

The MONTRASEC demo

**A bench-mark for member state and EU
automated data collection and reporting
on trafficking in human beings and
sexual exploitation of children**

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Principal
European Commission DG Freedom, Security and Justice
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G. Vermeulen, N. Paterson

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Table of contents

Acknowledgements	9
1 Introduction	11
1.1 European Union data collection perspectives on trafficking in human beings	11
1.2 Data collection initiatives in the field of trafficking in human beings	12
1.3 SIAMSECT and MONTRASEC	13
1.3.1 The SIAMSECT Files – Standardised templates and a blue print for EU –wide collection of statistical information and analysis on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings	13
1.3.2 From theory to practice.....	16
2 MONTRASEC – Project objectives and methodology	17
2.1 High level objectives	17
2.2 Results.....	17
2.3 Beneficiaries	18
2.4 Methodology.....	18
3 The IT Tool	21
3.1 Content of the IT tool	21
3.1.1 Template definitions and indicators/variables	21
3.2 Definitions of trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children.....	22
3.2.1 Trafficking in human beings	22
3.2.2 Definitions of types of sexual exploitation of children	23
Sexual Assault	24
Child Prostitution	24
Child Pornography	24
Sex Tourism.....	25
Trafficking in children in view of sexual exploitation.....	25
3.2.3 Definitions of types of missing children.....	25
Runaway (national/international)	25
Abduction by a third person (national/international)	25
Parental abduction (national/international).....	26
Lost, injured or otherwise missing	26
Missing unaccompanied migrant children	26
3.2.4 The identification of indicators or variables for the templates.....	26
3.2.5 Composition of the templates.....	30
Links between the three templates.....	30
New entry form	30

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Links between authors and victims	31
Insight into links between EU data gathering and data gathering at international organisations	31
The importance of age.....	31
3.3 Project architecture and data collection structure.....	32
3.3.1 Ground level	32
3.3.2 National Focal Point.....	33
3.3.3 EU Monitoring Centre	33
3.4 Data protection and privacy considerations.....	35
3.4.1 Personal information, hashing and encryption and website security.....	35
3.4.2 Hash functions.....	35
3.4.3 Website security.....	37
3.4.4 Data protection and privacy	38
3.5 The reporting function.....	39
3.5.1 Origin of the variables used	39
3.5.2 Variables selected	40
For Trafficking in Human Beings.....	40
For Sexual Exploitation of Children.....	40
For Missing Children	41
4 Validation	43
4.1 Testing the IT tool in Belgium and Italy.....	43
4.1.1 Generic potential: reduction of the amount of information that gets lost among different data collection systems.....	43
4.1.2 Collection of data on events, victims and authors	44
4.1.3 Combining different sources of information to improve the understanding trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children	44
4.1.4 Encryption system: protecting sensitive data in order to guarantee safety.....	44
4.1.5 The live monitoring of the development of trafficking and other phenomena can be used to develop indicators and an early warning system.....	45
4.1.6 Specific comments on the IT tool.....	45
4.2 Experts Group Meeting	46
5 The role and function of national rapporteurs	49
5.1 Is there a National Rapporteur in your country ?.....	51
5.2 Tasks and responsibilities	54
5.3 Powers of the National Rapporteur	55
5.4 Data Collection	55
5.5 Reports published	56

TABLE OF CONTENTS

5.6	Statistical Information.....	56
5.7	To whom does the agency submit its report ?.....	57
5.8	Financing	57
5.9	Links with other structures or influencing bodies.....	57
5.10	Role of NGO's	58
5.11	Discussion	58
6	Conclusion – from rhetoric to reality.....	63
7	Annex 1 – Sample pages from the MONTRASEC database.....	65
8	Annex 2 – New entry form and templates	77
8.1	New entry.....	77
8.2	Template on trafficking in human beings.....	78
8.2.1	Event.....	78
8.2.2	Victim.....	83
8.2.3	Author.....	90
8.3	Template on sexual exploitation of children	93
8.3.1	Event.....	93
8.3.2	Victim	97
8.3.3	Author.....	100
8.4	Template on missing children	102
8.4.1	Event.....	102
8.4.2	Victim.....	106
8.4.3	Author.....	110
9	Annex 3 – Sample reporting graphs.....	113
10	Annex 4 – Overview of reporting variables – National Rapporteurs.....	120
10.1	Variables Used	122
10.1.1	Belguim	122
10.1.2	Czech Republic	123
10.1.3	Lithuania.....	124
10.1.4	Netherlands.....	125
10.1.5	Poland	126
10.1.6	Romania.....	127
10.1.7	Sweden.....	130
10.1.8	Slovenia.....	132
10.1.9	United Kingdom	133
10.2	Linked Variables.....	134
10.2.1	Netherlands.....	134
10.2.2	Lithuania.....	134
10.2.3	Poland	134
10.2.4	Romania.....	135
10.2.5	United Kingdom	135

TABLE OF CONTENTS

10.2.6 ILO report	135
10.2.7 UNODC Report	137
11 Annex 5 – Automated reports generated by the MONTRASEC IT tool.	139
12 Bibliography.....	147
12.1 Legal and political documents (in alphabetical order).....	147
12.2 Information on National Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms.....	147
12.3 Literature	151
Published in the IRCP-series	153

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1 Introduction

The development of a more extensive knowledge base upon which to base initiatives to counter trafficking in human beings, the sexual exploitation of children and missing children is of crucial importance in making both evidence based policy and the formulation of operational decisions in the field. Much useful and relevant information concerning these phenomena is still spread over different departments, services, institutions and organisations. Such information is, moreover, often partial and incomplete. Evidence-based policy needs to be built on reliable information about the present developments, the threats, the recent methods, modus operandi, the number of persons and the sums of money involved in trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited children and missing children. The need for information exists for all actors in the field, both at national and international level. Without this data, a policy based on clear insights into the actual extent and nature of the problem cannot be formulated.

1.1 European Union data collection perspectives on trafficking in human beings

The need for a more coherent and concerted response to trafficking in human beings has been recognised in a number of different ways by the European Union since its first policy statement on the issue in 1997¹. For example, the European Commission's 2007 Assessment Manual highlighted the need for an adequate legal framework and definition of the problem to be complemented by more standardised systems for recording data on the problem. The Manual asserted that in addition to collecting information systematically about trafficking in human beings to inform their policies, Member States should collect and analyse information about all the activities in their country to combat trafficking and assist trafficked persons. There was, furthermore, a need to identify a central place at national level where information from different sources is brought together and analysed. This function could be assumed by an independent National Rapporteur or a comparable independent mechanism with a similar mandate or expertise. In order to compile or compare information from different agencies, it was considered essential that each Member State should ensure that its various agencies share a common "language" and have standard mechanisms for recording data.²

More recently, the EU has reaffirmed the importance of measures to combat trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children and missing children as part of the Stockholm Programme. Such measures are envisaged as extending

¹ The Hague Ministerial Declaration on European Guidelines for Effective Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Women for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation.

² Measuring Responses to Trafficking in Human Beings in the European Union: an Assessment Manual, 28p

INTRODUCTION

beyond the boundaries of the EU itself to countries from where victims of trafficking originate or through which they are transported. The need for more systematic data collection on the phenomena to facilitate prevention, law enforcement and assistance to victims are again highlighted.³

These issues were also considered during the 3rd EU anti-trafficking day in October 2009, where it was highlighted that better data collection was essential not only for assessing present trends but also for formulating future policy responses. Delegates were asked to consider whether the EU should ensure, by legislative means if necessary, that all Member States collect data using common methodology and comparable approaches. Such measures could, moreover, theoretically extend to third (non-EU) countries. The conference declaration emphasised the need to develop a common or at least comparable template for the collection and analysis of sex and age-disaggregated data relating to all aspects of trafficking in human beings which conformed to adequate data protection standards. This template could form the basis for a THB index – a concise information collection system with key indicators by which the phenomenon and the impact of policies to counter it could be monitored both within the EU and beyond. In addition, the feasibility of establishing a central EU co-ordination mechanism to maximise resources, avoid duplications and increase the effectiveness and sustainability of actions was considered.⁴ Such a mechanism would essentially complement the proposal for an informal EU network of National Rapporteurs on trafficking in human beings designed to provide the Union and its Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information in the field of trafficking in human beings: this proposal was adopted by the European Council in June 2009.⁵

1.2 Data collection initiatives in the field of trafficking in human beings

A number of initiatives have been undertaken which have attempted to address issues arising from the lack of coherence in the collection of data on trafficking in human beings and sexually exploited and missing children. For example, within the framework of the EU Group of Experts on the policy needs for data on crime and criminal justice, a sub-group was established to work on

3 Justice, Freedom and Security in Europe Since 2005: An Evaluation of the Hague Programme and Action Plan, SEC (2009), final 76p, An area of freedom, security and justice serving the citizen, COM (2009) 262/4, 20-24pp

4 2009 Declaration On Trafficking In Human Beings: Towards Global EU Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, October 2009

5 Council conclusions on establishing an informal EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms on Trafficking in Human Beings, 2946th JUSTICE and HOME AFFAIRS Council meeting, Luxembourg, 4 June 2009

criteria for data collection and assessment on trafficking in human beings. In this context, the European Commission, in cooperation with ILO (International Labour Organisation) launched an exercise based on the DELPHI method, aimed at reaching consensus among a wide group of experts on a selected list of indicators for data collection⁶. A project undertaken by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in conjunction with the Austrian Ministry of the Interior resulted in the publication of a series of recommendations concerning the collection of data on core indicators of human trafficking including information on victims, authors, characteristics of the human trafficking process and criminal justice responses. The project also produced guidelines to assist with more consistent definitional interpretations of the phenomenon alongside recommendations concerning the necessary data collection architecture at both Member State and European level.⁷ Similarly, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) in partnership with the Portuguese Ministry of Internal Affairs have been working to create a harmonised information management system including the development of comparable indicators for the collection of data on victims of trafficking.

It was against this emerging policy backdrop that the MONTRASEC project was conceived and executed. In full awareness of the parallel exercises highlighted above (and the potential for synergies therein), the MONTRASEC project aimed to address many of the shortcomings in cohesive data collection by the development of a statistically responsible IT-platform, which brought together differing data originating from relevant partners in an integrated collection mechanism. In this way, a more accurate view of the phenomena of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children could be effectively obtained.

1.3 SIAMSECT and MONTRASEC

1.3.1 *The SIAMSECT Files – Standardised templates and a blue print for EU –wide collection of statistical information and analysis on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings*

The SIAMSECT project – the elaboration of an EU template and collection plan for Statistical Information and Analysis on Missing and Sexually Exploited Children and Trafficking in Human Beings – was undertaken by IRCP, Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy at Ghent University (Belgium)

⁶ 2006/581/EC

⁷ Guidelines For The Collection Of Data On Trafficking In Human Beings Including Comparable Indicators, IOM/BMI, Vienna, 2009

INTRODUCTION

together with Transcrime, Joint Research Centre on Transnational Crime, Università degli Studi di Trento/Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Italy) under the European Commission funded DAPHNE II programme.

The starting point for the research consisted of two previous epidemiological studies of data collection on missing and sexually exploited minors in the (then) 25 EU Member States (Childscope)⁸. Insights gleaned from the earlier Mon-EU-TRAF I⁹ and II¹⁰ research projects conducted by Transcrime in the (then) 15 Member States were also incorporated.

The SIAMSECT project addressed the need for reliable and comparable collection and analysis of indicators and other relevant data concerning the phenomena of missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings. The project found that data collection on these phenomena was chaotic and unreliable entailing that an accurate insights into the extent and nature of the phenomena could not effectively be provided.

The project's authors concluded that a robust data collection methodology required a standardised EU template and collection plan that would provide consistent and integrated statistical information thereby assisting with strategic analysis at both Member State and EU level. However, such a matrix of relevant indicators, characteristics and variables, standardised for the entire EU area did not exist.¹¹

It was established, for example, that there was a lack of available data on the respective phenomena and an absence of centralisation and coordination of the data gathered. Furthermore, the definitions used differed to such an extent that the information collated on the basis of these definitions could not be compared. Only a few countries (Belgium and the Netherlands) were able to present a real data set of variables on the different components of the phenomena.

A lot of other Member States did collect some kind of data on the different components of the phenomena of missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings. However, the collection of variables was, in many cases, limited to indicators relating to the criminal law definition of the phenomena. The indicators used also differed from organisation to organisation in the same country which again rendered the information gathered by way of these indicators incomparable.

8 G. Vermeulen and H. De Pauw, *Missing and sexually exploited children in the EU (Childscope)*, Antwerp, Maklu, 2004, 553 p. and G. Vermeulen (ed.), *Missing and sexually exploited children in the enlarged EU*, Antwerp, Maklu, 397 p.

9 MON-EU-TRAF - A pilot study on three European union immigration points for monitoring the international trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation across the European Union.

10 MON-EU-TRAF II: A study for monitoring the international trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the EU Member States.

11 G. Vermeulen, A. Balcaen, A. Di Nicola and A. Cauduro, *The SIAMSECT Files*, Antwerp, Maklu, 13p

Because only a few countries had a real data set and because even these data sets were not always standardised, a global picture on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings could be obtained.

At the international level, the situation was not much better. Apart from a few organisations which had an extensive data set (IOM and UNODC), many other organisations collected data on the phenomenon but this information was not collated on the basis of standardised variables.

The project's authors concluded that the organisation of data collection at both local, Member State and international level showed considerable shortcomings. Centralisation of data proved to be a real problem nationally as well as internationally.

In order to solve these problems, a template and a data collection plan were developed within the framework of the SIAMSECT research.

The data collection template had three general aims: the first concerned the development of an instrument that would enable comparable data to be obtained in order to glean a truer picture of the actual extent of the phenomena of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited children missing children. The mechanism of the template also aimed to provide an overall EU insight into the phenomena through the Member States and national Focal Points. As a third objective, the template was envisaged as a tool to facilitate communication and cooperation between the EU, other EU bodies and external organisations.

The template also aimed to address problems of a more operational nature within the EU cluster. Firstly, it was envisaged that the mechanism of the template would cast some light on the links between the spheres of trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children. Furthermore, the template could provide insight into the links between cases. Finally, it was hoped to illustrate any links between authors and victims of crime.

There was, in addition, one specific operational objective outside the EU cluster. This involved providing an insight into the links between EU data gathering and the gathering of data by international organisations such as IOM, ILO, and the UNODC.

Three interlinked templates were developed by the SIAMSECT project team, one for each of the following phenomena:

- Trafficking in Human Beings
- Sexually Exploited Children
- Missing Children

The content of each template was developed with reference to a range of sources: previous research projects (see above), an extensive literature study, working visits to various international organisations, criminal law definitions, reporting variables used by law enforcement authorities and working definitions used by governmental and non-governmental organisations.

The templates were designed with the needs of the following bodies in mind:

INTRODUCTION

- law enforcement authorities
- judicial authorities
- NGOs and GOs operating in the field of assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation and missing children
- Social and Labour Inspection Services.

Each template was, furthermore, divided into three parts:

- event;
- victim and;
- author.

A fuller description of the content the templates and their application within the MONTRASEC project is provided in a subsequent section of this report.

In summary, the SIAMSECT project concluded that from a methodological point of view, such an EU template and collection plan were indispensable for centralized, coherent, scientifically reliable and comparable data mapping by national data collection focal points at member state level. They were also seen as critical to any genuine attempt to undertake EU strategic monitoring of the phenomena concerned and to subsequent evidence-based policy making on missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings at both Member State and EU level.

1.3.2 From theory to practice

The process of developing such statistical templates was a necessary exercise but still very theoretical. What was presented in the final SIAMSECT report was the ideal situation of working with standardised templates. In order to enhance the practical applicability of the templates it was recognised, however, that they would need to be transformed into a user-friendly database whose utility could be tested by performing 'live' testing in the field in a number of EU Member States. This was, in essence, the genesis of the MONTRASEC project.

2 MONTRASEC – Project objectives and methodology

Building on the work undertaken above, the MONTRASEC project aimed to operationalise the theoretical work carried out under the auspices of the SIAMSECT research.

2.1 High level objectives

The MONTRASEC project encompassed two complementary high level objectives intended to assist with the development of a more accurate view of the phenomena of human trafficking and missing and sexually exploited children:

- the development and delivery of a ready-to-use and statistically responsible IT-platform which built on the template developed in 'the Siamsect Files' and which brought together the different spread partial data of the relevant partners in an integrated data collection mechanism
- the development of a 'report style sheet' for use by National Rapporteurs for Trafficking in Human Beings of which the integrated data collection mechanism would be the kernel. The starting point for this tool would be the benchmarking of existing reports produced by the National Rapporteurs themselves.

2.2 Results

In the short term, the project aimed to provide:

- the European Commission with a practical and suitable IT-tool, by which the phenomenon of human trafficking could be accurately described, interpreted and analysed in an integrated and multidisciplinary way
- National Reporters or their equivalent with a standard reporting tool (uniform reporting sheet) through which local, national and European information on the trafficking phenomenon could be presented and analysed in a consistent fashion.

In the medium term, the project aimed to:

- enable the European Commission or a future European Monitoring Centre on THB to make horizontal comparisons between the reports produced by Member States.

It was hoped that the results of the project would be sustainable in the longer term as the development of an IT-platform and the uniform reporting style sheet were considered essential methodological tools for the robust collection,

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

interpretation, analysis and comparison of data concerning the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, at both local, national and European level.

2.3 Beneficiaries

The following organisations were identified as potential beneficiaries of the project:

- All actors active in the area of THB or missing and sexually exploited children at local, Member State level and EU level
- Police services
- Prosecutors
- Pan- European judicial bodies e.g. Europol, Eurojust,
- Judges, courts,
- Victim reception and assistance centres, NGO's, hotlines
- Policy makers in the EU and the Member States.

