However, there is room for improvement as the governments must understand that human trafficking poses a serious threat to global security. The TIP Report has called on the governments to implement robust domestic legislation which prosecutes human traffickers.

**Conclusion**

There are a total of 4 tiers in which countries are placed after evaluated on the efforts they are putting in to combat human trafficking (TIP Report, 2019). The placement of countries based on the efforts on different tiers has been made mandatory under the "Trafficking Victims Protection Act". The countries who are placed in Tier 1 are the one which complies with the standards acceptable under the "TVPA". Tier 3 is given to the countries that do not comply with the recommendations of the "Trafficking Victims Protection Act". Australia is a country belonging to Tier 1 in the TIP Report. Australia has initiated different anti-trafficking measures aimed to curb trafficking. They have created a special police unit to help the trafficking victims. Australia has enacted measures that provide legal and medical support to the victims of human trafficking. Unfortunately, China, despite being an economic force, has been placed on tier 3 due to its lack of efforts directed at addressing the issues. China has failed to impose any laws to address the growing issue of forced labor. Furthermore, the imbalance in the population has provided criminals to bring in women by tricking them. This fact was recently highlighted when a gang of Chinese men was busted who married Pakistani women and took them to China only to work in the sex industry.

# Works Cited

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