

## METHODS AND MEANS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL TO ERADICATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING. ORIGIN AREA VICTIMS

*Aurora GAVRIȘ\**

**Abstract.** *Trafficking in human beings in its forms of manifestation, mainly through sexual exploitation, forced labor and coercion to commit crimes, especially against children and people with disabilities, is a phenomenon often linked to organized crime, but whose real dimension is unknown. At the level of the European Union, it was considered necessary to intensify the fight against trafficking, adopting the Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025 with the commitment of Member States to support the implementation of the necessary measures through specific judicial methods, with an emphasis on cooperation in the fields of enforcement law and cooperation between Member States - by promoting dialogue and good practices through EU agencies - together with the private sector and digital industries. Therefore, with the exacerbation of the phenomenon, the measures and methods to combat it have diversified, starting with the elements of prevention, investigation and sanctioning and with increased attention paid to victims - a category presenting individual, social, economic or other vulnerabilities - aiming at specific and personalized assistance and protection, including financial, upon return, if applicable, as well as specific guarantees for children - the goal being its eradication.*

**Keywords:** *human trafficking, victims, methods of combating.*

### INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking as a criminal phenomenon of our days is shameful for humanity, being "a form of slavery at the beginning of the millennium" (Udroiu, 2015:136) that should not exist at all!

Universal human rights instruments consider human trafficking as part of the category of crimes against humanity, respectively from the perspective of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the three additional protocols: the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking, especially women and children, the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea and the Protocol against the illicit manufacturing and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition. The Romanian Criminal Code, through art. 439 letter c), classifies slavery or trafficking in human beings, especially women or children, as crimes against humanity, being part of the dangerous acts targeting the entire society, of serious public danger, criminal acts not only affecting the person or private relationships between individuals. Moreover, slavery, human trafficking, trafficking minors, pimping, sexual assault, torture and child pornography are included in Romania from 2021 in the category of non-prescriptive crimes, no longer removing criminal liability.

---

\* Lecturer PhD, University of Oradea, Social Sciences Faculty, Oradea, Romania, E-mail: [auroragavris@yahoo.com](mailto:auroragavris@yahoo.com)

The international community has set out to eradicate human trafficking, all the more so since during the last century "millions of children, women and men have been victims of atrocities that defy the imagination and deeply offend the human conscience" (Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court - Preamble), all forms of slavery being criminalized, Article 7 of the Statute attributing to the category of crimes against humanity: submission to slavery, rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, if these are committed as part of a generalized or systematic attack launched against a civilian population; if we consider that human trafficking is a variety of the slave trade, and forced labor is a form of slavery, then it is imperative to repress these phenomena, of increased danger for all humanity; Due to the brutal nature of the violation of human rights and freedoms, human trafficking is placed on the same level as crimes against humanity and, extrapolating, we find that practically, in all international acts containing norms regarding acts classified as crimes against humanity, some varieties of human trafficking are also found (Jitariuc, 2021).

Also, as stated in the introductory part of the Romanian Strategy against Trafficking in Persons for 2024-2028<sup>1</sup> ... "[t]he phenomenon is extremely versatile, with increasingly varied manifestations, from year to year and from one geographical region to another". Among the elements that amplify the phenomenon of trafficking in persons at the level of the European Union is the conflict in Ukraine, which has generated, on the one hand, the departure of numerous people from their own territory in search of a better life.

### **HUMAN TRAFFICKING CRIMINALIZED AT ROMANIAN NATIONAL LEVEL**

In Romania, human trafficking is criminalized by art. 210 of the Criminal Code and designates, in simple or basic form of the crime, "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person for the purpose of exploiting him/her, committed: a) by coercion, kidnapping, deception or abuse of authority; b) taking advantage of the impossibility of defending oneself or expressing one's will or of the state of obvious vulnerability of that person; c) by offering, giving, accepting or receiving money or other benefits in exchange for the consent of the person who has authority over that person - is punishable by imprisonment from 5 to 12 years and the prohibition of the exercise of certain rights."

