

المملكة العربية السعودية



National Plan for Combating Trafficking in Persons

2017-2020/1438-1441H

Contents

Foreword by His Excellency the Chairman of the Human Rights Commission Error! Bookmark not defined.

First: Introduction.....	4
A. Preface.....	4
B. Vision and Mission.....	5
C. Representatives of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee.....	5
Second: Legal Framework for the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons	6
A. National References:.....	6
B. Regional References:	6
C. International References:.....	8
Third: Axes of the Plan	9
A. Precautionary and Prohibitive Measures	9
B. Protection and Assistance of Victims.....	9
C. Prosecution	10
D. National, Regional and International Cooperation	10
Fourth: The Chart for Axes, Objectives and Activities.....	11



In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praise be to Allah, and may peace and prayers be upon the Messenger of Allah.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has always given the utmost importance to the promotion and protection of human rights, enshrouding them with a series of legislation that preserve the dignity, rights and freedoms of the human being. To that end, it has employed the principles of Sharia, which based on the principles of justice, freedom and equality for all mankind.

The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, promulgated by Royal Decree No. M/40, dated 14/7/2009 (21/7/1430H), has become the cornerstone in the war against trafficking in persons. It identifies the penalties to be imposed upon the perpetrators of this crime, as well as the rights of the victims and the care to be provided to them during detection, investigation and prosecution, in line with the principles of Sharia and relevant international standards.

To coordinate and integrate national efforts, the Council of Ministers issued Resolution No. 244 on 13/7/2009 (20/7/1430H), approving the formation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee within the Human Rights Commission. Members include representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Labor and Social Development and Culture and Information, Public Prosecution and the Human Rights Commission.

The Committee seeks to strengthen the efforts of the Kingdom in its fight against trafficking in persons, by monitoring the implementation – through government bodies – of the relevant national legislation and international conventions to which the Kingdom is a party.

It also follows up on the status of victims, conducts research and studies, and organizes media campaigns, training programs as well as activities and events.

These efforts would not be complete without the establishment of a comprehensive national plan, which the Human Rights Commission has sought to make a reality through cooperation with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee and relevant government agencies. For the next four years (2017-2020/1438-1441H), this plan will act as a national framework to organize efforts, identify priorities and integrate the roles of all authorities within the Kingdom.

These efforts came for the implementation of the directives of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Salman bin Abdulaziz- May God protect him-, the Crown Prince and the Deputy Crown Prince, to protect and promote human rights.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone who has worked tirelessly towards the completion of this plan, anticipating the continuing cooperation of all entities towards its optimal execution. Furthermore, the Human Rights Commission will coordinate with all entities to ensure the timely execution of the plan, its programs and activities. I pray that Allah will grant us success in this endeavor.

Chairman of the Human Rights Commission
Chairman of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee
Bandar bin Mohammed Al-Aiban

First: Introduction

A. Preface

Trafficking in persons is a serious violation of human rights, with effects detrimental to the individual and society alike. Combating this crime requires various measures and procedures, from prevention, to protection and prosecution, as well as national, regional and international cooperation.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continues to make fruitful efforts to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, through: its commitment to the principles of Sharia that prohibit all forms of humiliation to any human being and emphasize on the preservation of human rights and dignity; the implementation of laws that ensure and preserve human rights and dignity; and the establishment of national measures and procedures for the prevention of trafficking in persons. To that end, it has prepared the National Plan for Combating Trafficking in Persons, which will act as the general framework for the actions and contributions of participating entities to the prevention of trafficking crimes, and a roadmap for national efforts for the years 2017-2020/1438-1441H.

The Plan encompasses four axes along with several goals for each axis. The first axis deals with prevention and precautionary measures, while the second addresses the protection of trafficking victims and the humanitarian aid provided to them. As for the third and fourth axes, they deal with prosecution and national, regional and international cooperation, respectively.