2.4 Methodology

The project was comprised of a number of interlinking phases. Firstly, the content of the IT tool had to be identified. It was decided to base the tool around the three data collection templates designed during the previous SIAMSECT project. At the same time, consideration was given to the data collection architecture – which agencies would be involved in inputting data, who were the potential users of the database, at what level did these actors operate etc. As above, the project architecture followed the model developed within the SIAMSECT research. It was envisaged that “live” data would be entered by operational actors working in the fields of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children. Whenever, these agencies came into contact with an “event” which fell within the project’s remit, they would input relevant data concerning the “event” itself, a victim or an author into the database. Such data would thereafter be aggregated via the IT tool at national (Member State) level and subsequently, at European Union level. In this way, a more complete picture of the three phenomena in question could be established.

In parallel with this process, technical work was undertaken by UNISYS Belgium concerning the development of the IT tool itself. Using the three data collection templates, an internet database system was designed mirroring the three tier architectural model highlighted above. Specific consideration was given to ensuring the security of the system (this being highly important in gaining the confidence of agencies who would be asked to input data) and to questions concerning the protection of personal data on both victims and authors.

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

To ensure the functionality of the model in practice, it was decided to test the IT tool in two countries – Belgium and Italy – these being the locations of the project partners: IRCP and Transcrime respectively. In each country, a range of operational agencies prepared to participate in the research were identified. These agencies were provided with unique ID's and passwords allowing access to the IT tool. They subsequently entered "live" case information into the database over an eight month period. Facilities were also made available for data inputting agencies to make comments and observations regarding the functionality of the IT tool.

In order to maximise the potential for analysis of the data entered, a benchmarking exercise was undertaken to establish the types of information which National Rapporteurs on trafficking in human beings currently used in their reports to stakeholders and the public in the respective EU Member States. This exercise allowed the project team to develop an extensive range of reporting tools which were subsequently built in to the functionality of the MONTRASEC database. In this way we wanted to demonstrate that the database could be used as a standard reporting tool in all countries where operational agencies were inputting data thereby enhancing both epidemiological knowledge of the three phenomena and the ability to analyse and assess them. Such information is, of course, important, for the development of more effective evidence based policy and practice measures.

Finally, work was also undertaken to benchmark the generic work of National Rapporteurs in trafficking in human beings and any equivalent organisations working in the field of sexually exploited and missing children. This exercise was designed to provide information concerning the infrastructure required to support the roll out of any MONTRASEC type initiative across the European Union in the future.

Each component of the project is described in more detail in the subsequent sections of this publication.

3 The IT Tool

3.1 Content of the IT tool

Following the approach adopted in the SIAMSECT research, three interlinking templates were developed for the MONTRASEC database one for each of the respective phenomena:

- Trafficking in Human Beings;
- Sexually Exploited Children;
- Missing Children.

Each template is divided into three parts:

- Event;
- Victim and;
- Author.

The templates are available in four languages on the website: Dutch and French (for Belgian users), Italian and English.

A detailed guidance manual was developed in the above languages to assist all users with navigation and use of the database and to ensure that interpretation of definitions and questions was as consistent as possible thereby enhancing the comparability of the information entered.

Pictorial illustrations of a selected sample of the database content is provided in annex 1 of this report and can also be viewed on the accompanying CD-Rom. The full contents of the three templates are set out at annex 2.

In the following paragraphs, a synopsis of the process by which the indicators and variables used to populate the database is provided. Readers wishing to find out more information on this process are referred to the previous IRCP publication "*The SIAMSECT Files*".

3.1.1 Template definitions and indicators/variables

Before identifying the variables for the templates, it was necessary to clearly define key aspects of the phenomena. Common definitions needed to be agreed upon in order to describe what is perceived as trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children. This common platform was necessary to provide those completing the templates with standard descriptions of trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children.

3.2 Definitions of trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children

3.2.1 *Trafficking in human beings*

Following the previous research projects MON EU TRAF I12 and I13, the definition of trafficking in human beings used in the template was based on the Council Framework Decision on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002¹⁴ and the UN Protocol of 2000 to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organised crime.¹⁵ According to the former, trafficking in human beings shall mean:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, subsequent reception of a person, including exchange or transfer of control over that person, where:

(a) use is made of coercion, force or threat, including abduction, or

(b) use is made of deceit or fraud, or

(c) there is an abuse of authority or of a position of vulnerability, which is such that the person has no real and acceptable alternative but to submit to the abuse involved, or

(d) payments or benefits are given or received to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person

...for the purpose of exploitation of that person's labour or other services, including at least forced or compulsory labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery or servitude, or:

...for the purpose of the exploitation of the prostitution of other or other forms of sexual exploitation, including in pornography.

12 MON-EU-TRAF - A pilot study on three European Union immigration points for monitoring the international trafficking of human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation across the European Union.

13 MON-EU-TRAF II: A study for monitoring the international trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the EU Member States.

14 Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002

15 UN Protocol of 2000 to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organised crime, URL: http://www.unctjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf.

16 Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002, OJ L 203, 1 August 2002, p 1-4.

According to the UN Protocol, trafficking in human beings means:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

3.2.2 Definitions of types of sexual exploitation of children

Based on previous research concerning sexual exploitation of children and missing children in the 25 Member States of the European Union (Childscope) undertaken by IRCP and its partners, uniform definitions of sexual exploitation and missing children were developed¹⁶.

The definitions concerning sexual exploitation of children were mainly based on European guidelines, such as the Council Framework Decision on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002 (see above)¹⁷ and the Council Framework Decision on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography of 22 December 2003¹⁸

According to the latter, child pornography shall mean: -

Pornographic material that visually depicts or represents:

ii) a real child involved or engaged in sexually explicit conduct, including lascivious exhibition of the genitals or the public area of a child; or

iii) a real person appearing to be a child involved or engaged in the conduct mentioned in (i); or

(iii) realistic images of a non-existent child involved or engaged in the conduct mentioned in (i)

Sexual exploitation of children shall mean:

(a) coercing a child into prostitution or into participating in pornographic performances, or profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child for such purposes

16 G. Vermeulen and H. De Pauw, Missing and sexually exploited children in the EU (Childscope), Antwerp, Maklu, 2004

17 Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA on combating trafficking in human beings of 19 July 2002, OJ L 203, 1 August 2002, p 1-4.

18 Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, OJ 13/44, 20 January 2004.

IT TOOL

- (b) recruiting a child into prostitution or into participating in pornographic performances*
- (c) engaging in sexual activities with a child, where*
 - (i) use is made of coercion, force or threats;*
 - (ii) money or other forms of remuneration or consideration is given as payment in exchange for the child engaging in sexual activities; or*
 - (iii) abuse is made of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence*

Using these legal instruments as a basis, the following definitions were developed:

Sexual Assault

Engaging in sexual activities with a child under the age of sexual consent.

Engaging in sexual activities with a child above the age of sexual consent where use is made of coercion, force or threats, money or other forms of remuneration or consideration is given as payment in exchange for the child engaging in sexual activities or abuse is made of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child irrespective of whether it is within a family context or not.

Child Prostitution

Coercing or recruiting a child into prostitution, profiting from or otherwise exploiting a child for such purposes.

Child Pornography

The production, distribution, dissemination, transmission, supplying, making available, acquisition and possession of child pornography.

Child pornography meaning pornographic material that visually depicts or represents: a real child involved or engaged in sexually explicit conduct, including lascivious exhibition of the genitals or the pubic area of a child; or a real person appearing to be a child involved or engaged in the aforementioned conduct; or realistic images of a non-existent child involved or engaged in the aforementioned conduct.

Taking into consideration that following conduct may be excluded: child pornography where a real person appearing to be a child was in fact 18 years of age or older at the time of depiction; child pornography where, in the case of production and possession, images of children having reached the age of sexual consent are produced and possessed with their consent and solely for their own private use. Even where the existence of consent has been established, it shall not be considered valid, if for example superior age, maturity, position, status,

experience or the victim's dependency on the perpetrator has been abused in achieving the consent.

Child pornography consisting of realistic images of a non existing child where it is established that the pornographic material is produced and possessed by the producer solely for his or her private use, as far as no pornographic material involving a child or a real person appearing to be a child has been used for the purpose of its production, and provided that the act involves no risk for the dissemination of the material.

Sex Tourism

Engaging in sexual activities with a child under the age of sexual consent in another country than the country of origin of the perpetrator.

Engaging in sexual activities with a child above the age of sexual consent in another country than the country of origin of the perpetrator where: use is made of coercion, force or threats, money or other forms of remuneration or consideration is given as payment in exchange for the child engaging in sexual activities or abuse is made of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child.

Trafficking in children in view of sexual exploitation

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, subsequent reception of a child (either abandoned or not), including exchange or transfer of control over that child for the purpose of exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, including in pornography.

3.2.3 Definitions of types of missing children

The definitions for different types of missing children have mainly been based upon the definitions used by various organisations active in the field of missing children.

Runaway (national/international)

This category concerns all minors who voluntarily run away from home or from the institution where he/she has been placed.

Abduction by a third person (national/international)

This category covers all abductions of minors by anyone other than the parents or the persons with parental authority.

IT TOOL

Parental abduction (national/international)

A parental abduction is regarded as the fact of a child being taken away to or kept in a country other than that of its normal residence by one or more of its parents or persons having parental authority against another parent's will or against the will of the person with parental authority.

Lost, injured or otherwise missing

Listed here are disappearances for no apparent reason of minors who have got lost (e.g. small children at the seaside in summer) or hurt themselves and cannot be found immediately (e.g. accidents during sport activities, at youth camps, etc.).

Missing unaccompanied migrant children

The following definition is based upon the United Nations, General Assembly, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions, A/56/333. This category covers missing migrant children, nationals of a country with which there is no free movement of persons, under the age of 18 who have been separated from both parents and are not being cared for by an adult, who by law is responsible for doing so.

3.2.4 *The identification of indicators or variables for the templates*

The templates contain a list of indicators that describe the three phenomena. To identify which variables or indicators were to be included in the templates, the least common multiple was taken of all the indicators frequently occurring in criminal law definitions of the phenomena, working definitions used by non-governmental and governmental institutions, definitions used by various international organisations, indicators used by law enforcement authorities and data collection systems at national and international level.

Current criminal law definitions used in the different Member States were a first source of inspiration to identify which variables should be included in the templates. These definitions needed to be deconstructed into their smallest components after which the variables included in the templates were based on the least common multiple of these components.

As previously described, a number of international instruments on trafficking in human beings and missing and sexually exploited children were also taken into consideration when constructing the templates.

Furthermore, working definitions applied by non-governmental and governmental institutions were used as an additional source for the variables in the templates. Indicators have, for example, been borrowed from the Belgian Centre for Equal Opportunities and Combating Racism which is charged with the incitement, coordination and follow-up of the Belgian policy regarding THB. This Centre established an electronic user-friendly web-interface database on victims of THB. For this purpose, the Centre cooperates with three specialised centres for the reception and assistance of victims of human trafficking in Belgium, who supply the data: Payoke (in Antwerp), Pag-Asa (in Brussels) and Surya (in Liège). This database contains information regarding the victims the three specialised centres have assisted during recent years. The database is official and confidential, and until now only accessible by the abovementioned Centre and (with lower access rights) the three reception and assistance centres.

Inspiration for variables was also been obtained from the National Rapporteur in the Netherlands. The National Rapporteur in the Netherlands collects information- facts and figures as well as results and effects of the Dutch policy pursued- and reports on it to the Dutch government.

Importantly, in order ensure interoperability of the MONTRASEC database templates with other EU bodies and international organisations, certain variables were also selected from within the data collection framework of such organisations: these are illustrated in tabular format below.

The following indicators have been specifically extracted from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) data collection framework concerning trafficking in human beings:

Main category	Variable
Institution providing assistance	IOM
Type of other exploitation	Begging
	Street-selling
	Low-level criminality
	Military service
	Removal of organs
Manner of initiation of contact	Personal contact
	Newspaper advertisement
	Radio advertisement
	Internet advertisement
	Television advertisement
	Sold by family member
	Kidnapped
Other	

IT TOOL

Main category	Variable
Perception of the victim of his/her family economic status	Well-of
	Standard
	Poor
	Very poor
Person the victim was living with prior to departure	Spouse
	Family
	Friends
	Relatives
	Alone
	Institution
	Partner
	Other
Type of assistance already provided	Vocational training
	Grant-scheme
	Micro-credit
	Job
	referral subsidized employment
	Family support
	Housing
	Shelter
	Education
	Legal counselling
	Medical referral or assistance
Pre-departure assistance	Temporary safe accommodation
	Securing of temporary documents
	Facilitation of visa
	Travel arrangements
	Disbursement of a travel/re-installation grant
	Place the victim can go to
	Means of supporting
	Concern about security situation
	Intentions of the victim upon his/her return
Liaison victim-author	Business contact
Background of victim's clients	Locals
	International
	Military
	Police

Main category	Variable
	Civilians
	Other

The following indicators have been specifically extracted from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) data collection framework concerning trafficking in human beings:

Main category	Variable
Type of labour exploitation	Slavery
	Compulsory work
	Bonded labour
Modus operandi	Through debt bondage
	Sale of person into ownership of another

The following indicators originate from Europol:

Main category	Variable
Indicators of organised crime	Collaboration of more than two people
	Each with own appointed tasks
	For a prolonged period or indefinite period of time
	Using some form of discipline and control
	Suspected of the commission of serious criminal offences
	Operating on an international level
	Using violence or other means suitable for intimidation
	Using commercial or businesslike structures
	Engaged in money laundering
	Exerting influence on politics, the media, public administration, judicial authorities or economy
	Determined by the pursuit of profit and/or power

3.2.5 *Composition of the templates*

Links between the three templates

As highlighted, each template is divided into three main parts: event, victim and author. The event refers to all the available information on the features of the case of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited children and missing children. The part concerning the victim refers to the information to be collected on the features of the victims of the aforementioned phenomena. Finally, the part on the authors refers to information to be collected on the features of the authors.

Each of these parts can be completed independently on the basis of available data. This aspect provides flexibility within the structure of the template allowing the final user to insert, for example, information on multiple victims of the same case or a case with unidentified victims/authors.

All three templates are based on a closed question structure in order to avoid incomparable answers

As one aim of the template was to highlight the visibility of links between the phenomenon of missing and sexually exploited children and trafficking in human beings, links between the three templates were established. For example, the template on trafficking in human beings refers to the template on sexual exploitation of children when one encounters a victim of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and this victim is below the age of 18. Equally, the template on sexual exploitation refers to the template on trafficking in human beings when the variable 'offences committed in the context of sexual exploitation', trafficking in human beings is completed.

New entry form

Before completing the template, some administrative information has to be known in order to enable the identification of links between cases. The administrative information is entered on a form called the *New Entry form* (see annex 1 and CD-Rom).

Firstly, it is important to know the type of source providing the information on the phenomenon. The following sources are included:

- law enforcement authorities (police, customs, others),
- judicial authorities (public prosecutors, courts)
- NGOs and GOs

Secondly, the level at which the aforementioned actor works is also important. Whether they work at central, regional or local level is, for example, relevant when assessing the effectiveness of a criminal justice system. For the same reason, the knowledge of the region, reporting date and date of reference is

necessary. An example of the latter could be: the police gather and process data in 2006 about an event which took place in 2005; similarly, the prosecution office processes data for 2004-2005 in 2006. This means that the data for the police delivered in 2006 and the data delivered by the prosecution office in 2006 will be incomparable and no assessment can be made.

To be able to identify cases, an identification code is necessary for each case for which information is entered. For the police/customs this is a police/customs file identification number. The public prosecutor will then have to fill in the police/customs file identification number and, when different from the latter, the public prosecutor's file identification number. The courts will have to fill in the police/customs file identification number, the public prosecutor's file identification number and, when different from the previous numbers, the courts file identification number.

Links between authors and victims

While the New Entry Form enables the identification of links between cases, information on the identity of the victim and the author is necessary in order to be able to make links between these victims and authors. Establishing such linkages is possible due to the unique identity information generated by the database in respect of victims and authors. Of course, such personal information is sensitive data to which special data protection regulations apply. These data protection issues and other issues relating to the anonymisation of personal data are discussed in a separate section of this report.

Insight into links between EU data gathering and data gathering at international organisations

Alongside identifying links between phenomena, cases, victims and authors, the templates also enable the bridging of relevant information for the EU context retrieved from international organisations and NGOs into overall EU statistics. To achieve this, indicators specifically used by the international organisations have been included in the templates so that the comparison between the information gathered by them and the information gathered through the templates is possible.

The importance of age

In case the victim of trafficking in human beings or sexual exploitation is a child (meaning a person below 18 years), the age and more specifically the age of sexual consent of the child or victim is really important in terms of criminalisation. When the victim has not reached the age of sexual consent, the

IT TOOL

modus operandi of the crime will not be a constitutive element of the crime. This means that no matter if there is violence, threat, deception or any other kind of related modus operandi, the fact in itself will always be seen as a crime. In this case, the modus operandi mentioned in the template are merely for informative purposes.

However, when the victim or child has reached the age of sexual consent, the modus operandi are a constitutive element of the crime which means that they have to be present in order for a crime to have been committed.

3.3 Project architecture and data collection structure

The MONTRASEC Project was designed and operationalised around a three tier architectural model:

- Ground Level
- National Focal Point
- EU Monitoring Centre

The database itself exhibits differing levels of functionality at each of these three levels.

At each level, different categories of users are envisaged.

3.3.1 *Ground level*

Ground level actors are organisations working in the fields of trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of children and missing children. They include police services, prosecutors, courts, victim reception and assistance centres, NGO's and social work providers. To access the MONTRASEC database, each ground level organisation is provided with a unique ID and password. Using these tools, the organisation is able to add data based on their live casework into the three templates.

