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Trafficking in Human Beings in the Context of Global Ethics

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Abstract

The concept of “Global Ethics” refers to the analysis and identification of ethical solutions to the challenges of the contemporary world. Among the current global problems we bring to the fore: illegal immigration as a component of human trafficking, but also other global issues interdependent with the two crimes above: violation of human rights and freedoms, poverty, resource scarcity, discrimination, illegal international business and trade, all of which, requesting from the authorities and beyond, legislative and ethical solutions. Legal migration is the widely accepted form globally, since it can be determined over time, but also controlled in terms of the number of people, fields and jobs. Illegal migration is the alternative used by people who cannot use the legal route to go abroad. A component of trafficking in human beings, illegal migration is a global scourge, hard to control, caused by organised criminal groups, but also by the increasing ingenuity of criminals.

Although the phenomenon is manifesting itself worldwide, it is accentuated by the fact that there is a lack of appropriate legislation and an effective system of cooperation between government institutions and civil society. Trafficking in human beings must be related to the causes that led to its emergence: discrimination in the labour market revealed by high unemployment rates (women vs. men), poverty combined with low remuneration for work performed, corruption of authorities, poor border control, restriction of legal migration opportunities, internationalization of criminal groups correlated with high profits from human trafficking, poor information of people who want to emigrate about the real effects of the labour market.

Knowing this phenomenon, but also of the causes that cause it to occur, determines the process of working for knowledge, resolution and fight against it. The present work is intended to be a source of information that makes available to those interested that information about illegal migration, as well as how state structures can and should be involved in the situation.

Keywords: *illegal migration, human trafficking, global ethics, ethics in society.*

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1. Introduction

The concept of “Global Ethics” refers to the analysis and identification of ethical solutions to the challenges of the contemporary world. Among the current global problems we bring to the fore: illegal immigration as a component of human trafficking, but also other global issues that are interdependent with the two crimes above: the violation of human rights and freedoms, poverty, resource scarcity, discrimination, illegal international affairs and trade, all of which require the authorities and beyond, legislative and ethical solutions. Ethics in terms of content can be considered global when the rules, values, principles and justifications it contains have moral significance and global coverage (What is global ethics?, n.d.). The duty to respect your fellow man in an equal way, regardless of its status, may be such an example of global ethical content. The particular qualities of business, for example the limitation to be productive - at the extremely least to stay away from chapter 11 - , the cutthroat climate of the market and the particular administration design might infer that the job of an ethicist in a partnership might be not the same as a the job of an ethicist in different associations such as, clinics or universities (Demuijnck, 2020).

The new society, in light of information and development and the globalization cycle, established an exceptionally serious climate for all organizations (Demuijnck, 2020).

In this case, by the global dimension to which it aspires, ethics are more interested in communities than in individuals, thus being more effective.

2. Problem Statement

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Romanian Language, Ethics is defined as: “science dealing with the theoretical study of human values and conditions, from the perspective of moral principles, and with their role in social life, (...) a set of rules against which a human gathering controls its conduct to recognize what is genuine and adequate in accomplishing its motivations“ (Explanatory dictionary of the Romanian language, n.d.).

According to Article 210 of the Criminal Code, trafficking in human beings is recruitment, transport, transfer, shelter or reception of a person for the purpose of exploitation shall:

- a) by intimidation, kidnapping, trickery or maltreatment of power;

b) exploiting the powerlessness to guard himself or express their will or the condition of weakness of that individual;

c) by offering, giving, tolerating or getting cash or different advantages in return for the assent of the individual having authority over that individual, will be rebuffed with detainment from 3 to 10 years and the preclusion of the activity of rights (The new updated Criminal Code, 2021).

The term migration comes from French (migration) and Latin (migration, -onis) and represents the phenomenon of mass displacement of populations from one territory to another, displacement due to economic, social, political or natural factors (Mogîldea, 2019).

Emigrating is the action of leaving the homeland and settling (definitively or temporarily) in another country (from fr. émigrer, lat. emigration) (Mogîldea, 2019).

Immigration is the action of coming from a foreign country to settle here (from fr. immigrer, lat. immigration) (Mogîldea, 2019).

Legal migration is the form unanimously accepted by all the countries of the world, because it can be controlled in number of people, jobs and fields of work and can also be determined over time (Mogîldea, 2019).

Illegal migration is the alternative used by people who cannot use the legal route to go abroad. A component of trafficking in human beings, illegal migration is an increasingly widespread and difficult scourge due to the criminal networks involved, the ingenuity of criminals (Mogîldea, 2019).

Why do people migrate?

Specialists in the field concluded that people migrate because of pressure factors and attraction factors. Pressure factors are the reason why people are going to be able to live. Attraction factors are the reason why they move to a particular country. Experts concluded that there are three types of major pressure and attraction factors, and these are socio-political, demographic and economic factors and environmental factors.

- Socio-political factors bring to the fore the persecution of the government on various grounds (belonging to ethnicity, religion, politics, culture, laughter, etc.). A major factor is represented by war, conflict, persecution on the part of the government, or a major risk that they will occur. Those fleeing armed conflict, human rights violations or persecution are usually humanitarian refugees. This will influence the choice of place to settle, as some countries have more liberal approaches to humanitarian migrants. First of all, these people are most likely heading to the nearest safe-moving side who accepts asylum seekers.