B. Vision and Mission

Vision: A nation which combats and prevents trafficking in persons at the national, regional and international levels.

Mission: To promote joint action to ensure the optimal implementation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law; take the necessary measures to prosecute perpetrators; and provide protection to the victims and those affected by these crimes.

C. Representatives of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee



Second: Legal Framework for Combating Trafficking in Persons

A. National References:

1. The Principles of Sharia
2. The Kingdom's Basic Law of Governance, promulgated by Royal Decree No. A/90, dated 1/3/1992 (27/8/1412H), which provides in its first Article, "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a sovereign Arab Islamic State. Its religion is Islam and its constitution is the Quran and the Sunna of the Messenger, may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him". It also provides in Article 8 that, "Governance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is based on the premise of justice, consultation, and equality in accordance with the Islamic Sharia." Furthermore, in Article 11, it provides, "Saudi society shall be based on its members' holding fast to the bond of God, cooperating unto righteousness and piety, and maintaining solidarity, and avoiding dissention." It also states in Article 26 that "the state shall protect human rights in accordance with Sharia."
3. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, promulgated by Royal Decree No. M/40, dated 14/7/2009 (21/7/1430H), identifies the various types of trafficking crimes along with the suitable penalties to be imposed, with enhanced punishments given in specific cases. It also provided protection procedures for trafficking victims, especially during investigation and prosecution.
4. The first Article of The Regulation for the Human Rights Commission, promulgated by Council of Ministers Resolution No. 207, dated 11/9/2005 (8/8/1426H), and amended by resolution No. 237, dated 14/3/2016 (5/6/1437H), provided that the Human Rights Commission "aims to protect and enhance human rights according to international standards for human rights in all aspects, to promote public awareness thereof and participate in ensuring its implementation in light of the provisions of Sharia."

B. Regional References:

1. The Arab Charter on Human Rights, to which the Kingdom became a party by way of Royal Decree No. M/19, dated 23/3/2009 (27/3/1430H). In Article 10 thereof, the Charter stated in its first and second clauses respectively, "All forms of slavery and trafficking in human beings are prohibited and are punishable by law. No one shall be held in slavery and servitude under any circumstances," and "[f]orced labor, trafficking in human beings for the purposes of prostitution

or sexual exploitation, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or any other form of exploitation or the exploitation of children in armed conflict are prohibited.”

2. Article No. 11 of The Arab Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2010, to which the Kingdom became a party by the Royal Decree No. M/38, dated 1/5/2012 (10/6/1433H), stated “[e]ach member state shall undertake every necessary measure within its own internal law to criminalize the perpetration of, or participation in, acts carried out by organized criminal groups.”
3. The Comprehensive Arab Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, adopted by the Council of the Arab Ministers of Justice in Resolution No. 879/27 on 15/2/2012 (22/3/1433H). It is based on eight focus areas, including: criminalizing all types and forms of trafficking in human beings; ensuring effective investigation, indictment and trial in trafficking in human beings’ crimes; strengthening prevention measures and procedures; victim protection; strengthening regional and international cooperation in combating trafficking in human beings; and strengthening national institutional capacities for combating trafficking in human beings.
4. The Arab Model Law for Combating the Crime of Human Trafficking, adopted by the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in its 21st session in Resolution No. 601-D 21, dated 29/11/2005 (28/10/1426H), and the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior in its 23rd session in Resolution No. 472-D23-2006, amended by the Council of Arab Ministers of Justice in Resolution No. 920-28D, dated 26/11/2012 (12/1/1434). Article 27 provides that “[a] victim may not be held criminally or civilly liable for committing any crime stipulated under the present law, where it resulted from or was directly related to his status as a victim”. Moreover, Article 28 states that “[t]he victim shall be exempt from penalties imposed upon violations of immigration, nationality and residency laws, where such misconduct is directly related to his status as a victim.”
5. The Abu Dhabi Convention on Unified Laws for Combating Human Trafficking, ratified by the Supreme Council of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC) in its 27th Session, held in Riyadh on 10/9/2006 (19/11/1427H). The Convention, under Article 10 thereof, provided several procedures for the protection of the victims of human trafficking, in order to preserve their rights in receiving information, medical and psychological attention, and shelter, in addition to their right to accommodation during investigation and prosecution, if needed.
6. The GCC Human Rights Declaration, which was adopted by the Supreme Council in its 35th Session, held in Doha in December/2014 (Safar/1436). Article 3 thereof criminalized human trafficking, whereas Articles 4 and 5 criminalized trade of human organs and medical experiments conducted on humans, respectively.