We specify that until July 1, 2024 in Romania, human trafficking and slavery were punishable by imprisonment from 3 to 10 years, the tightening by raising the quantum of the punishment for serious crimes indicates a criminal policy of the Romanian state, directly admitted at the perpetrators and the criminal phenomenon and indirectly, at the victims. The ways in which a person can be exploited - generically understanding "the exploitation of the physical capacities of human beings" (Gavriș, 2013: 49) but also by applying numerous psychological tactics, are indicated by Law no. 678/2001 as those set out in art. 182 of the Criminal Code, namely: - submission to the execution of work or the performance of services, forcibly; - keeping in a state of slavery or other similar procedures of deprivation of freedom or enslavement; - forcing to practice prostitution, to engage in pornographic activities for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic materials or to engage in other forms of sexual

---

<sup>1</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 467 bis, from May 21, 2024.

exploitation; - forcing to practice begging; - illegally removing organs, tissues or cells of human origin.

The qualified form of the human trafficking crime is that provided for in art. 210 paragraph 2 of the Romanian Criminal Code "human trafficking committed by a public official in the exercise of his official duties is punishable by imprisonment from 7 to 15 years", a situation for which, with Law 202/2024<sup>2</sup> amending and supplementing Law no. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, the penalties have been increased. We specify that given that the aggravated form of human trafficking is committed by a public official, it cannot be classified as abuse of office, but if the public official commits the act of human trafficking outside of working time or while not exercising his official duties, we are talking about the basic form of the crime for the attention of the judicial authorities.

From the point of view of legal theory, the judicial object of the human trafficking crime is a complex one, since the values protected by criminal law concern human rights, since "human trafficking includes slavery, forced labor, violence, abuse of trust, physical and psychological person aggression, being fully justified the assessment that human trafficking and illegal migration has become "a profitable business for members of the international underworld" (Zidaru, 2003: 268); [ ... ] "the trafficker and the victim are constantly looking for each other and with equally advantageous interests" (Zidaru, 2003: 270); we are implicitly mentioning the economic perspective and stake and we are recalling that at one point, given through the project *You count, not promises!* (UKHTC: 2006, IOM: 2001 *apud* Gavriș, 2013: 11) Romanian partners of the International Organization for Migration carried out campaigns raising awareness and alerting public opinion under the motto "Human beings are priceless" (The Logo is the property of the ILO, 2001 and was created by Tempo Advertising) making the comparison with drug trafficking - human trafficking being more profitable because a person can be sold several times, unlike a dose of cocaine can only be sold at once;

from another perspective, which the Criminal Code presented through the situation of Article 210 within Title I "Crimes against the person", Chapter VII "Trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable persons", although not always when trafficking is criminalized it had this appreciation/consideration; in the current situation, through the provisions of Law no. 187/2012<sup>3</sup> implementing Law no. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code, it was also considered to grant criminal legislation until that date affecting some relationships regarding social coexistence" in which Prostitution and Prostitution (decriminalized on February 1, 2014<sup>4</sup>) were punished in another Title, namely Title I "Crimes against the person", this data in Chapter VII "Trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable persons" - protecting certain categories of people in difficult or delicate situations whose condition is circumscribed by certain vulnerabilities.

On the other side, prostitution is currently sanctioned, but it is considered a contravention under Law no. 61/1991 for the sanctioning of acts of violation of certain norms of social coexistence, public order and peace<sup>5</sup>, updated by Law no. 174/2023, provides in art. 2 para. 6 that the act of "attracting persons, in any form, committed in premises, parks, on the streets or in other public places in order to practice sexual

---

<sup>2</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, P. I. no. 607 from June 28, 2024.

<sup>3</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 757, November 12, 2012.

<sup>4</sup> By the entry into force of Law No. 286/2009 on the Criminal Code and by implementing Law no. 187/2012.