The ID and password systems entail that each ground level organisation is able to access and view only the data which they themselves have entered into the database. The MONTRASEC database also allows ground level organisations to export their data automatically into an Excel spreadsheet. A range of automatically generated reporting tools is also available: again, these are comprised only of the data which has been inputted by the ground level organisation itself. Both these tools have been designed to assist ground level organisations with their own caseload and performance management assessments as well as contributing to the wider goals envisaged by the MONTRASEC project.

A fuller description of the reporting functions provided by the MONTRASEC database is provided in section 4.4 of this report

3.3.2 *National Focal Point*

The information gathered in the templates by has to be centralised in order to make the necessary analyses. For the purposes of the project, it was envisaged that this task would fall to a National Focal Point. For the potential afforded by the MONTRASEC database to be fully realised, it will be necessary to designate one National Focal Point per EU Member State. The work of the National Focal Points can, of course, be assumed by existing National Rapporteurs on trafficking in human beings or their equivalent.

As above, each National Focal Point will be allocated a unique ID and password. Using these tools, the NFP is able to gain access to the database. The ID and password systems allow the NFP to view only the aggregated and anonymised data which has been entered by ground level organisations in their own Member State. This data can also be exported automatically into an Excel spreadsheet. Again, the NFP can take advantage of a range of automatically generated reporting tools. In both instances, reports are based on the aggregate of information entered by ground level organisations in the NFP's Member State itself.

It is envisaged that National Focal Points will play an active role in the information gathering and analysing process producing reports on the national position for distribution to national legislatures and policy makers as well as to ground level organisations working in the field. Such reports will enable stakeholders to compare and integrate different epidemiological data in relation to each phenomenon thereby assisting in the development of evidence based policy and practice.

In a fully operating EU wide MONTRASEC system, National Focal Points would also be responsible for the selection of the organisations at ground level who can complete the templates and the issuing of ID's and passwords. Furthermore, they should provide guidance to ground level organisations to ensure that the information is completed in a similar fashion by each selected organisation and in each Member State. This implies that they will have to interpret certain variables that may cause confusion and they should assign certain information to the same variables where required.

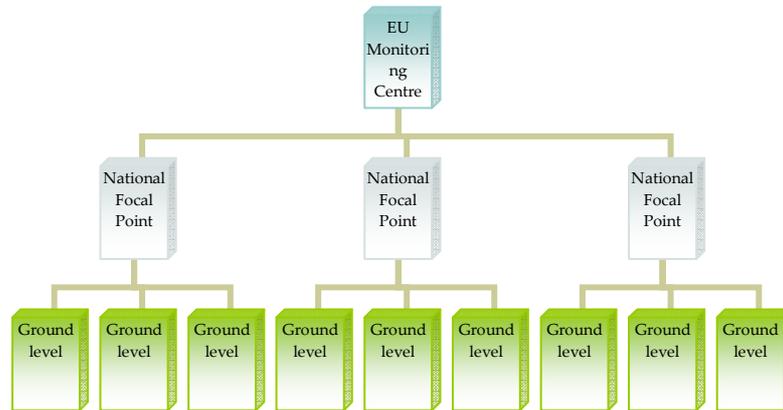
3.3.3 *EU Monitoring Centre*

The MONTRASEC database also provides the facility for data to be collated and analysed at pan-European Union level. Such a task could be assumed by a dedicated EU Monitoring Centre. Working again around a system of unique ID and passwords, it is possible to view aggregated and anonymised data received from each National Focal Point. As with the ground level and National Focal Points, this data can be exported to an Excel spreadsheet or viewed in a range of

IT TOOL

automatically generated reports. This facility would allow an EU Monitoring Centre to provide law and policy makers with a range of analytical information concerning the phenomena of trafficking in human beings, missing and sexually exploited children both within the EU and beyond. The database enables comparisons to be made both within and between EU Member States across a range of indicators extracted from the aggregated data. Contextual reports can thus be generated which will assist with analysis at both EU, Member State and ground levels. Such information will also be of assistance to pan-European justice organisations such as Europol, Eurojust and Frontex alongside international bodies such as the IOM, ILO, UNODC, CoE and OSCE.

A tabular depiction of the MONTRASEC Project data collection architecture is set out below.



3.4 Data protection and privacy considerations

3.4.1 Personal information, hashing and encryption and website security

Because the templates ask for personal information on both victims and authors, it has to be ensured that this information is protected. This is particularly important given the types of event with which the MONTRASEC Project is concerned. Personal information is, furthermore, subject to strict data protection rules. In order to comply with these regulations, the MONTRASEC database has a number of in-built safeguards to ensure the integrity of the information contained within it.

3.4.2 Hash functions

SHA hash functions are a set of cryptographic tools designed by the National Security Agency and published as a U.S. Federal Information Processing Standard. SHA stands for Secure Hash Algorithm. Such secure hash algorithms are required by law for use in certain U.S. government applications for the protection of sensitive information. In essence, hashing involves the taking of a data message and creating a new message from the original data in such a way that the process cannot be reversed. This is in contrast to encryption which is the process of transforming information using an algorithm to make it unreadable to anyone except those possessing an encryption key. This result of this process is encrypted information which can subsequently be decrypted if the original encryption key is applied.

The MONTRASEC database uses the most secure of the currently available hash functions, SHA2, to ensure the anonymity and security of personal data entered into the system. The system is based around the use of 'double keys'.

At the ground level, personal data entered by ground level organisations are automatically encrypted using a first SHA2 hash key. This means that the name, date of birth and nationality of a victim or author are transformed into a unique anonymised 'digest' or irreversible code. This 'digest' is then cut digitally into two halves the second of which is automatically deleted. Consequently, the recovery of data which by which the identity of the victim or author could be established is impossible even with the most powerful of computers.

IT TOOL

By way of illustration, let us assume that the a ground level organisation enters the details of a (fictitious) victim whom we shall call John Smith, of Belgian nationality, born on 1 January 1970 into the MONTRASEC database. John Smith's details would be transformed using the SHA2 function to:

1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69.

When the National Focal Point opens their version of the database, they will only be able to see this anonymised digest of John Smith's personal data. As all ground level organisations use the same SHA2 key, the NFP will be able to identify linkages between cases involving the same actors because John Smith's details will always produce the same unique digest.

Subsequently, when aggregated and anonymised data is sent by the National Focal Point to the EU Monitoring Centre further automatic encryption takes place using a second SHA2 key. In this way, the first unique digest of John Smith's details:

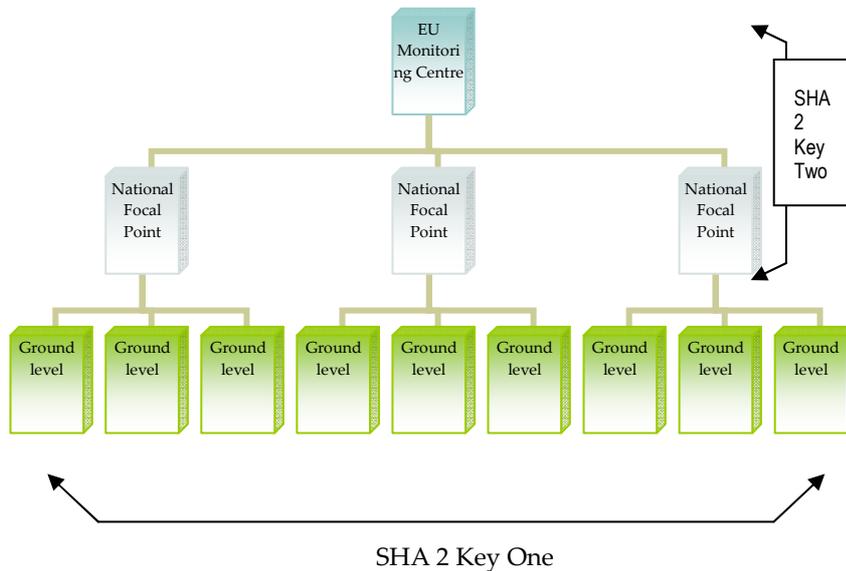
*1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69 becomes a second unique digest:
c658bda0521021759dafd7d1afbd956d02d486502a4c4570ab.*

When the EU Monitoring Centre opens their version of the database, they will only be able to see the second anonymised digest of John Smith's personal data. As above, linkages between cases involving the same actors can be made because John Smith's details always become:

*1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69 and subsequently:
1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69 (but never the other way around.)*

The integrity of personal information is maintained in the production of reports by the EU Monitoring Centre as an open database containing details of all cases entered into the system can be provided by the Centre to National Focal Points in which only the second unique digest of John Smith's details will be visible. The NFP cannot recover details of John Smith's identity because they don't have access to the SHA2 key. This process is mirrored when a National Focal Point provides an open database to ground level organisations.

The double key hashing process is illustrated diagrammatically below:

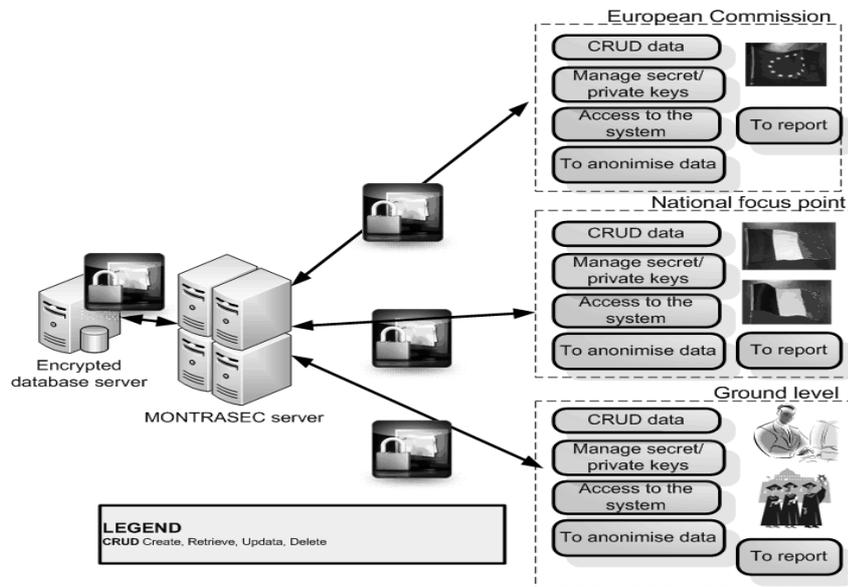


3.4.3 Website security

The MONTRASEC database operates using the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) system. SSL is a commonly-used protocol for managing the security of a message transmission on the Internet. The system employs a programme layer located between the Internet's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and Transport Control Protocol (TCP) layers. The "sockets" part of the term refers to the sockets method of passing encrypted data back and forth between a client (browser) and a server (website) programme in a network or between programme layers in the same computer. This effectively ensures that all data passed between the web server and browser remains private and integral. SSL systems are commonly used in situations where it is important to ensure a secure protocol on web pages that process functions involving the transmission of credit card numbers, bank account details, Social Security numbers and other sensitive personal information. The system is designed to prevent electronic 'eavesdroppers' from perusing web activity and thereby gaining access to unencrypted forms of such data.

IT TOOL

A pictorial depiction of the SSL system at the three user levels is provided below.



3.4.4 Data protection and privacy

Prior to testing the MONTRASEC database with ground level partners in Belgium and Italy, formal advice was sought concerning the compliance of the instrument with Belgian privacy and data protection legislation. The Privacy Commission confirmed that the functionality and procedures designed for the database were commensurate with the relevant law and procedure in Belgium in that personal data relating to victims and authors was effectively anonymised (rather than depersonalised) by the double key irreversible hashing system. The Commission emphasised, however, the importance of ensuring that no parallel manual dossiers containing personal data were kept and that, furthermore, the data collection mechanism needed to operate at a sufficiently high level of aggregation to ensure that individual victims and offenders could not be identified. In respect of the latter point, the safeguards built into the EUROSTAT Comext system may be a useful point of reference. The Comext system automatically analyses the number of respondents within given data collection categories and prevents data from being viewed when only a limited number of respondents or entries have been made.

Subsequently, formal advice was also sought from the European Data Protection supervisor concerning the compliance of the database with European Data Protection legislation. The EDPS confirmed that the functionality and procedures of the database were indeed compliant with European data protection regulations but also highlighted that were the facility to be rolled out across EU Member States, an individual assessment would be required in each country to ensure compliance with that Member State's data protection legislation.

The EDPS also suggested that the hashing procedure could be made more secure by increasing the range of information to be transformed into the unique anonymised digest. He noted, furthermore, that appropriate security safeguards needed to be maintained between the ground level actors, National Focal Points and the EU Monitoring Centre. Both points were subsequently discussed with the IT developer who confirmed that whilst the range of information used to produce the anonymised digest could be technically extended, this actually had relatively little impact on the security of the data which were, in any event, fully and irreversibly anonymised. Additional security measures could, of course, be built into the facility in advance of any decision for roll out.

3.5 The reporting function

As highlighted above, the MONTRASEC IT tool allows for the generation of a range reporting information based around key variables extracted from the database. The following paragraphs outline the origin of the variables used for generating reports at practitioner, member state and EU level.

3.5.1 Origin of the variables used

One of the core objectives of the MONTRASEC project was the development of a 'report style sheet' for use by National Rapporteurs for Trafficking in Human Beings of which the integrated data collection mechanism provided by the IT tool would be the kernel. The starting point for this process was to benchmark the existing reports produced by the National Rapporteurs within the EU alongside a selection of international organisations working in the field of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children.

The project team collected information on the reporting variables and graphs that are currently being used by all the different National Rapporteurs for trafficking in human beings or their equivalents in their reports to stakeholders and the public. This process was repeated for the organisations working in the field of missing and sexually exploited children. National Rapporteurs and organisations with the most extensive reporting mechanisms were thereafter selected for further analysis.

IT TOOL

We subsequently identified both the reporting graphs used by these bodies to analyse the respective phenomena and the linked variables (i.e. which variables are being used to generate graphs). The results of this exercise are set out at annex 4.

The second step was to link the variables that are being used in these existing reports with the variables from the MONTRASEC database. This was, especially for trafficking in human beings, somewhat challenging as some of the variables used in the reports were not always readily transferable to the variables contained in the MONTRASEC database. To overcome this problem, we attempted to match the most appropriate MONTRASEC variable with the respective identified variable in the reports. The results of this process are depicted in tabular format at annex 5.

3.5.2 *Variables selected*

Thereafter, two broad categories of variables were selected to underpin the reporting function of the MONTRASEC database:

- demographic variables and;
- variables regarding the type of event.

Demographic variables include graphs illustrating key characteristics of both victims and the authors for the three phenomena covered by the MONTRASEC database. The variables are:

- nationality
- date of birth
- number of victims/authors
- year of registration
- gender

Variables regarding the type of event include:

For Trafficking in Human Beings

- Sexual exploitation - prostitution, child prostitution, pornography, child pornography, sex tourism, other
- Labour exploitation - agriculture, industry, commerce, services, private, leisure
- Other types of exploitation – begging, low-level criminality, street-selling, removal of organs, military service, illegal adoption, other

For Sexual Exploitation of Children

- Child pornography, sexual assault, sex tourism, child prostitution

For Missing Children

- Runaways, abduction by a third person, parental abduction, lost, injured or otherwise missing, missing unaccompanied migrant children

In addition, variables were also identified which related to key statistical aspects of the events themselves. This information includes:

- Number of events per phenomena;
- Source type and operational level of organisation inputting the data;
- Duration of exploitation;
- Year of registration.

On the basis of the above exercise, a range of reporting tools were designed and integrated into the website. The tools are comprised of a mixture of bar graphs and crystal reporting formats. Users of the database at all three levels – ground level, National Focal Point and EU Monitoring Centre - are able to automatically generate these reports for their respective levels of functionality by entering the “generate report” menu on the website and selecting from the range of tools on offer.

In total some 250 graphs and charts can be generated covering 50 separate categories and sub-categories associated with the phenomena of trafficking in human beings, sexually abused and missing children. The MONTRASEC database is therefore able to provide analytical information which is equal to or greater than the reporting functionality of any National Rapporteur or other organisation working in the fields of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children within the European Union.

Users can, in addition, automatically export all data from the database to an Excel spreadsheet thereby allowing for additional analysis.

A pictorial selection of the reporting tools generated by the database is set out at annex 3 of this publication and can also be viewed on the accompanying CD-Rom. A full list of all the reporting graphs and charts is provided at annex 6.

4 Validation

4.1 Testing the IT tool in Belgium and Italy

The IT tool was tested over an eight month period in Belgium and Italy. The project partners consulted criminal justice organisations, NGO's and other organisations coming into contact with cases involving trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children and reached agreement concerning their participation in the pilot. Each agency agreed to enter 'live' case data to the database thereby allowing the project team to test the functionality of the IT tool at both ground level, National Focal Point and EU Monitoring Centre level. Agencies were also able to post comments regarding the usability of the IT tool as a result of which, a number of amendments were made to enhance user friendliness mid-way through the pilot phase.

In total, information on some 150 events was entered into the database by ground level organisations in the two countries during the pilot phase.

A summary of the comments received from ground level users of the IT tool is provided in the following paragraphs.

4.1.1 Generic potential: reduction of the amount of information that gets lost among different data collection systems

Although it was recognised that significant efforts have been made to tackle trafficking, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children, data on these matters continues to be fragmented, unreliable and often scattered among different actors (e.g. NGOs, Police, Health bodies, Judicial authority). In this regard, even when data is available, it tends to be collected through non-homogeneous criteria that make it almost impossible for different databases to "talk to each other". A practical example is data collected by NGOs that assist victims and data collected by judicial authorities. In the first instance, the focus will be the victim: who s/he is, where s/he comes from, etc. In the second case, the focus will be the trial: how many offenders are involved, how many convictions were secured and so on. Presently, these different perspectives cannot always be related to each other and many important pieces of information simply get lost.