C. International References:¹

1. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000, to which the Kingdom became a party by the Royal Decree No. M/20, dated 13/5/2004 (24/3/1425H).
2. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to which the Kingdom became a party by the Royal Decree No. M/56, dated 26/6/2007 (11/6/1428H). The Protocol aims to prevent trafficking in persons, with special attention to women and children.
3. The UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2010, ratified by the General Assembly in Resolution No. 64/293 on 30/6/2010, which has four focus areas: prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership.
4. The Doha Declaration, which was adopted at the conclusion of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. The Declaration called for the implementation of a victim-oriented approach to prevent and counter all forms of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation, including the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

The International Labor Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, as well as the conventions adopted by the ILO and other relevant organizations, as per the obligations of the Kingdom.

¹ To which the Kingdom is a party.

Third: Axes of the Plan

The Plan is founded on four basic axes:

A. Prevention: Precautionary and Prohibitive Measures

Prevention is not only a main pillar in the war against trafficking in persons, it is also the first line of defense. The Plan takes into consideration the international standards for the prevention of trafficking in persons, in accordance with the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

Accordingly, the Plan seeks to achieve the following objectives: a) assess the reality of trafficking in persons in the Kingdom, b) strengthen the institutional capabilities of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee, c) develop research on the prevention of trafficking in persons, c) strengthen the capabilities of individuals and entities operating against trafficking in persons, and (d) raise awareness regarding the dangers of trafficking and introduce society to this phenomenon, its causes and methods of addressing it.

B. Protection and Assistance of Victims

The Plan seeks to provide support to actual or potential victims of trafficking, particularly women and children, in line with the relevant standards for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in persons, as provided in the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The Plan is based on the provisions of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, namely those of Article 15, which stipulates: “[t]he following measures shall be adopted regarding victims of trafficking in persons during investigation or prosecution:

1. Inform the victim of his legal rights, using a language he understands
2. Avail the victim the opportunity to set forth his status as a victim of trafficking in persons, as well as his legal, physical, psychological and social status
3. Refer the victim to a specialist physician if he appears to be in need of medical or psychological care or if he requests such care
4. Admit the victim to a medical, psychological or social rehabilitation center if so necessitated by his medical or psychological condition or age
5. Admit the victim to a specialized center if he needs shelter
6. Provide police protection for the victim if necessary

7. If the victim is a non-Saudi and there is a need for him to stay or work in the Kingdom during investigation or prosecution, Public Prosecution or competent court shall have the discretion to decide upon such matter.”

Moreover, the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law has ensured, in Article 5 thereof, extensive protection for the victims, deeming the consent of victims in all trafficking crimes irrelevant.

C. Prosecution

The efforts that have been made towards combating trafficking in persons cannot be deemed completely effective without the prosecution of the perpetrators of this crime. The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law has criminalized all forms of trafficking crimes, including sexual assault, forced labor or service, begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs, and medical experimentation.

There is no doubt that the legal process related to trafficking crimes – investigation, interrogation, victims’ statements, trials and sentences – requires more practice and expertise. Accordingly, and as per the Plan, the capabilities of law enforcement officials in charge of detection, investigation, trial and execution of sentences must be strengthened to enable them to carry out their duties effectively.

