

Let's fight together against **Human Trafficking**



What is Human Trafficking?

According to the Prevention and Suppression of **Human Trafficking Act, 2012**

- 1) Human trafficking means the selling or buying, recruiting or receiving, deporting or transferring, sending or confining or harbouring either inside or outside of the territory of Bangladesh of any person for the purpose of sexual exploitation or oppression, labor exploitation or any other form of exploitation or oppression, by means of:
 - a) Threat, or use of force,
 - b) Deception, or abuse of the victim's socio-economic or environmental or other type of vulnerability,
 - c) Giving or receiving money or benefit to procure the consent of a person having control over him or her.
- 2) If the victim is a child, it shall be immaterial whether any of the means of committing the offence mentioned in sub-section a), b) or c) is used or not.

Bangladesh Counter Trafficking-In-Persons (BC/TIP) Program



Differences and similarities between trafficking and smuggling

Notwithstanding the difficulties, it is possible to analyse the differences and similarities between human trafficking and migrant smuggling in order to improve the ability to make the distinction. Consider the contents of the table set out below:

Feature	Trafficking	Migrant Smuggling
Legal definition	Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat of use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve consent of a person having control over another person for the purposes of exploitation	Procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly. A financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State party of which the person is not a national or permanent resident
Purpose of the movement	Exploitation of the individual's sexuality exploitation, labour slavery or organ removal for profit.	Movement for profit.
Nature and quality of the consent	Consent for movement may be present, but true consent is nullified by force, coercion, deception, fraud etc	Consent for movement is clearly present. * However, due to circumstances to which the person is subjected, this consent can be discontinued and the person is then being unlawfully detained.
Nature of the relationship between the individual and criminal	Victim-Exploiter Long-term relationship extending beyond the movement phase (although initial facilitator may be only a link in the chain, there is continuity in the individual's relationship with the traffickers)	Buyer – Supplier Short-term relationship that terminates upon completion of the movement
Profit element	Major profit source is the exploitation of the individual	Sole profit source is the movement of the individual
Violence and intimidation	Characteristic of trafficking and necessary to maintain the victim in the exploitative situation	Incidental to the movement
Autonomy and freedom	Severely compromised	Generally, not severely impeded upon, except to the extent necessary for successful movement.