<sup>5</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 125, February 18, 2020.

relations with them in order to obtain material benefits, as well as inciting or determining, for the same purpose, a person to commit such acts" constitutes a contravention, as does "accepting or tolerating the practice of prostitution in hotels, motels, campsites, bars, restaurants, clubs, guesthouses, discos or in their annexes by the owners or administrators or managers of the respective premises" is sanctioned with a contravention fine of 500 to 1500 lei according to art. 3 para. 1 letter. c) for premises, the measure of suspending activity for a period between 10 and 30 days was also taken (according to art. 3 paragraph 3 of Law no. 61/1991 amended by Law no. 174/2023<sup>6</sup>).

Also, another financial stake is labor exploitation, a phenomenon to which children, women and men also fall prey, but not all of them choose to complain to the authorities or judicial bodies (on the one side, they do not know that they were victims of the crime of human trafficking, considering that they were only deceived, and on the other side, they consider that they were, at most, passive subjects of the crime of deception provided for in art. 244 of the Criminal Code, a fact that would induce a state of shame compared to the known ones, so they abandon any attempt to complain to the authorities about the situations they went through (Gavriș, 2013).

As for the crime of minors trafficking, it is incriminated by art. 211 of the Criminal Romanian Code, in its simple/basic form assuming the recruitment, transportation, transfer, sheltering or reception of a minor, for the purpose of exploiting him/her, being punished with imprisonment from 7 to 15 years and the prohibition of exercising certain rights (with regard to this phrase – the prohibition of exercising certain rights, we refer to the so-called complementary penalties provided for in the Romanian Penal Code, respectively); we specify that even if the law presents several alternative ways in which the act can be committed, "the commission of a single crime of trafficking in minors will be considered" (Udroiu, 2015: 146), and unlike the crime of trafficking in persons, "in the case of the crime of trafficking in minors in the standard form, the manner in which the trafficking was carried out is not important (the law does not impose alternative essential requirements, it can be committed by any means)" (Udroiu, 2015: p. 146).

Romanian regulatory changes increasingly support victims of crimes – in this regard, we mention the provisions of art. 266 of the Code, the scope of which was expanded by paragraph 1<sup>1</sup> <sup>7</sup> and sanctions the act of a person who, upon becoming aware of the commission of an act provided for by criminal law, of trafficking and exploitation of vulnerable persons or against sexual freedom and integrity, committed against a minor, does not immediately notify the authorities, is punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 2 years. We do not omit, considering it important to mention that even if the consent of the person (victim) of human trafficking is obtained, the trafficker is not absolved of punishment since according to art. 210 paragraph 3 this does not constitute a justifiable cause in committing the act.

### **HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS**

Following a study (Gavriș, 2013) that consisted of using several research methods, carried out on several dimensions, assuming:

---

<sup>6</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 544, June 20, 2023.

<sup>7</sup> Paragraph 1<sup>1</sup> of art. 266 was introduced by sole art. point 4 by Law no. 186/2021, published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 657, July 2, 2021.

-quantitative research realized through self-administered questionnaires in the Regional Centers of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (Gavriș, 2013: 282-294);

- qualitative research – documentary analysis of indictments realized by specialized prosecutors of the Bihor Court, the Oradea Court of Appeal and DIICOT/Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism – ST/Territorial Service Oradea during the 2003-2008, having as accusation object the crime of trafficking in persons and/or minors;

- qualitative research – life story – semi-structured interviews applied in the Oradea Penitentiary, Bihor County, to persons who committed human trafficking crimes, who were at that time (2009) serving a prison sentence (including female sex);

- study developed at the Street Social Service of the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection of Bihor County and at the Oradea Regional Center of the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons;

- case study realized at the Center for Assistance and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking in Satu Mare;

- interview given by the President of the Young Generation Association – Timișoara

- qualitative research - Case studies of victims of human trafficking (Gavriș, 2013: 334-337),

it can see that over time, the methods and techniques of recruitment and exploitation used by traffickers or by criminal networks have diversified, and the connection with related criminality has increased its scope; on the other hand, even among the already classic practices, traffickers still apply the *Lover boy method*, often managing to marry the victim. Extensive research (Gavriș, 2013) has revealed numerous aspects both in terms of traffickers, the methods of exploitation, but also the victims and their profile. Indeed, victims of trafficking are the beings directly and most affected by this phenomenon, what is of interest to them is the extensive recovery process and, as far as possible, social reinsertion.