- Demographic and economic factors determine how population migration and displacement occurs. The degree of growth of the population,

the increase or decrease in the population, the degree of growth or the high share of young people influences economic growth and employment/employment opportunities in their home countries as well as migration policies. The labour, health and over all state of economic reliability of a target correlate with economic and demographic migration. Higher wages, employment opportunities, high standard of living, opportunities in education are factors of attraction. Adverse economic conditions, associated with the risk of deterioration, also lead to an increase in the likelihood of a large number of people migrating.

- Environmental factors: An important factor in migration is the environment because people always flee from natural disasters such as floods, hurricanes and earthquakes (European Parliament, 2020).

The setting that supported East-West relocation inside the EU is featured by: major league salary holes between the old EU Member States and those that participated in 2004, 2007 and 2013, new Member States having a genuinely undeniable level of the populace and supporting various changes of society to accomplish a working business sector economy and a free society. On account of financial joining, four opportunities explicit to the Single European Market are thought of: the free development of capital, individuals, labor and products (Simionescu, 2018).

3. Aims of the research

The purpose of this article is to indicate the causes of human trafficking and possible entrepreneurial solutions to it.

4. Research Methods

The present article provides empirical and theoretical research in the field of trafficking in human beings.

5. Findings

An important factor contributing to the increase in human trafficking indices is globalisation. Technological development (internet as well as mobile telephony industry or social media) facilitates communication, that overseas countries have become much easier and faster to organize than in previous years. Globalisation is an important factor that has helped to reduce barriers to the movement of goods and capital internationally. These rapid changes, however, have not been accompanied by similar political and

legislative actions, with a view to removing restrictions in the process of movement of persons (van der Linden et al., n.d.).

Factors contributing to traffic (Innovating Society, n.d.).

1. From the point of view of supply:

- The climate in which the activities of traffickers thrive – poor legislation, corrupt or absent public administration;
- Inefficiency of the legal and legal system;
- Discrimination based on persistent gender difference in employment, education and information;
- Inefficiency or lack of legal migration paths, as well as lack of information on the existing means to obtain work abroad;
- Analphabetism and low level of education;
- Lack of knowledge about migration risks;
- Trafficking in human beings involves minimal risks and maximum profits.

2. From the point of view of the demand:

- Competition in developed countries generates constant cost reduction through under-contracting workers, lower wages;
- The tendency of residents to refuse certain categories of manual work, due to the increased level of education and the expansion of social assistance (compensation for the unemployed, family allowances, minimum wage);
- Increasing female participation in the labour market generates the need for domestic workers, nannies, supervisors for the elderly, etc.;
- Consumer demand for products and services at a low price and offered quickly;
- Development of the sex and leisure industry – generated demand for sexual services;
- Absence of an effective regulatory framework and lack of sanctions;
- Disrespect for and/or violation of human rights;
- Minimum risks, high profit – features of the traffic business;
- Lack of awareness;
- Corruption of migration and customs officials.

An adequate response to the challenges of trafficking in human beings should consider solutions aimed at reducing both the dimensions of the phenomenon, namely supply and demand.

Trafficking in human beings can be described as a very well organised business, divided into three consecutive stages, in accordance with the elements of trafficking described in the Palermo Protocol:

1. Recruitment of potential candidates for employment abroad;
2. Transfer of recruited migrants to alleged jobs abroad;
3. Reception or sheltering of migrants under conditions of coercion, exploitation and forced labour.

At the national level, the institution that monitors and evaluates human trafficking is the National Agency against Human Trafficking. The National Agency Against Human Trafficking evaluates and monitors the work carried out in the field of combating trafficking in human beings and fulfils the role of national rapporteur. The coordination of activities takes into account national and European legislation. A brief analysis of trafficking in human beings carried out by the National Agency against Human Trafficking for 2020, under the conditions of global pandemic, using the same indicators (qualitative and quantitative), the following statistical data reveal:

- Trafficking in Trafficking Dynamics: In 2020 the number of identified victims decreased by about 15% compared to those identified in 2019 from 698 to 596. The victims identified are of Roma citizenship, with the exception of one victim from the Republic of Moldova.

- Gender: In 2020 the number of female victims is about 3.5 times higher than male victims so that, out of the total number of victims, 463 are women and 133 men. In terms of the age of the victims, there is a possible decrease in the number of minors identified compared to 2019.

- Education and other socio-demographic indicators: The level of education of victims of trafficking in human beings remains low, 68.5% of whom are uncollated or having at most secondary education, 29.8% high school/ vocational school and 1.5% higher education.

- Areas and countries of provenance: During 2020, as during the previous year, it is observed that the geographical area of the Eastern and Southern areas of Romania represents a pool for the recruitment of victims of trafficking in human beings. At the same time, we note that the number of identified victims from Timiș County will double in 2019. In 2020, more than 50% of the victims identified come from rural areas (52.5%), with the rest coming from urban areas.

