

Human trafficking

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Human Trafficking “ Couple sentenced in largest human trafficking cases in Canadian history” A Hungarian couple was arrested for being a part of one of the largest human trafficking cases in the country. Jozsef Domotor, 45 and his wife Kristina Csaszar, 33 were caught for trafficking of humans and their enslavement. Upon detainment they admitted to being involved in a criminal organization specializing in the enslavement and trafficking of humans. The organization recruited at least nineteen other victims from Hungary, promising them a better lifestyle and employment in Hamilton, ON. However, shortly after coming to Canada the victims were treated like slaves, physically and mentally abused, and given no pay. Also, their movements were controlled by the organization and were threatened into lying to immigration and welfare. The couple had lied their way into Canada and adopted the lifestyle of the wealthy. They kept “ slaves” who cared for them and their children. Four “ slaves” testified against them in court. Szalaine Ban and her husband Imre Szalai were brought to Canada under the wrong impression of employment and immigration for their children, which never happened. The court ordered to pay back the fifty thousand dollars that the defrauded from Ontario Works. Domotor was sentenced to serve six years plus an extra twenty-four months after pleading guilty. Csaszar had already served eleven months in pretrial custody and ruled to be deported after pleading guilty. A total of eight pleaded guilty for all the human trafficking accusations. This case is an international concern because on an international level people are being deceived into leaving their native countries in search for some sort of employment or a better life but they are finding themselves exploited and abused. Since these victims are unaware of

their rights and freedoms they would not be able to report the mistreatment. This violates Canada's Charter of Rights and Freedoms because the victims are held against their will, violating their right to liberty, and are subjected to cruel and unusual punishment. Not only does it infringe the Canadian Constitution but also The Universal Declaration of Human Rights violating the Articles that give them the right to liberty, not be subjected to cruel or inhuman treatment or punishment, and no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. This case presents an infringement on countries worldwide when victims are becoming a part of this deception. In this case, Canada, Hungary and many other nations where the victims were brought from are affected because their country's rights are breached. Human trafficking holds a great significance on a global level. In the past decade there have been many cases of human trafficking where the victims would be forced into slavery or prostitution. In 2010, after viewing the case of Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia the courts found that human trafficking fell in scope of Article 4 of the European Convention on Human Rights prohibiting slavery or any sort of forced labour. Many nations such as Cyprus, Germany and Cambodia validated international jurisdiction to their domestic human trafficking cases. Therefore, any citizen a part of a human trafficking case can be prosecuted no matter where the offence actually took place. Canada has also adopted the Extraterritorial laws and linked it with many of its Criminal Code offences such as cases of human trafficking and sex tourism. A total of fifteen were arrested on accounts of mislead immigration and welfare fraud along with involvement with human trafficking making this the largest human trafficking case in the Canadian history. This case also sets a

precedent for future human trafficking cases that may come before the courts. Works Cited Birkett, Kathy. " Hamilton trafficking case- an update. " Lutheran Women. Web. 31 Mar. 2013. . " Human Trafficking- Bill C-310 — Extraterritorial Offences. " Joy Smith MP Kildonan — St Paul. Web. 30 Mar. 2013. . O'Reilly, Nicole. " Couple sentences in largest human trafficking case in Canadian history. " The Star. Web. 27 Mar. 2013. . " Constitution Act, 1982: Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. " Justice Laws Website. Web. 30 Mar. 2013. . " Forced labour and trafficking. " European Court of Human Rights. Web. 30 Mar. 2013. . " The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. " United Nations. Web. 30 Mar. 2013. .

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