In this regard, the MONTRASEC Project represents one of the most ambitious attempts to improve data collection since it tries to make different actors interact: the idea of a unique database that, via a unique identification code, makes it possible to bind together all these "visual angles" represents a fundamental innovation.

4.1.2 Collection of data on events, victims and authors

The division into the three sections event, victim, author for data imputing simplifies the data collection process and makes it possible to collect relevant and focused pieces of information relating to these three different components of trafficking, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children. Furthermore, this tripartition allows the different sources of data (NGOs, police, etc.) to insert precisely the details they possess. Therefore, e.g. an NGO will be able to provide mainly data on victims, while police could focus mainly on authors and judicial authority on trial cases etc.

4.1.3 Combining different sources of information to improve the understanding trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children

A specific potential of the IT-tool is the possibility for different actors (e.g. NGOs, police officers, Magistrates) to input data relating to the same case of trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children. In particular, the possibility for each actor to insert the data s/he owns makes it possible to create a kind of mosaic based on the event, on the victim and on the author. Whilst there is currently plentiful data concerning these three aspects, it is usually scattered among the different actors involved. Therefore this mosaic, if correctly created without double counting or overlapping of information, represents an important step forward for the wider comprehension of the relationships between author-victim and the dynamics of the events (e.g. transport strategies, kind of exploitation, duration of the process etc).

4.1.4 Encryption system: protecting sensitive data in order to guarantee safety

Another crucial point for the success of such a kind of tool is the encryption system. In this sense the hash algorithm employed for the anonymisation of data concerning victims seems to guarantee a high level of privacy also against possible IT-attacks. In addition, the double hash employed in the European framework raises the general level of safety guaranteeing the privacy and security of victims not only on the “ground level”, but also on national and supranational levels.

4.1.5 The live monitoring of the development of trafficking and other phenomena can be used to develop indicators and an early warning system

The experimental nature of the IT-tool does not permit us to draw final conclusions on all its potentialities. However, such a model could be an important “live monitor” of trafficking, sexual exploitation and missing children. In fact, if data were regularly imputed by NGOs, police forces, etc. they could be analysed in a very rapid way (live) and thus proving very useful in gleaning a better understand the most recent trends of the various phenomena. It could, for example, be easier to understand how trafficking routes are changing, if there are new forms of sexual exploitation of minors, where (in which cities) these phenomena are more widespread and so on.

All these trends could be used to identify specific indicators of trafficking (e.g. the constant presence of criminal organizations), of sexual exploitation of minors (e.g. the prevalence of certain nationalities among exploiters), and of missing children (e.g. the fact that missing children normally do or do not stray far from home). Starting from these indicators, it could be possible to develop an early warning system that, taking into account the presence of one or more indicators, alerts possible stakeholders (police, NGOs, etc.) of potential risks for certain categories of persons such as minors coming from certain countries, women, and so on. Finally, this process could lead to the development of more effective counter measures at both a police/judicial and assistance level.

4.1.6 Specific comments on the IT tool

The tool developed for MONTRASEC represents an important exercise in data collection concerning trafficking in human beings, sexual exploitation of minors and missing children. Although some improvements are required as far as technical usability is concerned, the tool includes some powerful instruments and demonstrates the feasibility of introducing an EU wide monitoring system which can be used by both operational and policy actors in the field, at Member State and EU level. SIAMSECT and MONTRASEC represent the fundamental steps in the direction of intercommunication among different data sources. This seems to be the right path to pursue for future research and policy development activities.

4.2 Experts Group Meeting

Over and above the piloting exercise conducted in the field, members of the project team organised an international expert's group meeting in September 2009 during which a demonstration was provided of the MONTRASEC IT tool project to representatives from a range of international organisations working in the areas of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children. The following organisations were represented at the expert's group meeting:

- FRONTEX
- European Commission
- International Centre For Migration Policy Development
- IOM
- Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel, the Netherlands
- OSCE
- UNODC

During the meeting a number of helpful insights were provided concerning both the current operation of the IT tool and issues which might need to be taken into consideration in the future operationalisation of any such initiative across the EU. These issues are summarised below:

- The meeting identified a number of key questions for further consideration – who will manage and maintain the system, who will use it, who will have access to it ?
- The difficulties which could be potentially faced by large scale users (e.g. police services) were discussed particularly with regard to the staffing commitment required for the inputting of data. It was identified that an automatic data uploading/transfer system could be implemented between a police database and the MONTRASEC IT tool thereby removing the need for manual data input.
- Participants also identified the need for appropriate oversight and supervision of the data collection process. Discrete tasks in this process include the distribution of passwords and accreditation of agencies permitted to input data etc. Such tasks could theoretically be assumed by National Rapporteurs: however, the wide variances in their status and working methods entails that such a locus could not automatically be assumed at least not in the short term. Should a decision be taken to move towards an EU wide roll out of a MONTRASEC type data collection system, consideration would be need to be given as to the core mechanics required by a data collection system in the first instance. Thereafter, it would be possible to determine whether the National Rapporteur was indeed the most

VALIDATION

appropriate locus for the oversight and supervisory tasks required or whether another housing mechanism was required.

- The potential need for EU capacity building/priming assistance to some Member States to facilitate their participation in any roll out was also highlighted.

5 The role and function of national rapporteurs

The final component of the MONTRASEC project revolved around a “state of play” assessment of the implementation status and task package associated with National Rapporteurs for trafficking in human beings or their equivalents. The purpose of this exercise was to ascertain whether or to what extent National Rapporteurs approached their function a similar way and in so doing, to cast some light on the potential for existing National Rapporteurs to act as a lynchpin of any EU wide strategy for data collection and analysis on THB based around the potential afforded by the MONTRASEC IT tool. The exercise was also designed to assess the extent to which moves to establish an informal network of National Rapporteurs as agreed by the European Council in June 2009 might need to be supplemented by additional action either to ensure that a National Rapporteur or their equivalent was established in all EU Member States or, to ensure a greater degree of consistency in the tasks undertaken by such institutions. To facilitate this process, the project team created an instrument which allowed for the documentation of available information on National Rapporteurs in a consistent way thereby facilitating its analysis. In pursuit of this objective we developed a set of questions designed to encapsulate the key activities of the National Rapporteurs or similar institutions in the different European Union Member States.

The “guidance questions” were derived from a number of broader themes specifically related to the task and responsibilities of the National Rapporteur. They can be summarised as follows:

Status – must a national rapporteur stand apart from all operational and policy co-ordination activity and merely report on the extent and nature of the human trafficking problem in a country and the effectiveness of measures taken to counteract it? Can this role be combined with a more ‘hands-on’ focus or does this run counter to the notion of independence? Is the organisational location of the national rapporteur an important consideration? Is their independence compromised if they are part of a government body or does this allow for open access to important information and enhance the possibilities for influencing government policy direction and practice?

Scope of activity – what areas should fall within the frame of reference of an effective national rapporteur? Should they concentrate only on international trafficking or should domestic trafficking also be included? Should the brief include trafficking for labour and forced removal of organs as well as sexual exploitation? Should missing children also form part of the brief? Should the rapporteur comment on compliance with international legal instruments as well as the effectiveness of national legislation, policy and practice? Should the rapporteur merely report or should their job include capacity building and the development/sharing of expertise? Is it appropriate for a national rapporteur to be granted legal powers to act in individual cases (as per the Belgian model

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

where the rapporteur can act as a civil party either alone or on behalf of victims)?

Reporting structure and accountability – to whom should a rapporteur report? Parliament, ministers or other bodies? Should all reports be publicly available? What forms of data should be collected and what should be contained in such reports? Is anyone formally responsible for ensuring recommendations contained in such reports are implemented?

What links must a rapporteur have with other structures and influencing bodies? Are NGO's active in this area in the member state concerned?

Is there a National Action Plan concerning trafficking in human beings?

What information sources should be used ? Only legal/criminal justice/law enforcement statistics or, for example, information from NGO's ? How can we ensure that rapporteurs can access all the information they require ? How do we ensure that rapporteurs work from both a human rights and legal perspective ?

How can rapporteurs develop meaningful assessments which capture the 'outcome' and 'impact' of legal and operational policy initiatives rather than merely focusing on 'outputs' ?

How do we minimise the potential for budgetary constraints to restrict the work of a national rapporteur ?

Must all rapporteurs work from a common standpoint or is it enough to identify core common characteristics/functions thereby allowing a degree of national flexibility to be retained ?

Much of the information on National Rapporteurs was sourced by the project team from the Czech Republic's Ministry of the Interior web page¹⁹, because, during the Czech Republic's presidency of the EU in 2009, information was gathered from EU Member States about the contemporary situation in combating trafficking in human beings and the organisations which were involved in this work. We also sourced information directly from Ministries of the Interior in many EU member states alongside information on, and provided by NGOs and, of course, from National Rapporteurs themselves.

From the information obtained on each of the European Union countries the project team compiled a response to the "guidance questions" for each Member State. In so doing, we encountered many obstacles because the information we sought was often not readily accessible.

Next, we took into account the methodology employed by the Council of Europe's group of specialists on the protection of children against sexual exploitation (PC-S-ES) who developed a tool called "REACT on sexual exploitation and abuse of children." On the basis of responses received from 22 COE member states, PC-S-ES analyzed how and to what extent these countries had implemented the commitments of Council of Europe concerning sexual

¹⁹ <http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/czech-presidency-of-the-eu-joint-analysis-joint-action-conference-of-eu-national-rapporteurs-on-thb.aspx>

exploitation and abuse of children. As part of this exercise, the PC-S-ES designed a table to organize their information around a set of variables and were thereby able to analyse which countries complied with the Council of Europe commitments or were in the process of developing responses to meet such commitments²⁰. The work of the PC-S-ES provided us with the basis by which we could develop our own analysis of the information collated on the differing EU countries in respect of the guidance questions concerning the work of the National Rapporteur in trafficking of human beings. In this way, we developed a table where the variables were our guidance questions thereby allowing us to assess the 'state of play' in each country .

We should, however, be explicit that the information used comes from the answers to the guidance questions, and only these questions. Moreover, we tried not to make assumptions concerning the information obtained. In this way, when the response is "negative" it is possible that we didn't have information on a particular issue either because we haven't found it, or, because the country actually doesn't work in this field. For this reason, we have to proceed with a degree of caution. Also, it is necessary to recognise that whilst countries may be classified similarly, the efforts of each country are not the same. For example, Romanian National Rapporteur produces an extensive report with more than one hundred sheets packed with statistical information. On the contrary, the UK has a report with only five sheets of statistical information. However, whilst both score a "yes" in response to the question about statistical information, the level and type of response is clearly not the same in Romania and the UK.

In the following pages we try to explain for each variable (question) the problems we have encountered, and the European situation concerning that variable.

5.1 Is there a National Rapporteur in your country ?

Firstly, we attempted to ascertain whether there was a NR or other similar mechanism each Member State. In response to this question we encountered our first obstacle: is it necessary for the NR have to have been appointed explicitly? Or is it sufficient to identify an entity with a specific working focus in trafficking of human beings ?

"The Hague Ministerial Declaration on European Guidelines for Effective Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Women for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation" of 26th April 1997, was the first international document which recommended establishing a national reporting mechanism or other

²⁰ Kane, J. (2005) Analysing REACT: Gaps, challenges and next steps. Yokohama review combating Sexual Exploitation of Children. 8-9 of July 2005, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

mechanism for co-coordinating the activities against THB. Subsequently, a number of other instruments have supported that approach namely: “Decision No. 557-OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings” of 2003, “National Monitoring and Report Mechanism to Address THB” on 21 May 2007, “OSCE 6th Alliance against trafficking in persons high level conference” on 21 May 2007.²¹ Most importantly, article 29.4 of the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings asserted the necessity of appointing “National Rapporteurs or other mechanism for monitoring the anti-trafficking activities and the implementation of national legislation requirements”. As a convention, the instrument is legally binding on member states who sign and ratify it. The status of this Convention as of 1 January 2010 is that 16 European Union ²² Member States have ratified the convention whilst 11²³ countries have signed the convention without ratification. A further two Member States have neither signed nor ratified the Convention.²⁴

According to the Council of Europe Convention and the other legal instruments highlighted above, a National Rapporteur has the following responsibilities:

- Identification of the scale of the problem of trafficking in human beings
- Co-ordination of the policies and actions of the Governments of each country and other public agencies linked with THB
- Encouraging the exchange of information among counterparts at international level
- Drawing up annual reports for government discussion at national level with a view to developing appropriate policies
- Encouraging research in order to better understand and fight the phenomenon.

The main aim of this exercise was to establish whether there was already a National Rapporteur or any alternative mechanism established in EU Member States. The findings of our research show that 19 countries from the 25 analysed have a NR or an equivalent mechanism. In the two remaining Member States – Denmark and Italy – no information was found.

Thereafter, the project team felt that it was advantageous to divide Member States countries into 3 categories:

- Those countries who have established a National Rapporteur

21 The Alliance Expert Co-ordination group (AECT) believes that the NR or equivalent mechanism would become an essential instrument which will contribute towards better knowledge and understanding of THB based on concrete information as well as a comprehensive and sustainable policy against THB based on reliable information.

22 Member States of the European Union that have ratified the COE Convention on Action against THB: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom.

23 European Union Member States that have signed but not ratified the COE Convention on Action against THB: Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden

24 Czech Republic and Estonia

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

- Those who have established an equivalent mechanism and;
- Those which have neither a National Rapporteur, nor an equivalent mechanism.

The results of this analysis are provided in tabular format below:

With National Rapporteur	With an equivalent to National Rapporteur	No National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism
Belgium	Austria	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Bulgaria	France
Finland	Estonia	Germany
Netherlands	Hungary	Greece
Portugal	Ireland	Luxembourg
Romania	Latvia	Malta
Sweden	Lithuania	
	Poland	
	Slovakia	
	Slovenia	
	Spain	
	UK	

The table illustrates that seven countries have appointed a NR whilst six have no mechanism with comparable roles and responsibilities. Inside of the group with 'equivalent' mechanisms we find a wide variety of institutions and organisations : the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (Austria), Commission of Ministries (Bulgaria), a national coordinator (Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania), a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Justice (Ireland) or the Ministry of the Interior (Latvia), a multidisciplinary committee (Poland), centres for co-ordination of anti-trafficking activities (Slovakia, United Kingdom), an intergovernmental working group (Slovenia), police departments (Spain, Sweden) and a National Agency which is part of the Ministry of Interior (Romania).

5.2 Tasks and responsibilities

Alongside the tasks and responsibilities indicated above, we were able to identify fourteen main tasks and responsibilities identified in the different reports provided by Member States..

Firstly, we wanted to know if the main tasks of the National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism were established by law. However, we were only able to source information in this field from four countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria and Finland. These countries have a law in which the tasks and responsibilities of the National Rapporteur (in the case of Belgium and Finland) and the equivalent mechanism (in the case of Austria and Bulgaria) are specified.

We subsequently identified three major functions carried out by National Rapporteurs or similar mechanisms. In eight of the countries analysed, this includes responsibility for coordinating all domestic actions against THB. Inside of this group we find: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and United Kingdom. Similarly, in eleven countries the responsibility for formally reporting on the situation of THB in their country falls within the task package of a National Rapporteur or their equivalent.. In this group we find: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Romania, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

Finally, two other tasks were reported as major responsibilities: co-operation with other competent entities to exchange information, facilitate international cooperation, etc. and, carrying out research about THB (including collecting and gathering data). The National Rapporteurs or alternative mechanisms charged with the first of these responsibilities are: Austria, Finland, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and United Kingdom. Bodies which are required to carry out research are: Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Sweden and United Kingdom.

In contrast, the other responsibilities identified for the National Rapporteur or similar mechanism were mentioned by a smaller proportion of respondents. These responsibilities are shown in the following list ordered by number of respondents:

- to monitor the National Action Plan: Austria, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Poland and Portugal
- to make recommendations for action: Bulgaria, Finland, France, Poland and Sweden
- to provide information to the Government: Belgium, Estonia, Lithuania, Portugal and Spain
- to monitor all actions against THB: Finland, Hungary, Ireland and Netherlands
- to highlight the needs of victims: Bulgaria and Romania

- to coordinate the National Action Plan: Bulgaria, Lithuania, Portugal and Slovenia
- to develop programs (for prevention, protection, etc.): Bulgaria, United Kingdom
- to represent the country internationally: Austria and Hungary
- to evaluate the connections between THB and other forms of serious crimes: Sweden

5.3 Powers of the National Rapporteur

The National Rapporteur or the alternative mechanism can have different powers in respect to governmental or non-governmental institutions. We have identified two ways in which they execute this power: *advisory* or *compulsory* forms.

The countries that we have information about concerning this issue mainly have an advisory role (Estonia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom), whilst only the mechanisms in Belgium and Spain have compulsory powers.

5.4 Data Collection

One of the most important problems in the research about THB is the lack of consistency and comparability in data collection. This is, of course, precisely, the problem which the MONTRASEC project was established to resolve. This trend is exemplified by the wide variety of sources used by National Rapporteurs or their equivalent to obtain data concerning human trafficking.

Concretely, our findings show that in the main, the NR or their equivalent obtain their data from police databases. This is the situation in 14 Member States: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

The second source of information is NGOs, a source utilised in 13 countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia. National Rapporteurs or their equivalent also collect data from other official sources as migration boards, inspectors, other government ministries, etc. (10 countries in total: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Sweden). Nine countries employ central statistical data from the justice department as a means to obtain information about THB in their national territory. These countries are: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia.