- Recruitment: How to recruit victims in 2020 meets the pattern of the previous year, that of trusting, friends, family. Thus, more than 80% of the victims were recruited directly. As a consequence of pandemic restrictions, the Internet has been the most widely used social tool, leading to an increase

in the number of victims recruited through this means of communication and information.

- Conditions and promises at the time of recruitment: Recruitment conditions for 2020 are similar to those in previous years, so 27.1% of victims were recruited for the purpose of prostitution and 23.7% for job offers abroad.

- Exploitation: As a continuation of recruitment conditions for the purpose of prostitution and the need for "well-paid" jobs, sexual exploitation is the most common, followed by labour exploitation as well as demand.

- Destination: Domestic traffic accounted for 53.8% of all traffic situations. Even though the reference period also covered the months in which Romania was in a state of emergency, the number of victims exploited externally is comparable to that of the previous year. As far as foreign destinations are concerned, it is found that the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Spain are still referring to the placement of victims for the purpose of exploitation (ANITP, n.d.).

6. Discussions

By looking at this data, we can conclude that lucrative activities based on lack of legal forms area step closer to human trafficking. Among the risks of legally unregulated job offers (in the absence of an employment contract), citizens cannot profit from the benefits provided by the social security system (allocation, unemployment aid, compensation). They also risk their working hours as well as their rest time, or they may be deprived of occupational protection and safety measures in the event of serious accidents at work.

Ethics, in terms of content, can be considered global when the norms, values, principles and justifications it contains have moral significance and global coverage. The duty to respect your fellow man in an equal way, regardless of its status, may be such an example of global ethical content.

In this case, by the global dimension to which it aspires, ethics are more interested in communities than individuals, thus being more effective.

Social Entrepreneurship and Social Innovation (van der Linden et al., n.d.): Social entrepreneurship can be the area in which people at risk of becoming victims of trafficking can be integrated. If we consider the psychological profile resulting from the Agency's research against Trafficking in Persons, we will have the following personal characteristics:

predominantly female, low level of education, mainly from rural areas, economically underdeveloped areas, in families or situations of abuse, financially dependent, uninformed or uninformed persons who do not have easy access to information (cannot verify information in real time), who are in a direct relationship with the abuser. By linking this profile with the motivation for which people migrate, respectively pressure factors and attraction factors, we can conclude that people involved in the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings are attracted on the one hand by the mirage of foreignness due to the lack of real information on lifestyle but also pressure factors (demographic, economic, social, etc.).

In this aspect, we are thinking of a model of social entrepreneurship aimed mainly at this category of staff, changing in a way the direction in which the business environment has been dominated for profit for some time. Accordingly, a social enterprise based on the labour force of persons at risk of becoming a victim of trafficking in human beings would benefit both the persons involved and the Roma society in general, which leads to a lack of social security (ANITP, 2021). Entrepreneurship based on transparency, fairness, compliance with legislation, compassion, respect for moral values would be a positive model of trust for those who work in this institution, but also for society as a whole.

The executives to address the solicitations of the abilities should be dependable, adaptable and imaginative. The new pioneer should be a decent pioneer and it must be both a viable and an ethical individual to accomplish the situation with an ethic chief. Ciulla dissected the main points of contention of ethic administration and one of the key angles is interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach (ANITP, 2021). We find that interest in human resources can be fruitful if human elements of HR can be satisfied, for example, solace and occupation fulfillment. So the elements of skill and work solace are the two predominant components in expanding the accomplishment of putting resources into human resources in working on authoritative work (Rusmingsih et al., 2021).

In a situation where people at risk would be offered a decent job, remunerated on the specifics of their professional training, a job in which they feel motivated, in the mand valued, they will evolve progressively, and they will improve their professional knowledge and want to stay in the company, or even move forward. Being remunerated for their work will become financially independent and thus will no longer be the subject of abuse. In this respect we can create a traditional organization for profit.

7. Conclusions

The analysis of data on victims of trafficking in human beings in Romania for 2020 draws the following conclusions:

In 2020 there was a decrease in the number of reported casualties in the National Identification and Reference Mechanism, compared to the previous year. The National Agency against Human Trafficking claims that it is premature to conclude that this decrease occurred only as a result of the closure of borders and restrictions on the movement of the population.

The profile of victims (female gender, poor level of education, from disorganized families and disadvantaged areas) is mainly observed.

The effects of the pandemic, including economically, may lead to changes in the dynamics of trafficking in human beings in the coming period.

An adequate response to the challenges of trafficking in human beings must be based on steps to reduce both the dimensions of the phenomenon, respectively supply and demand.

A component of human trafficking, illegal migration is a global scourge, hard to control, caused by organised criminal groups, but also by the increasing ingenuity of criminals.

Although the phenomenon is manifesting itself worldwide, it is accentuated with a focus on the lack of proper legislation and an effective system of cooperation between government institutions and civil society.

Social entrepreneurship can be the area in which people at risk of becoming victims of trafficking can be integrated.

The future manageable financial improvement relies upon an absolute reshape of the connection with HR and climate (Grigorescu et al., 2020).

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