For the current reality, humanity also going through the pandemic period created by COVID-19 and in parallel with the development of social networks, easy access to the internet, accessible online equipment and communication, and trafficking methods have diversified; if previously recruitment was much more cumbersome, through employment companies, through classified ads, through ads from modeling agencies or through recommendations - usually made by people from the circle of friends, acquaintances or even relatives, currently access to dialogue and exchange of information is mediated by computer or telephone and is carried out even through Instagram, Facebook or other platforms. One such case is that of H.A., which I learned about in 2020, who had been "researched in the «Operation Brescia» - a criminal case in which the Romanian authorities had collaborated with those in Italy" (Oprea, 2020).

As a case that we mention, we specify that we met H.A. in 2009 in the Oradea Penitentiary where he was incarcerated following the execution of a sentence for human trafficking, trafficking in minors and pimping, and we recorded him as he himself told us - his own Life Story (Gavriș, 2013: 326-328). Although the years have passed, in 2020 we were unpleasantly surprised that our subject did not abandon his criminal career (this conviction he receives being the fifth), but on the contrary, he adapted his mode of operation even for the exceptional situation in which we all find ourselves in Romania, namely the state of emergency; the perpetrator of the crime together with an accomplice,

in addition to acts such as deception, transportation for the purpose of trafficking a 23-year-old young woman, also had the intention of crossing the state border with the aim of placing the young woman in an international network for the purpose of practicing prostitution, probably in the form of a form of pimping; given the situation in 2020 created by the COVID-19 pandemic - restrictions on movement, etc. and, the intention of one of the recruiters to leave the country with the girl failed; However, the recruiters did not abandon the idea of making money from the girl, and one of them (the subject we interviewed) tried to sell her through messages on Facebook to certain people he thought would be interested in such a purchase. The asking price for a human being was 400 euros - for life, for a 23-year-old girl, who had apparently already been processed using the well-known techniques of traffickers, as the presentation stated that she was docile and would be delivered the following evening, in the parking lot of a supermarket! ... but the efforts did not have the expected outcome, as one of those contacted as potential buyers reported the act by contacting the police, and H.A. was caught red-handed, as a result of which he was arrested, then tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison with execution and the prohibition of certain rights. P.S. Following the criminal trial, the girl that H.A. tried to sell obtained from the Romanian court of law - the Bihor County Court, an amount of 450 euros representing moral damages. The court decision is not final, however.

Regarding the evolution/dynamics of the number of victims referred to the authorities, over time, respectively over a 20-year period presented in the graph below (Graph no. 1 representing the evolution of the number of victims of human trafficking, distributed by year), we can observe that it is fluctuating, but also that there is a decrease starting with 2008, respectively 2013.

**Grafic no. 1.** The evolution of the human trafficking victims' number (Source: National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons, [www.anitp.mai.gov.ro](http://www.anitp.mai.gov.ro))



Therefore, a unified and centralized analysis of the evolution of the number of victims can also be observed after the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons became functional - a specialized central public institution, headquartered in Bucharest, respectively the regional centers throughout Romania, and we appreciate that this national institution can coordinate and address the issue of trafficking in persons and minors through public and unified policies; in another vein, we do not omit the role of regional centers, such as the one in Oradea, Romania, in anti-trafficking activities; we also consider important, perhaps even the most important, non-governmental organizations that are involved in activities of assistance, recovery and social reintegration of victims.

### **METHODS AND MEANS AT NATIONAL LEVEL TO ERADICATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

In the fight against trafficking, the central element from a normative point of view is Law no. 678/2001 on the prevention and combating of human trafficking<sup>8</sup>, a special law that broadens the scope of action through elements regarding the prevention and combating of the phenomenon, creating the organizational framework for extensive activities in which central public institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Labor, Family, Youth and Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Research, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Justice, decentralized public institutions, including the institution of the prefect and his working apparatus, local public administration authorities as well as civil society actors, entities in a public-private partnership; therefore, the state through its institutions participates in the implementation of preventive measures and combating human trafficking, and in this regard, for efficient coordination, there is the National Strategy against Human Trafficking for the period 2024-2028 approved by Government Decision no. 533/2024<sup>9</sup>.