D. National, Regional and International Cooperation

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children calls upon states to collaborate in gathering information and conducting investigations that would increase the chances of prosecuting and punishing offenders and identifying and assisting victims. Accordingly, the Plan is focused on concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements for the exchange of information on various aspects of anti-trafficking in persons. It also places emphasis on coordination between various anti-trafficking entities, while also acknowledging the essential role of civil society organizations in raising awareness regarding these crimes and their dangers.

The Plan extends the definition of civil society organizations to include academic institutions, corporations and the business sector, the media and non-governmental organizations. It also stresses upon the importance of adapting the national laws to the international standards for the prevention of trafficking in persons, and communicate the anti-trafficking efforts of the Kingdom to the international community.

Fourth: The Chart for Axes, Objectives and Activities

A. Prevention: Precautionary and Prohibitive Measures

Strategic Goals	Activities and Programs	Execution Date				Implementing Entities	Performance Indicators
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
Assess the reality of trafficking crimes in the Kingdom	1. Collect, categorize and analyze information, data and statistics related to trafficking crimes.	✓	✓			- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee - Ministry of Interior	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a complete database with the number, location and geographical distribution of victims, to devise the solutions and procedures necessary to amend laws related to combating trafficking in persons.
	2. Prepare periodical studies and reports on the reality of trafficking crimes.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	3. Review laws related to trafficking in persons, such as the Residency Law, the Borders Security Law, etc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Human Rights Commission	
	4. Review policies, procedures and instructions on recruitment mechanisms and the transfer of services, and identify the methods needed to prohibit actions that may lead to exploitation.	✓	✓			- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	
Strengthen the institutional capabilities of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	1. Develop the online portal of the Committee so it may cover the various aspects of combating trafficking in persons, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The National Plan for Combating Trafficking in Person The Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law and all related laws The activities of the Committee The annual report on the efforts made by the various entities tasked with combating trafficking in persons The rights of victims 	✓	✓			- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of an advanced online portal covering the various aspects of trafficking in persons, for easy access to the various information and reports related to these crimes in the Kingdom. Raise awareness and educate people about trafficking crimes.
	2. Create online connections between anti-trafficking entities for the exchange of statistics and data.	✓	✓			- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Ministry of Culture and Information - Public Prosecution - Human Rights Commission	
	3. Hire qualified personnel for the Secretariat of the Committee	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Human Rights Commission	
	1. Support in-depth research and studies analyzing trafficking	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Interior	