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

Three further sources of data were identified: data collected by the NR itself in Belgium, Estonia, Netherlands, Sweden and UK; from other non-judicial sources (i.e. general public, media, etc.) in the Czech Republic, Portugal and Sweden; and finally, the National Rapporteurs or their equivalent in the Czech Republic, Estonia and Netherlands collect data from other stakeholders or researchers.

5.5 Reports published

Most National Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms make (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden) or are in the process of making (Estonia and Ireland) an annual report about THB in their territory although in Spain this report is not accessible to the public. In the case of Lithuania, there are two kinds of reports: one is prepared by the Ministry of Interior and other one by an independent NGO. Sweden prepares thematic reports as separate sections of the annual report (sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation). In Austria a report is prepared on the measures taken and planned to combat THB but not necessarily on an annual basis.

National Rapporteurs in the Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom include internationally comparative information in their reports.

In common with the diverse data sources highlighted above, the format of reports and the range of issues included differs widely between National Rapporteurs making effective international comparisons highly problematic.

Our findings show that most of countries analyzed (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain (only about sexual exploitation), Sweden and United Kingdom) have published a National Action Plan against THB. The plan in the Republic of Ireland is at this moment under development.

5.6 Statistical Information

With this variable we wanted to know if the NR or similar mechanism in EU Member States used statistical information in the reports submitted. Practically, all countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom) who have submitted annual reports provide statistical information in them although it is mostly simple information without in-depth analytical treatment. Chiefly percentages or frequencies are arranged in tables as the following nine analyzed

countries have done: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

5.7 To whom does the agency submit its report ?

The NR or equivalent mechanism can submit its reports to different audiences including the general public to illustrate the situation concerning THB in each country and to highlight the activities required to counter the phenomenon.

During our analysis we found that eight countries publish their reports on the internet. These countries are: Belgium, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and United Kingdom.

The NR or equivalent in 12 countries (Belgium, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden) is required to submit reports to the Government. In the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Slovenia and Spain, specific ministries are designated as part of the reporting procedure.

There are, furthermore, countries where the NR or equivalent is required to submit reports to other entities. Such entities include: the police (Portugal, Spain and Sweden), other stakeholders (Belgium, Portugal and Slovakia), international justice organizations such as EUROPOL (Spain), other authorities (Portugal and Sweden), NGO's (Slovenia) and to the Parliament (Belgium and Netherlands).

5.8 Financing

In this variable, we wanted to establish how the NR or similar mechanism receives financing or other support and from whom: unfortunately, very little information on this was available.

We sourced concrete information from five countries. The National Rapporteurs from Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden receive financing from their respective governments, the NR from Portugal and the alternative mechanism from Poland from EU programmes with the latter also enjoying some measure of support from the Polish ministry of home affairs.

5.9 Links with other structures or influencing bodies

Under this heading, we attempted to ascertain information concerning the links between the NR or alternative mechanism with other structures and influencing bodies.

Our research identified a range of bodies with formal links to the NR or similar mechanism. In the main, relationships with the competent government

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

ministries were identified: this was the case in ten Member States (Austria, Belgium, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain).

The other links are apparent in fewer countries. Relationships with the non-governmental institutions were identified in six countries (Belgium, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) and with law enforcement agencies four countries (Poland, Portugal, Sweden and United Kingdom). Other structures or influencing bodies related to the NR were EUROPOL (Poland, Portugal, Romania and Spain), and migration boards (Poland and Sweden).

5.10 Role of NGO's

NGOs working in the field of THB play an important role in the protection and assistance of victims (including: accommodation; medical, psychological, social and/ or legal support, social reintegration, etc).

National Rapporteurs or their equivalent in 18 countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom) explicitly indicated the important role of the NGOs in their country related to this phenomenon.

5.11 Discussion

What should be apparent from the above analysis is that the most striking characteristic of the status and task package of National Rapporteurs and their equivalents within European Union Members States is a lack of homogeneity. We have seen that using a broad definition of National Rapporteurs, six European Union Member States have yet to establish a National Rapporteur or their equivalent despite four of their number – Cyprus, France, Luxembourg and Malta - having both signed and ratified the legally binding 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings a key obligation of which is the establishment of such an institution.

However, following a deeper analysis of the definition of National Rapporteur based on the Council of Europe Convention and other legal instruments, it is apparent that not all Member States understand or have interpreted this definition in the same way. This required us to think more deeply about the definition and to find out how a NR or its equivalent was described.

The sources necessary for this process are legal instruments designed to address THB. First of all we referred to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings but also to AECT and OSCE recommendations:

- <...> persons or entities are specialised in the fight against trafficking <...>. Such persons or entities shall have the necessary independence²⁵ in accordance with fundamental principles of the legal system of the Party, in order for them to be able to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue pressure²⁶
- A NR or equivalent mechanism should be responsible for the gathering and analysis of data (qualitative and quantitative information) on issues related to trafficking in persons in the context of the “three P’s”²⁷
- A NR or equivalent mechanism should be enabled to submit a report on a regular basis (i.e. once per year) to the respective legislative bodies (i.e., national parliament, senate, etc.) and/or ministerial task forces or other co-ordinating inter-agency body. The report should be made public and accessible to society at large.²⁸

Taking into account these recommendations and the available information concerning NR in all countries, our results can be regrouped. The extent to which this changes the positions of the countries is clear from the table below.

With National Rapporteur	With an equivalent to National Rapporteur	No National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism
Belgium	Estonia	Austria
Finland	Ireland	Bulgaria
Portugal	United Kingdom	Hungary
Netherlands		Latvia
		Lithuania
		Poland
		Slovakia
		Slovenia
		Spain

25 Independence should be understood as “financially as well as ideologically independent from any governmental or non-governmental influence” The Siamsect File, Maklu Publishers, Antwerp-Apeldoorn, 2006, pp 93

26 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (CETS No. 197) 29 article 1 part.

27 “Three P’s” – protection, prevention and prosecution.

28 2-4 recommendations of 6th Alliance against Trafficking in Persons Conference “National Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism to address THB: the Role of National Rapporteur”

NATIONAL RAPPORTEURS

With National Rapporteur	With an equivalent to National Rapporteur	No National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism
		Cyprus
		Germany
		Malta
		France
		Luxembourg
		Greece
		Romania
		Czech Republic (governmental institution)
		Sweden

As can be seen, the situation depicted in the table has changed significantly from that set out in section 5.1.1 above. By using a stricter definition of National Rapporteurs based upon core tasks highlighted within international legal instruments, the picture – on paper at least – is not promising. Only seven European Union Member States appear to have established institutions which fully correspond to this broader vision of a National Rapporteur. In the remaining Member States, compliance with these provisos appears weak.

It is important to emphasise that those Member States who, despite their position in the column entitled “No National Rapporteur or equivalent mechanism” after the regrouping exercise, may well have established tools to combat THB. Their revised position merely reflects that these States may have chosen measures which are not commensurate with the ‘technical’ requirements of a NR as defined by the legal instruments highlighted above.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the lack of consistency highlighted above is also apparent in relation to the tasks and approach adopted by such bodies. Significant variances appear to exist concerning the role, function, responsibilities and legal status of National Rapporteurs within the European Union. In some Member States, the institution appears to be relatively embedded within the appropriate political and operational structures thereby allowing for access to appropriate data and providing opportunities to influence both policy and practice in the field. In other Member States, National Rapporteurs appear to occupy a more marginal position.

In the areas of data collection, analysis and reporting – the very issues which coincide with the focus of the MONTRASEC Project - it would seem that many of the problems concerning accuracy, consistency and comparability of

information on trafficking in human beings continue to exist. National Rapporteurs or their equivalents still rely on differing sources of information which in some Member States is restricted to criminal justice data only. In only twelve countries was information on THB sourced from NGO's. In only five countries did the National Rapporteur collect data itself. Significantly differing approaches were also apparent in relation to the analysis of data and reporting functions. Each of these issues will have a material impact on the ability of National Rapporteurs or their equivalents to thoroughly analyse the phenomenon of trafficking in human at Member State level and thereby, the ability of the European Union to effectively grasp the scale and nature of the problem.

Taken together, it would seem that significant work remains to be done if the potential of the institution of National Rapporteur is to be effectively realised. In this context, it remains questionable whether the current EU initiative concerning the establishment of an informal network of National Rapporteurs will address the lack of consistency highlighted by this exercise. If the European Union is serious about attempting to deal with the problem of human trafficking, more formal action is likely to be required.

6 Conclusion – from rhetoric to reality

The MONTRASEC project was conceived as a response to problems associated with inaccurate, incomplete or incomparable information concerning the phenomena of trafficking in human beings, sexually exploited and missing children. Building on the work undertaken in the previous SIAMSECT research, the project aimed to provide the European Commission with a practical IT-tool with which these phenomena could be described, interpreted and analysed in an integrated and multidisciplinary way. The IT tool was also intended to provide National Rapporteurs or similar mechanisms with the means to report in a uniform way concerning the three trafficking phenomena. Recognising the European Union's emerging policy line, it was, furthermore, envisaged that the tool could enable the European Commission or a future European Monitoring Centre on THB to make a horizontal comparison between the reports of the Member States.

To a significant extent, all of these objectives have been achieved. A workable IT tool with contents based on international legal instruments and definitions concerning the three phenomena has been tested by a range of operational agencies in two separate EU Member States. The design of the tool ensured that its functionality was compliant with both Member State and European data protection and privacy legislation whilst assuring the highest possible levels of security for sensitive personal data relating to both victims and authors. Live data has been entered into the database concerning over 150 cases over an eight month period. Front line users and international experts were consulted over the content and user-friendliness of the database and amendments were made during the test phase to take account of their comments. A benchmarking exercise of the reports produced by National Rapporteurs for trafficking in human beings allowed the project team to build in over 250 different automatically generated charts concerning key aspects of the phenomena to the database. Such reports can be generated at both operational, Member State and European Union level providing a significant degree of flexibility for a wide variety of potential users – criminal justice agencies at both Member State and European level, NGO's, National Rapporteurs and European and domestic policy makers. Finally, the project team also undertook a benchmarking exercise which highlighted inconsistencies in the status and task package of National Rapporteurs for trafficking in human beings.

As described earlier in this report, a number of initiatives have been recently undertaken in an attempt to overcome the problems of data collection and analysis in the area of human trafficking. The MONTRASEC project has, however, gone several steps further. The test phase for the IT tool has shown that it is actually possible to move beyond theoretical discussions concerning data collection to a point where agencies operating in the field are prepared to work within a unified and consistent data collection regime, inputting "live"

CONCLUSION

data which can thereafter be analysed at Member State and European Union level. This represents a significant step forward. The content of the MONTRASEC IT tool, moreover, extends beyond the phenomena of human trafficking alone to encompass information concerning sexually exploited and missing children. Given the links between these three phenomena, this is also an important development.

Recent European Union policy discussions have again highlighted the urgent need for consistent recording and analysis of data relating to trafficking in human beings recognising that without such a framework, the Union's ability to assess the scale and nature of the problem and, consequently, to formulate effective policy responses is severely impaired. The MONTRASEC project provides the European Commission with an important building block by which many of these problems can be effectively overcome. Given the momentum provided by the Stockholm programme, the time is now ripe to capitalise on this potential.

7 Annex 1 – Sample pages from the MONTRASEC database



English BE_Groundlevel1 is logged in.

Monitoring Trafficking in human beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children

Home New Entries B1 Events B2 Victims B3 Authors
C1 Events C2 Victims C3 Authors D1 Events D2 Victims D3 Authors

A. New entry

		ID	Source type	Level	Region	Reporting date	Year of reference	Police/customs file identification number:	Public prosecutor's file identification number:	Courts file identification number:	B2 Victim	B3 Author	C2 Victim	C3 Author	D2 Victim	D3 Author
Copy/Paste	Select	127	NGOs	Local	Oost Vlaanderen	01/05/2009	2008	23	23/4	23/4/5						
Copy/Paste	Select	129	Studies	Local	Gent	15/05/2009	2009				xxx					
Copy/Paste	Select	140	GOs	Local	Gent	15/05/2009	2009				xxx					
Copy/Paste	Select	141	NGOs	Local	Oost Vlaanderen	01/05/2009	2008	23	23/4	23/4/5						
Copy/Paste	Select	142	NGOs	Local	Oost Vlaanderen	01/05/2009	2008	23	23/4	23/4/5						

1 2 3

Create New Record Generate report Export as a spreadsheet Create New Comment

Ground level – New Entry

Create New Record Generate report Export as a spreadsheet Create New Comment

You are creating a new Record; Click 'Insert' or 'Cancel' button when you've finished

Insert Cancel

Administrative data

Source type

Level

Region

Reporting date

Year of reference

Police/customs file identification number:

Public prosecutor's file identification number:

Courts file identification number

Insert Cancel

Ground level – New Entry Form

SAMPLE PAGES

B1 Events - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
activities	
Recruitment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Harbouring	<input type="checkbox"/>
Receipt of persons	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recruitment	
Period of the event	03/12/2009
Manner of initiation of contact	
Personal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
Newspaper advertisement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Radio advertisement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet advertisement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Television advertisement	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sold by family member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Kidnapped	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (all fields but these already specifically marked)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation and transfer	
Duration of Transportation	1-3 months <input type="button" value="v"/>
Means of transport used	
Car	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Train	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ground level – THB - Events

B2 Victims - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name	Jane Smith
Alias	Janey
Nickname	
Sex of the victim	female ▾
Date of birth	14/11/1964
Country of birth	AMERICAN SAMOA ▾
Place of birth	
Nationality	BAHAMAS ▾
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	married ▾
Structure of the family of origin	▾
No. Of children of the victim	
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	▾
Status of the victim towards immigration legislation	▾
Information on the pre-departure situation	
Living situation before departure	
Person the victim was living with prior to departure	partner ▾
Place of residence before departure	
Country of residence	▾
Place of residence of the victim before departure	Village ▾
Income	
Occupation of the victim before	▾

Ground level – THB – Victims

SAMPLE PAGES

B3 Authors - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You are editing the Record; Click 'Update' or 'Cancel' button when you've finished

<input type="button" value="Update"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicates"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	<input type="text" value="James Grady"/>
Alias	<input type="text"/>
Nickname	<input type="text"/>
Personality of the author	<input type="text" value="physical person"/>
Gender of the author	<input type="text"/>
Date of birth of the author/Date of establishment (in case of a legal person)	<input type="text"/>
Country of birth/establishment	<input type="text" value="AMERICAN SAMOA"/>
Place of birth/establishment	<input type="text"/>
Nationality	<input type="text"/>
Country of residence	<input type="text"/>
Place of residence	<input type="text"/>
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Record for trafficking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="text"/>
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	<input type="text" value="between 6-12 years"/>
Income	
Occupation of the author	<input type="text"/>
Status of the author towards immigration legislation	<input type="text"/>
Information on the transport/exploitation process	

Ground level – THB – Authors

C1 Events - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Event of child pornography	
Event of child pornography	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Activities	
Production of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distribution/dissemination/transmission of child pornography	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
via the internet, Distribution/dissemination/transmission of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supplying or making available of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
via the internet, Supplying or making available of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acquisition of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possession of child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Date	
Period of the event	
Duration of the event	
Duration	1-6 months ▾
Country of the event	
Country	BERMUDA ▾
Means used to make child pornography available	
The internet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mail/express courier	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal contact	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seizure of child pornographic media	
Seizure of pornographic media (pictures, video, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Identified victims	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ground level – Sexual Exploited Children – Events

SAMPLE PAGES

C2 Victims - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Duplicate"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name	
Alias	
Nickname	
Gender of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Date of birth of the victim	
Age of sexual consent in your country	
Victim is under the age of consent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Country of birth	<input type="text" value=""/>
Place of birth	
Nationality	<input type="text" value=""/>
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="text" value=""/>
Structure of the family of origin	<input type="text" value=""/>
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	<input type="text" value=""/>
Living situation of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Country of residence	<input type="text" value=""/>
Place of residence	<input type="text" value=""/>
Occupation of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Liaison between the victim(s) and the author(s)	
Liaison	<input type="text" value=""/>
Money requested/paid	
Victim is -sold- from one group of authors to another	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ground level – Sexually Exploited Children - Victims

C3 Authors - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name	
Alias	
Nickname	
Personality of the author	
Gender of the author	
Date of birth of the author	
Country of birth/establishment	<input type="text"/>
Place of birth/establishment	
Nationality	<input type="text"/>
Country of residence	<input type="text"/>
Place of residence	<input type="text"/>
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record for child pornography	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record for sexual assault	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record for child prostitution	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record for sex tourism	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="text"/>
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	<input type="text"/>
Income	
Occupation of the author	<input type="text"/>
Organised criminal group	
The author is part of an organised criminal group (indications: possession mobile phones, several pin cards and phone numbers; relatively large amounts of	<input type="checkbox"/>

Ground level – Sexually Exploited Children – Authors

SAMPLE PAGES

D1 Events - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Runaways	
Runaways	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Date	
Start of the event	
Duration of the event	
Duration	> 6 months <input type="button" value="v"/>
Country where the event took place	
country	<input type="button" value="v"/>
Countries of accommodation or destination	
Countries	
Place/person where/by whom the runaway was staying when he/she ran away	
Parents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Father	<input type="checkbox"/>
Family member	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foster parents	<input type="checkbox"/>
Institution	<input type="checkbox"/>
Means of transport used	
Car	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>
Train	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Airplane	<input type="checkbox"/>
Truck/container	<input type="checkbox"/>
By foot	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorbike or motorcycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abduction by a third person	

Ground level – Missing Children – Events

D2 Victims - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name	
Alias	
Nickname	
Gender of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Date of birth	
Country of birth	<input type="text" value=""/>
Place of birth	
Nationality	<input type="text" value=""/>
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="text" value=""/>
Structure of the family of origin	<input type="text" value=""/>
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	<input type="text" value=""/>
Living situation of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Country of residence	<input type="text" value=""/>
Place of residence of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Occupation of the victim	<input type="text" value=""/>
Liaison between the victim(s) and the author(s)	
Liaison	<input type="text" value=""/>
Re-victimisation	
Re-victimisation	<input type="checkbox"/>
Of the same crime	<input type="checkbox"/>
Assistance to victims	

Ground level – Missing Children – Victims

SAMPLE PAGES

D3 Authors - New Entry ID: 199

There is/are act(s) committed in the context of child pornography, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings

You can 'Edit' the current record

<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	
<input type="button" value="Replicate"/>	
Personal data	
Identity: name	
Alias	
Nickname	
Gender of the author	<input type="text"/>
Date of birth	
Country of birth	<input type="text"/>
Place of birth	
Nationality	<input type="text"/>
Country of residence	<input type="text"/>
Place of residence	<input type="text"/>
Fingerprints	<input type="checkbox"/>
Criminal record	<input type="checkbox"/>
Record for abduction	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marital status	<input type="text"/>
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	<input type="text"/>
Income	
Occupation of the author	<input type="text"/>
Digest	
<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	

Ground level – Missing Children – Authors



English test1_nfp is logged in.