Also, for a statistical records that provides information to the authorities and those who have access to them, including from other states, in case of judicial cooperation or letters rogatory, the National automated registry of persons who have committed sexual offences, exploitation of persons or minors<sup>10</sup> was established by Law no. 118/2019, representing a means of knowledge, surveillance and operational identification of persons on the basis of which, moreover, the behavioral integrity certificate can be obtained, both by the person in question and by various institutions; in the case of victims of human trafficking as well as to supplement Law no. 76/2008 on the organization and functioning of the National system of judicial genetic data<sup>11</sup>, their genetic profiles are introduced (even without their consent), which is also an operational method that provides valuable information in the fight against trafficking.

### **METHODS AND MEANS AT EUROPEAN LEVEL TO ERADICATE HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

"Starting from certain aspects generated by human trafficking between 2017 and 2018 which indicated that at the European Union level there were 14,000 victims, with an estimated economic cost of 2.7 billion euros/year and considering that finding a job is

---

<sup>8</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 783 din December 11, 2001, up to date.

<sup>9</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 467, May 21, 2024.

<sup>10</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 522, June 26, 2019.

<sup>11</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 289, April 14, 2008.

the main factor that trafficking networks and traffickers speculated on in the case of victims of trafficking" – all this issue was exposed within the European forums through the Question asked by Mr. Traian Băsescu – MEP from Romania – EPP (2018); The response was provided by Ms Johansson (2018) on behalf of the European Commission on the issue raised regarding the crime of human trafficking, its effects and combating the phenomenon and aimed at the promise of improving the future combat strategy by expanding it internationally, on the prosecution and conviction of traffickers, on the support and empowerment of victims, especially women and children, with an emphasis on the phenomenon of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation.

Aspects such as the one reported regarding poverty and lack of/search for jobs have generated new perspectives regarding the adoption by the European Commission of two strategies: the Strategy for Combating Organized Crime, and the Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025; through these, we appreciate that concerted action is being taken and with a broader vision by combating the criminal phenomenon, since globalization at societal and economic exchanges, the business environment facilitates, the emergence of new ways of criminal action and modes of operation in case of transnational criminal networks, which exploit legislative loopholes, access the internet in its obscure or dark variants and give rise to a qualified crime - serious criminality.

Regarding Romania, an analysis of the data presented by the Romanian authority with competence in the matter, namely the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP), showed that for the year 2024, a number of 610 victims of human trafficking were referred, 35% more than in the previous year. What also presents a novelty is the existence of a 3 times higher number of victims who are foreign citizens, coming from non-EU areas such as Bangladesh, Colombia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or the Republic of Moldova (18 victims) and who were sexually exploited or exploited through labor or in other forms (Chera, 2024) but also the presence of victims coming from European states such as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Hungary, although their number is relatively small, respectively 6; we specify that even the existence of a victim is, in value, quantitatively significant, because it can be the beginning of a growing phenomenon or a phenomenon with an increased degree of danger or risk; This indication can also be positive, and can also generate preventive actions, in the sense that we want this phenomenon to be eradicated at the national and transnational level, but an expression in numbers and an evaluation of the phenomenon and its dynamics must be carried out.

However, we do not believe that the phenomenon is accidental, since in our country and throughout the Balkan geographical area the phenomenon of illegal migration is present, known to be generated by the economic desires and aspirations of the population in poor areas of the world; on the other side, the lack of labor has led entrepreneurs in our country to hire foreign labor in fields such as construction, hospitality domain, courier, etc., the contingent of 100,000 foreign workers being even insufficient, although since 2020, when this solution was first used, 20,000 foreign workers were opted for, and then their number increased 5 times.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Our country has taken numerous legislative and logistical measures in recent years to combat the phenomenon, aligning itself with international standards, such as: toughening penalties, the non-prescriptibility of criminal liability for human trafficking

situations, preventive measures for the early detection of people with the potential and risk of being trafficked, measures for increased protection of victims, operational systems for international collaboration and cooperation - maintaining its quality as a partner in the European and transnational fight against organized crime, serious crime and human and minor trafficking. Although compared to the number of trafficked victims that we know of at the level of Romania, also obtained through the National Mechanism for Identification and Referral of Victims of Human Trafficking - approved by GD no. 88/2023<sup>12</sup>, this (presented in Graph no. 1: The evolution of the human trafficking victims' number) is relatively small, compared to other years, however it is worrying because, for example, prostitution has been decriminalized and the measures, mechanisms and police forces have been diversified and strengthened.