<p style="text-align: center;">Develop Research on Trafficking in Persons</p>	<p>crimes, particularly the following legal aspects:</p> <p>a) The legal protection of wages under the Labor Law, the Regulations of Domestic and Similar Workers, and other laws that govern foreign workers</p> <p>b) Refugees, wars, conflicts and terrorism, and their impact on the trafficking infrastructure</p> <p>c) Combat trafficking in persons in accordance with the provisions of Sharia, through precautionary and prohibitive measures, protection of vulnerable groups and preserving their dignity, ta'zir and prosecution, promotion of virtue and prevention of vice, and the participation of the community</p> <p>d) Judicial protection of trafficking victims</p> <p>e) Begging as a crime that may lead to trafficking</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of advanced and comprehensive studies and research papers on trafficking crimes, to assist in the fight against trafficking in persons.
	<p>2. Establish academic partnerships with research entities to prepare specialized studies and research papers on trafficking in persons.</p>	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Strengthen the capabilities of the individuals and entities tasked with combating and preventing trafficking in persons.</p>	<p>1. Prepare training programs for all individuals and entities tasked with combating and preventing trafficking crimes, to include:</p> <p>a) An introduction to the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law</p> <p>b) Criminalization and punishment policies</p> <p>c) The rights of victims under the Law</p> <p>d) Identification of victims</p> <p>e) Provision of services to the victims through the National Referral Mechanism</p> <p>f) Cooperation between relevant entities</p> <p>The programs should be provided to the following parties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judges - Members of Public Prosecution - Criminal investigation officers - Inspectors of the Ministry of Labor and Social Development 	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Ministry of Culture and Information - Public Prosecution - Human Rights Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the awareness of concerned individuals and entities regarding the importance of preventing trafficking in persons, while educating them on the methods of combating it and aiding its victims. • Increase the numbers and capabilities of anti-trafficking experts. • Decrease the rate of trafficking crimes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporations, including transportation companies - Private recruitment agencies - The media - Diplomats - Healthcare providers - Social experts 						
	2. Form a national team of experts in combating trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of a national specialized training team with high qualifications and capabilities combating of trafficking in persons.
<p style="text-align: center;">Raise awareness regarding the dangers of trafficking in persons, and inform society of its causes and methods of combating it</p>	1. Celebrate the World Day against Trafficking in Persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Ministry of Culture and Information - Human Rights Commission - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in trafficking activities. • Increase in the awareness of trafficking victims regarding their rights.
	2. Hold the first meeting for combating trafficking in persons in the GCC under the title: "Combating Trafficking in Persons: From the Palermo Protocol to the Gulf Declaration".					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	
	3. Collect and publish the 100 best practices in combating trafficking in persons, utilizing international standards and comparative models.	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Commission, in collaboration with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, under the Memorandum of Technical Cooperation. 	
	4. Organize informative, social and economic campaigns for the prevention of trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee, in coordination with the Ministry of Culture and Information. 	
	5. Raise awareness among foreign workers regarding trafficking indicators, and the methods of contacting entities working against trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	

B. Protection and Assistance of Victims

Strategic Goals	Activities and Programs	Execution Date				Implementing Entities	Performance Indicators
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
Identifying the mechanisms necessary for the protection and assistance of victims.	1. Adopt a policy encouraging the active search for victims.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee - All entities represented in the Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of integrated and effective mechanisms for the protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in persons.
	2. Determine criteria for identifying victims, including early identification; respecting their right to privacy; and distinguishing between trafficking in persons and smuggling of refugees, as well as labor contract violations and trafficking for the purpose of forced labor.	✓	✓				
	3. Adopt regulations for receiving victims, including their stay in shelters.	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	
	4. Prepare guidelines for the rights of victims under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law, the Labor Law – and its amendments and annexes – and all relevant laws, provided that the rights include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The right to be informed of the applicable laws in a language understood by the victim b) The right to medical and psychological assistance c) The right to social rehabilitation d) The right to legal aid e) The right to privacy f) The right to safety and security g) The right to residence In view of the Human Rights Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-punishment of trafficking victims • Non-retention of identification and travel documents • Extending protection to the families of victims • Rehabilitation of victims • The best interests of child victims shall be paramount when considering their needs 	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human Rights Commission 	
	5. Prepare guidelines to facilitate the access of victims to their rights, and connect them to entities in charge of providing them with the necessary assistance.	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Justice - Public Prosecution - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	
	6. Activate hotline services to receive complaints and reports, and to respond, aid and advise accordingly.	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Labor and Social Development 	

C. Prosecution

Strategic Goals	Activities and Programs	Execution Date				Implementing Entities	Performance Indicators
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
Strengthening the capabilities of law enforcers in investigations, trials and execution of sentences	1. Prepare guidelines for the implementation of the criminalization and punishment policies and the rights of the victims under the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law.	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Justice - Human Rights Commission - Public Prosecution - Ministry of Labor and Social Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the capabilities and qualifications of anti-trafficking law enforcement officials.
	2. Prepare guidelines for the execution of the penalties provided under the Regulation of Domestic and Similar Workers.						
	3. Propose a legal aid law, as per the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems.	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior 	
	4. Propose a regulation to govern the liability of transport companies to ensure that travelers hold the documents necessary for entry into the Kingdom.	✓	✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior 	
	5. Hold specialized courses for judges and members of Public Prosecution entrusted with examining trafficking cases, training them on: a) the rules for hearing the statements of victims, b) how much regard should be given to such statements, c) proper methods of accusation, investigation, trial and sentencing, and (d) observing human rights when implementing criminalization and punishment policies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Justice - Public Prosecution - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee 	
	6. Present models of trafficking cases handled by Arab and International courts to judges in the Kingdom.	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	7. Introduce the standing orders governing anti-trafficking in persons laws, with regard to criminalization and punishment, such as the crimes provided under the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Laws, and others.	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Justice 	
	8. Impose penalties on private recruitment companies and agencies, as per the laws that regulate the liability of legal persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓		