Monitoring Trafficking in human beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children

Home	New Entries	B1 Events	B2 Victims	B3 Authors
C1 Events	C2 Victims	C3 Authors	D1 Events	D2 Victims
			D3 Authors	

A. New entry

ID	Source type	Level	Region	Reporting date	Year of reference	Police/customs file identification number	Public prosecutor's file identification number	Courts file identification number	B2 Victim	B3 Author	C2 Victim	C3 Author	D2 Victim
Select 90	NGOs	Central	federal	15/02/2009	2009								
Select 91	NGOs	Central	federal	13/02/2009	2009	AN.42.LB.017925/09							8b99b6dc5fb17e28d6913bf1b2c3644eb4f14bc4725f1d26ea
Select 92	NGOs	Central	federal	09/02/2009	2009								b8a3189966b2a11e36226ce2ca4b2396502a690fd9224f1e5
Select 93	NGOs	Central	federal	26/01/2009	2009	DE.40.LI.500/09							0aaf01fab5ea381e53b89e9f1398c46817819b81f36c8207a
Select 94	NGOs	Central	federal	25/01/2009	2009	BR.42.LI000360/2009							a74c2cb02711f0c0f1e33bd0a198f6531d2e2ea9b13bdea056
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...													86538f92b923a65f683c48931c454c338897335a656a3c8968

Generate report

Export as a spreadsheet

Create New Comment

SAMPLE PAGES

National Focal Point – Illustrating hashed data digest from Ground Level using SHA2 key one



English test_leu is logged in.

Monitoring Trafficking in human beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children

- Home
- New Entries
- B1 Events
- B2 Victims
- B3 Authors
- C1 Events
- C2 Victims
- C3 Authors
- D1 Events
- D2 Victims
- D3 Authors

A. New entry

ID	Source type	Level	Region	Reporting date	Year of reference	Police/customs file identification number:	Public prosecutor's file identification number:	Courts file identification number	B2 Victim Author	B3 Author	C2 Victim Author	C3 Author	D2 Victim
Select 59	NGOs	Central	federal	24/03/2009	2009								ea9bde472f052e46a904b9dedf45cedd6f53c75b9540e438
Select 60	NGOs	Central	federal	23/03/2009	2009	PV 015162/09							8e45ca5f918971019dfbc9215bcb9cf02a40b41bec9363e68
Select 61	NGOs	Central	federal	20/03/2009	2009								4aa00e803cf2b953cc5e1e1d12f310e80985438684c4c044
Select 62	NGOs	Central	federal	19/03/2009	2009								e61dfffa1cb818c91f52f257b4cb5c885444a98c28895b6dd6
Select 63	NGOs	Central	federal	18/03/2009	2009	ME 42L500 19 642/2009							4dddc.d824565affb77719d986001586548db2a4afa275aee7

Generate report

Export as a spreadsheet

Create New Comment

EU Monitoring Centre – Illustrating hashed data digest from National Focal Point using SHA2 key two

8 Annex 2 – New entry form and templates

8.1 New entry

Administrative data	
Source type	
Law enforcement authorities	Police Customs Other
Judicial authorities	Public prosecutors Courts
NGOs GOs Surveys Studies	
Level	Central Regional Local
Region	
Reporting date	Dd/mm/yyyy
Year of reference	
Case 1,... Obligatory for police/customs Police/customs file identification number: Obligatory for public prosecutors Police/customs file	Template 1

NEW ENTRY

identification number:	Template 2
Public prosecutor's file identification number (if different from above):	
Obligatory for courts Police/customs file identification number	Template 3
Public Prosecutor's file identification number	
Courts file identification number (if different from above)	

8.2 Template on trafficking in human beings

8.2.1 Event

Category	Variable	Values
<i>Activities</i>	Recruitment	yes/no
	Transportation	yes/no
	Transfer	yes/no
	Harbouring	yes/no
	Receipt of persons	yes/no
		
	see Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 and UN protocol of 2000	

Recruitment		
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Manner of initiation of</i>	Personal contact	yes/no
	Newspaper advertisement	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

<i>contact</i>	Radio advertisement	yes/no
	Internet advertisement	yes/no
	Television advertisement	yes/no
	Sold by family member	yes/no
	Kidnapped	yes/no
	Other (all fields but these already specifically marked)	yes/no
Transportation and transfer		
<i>Duration of transportation</i>	Duration of Transportation	< 1 month 1-3 months 6-12 months > 12 months Unkown
<i>Means of transport used</i>	Car	yes/no
	Bus	yes/no
	Train	yes/no
	Boat	yes/no
	Airplane	yes/no
	Truck/container	yes/no
	By foot	yes/no
<i>Nations crossed during the trafficking process</i>	Country of origin	Nation unknown
	Country(s) transited	Nation(s) unknown
	Country of destination	Nation unknown
<i>Borders crossed</i>	Green border	yes/no
	Blue border	yes/no
	Unknown	yes/no
<i>Exploitation in the transportation</i>	Exploitation during transportation	yes/no
	If yes, type of exploitation	Sexual Labour Other
Harbouring and receipt		
<i>Place(s) of harbouring</i>	Apartment/private dwelling	yes/no
	Hotel/motel	yes/no
	Camping area	yes/no
	Place of exploitation (e.g. Factory)	yes/no
Exploitation		

NEW ENTRY

<i>Duration of Exploitation</i>	Duration of exploitation	< 3 months 3-6 months 6-12 months > 12 months Unknown
<i>Sexual exploitation (if the victim is below 18 years of age, please fill in the template on sexual exploitation of children).</i>	Sexual exploitation	yes/no
<i>Type of sexual exploitation</i>	Prostitution	yes/no
	Child prostitution	yes/no
	Pornography	yes/no
	Child pornography	yes/no
	Sex tourism	yes/no
	Other  See Council Framework Decision on Combating THB of 19 July 2002 and Framework Decision on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography of 22 December 2003	yes/no
<i>Place of sexual exploitation</i>	Outdoor	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>apartment</i>	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>brothel</i>	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>sauna</i>	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>club</i>	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>hotel/motel</i>	yes/no
	Indoor, <i>pub/bar</i>	yes/no
	Call girls/escort service	yes/no
	Other	yes/no
<i>Labour exploitation</i>	Labour exploitation	yes/no
<i>Type of labour</i>	Slavery	yes/no

<i>exploitation</i>	Compulsory work	yes/no
	Bonded labour	yes/no
<i>Sector of labour exploitation</i>	Agriculture	yes/no
	Industry	yes/no
	Commerce	yes/no
	Services	yes/no
	Private	yes/no
	Leisure	yes/no
<i>Other forms of exploitation</i>	Other forms of exploitation	yes/no
<i>Type of other exploitation</i>	Begging	yes/no
	Low-level criminality	yes/no
	Street-selling	yes/no
	Removal of organs	yes/no
	Military service	yes/no
	Illegal adoption	yes/no
	Other (all fields but these already specifically marked)	yes/no
General characteristics of the event		
<i>Acts committed in the context of trafficking</i>	Rape	yes/no
	Forgery	yes/no
	Fraud	yes/no
	Counterfeiting	yes/no
	Undeclared labour	yes/no
	Keeping a brothel	yes/no
	Bribery of public officials	yes/no
	Illegal immigration	yes/no
	Child pornography	yes/no
	Sexual assault	yes/no
	Sex tourism	yes/no
	Other	yes/no
<i>Modus operandi</i>	Misuse of position or of a position of vulnerability	yes/no
	Administration of drug/medication	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	Restrictions on freedom of movement allowed	yes/no
	Takes documents away from victim	yes/no
	By means of deception	yes/no
	Promise of marriage/engagement	yes/no
	By means of force/threat or other forms of	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	coercion	
	Through debt bondage	yes/no
	Giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person	yes/no
	Continuous control over the victim	yes/no
	Agreement with the author	yes/no
	Sale of person into ownership of another	yes/no
	Other (all fields but these already specifically marked)	yes/no
<i>Indicators of organised crime</i>	Collaboration of more than two people	yes/no
	Each with own appointed tasks	yes/no
	For a prolonged or indefinite period of time	yes/no
	Using some form of discipline and control	yes/no
	Suspected of the commission of serious criminal offences	yes/no
	Operating on an international level	yes/no
	Using violence or other means suitable for intimidation	yes/no
	Using commercial or businesslike structures engaged in money laundering	yes/no
	Exerting influence on politics, the media, public administration, judicial authorities or economy	yes/no
	Determined by the pursuit of profit and/or power	yes/no

8.2.2 *Victim*

Category	Variable	Values
	victim 1,...	
Personal data	Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
	Alias	
	Nickname	
	Sex of the victim	male female unknown
	Date of birth	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
	Country of birth	country unknown
	Place of birth	place unknown
	Nationality	Country Unknown
	Fingerprints	yes no
	Criminal record	yes no
	Marital status	married unmarried divorced actually divorced widower living together unknown
	Structure of the family of origin	single-parent family two parent family divorced parents orphan unknown
	No. Of children of the victim	no.
Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years between 6-12 > 12 years Unknown	

NEW ENTRY

	Status of the victim towards immigration legislation	Residence permit Asylum seeker Refugee Irregular migrant Tourist
Information on the pre-departure situation		
<i>Living situation before departure</i>	Person the victim was living with prior to departure	alone spouse partner family friends relatives institution other
<i>Country or residence before departure</i>	Country of residence	Country unknown
<i>Place of residence before departure</i>	Place of residence of the victim before departure	Village City Capital city unknown
<i>Income</i>	Occupation of the victim before departure	Attending school Not attending school Agriculture Industry Commerce Services Private Leisure other (all fields but these already specifically marked)
<i>Economic status before departure</i>	Perception of the victim of his/her economic status before departure	well-off standard poor very poor unknown

<i>Motives of the victim to migrate</i>	Improving economical status	yes/no
	Searching a better future	yes/no
	Political instability in the country of origin	yes/no
	Personal relationship with the recruiter	yes/no
	Other	yes/no
Information on the transport/exploitation process		
<i>Liaison between the victim(s) and the author(s)</i>	Liaison	family relative partner friend acquaintance stranger business contact facilitator unknown
<i>Role or profession of the victim</i>	Sexual exploitation	dancer animation girl escort/call girl masseur/masseuse prostitute stripper
	Labour exploitation	au pair bartender/maid waiter/waitress employee in agriculture sector employee in construction sector employee in textile sector employee in filling station employee in garage

NEW ENTRY

		employee in restaurant/catering employee in transport sector employee in fishing fleet employee in mining sector employee in embassy/diplomatic sector employee in amusement sector domestic servant door waiter telephone receptionist model
	Other forms of exploitation	military service beggar petty criminal street seller donor of organs other unknown
Transportation/exploitation		
<i>Money requested/paid</i>	Victim is "sold" from one group of authors to another	yes no
	Price paid for the victim	< € 1.000 € 1.000 - € 2.000 € 2.000 - € 5.000 > € 5.000
	Victim's debt towards authors	€ 0 (= no debt to be repaid) < € 5.000

NEW ENTRY

		€ 5.000 – € 10.000 € 10.000 – € 20.000 > € 20.000
<i>Personal documents</i>	Seizure of victim's documents at arrival	yes/no
	Work permit	yes/no
	Asylum request	yes/no
	Identity card (e.g. possession of a copy of their own identity document)	yes/no
	Passport	yes/no
	Driving license	yes/no
	Visa	yes/no
	Birth certificate	yes/no
	Marriage certificate	yes/no
	Order to leave the country	yes/no
	Residence permit	yes/no
	Other (e.g. Declaration of arrival)	yes/no
	No documents used	yes/no
	Use of forged documents	yes/no
	Work permit	yes/no
	Asylum request	yes/no
	Identity card	yes/no
	Passport	yes/no
	Driving license	yes/no
	Visa	yes/no
	Birth certificate	yes/no
	Marriage certificate	yes/no
	Order to leave the country	yes/no
	Residence permit	yes/no
	Other (e.g. Declaration of arrival)	yes/no
	No documents used	yes/no
<i>Re-victimisation</i>	Re-victimisation	yes/no
	Of the same crime	yes/no
	Same area of exploitation	yes/no
	Area of exploitation	sexual labour other forms of exploitation
<i>Average income from exploitation</i>	Average daily income from sexual exploitation	< € 100 € 100 - € 500

NEW ENTRY

		€ 500 - € 1.000 > € 1.000
	Average income from other forms of exploitation (begging, low level criminality, street selling, military service)	< € 70 € 70 - € 125 € 125 - € 175 > € 175
	Average monthly income from labour exploitation	< € 300 € 300 - € 500 € 500 - € 700 > € 700
	Income received for removal of organs/illegal adoption	yes/no
<i>Background of victim's clients (only for sexual exploitation)</i>	Local	yes/no
	Internationals	yes/no
	Military	yes/no
	Police	yes/no
	Civilians	yes/no
	other	yes/no
Assistance to victims		
<i>First assistance referral</i>	Police	yes/no
	Judicial authority	yes/no
	NGO	yes/no
	GO	yes/no
	Hospital or medical facilities	yes/no
	Individual	yes/no
	Hotline	yes/no
	Outreach services	yes/no
	Other (applicable when no other variable is)	yes/no
<i>Institution providing assistance</i>	Institution	IOM NGO GO police medical system social services other (all fields but these already specifically marked)
<i>Kind of assistance provided</i>	Self employment	yes/no
	Vocational training	yes/no

	Grant-scheme	yes/no
	Micro-credit	yes/no
	Job referral subsidised employment	yes/no
	Education	yes/no
	Legal counselling	yes/no
	Medical referral or assistance	yes/no
	Temporary residence permit	yes/no
	Covering documents	yes/no
	Family support	yes/no
	Housing	yes/no
	Shelter	yes/no
<i>Assistance provided for return to origin country</i>	Temporary safe accommodation	yes/no
	Facilitation of visa/travel documents	yes/no
	Travel arrangements	yes/no
	Disbursement of a travel/re-installation grant	yes/no
	Risk assessment on origin country	yes/no
	Securing of temporary documents	yes/no
	Place the victim can go to	family friends partner NGO GO alone no place
Means of supporting	family job ngo go no support	
<i>Intentions of the victim upon his/her return</i>	Intention of the victim upon his/her return	return to school return to previous job find another job find a legal job abroad travel abroad

NEW ENTRY

		unknown
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8.2.3 Author

Category	Variable	Values
Personal data	Author 1,...	
	Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
	Alias	
	Nickname	
	Personality of the author	physical person legal person
	Gender of the author	male female unknown
	Date of birth of the author Date of establishment (in case of a legal person)	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
	Country of birth/establishment	Country unknown
	Place of birth/establishment	Place unknown
	Nationality	Country unknown
	Country of residence	Country unknown
	Place of residence	Village City Capital city unknown
	Fingerprints	yes/no
	Criminal record	yes/no
Record for trafficking (e.g. trafficking in human beings, arms trafficking, drug trafficking,...)	yes/no	
Marital status	married unmarried divorced actually divorced	

		widower living together unknown
	Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years between 6-12 years > 12 years unknown
<i>Income</i>	Occupation of the author	Self Employed Un-employed Family work Private employee Public employee Industry worker Agriculture Domestic worker Sex industry Unknown
	Status of the author towards immigration legislation	Illegal migrant Residence permit Refugee
Information on the transport/ exploitation process		
<i>Organised criminal group</i> (For organised criminal group one refers to art. 2 of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime: "Organized criminal group" shall mean a structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes	The author is part of an organised criminal group (indications: possession mobile phones, several pin cards and phone numbers; relatively large amounts of money)	yes/no
	No. of members of the organised criminal group	3-5 6-10 >10
	Role of the author in the organised criminal group	head active member external co-operator

NEW ENTRY

<p>or offences established in accordance with this Convention, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit". Text available at: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/a_res_55/res5525e.pdf (visited on 2nd March 2006).</p>		
<p><i>Role of the author in the commission of the event</i></p>	<p>Recruiter</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Passeur (indications: possession of the ID/travel documents of the persons they accompany; applying for the VISA of a number of persons; often functioning of the guarantor for the VISA application of other persons)</p>	
	<p>Driver</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Premises owner (The term premises include: brothels, saunas, apartments, clubs, pubs, hotels/motels)</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Photographer</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Impresario</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Pimp</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Door waiter</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Movie director</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Entrepreneur</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Contractor</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Middleman</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>Other</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
<p><i>Relationship author-victim</i></p>	<p>The author of transportation is also the final exploiter</p>	<p>yes/no</p>
	<p>No. of victims with whom the author has contact</p>	<p>no.</p>