The complexity of the phenomenon of human trafficking, however, also requires increased care for the human factor, namely the protection and recovery of victims; we cannot ignore the costs of assisting victims, but in a spirit of humanism we firmly affirm that human value is above material value - in arguing and supporting this vision, we mention the Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking 2021-2025 at the European level, which provides for the provision of significant financial and logistical support to victims of human trafficking, namely specialized facilities for trafficked women and children, through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the Internal Security Fund, including for partner countries outside the EU, with the aim of addressing non-governmental organizations that support the psychosocial needs of victims of trafficking.

The issue of human trafficking remains one that must be approached from multiple perspectives to reduce or even eliminate it. It is also important that at the political level this desire exist and measures are implemented and constantly renewed! We believe that future research could aim, from our perspective, at assessing the extent to which illegal migration from Europe will feed networks of illegal workers, but also of prostitution, human trafficking, pimping and related crimes, and it will be interesting to predict how honest people will be tempted to enter the vicious circle of crime!

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Băseșcu Traian (2018), *available at [Întrebare parlamentară | Strategia UE privind combaterea traficului de persoane 2021-2025 | E-004394/2021 | Parlamentul European](#)*, consulted at 30.07.2025.
- Daniel Chera (2024), *Brief analysis on human trafficking in 2024*, available at <https://anitp.mai.gov.ro/analiza-succinta-privind-traficul-de-persoane-in-anul-2024>, consulted at 30.07.2025;
- Gal Laura (2020), *available at [Cunoscut proxenet din Bihor, prins in flagrant in timp ce incerca...](#)* consulted at 30.07.2025;
- Gavriș Aurora-Elena (2013), *Psychosocial and legal aspects of human trafficking*, Cluj University Press Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca;
- Gavriș Aurora-Elena (2013), *Psychosocial and legal aspects of human trafficking* available at <http://www.editura.ubbcluj.ro/bd/ebooks/pdf/1765.pdf>, consulted at 30.07.2025

---

<sup>12</sup> Published in the Romanian Official Monitor, no. 95, February 3, 2023.

- Jitariuc Vitalie (2021), *Criminal prosecution in cases of human trafficking*, Moldova State University, Doctoral School of Legal Sciences, Doctoral Thesis in Law, Chisinau 2021, available at [vasile\\_jitariuc\\_thesis.pdf](#), consulted at 30.07.2025;
- Johansson Ylva (2021), *Answer given by Ms Johansson on behalf of the European Commission*, available at [E-9-2021-004394-ASW\\_RO.pdf](#), consulted at 30.07.2025.
- Oprea Adriana (2020), *The girl seller. The story of the trafficker who traded online: "Hello, I have a 23-year-old girl, independent, Are you interested?"*, available at [Vânzătorul De Fete. Povestea Traficantului Care Făcea Negot Online: "Salut, Am O Fată De 23 De Ani, Independentă. Te Interesează?" | Libertatea](#), consulted at 30.07.2025
- Tu contezi, nu promisiunile! / You count, not promises!* - Human trafficking prevention project funded by the UK Foreign Office, through the United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre (UKHTC) and implemented in Romania by the International Organisation for Migration with the help of its partners. Copyright IOM 2006. The "Human Beings Are Priceless" logo is the property of the International Organisation for Migration 2001 and was created by Tempo Advertising. Photos from the TV series "Sex Trafficking", with the support of Channel 4.
- Zidaru Petrace (2003), *Anti-crime laws commented and annotated*, Ed. Didactică și Pedagogică R. A., Bucharest;