D. National, Regional and International Cooperation and Participation

Strategic Goals	Activities and Programs	Execution Date				Implementing Entities	Performance Indicators
		2017	2018	2019	2020		
Strengthening the role of civil society organizations and the public and private sectors in the prevention of trafficking in persons	1. Strengthen the religious faith of society to prevent trafficking crimes through mosque preachers and clerics, and publish fatwas on the crime of trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Endowments, Dawa and Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness and knowledge regarding the role of society and the importance of civil society institutions and the private sector in preventing trafficking in persons.
	2. Encourage professional organizations, charities and humanitarian institutions to express their opinions on anti-trafficking laws and provide their feedback for the development of same.		✓			- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	
	3. Strengthen the role of companies and the public and private sectors, and include issues related to combating trafficking in persons in corporate social responsibility policies.	✓	✓	✓		- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Investment.	
	4. Strengthen the role of the media, and publish articles on trafficking in persons, its causes, forms and elimination methods.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Culture and Information. - Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	
	5. Promote the role of non-governmental organizations, charities and civil institutions, particularly those concerned with the protection of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the disabled, foreign workers, refugees, etc., and include trafficking victims in their programs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Labor and Social Development	
	6. Strengthen the role of educational bodies including schools, universities and specialized institutions, by including the issue of trafficking in persons in their curricula.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.	
Ensuring that the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are in compliance with the international	1. Review international standards on work suitable for domestic workers.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Labor and Social Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National laws are in compliance with the international standards for the prevention of trafficking in persons.
	2. Review international standards on the liability of private recruitment agencies.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Human Rights Commission	
	3. Consider entering cooperation agreements with the countries of origin to	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Labor and Social Development	

standards for the prevention of trafficking in persons	combat trafficking in persons, to include: a) Raising awareness among foreign workers regarding the dangers of trafficking. b) Regulating the recruitment of foreign workers, including domestic workers. c) Exchanging information regarding the crime and its victims.					- Human Rights Commission	
	4. Coordinate with diplomatic delegations abroad to prevent trafficking in persons, and distribute publications that introduce residents and workers abroad to the various aspects of trafficking in persons.	✓					- Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Human Rights Commission
Informing the international community of the efforts made by the Kingdom in the fight against trafficking in persons	1. Provide international bodies with access to anti-trafficking reports and information of government authorities.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	• Provide clarity to the international community in terms of the efforts made by the Kingdom towards the prevention of trafficking in persons.
	2. Conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements for the exchange of information and expertise on trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Human Rights Commission	
	3. Monitor and follow up on international reports on combating trafficking in persons, and submit responses to same.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Human Rights Commission	
	4. Publish the translation of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law.	✓				- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	
	5. Participate in national, regional and international conferences, seminars and discussion panels on trafficking in persons.	✓	✓	✓	✓	- Ministry of Interior - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Ministry of Justice - Ministry of Labor and Social Development - Public Prosecution - Human Rights Commission	
	6. Translate the National Plan of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and distribute it to national, regional and international bodies.	✓				- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Committee	
	7. Translate the Law of Domestic and Similar Workers into all the languages spoken by domestic workers.	✓				- Ministry of Labor and Social Development	