	The author is fellow citizen with the majority of his/her victims	yes no
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8.3 Template on sexual exploitation of children

8.3.1 Event

	Event	
Category	Variable	Values
Event of child pornography		
<i>Activities</i> (see Council Framework Decision of 22 December 2003)	Production of child pornography	yes/no
	Distribution/dissemination/transmission of child pornography	yes/no
	Distribution/dissemination/transmission of child pornography via the internet	yes/no
	Supplying or making available of child pornography	yes/no
	Supplying or making available of child pornography via the internet	yes/no
	Acquisition of child pornography	yes/no
	Possession of child pornography	yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country of the event</i>	Country	country unknown
<i>Means used to make child pornography available</i>	The internet	yes/no
	Mail/express courier	yes/no
	Personal contact	yes/no
<i>Seizure of child pornographic media</i>	Seizure of pornographic media (pictures, video, etc.)	yes/no
	Identified victims	yes/no
	Not a 'real' child	yes/no
	Identified author (who is sexually abusing the	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	minor in the media)	
	Convicted author	yes/no
	Suspect author	yes/no
<i>Number of pictures seized</i>	Number of pictures seized	no.
<i>Acts committed in the context of child pornography</i>	Hacking computer protection systems	yes/no
	Sexual assault	yes/no
	Rape	yes/no
	Child prostitution	yes/no
	Undeclared employment	yes/no
	Counterfeiting	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	Keeping a brothel	yes/no
	Trafficking in human beings (In this case, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings).	yes/no
	Abuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs/medicines	yes/no
	Deception of the victim in order to make him/her follow/trust the author	yes/no
<i>Modus operandi</i>	Via the internet	yes/no
	Sexual intercourse	yes/no
	Sexual aggression	yes/no
	Through erotic/pornographic audiovisual means	yes/no
	Misuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs	yes/no
	Administration of medicines	yes/no
	Takes victim away	yes/no
	Locks victim away/ties him/her up	yes/no
	By means of deception	yes/no
By means of force/threat	yes/no	
Event of sexual assault		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months

		unknown
<i>Country of the Event</i>	Country of the event	country unknown
<i>Acts committed in the context of sexual assault</i>	Rape	yes/no
	Child prostitution	yes/no
	Undeclared employment	yes/no
	Counterfeiting	yes/no
	Keeping a brothel	yes/no
	Trafficking in human beings (In this case, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings.	yes/no
	Abuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs/medicines	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	Deception of the victim in order to make him/her follow/trust the author	yes/no
	Child pornography	yes/no
	Bribery	yes/no
	<i>Modus operandi</i>	Sexual intercourse
Sexual aggression		yes/no
Misuse of position		yes/no
Administration of drugs/medicines		yes/no
Abduction		yes/no
By means of deception		yes/no
By means of force/threat		yes/no
Event of sex tourism		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country of the event</i>	Country of the event	country unknown
<i>Offences committed in the context of sex tourism</i>	Rape	yes/no
	Child prostitution	yes/no
	Undeclared employment	yes/no
	Counterfeiting	yes/no
	Locking up victim	yes/no
	Keeping a brothel	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	Trafficking in human beings (In that case, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings)	yes/no
	Abuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs/medicines	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	Child pornography	yes/no
	Bribery	yes/no
<i>Modus operandi</i>	Via the internet	yes/no
	Sexual intercourse	yes/no
	Sexual aggression	yes/no
	Payment for each service	yes/no
	Misuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs/medicines	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	By means of deception	yes/no
	By means of force/threat	yes/no
Event of child prostitution		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Date of duration</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months Unknown
<i>Country of the event</i>	Country of the event	country unknown
<i>Offences committed in the context of child prostitution</i>	Rape	yes/no
	Undeclared employment	yes/no
	Counterfeiting	yes/no
	Locking up victim	yes/no
	Keeping a brothel	yes/no
	Trafficking in human beings (In that case, please fill in the template on trafficking in human beings).	yes/no
	Abuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs/medicines	yes/no
	Abduction	yes/no
	Child pornography	yes/no
	Bribery	yes/no

<i>Modus operandi</i>	Via the internet	yes/no
	Sexual intercourse	yes/no
	Sexual aggression	yes/no
	Misuse of position	yes/no
	Administration of drugs	yes/no
	Administration of medicines	yes/no
	Takes victim away Locks victim away/ties him/her up	yes/no
	By means of deception	yes/no
	By means of force/threat	yes/no

8.3.2 Victim

	victim 1, ...	
Category	Variable	Values
Personal data	Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
	Alias	
	Nickname	
	Gender of the victim	Male Female unknown
	Date of birth of the victim	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
	Age of sexual consent in your country	age
	Victim is under the age of consent	yes/no
	Country of birth	Country unknown
	Place of birth	Place unknown
	Nationality	Country unknown
	Fingerprints	yes/no
	Criminal record	yes/no
	Marital status	Married Unmarried Divorced Actually divorced

NEW ENTRY

		Widower Living together unknown
	Structure of the family of origin	single-parent family two parent family divorced parents orphan unknown
	Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years Between 6-12 years > 12 years unknown
	Living situation of the victim	alone with partner with parents/family with friends/acquaintances institution other
	Country of residence	Country unknown
	Place of residence	Village City Capital city Unknown
	Occupation of the victim	attending school not attending school agriculture industry commerce services private leisure other
<i>Liaison between the victim(s) and the author(s)</i>	Liaison	family relative partner friend acquaintance stranger business contact pimp

		unknown
<i>Money requested/paid</i>	Victim is "sold" from one group of authors to another	yes no
	Price paid for the victim	< € 1.000 € 1.000 - € 2.000 € 2.000 - € 5.000 > € 5.000 < € 1.000 € 1.000 - € 2.000 € 2.000 - € 5.000 > € 5.000
<i>Re-victimisation</i>	Re-victimisation	yes/no
	Of the same crime	yes/no
	Area of exploitation	sexual labour criminality begging organ smuggling
<i>Assistance to victims</i>		
<i>First assistance referral</i>	Police	yes/no
	Judicial authority	yes/no
	NGO	yes/no
	GO	yes/no
	Hospital or medical facilities	yes/no
	Individual	yes/no
	Hot line	yes/no
	Outreach services	yes/no
	Other	yes/no
<i>Institution providing assistance</i>	Institution	NGO GO Police Medical system Social services Other
<i>Kind of assistance provided</i>	Grant-scheme	yes/no
	Education	yes/no
	Legal counselling	yes/no
	Medical referral or assistance	yes/no
	Family support	yes/no
	Psychological assistance	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	Housing	yes/no
	Shelter	yes/no
	Other	yes/no

8.3.3 Author

Category	Author 1,...	Variable	Values
Personal data		Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
		Alias	
		Nickname	
		Personality of the author	physical person legal person
		Gender of the author	male female unknown
		Date of birth of the author Date of establishment	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
		Country of birth/establishment	Country Unkown
		Place of birth/establishment	Country unknown
		Nationality	Country unknown
		Country of residence	Country unknown
		Place of residence	Village City Capital city unknown
		Fingerprints	yes/no
		Criminal record	yes/no
		Record for child pornography	yes/no
		Record for sexual assault	yes/no
		Record for child prostitution	yes/no
		Record for sex tourism	yes/no
	Marital status	married	

		unmarried divorced actually divorced widower living together unknown
	Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years between 6 and 12 years > 12 years unknown
<i>Income</i>	Occupation of the author	Self employed Unemployed Family work Private employee Public employee agriculture industry commerce services private leisure other unknown
<i>Organised criminal group</i>	The author is part of an organised criminal group	yes/no
	No. of members of the organised criminal group	3-5 6-10 >10
	Role of the author in the organised criminal group	head active member external co- operator
<i>Role of the author commission</i>	Recruiter	yes/no
	Passeur	yes/no
	Driver	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

<i>of the event</i>	Premises owner (The term premises includes: brothels, saunas, apartments, clubs, pubs, hotels/motels)	yes/no
	Photographer	
	Impresario	
	facilitator	yes/no
	Door waiter	yes/no
	Movie director	yes/no
	Distributor/seller of child pornography (For distributor/seller one shall mean the legal or physical person that distributes/disseminates/transmits/supplies or makes available child pornography both physically and/or via the internet)	yes/no
	Receiver/purchaser of child pornography	yes/no
	Middleman	yes/no
	Contractor	yes/no
Other	yes/no	
<i>Relationship author-victim</i>	No. of victims with whom the author has contact	no.
	The author is fellow citizen with the majority of his/her victims	yes/no

8.4 Template on missing children

8.4.1 Event

	event	
Category	Variable	Values
Runaways		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	Dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country where the event took place</i>	Country	Country unknown

<i>Countries of accommodation or destination</i>	Countries	Country 1,... unknown
<i>Place/person where/by whom the runaway was staying when he/she ran away</i>	Parents	yes/no
	Mother	yes/no
	Father	yes/no
	Family member	yes/no
	Foster parents	yes/no
	Institution	yes/no
<i>Means of transport used</i>	Car	yes/no
	Bus	yes/no
	Train	yes/no
	Boat	yes/no
	Airplane	yes/no
	Truck/container	yes/no
	By foot	yes/no
	Bicycle	yes/no
	Motorbike or motorcycle	yes/no
<i>Abduction by a third person</i>	Abduction by a third person	yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country where the event took place</i>	Country	Country unknown
<i>Countries of accommodation or destination</i>	Countries	Country 1,... unknown
<i>Activities carried out</i>	Simple abduction	yes/no
	Abduction by force, threat of appreciable harm or trickery of the minor	yes/no
	Puts the victim in danger of death or serious health damage or a substantial impairment of his physical or emotional development	yes/no
	The act causes the death of the victim	
	The author enriches himself	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

<i>Means of transport</i>	Car	yes/no
	Bus	yes/no
	Train	yes/no
	Boat	yes/no
	Airplane	yes/no
	Truck/container	yes/no
	By foot	yes/no
	Bicycle	yes/no
	Motorbike or motorcycle	yes/no
Parental abduction		yes no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country where the event took place</i>	Country	Country unknown
<i>Countries of accommodation or destination</i>	Countries	Country 1,... unknown
<i>Activities carried out</i>	Simple abduction	yes/no
	Abduction by force, threat of appreciable harm or trickery of the minor	yes/no
	Puts the victim in danger of death or serious health damage or a substantial impairment of his physical or emotional development	yes/no
	The act causes the death of the victim	
	The author enriches himself	yes/no
<i>Means of transport</i>	Car	yes/no
	Bus	yes/no
	Train	yes/no
	Boat	yes/no
	Airplane	yes/no
	Truck/container	yes/no
	By foot	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	Bicycle	yes/no
	Motorbike or motorcycle	yes/no
Lost, injured or otherwise missing		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country where the event took place</i>	Country	Country unknown
<i>Countries of accommodation or destination</i>	Countries	Country 1,... unknown
<i>Place where the child got lost</i>	City	yes/no
	School	yes/no
	Vacaton	yes/no
	Foreign country	yes/no
	Youth camp	yes/no
	Other crowded places	yes/no
Missing unaccompanied migrant children		yes/no
<i>Date</i>	Period of the event	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
<i>Duration of the event</i>	Duration	< 1 month 1-6 months > 6 months unknown
<i>Country of the event</i>	Country	Country unknown
<i>Countries of accommodation or destination</i>	Countries	Country 1,... unknown
<i>Personal documents</i>	Seizure of victim's documents at arrival	yes/no
	Asylum request	yes/no
	Identity card	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

	Passport	yes/no
	Driving license	yes/no
	Visa	yes/no
	Birth certificate	yes/no
	Marriage certificate	yes/no
	Order to leave the country	yes/no
	Residence permit	yes/no
	Other	yes/no
	No documents used	yes/no
		Use of forged documents
Work permit		yes/no
Asylum request		yes/no
Identity card		yes/no
Passport		yes/no
Driving license		yes/no
Visa		yes/no
Birth certificate		yes/no
Marriage certificate		yes/no
Order to leave the country		yes/no
Residence permit		yes/no
Other		yes/no
No documents used		yes/no
<i>Acts committed in the context of missing unaccompanied migrant children</i>		Trafficking in human beings
	Rape	yes/no
	Forgery	yes/no
	Bribery	yes/no
	Kidnapping	yes/no
	Locking up of persons	yes/no
	Sexual assault	yes/no
	Sex tourism	yes/no
	Prostitution	yes/no
	Pornography	yes/no

8.4.2 *Victim*

	victim 1, ...	
Category	Variable	Values

Personal data		
	Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
	Alias	
	Nickname	
	Gender of the victim	male female unknown
	Date of birth	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
	Country of birth	country unknown
	Place of birth	place unknown
	Nationality	Country unknown
	Fingerprints	yes/no
	Criminal record	yes/no
	Marital status	Married Unmarried Divorced Actually divorced Widower Living together unknown
	Structure of the family of origin	single-parent family two parent family divorced parents orphan unknown
	Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years Between 6-12 years > 12 years unknown
	Living situation of the victim	alone with partner with parents/family with friends/acquaintances institution other

NEW ENTRY

	Country of residence	Country unknown
	Place of residence of the victim	village city capital city unknown
	Occupation of the victim	Attending school Not attending school Family work Private employee Public employee agriculture industry commerce services private leisure other unknown
<i>Liaison between the victim(s) and the author(s)</i>	Liaison	family relative partner friend acquaintance stranger business contact pimp unknown
<i>Re-victimisation</i>	Re-victimisation	yes/no
	Of the same crime	yes/no
Assistance to victims		
<i>First assistance referral</i>	Police	yes/no
	Judicial authority	yes/no
	NGO	yes/no
	GO	yes/no
	Individual	yes/no
	Hotline	yes/no
	Outreach services	yes/no
	Hospital or medical facilities	yes/no
Other (applicable when no other variable is)	yes/no	

<i>Institution providing assistance</i>	Institution	NGO GO Police Medical system Social services Other
<i>Kind of assistance provided</i>	Self employment	yes/no
	Grant-scheme	yes/no
	Micro-credit	yes/no
	Job referral subsidised employment	yes/no
	Education	yes/no
	Legal counselling	yes/no
	Medical referral or assistance	yes/no
	Family support	yes/no
	Psychological assistance	yes/no
	Housing	yes/no
	Shelter	yes/no
	other	yes/no

NEW ENTRY

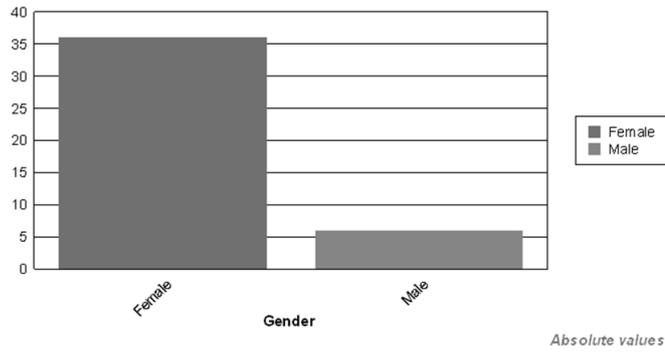
8.4.3 *Author*

Category	Variable	Values
Personal data	Author 1,...	
	Identity: name (alternatively: identity encoded using key 1)	
	Alias	
	Nickname	
	Gender of the author	male female unknown
	Date of birth	dd/mm/yyyy unknown
	Country of birth	Country Unknown
	Place of Birth	Country Unkown
	Nationality	Country Unkown
	Country of residence	Country Unknown
	Place of residence	Village City Capital city Unknown
	Fingerprints	yes/no
	Criminal record	yes/no
	Record for abduction	yes/no
	Marital status	married unmarried divorced actually divorced widower living together unknown
	Education (includes primary school, secondary school and higher education)	< 6 years between 6-12 years > 12 years

		Unknown
<i>Income</i>	Occupation of the author	Self employed Unemployed Family work Public employee Private employee agriculture industry commerce services private leisure other unknown

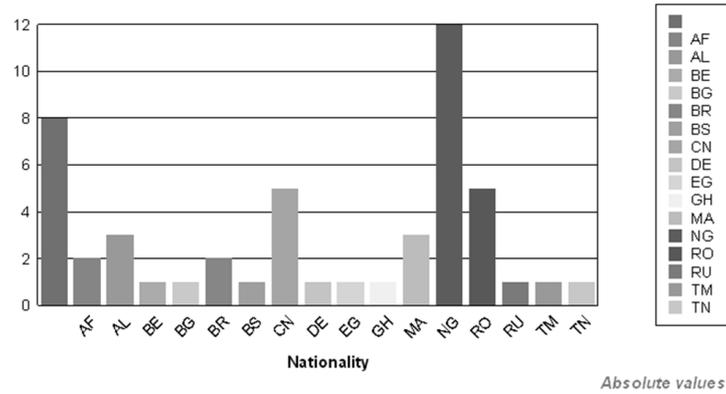
9 Annex 3 – Sample reporting graphs

Gender of the victims



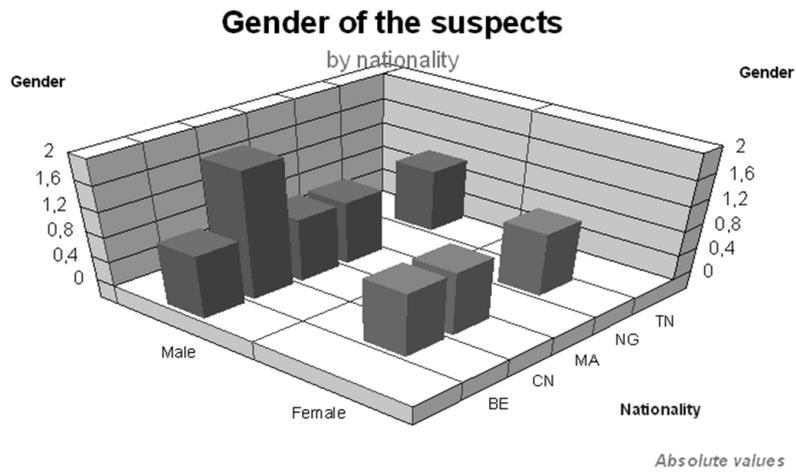
EU Level – THB – Gender Of Victims

Nationality of the victims

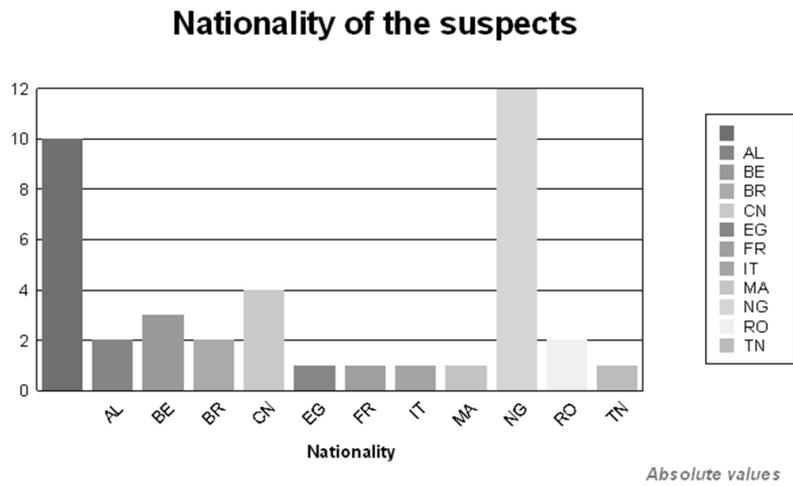


EU Level – THB – Nationality Of Victims

SAMPLE REPORTING GRAPHS

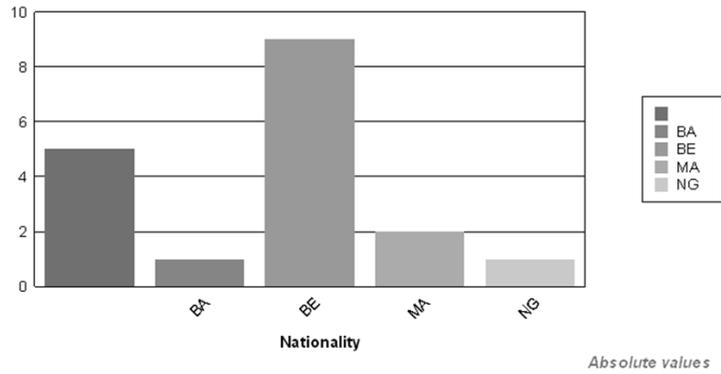


EU Level - THB – Gender Of Suspects By Nationality



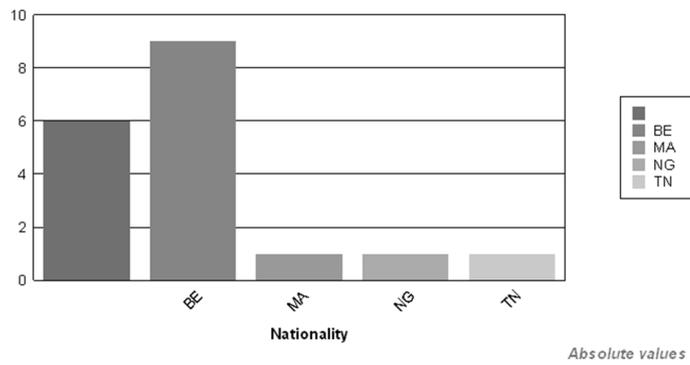
EU Level - THB – Nationality Of Suspects

Nationality of the victims



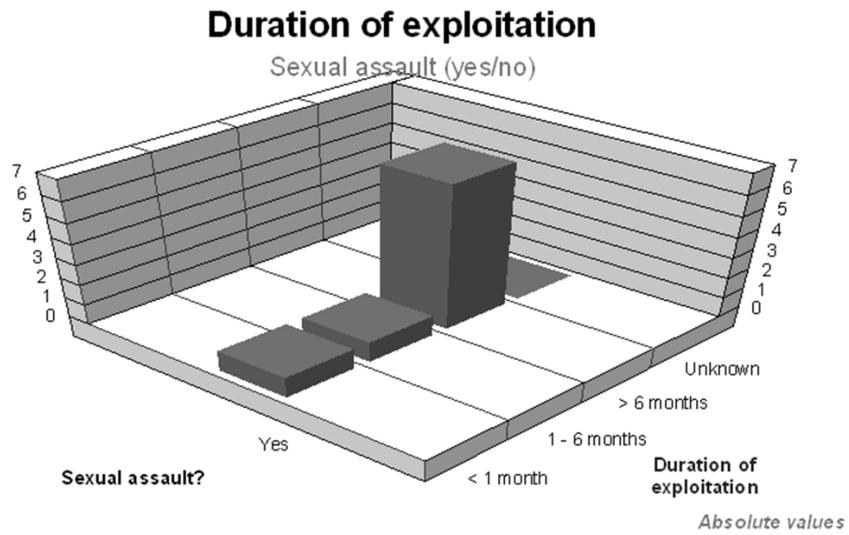
EU Level – Sexually Exploited Children – Nationality Of Victims

Nationality of the suspects

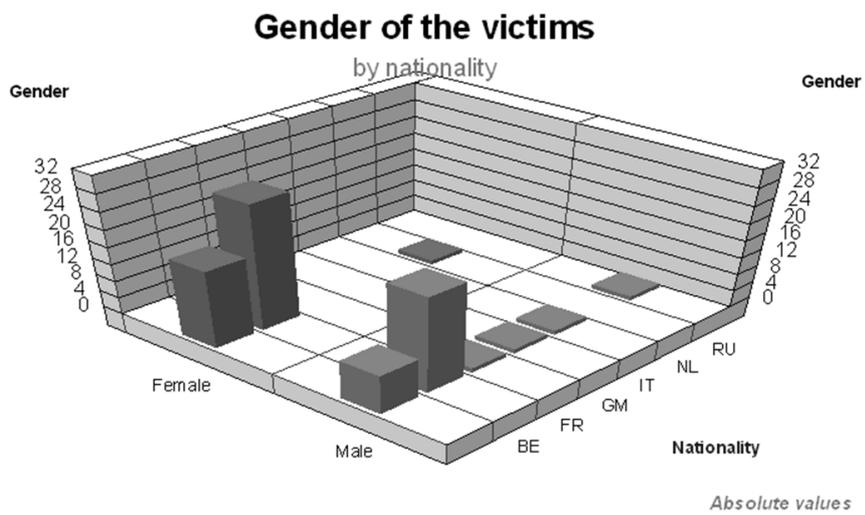


EU Level – Sexually Exploited Children – Nationality Of Suspects

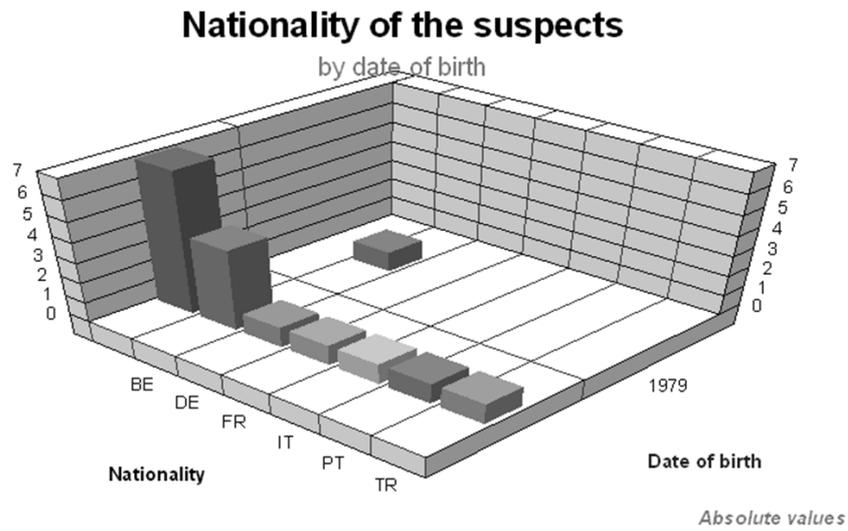
SAMPLE REPORTING GRAPHS



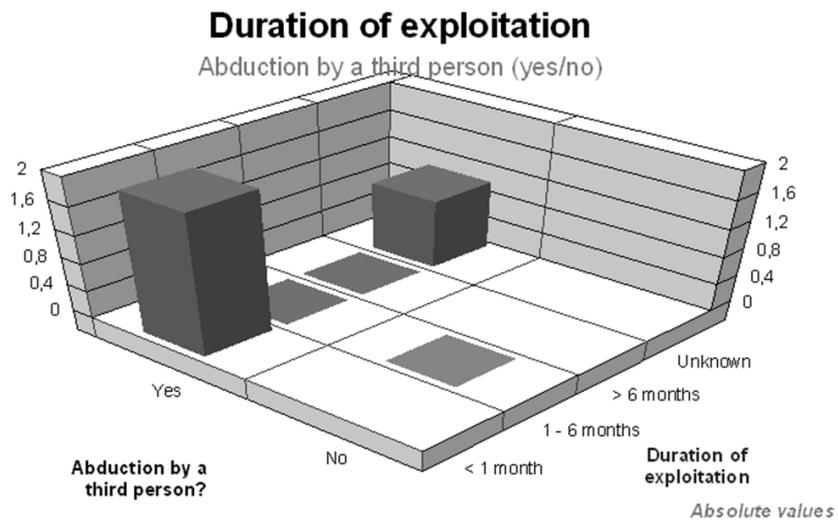
EU Level – Sexually Exploited Children – Sexual Assault



EU Level – Missing Children – Gender Of Victims By Nationality

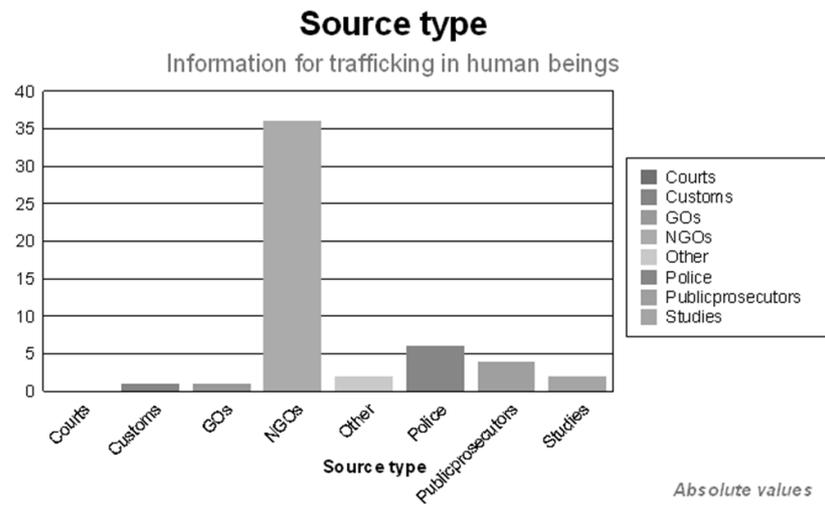


EU Level – Missing Children – Nationality Of Suspects By Date Of Birth

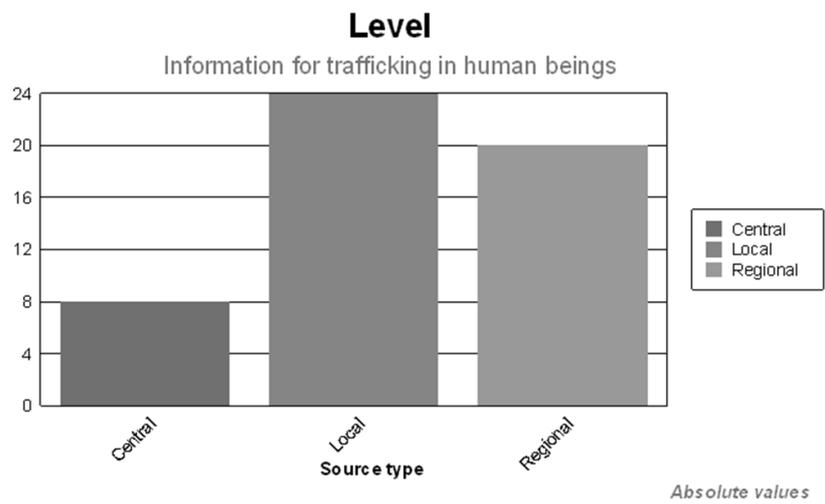


EU Level – Missing Children – Duration Of Exploitation – Abduction By A Third Person

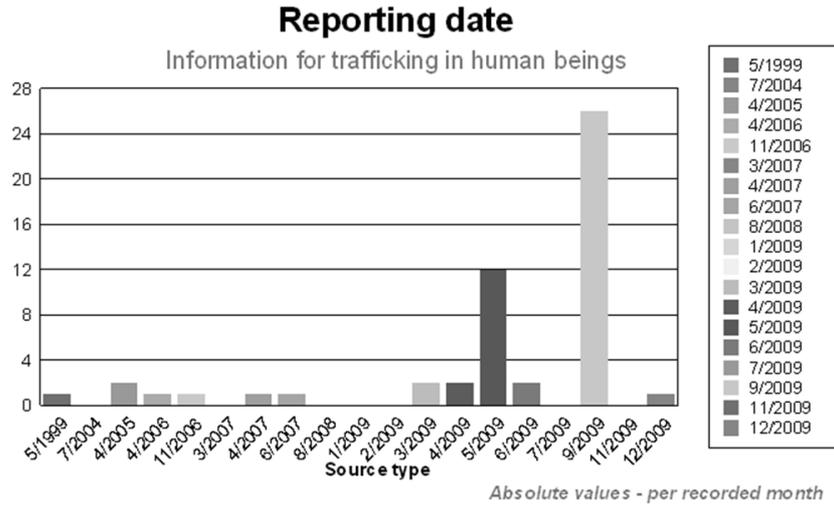
SAMPLE REPORTING GRAPHS



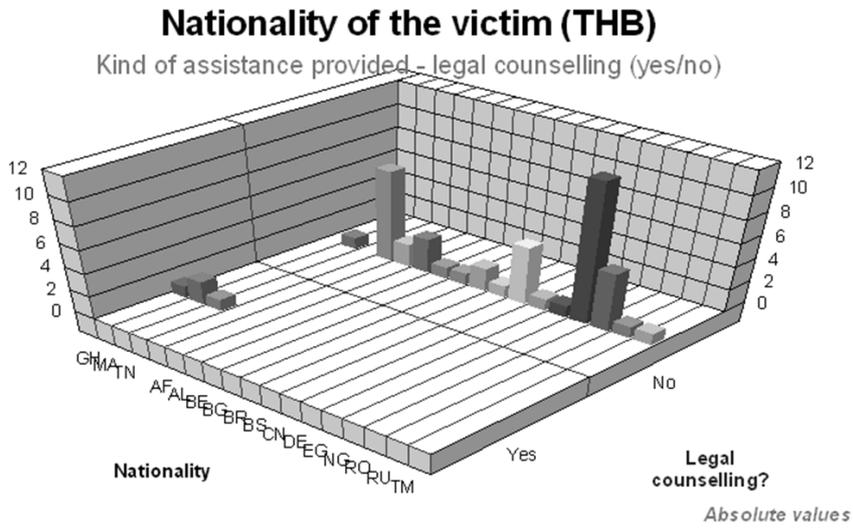
EU Level – THB – Source Type



EU Level – THB – Organisational Level



EU Level – THB – Reporting Date



EU Level – Interoperability - IOM

10 Annex 4 – Overview of reporting variables – National Rapporteurs

Variable	Possible answers	
Gender of suspect	Male / Female / Transsexual / Unknown	Demographics
Gender of victim		
Nationality of the suspect	Drop-down menu with countries	
Nationality of the victim		
Age of the suspect	drop-down menu with ages 1-100	
Age of the victim		
Area of origin	Rural, urban, capital.	Socio-economic profile of the victim (in the country of origin)
Marital status		
Number of children		
Educational level		
Income		
Employment		
Type of exploitation	Sexual / labour / unable to determine	Exploitation
Type of sexual exploitation		
Type of labour exploitation		
Location of exploitation	Exact adress > statistical sector > City > Province > District > Country	
Duration of exploitation	start date - end date	
Country of recruitment		Modus operandi
Country of destination		
How was the victim recruited?		
Relationship victim – trafficker		
Type of coercion used	"Debts" / family being threatened / violence etc.	
Type of documents used	Forged / valid / unknown etc.	
Route used for trafficking		
Means of transport used for trafficking		
Criminal organisation?		Criminal organisation
Link between legal and illegal activities?		

REPORTING VARIABLES

Link between organisation and government?		
Structure of the organisation?		
What is the role of the suspect within the organisation?		
Involved in criminal activities other than THB?		
(Average) gain per case		
Institution / organisation providing assistance?		Social services
Type of assistance provided	Assistance in shelter / assistance at home / medical care / psychological assistance / legal assistance	
Number of suspects		
Number of victims		

REPORTING VARIABLES

10.1 Variables Used

10.1.1 Belgium

location of the event	Profile mafia businessnetwork
period of the event	
sex of the author	
sex of the victim	
Nationality of the author	
Nationality of the victim	
structure of the criminal organisation	
role of the authors within the criminal organisation	
role of the author in the commission of the event	
criminal record of the author	
criminal record of the victim	
age of the author	
age of the victim	
modus operandi	
type of sexual exploitation	
place of sexual exploitation	
socio-economic profile of the victims	
means by which the girls are recruited	
link between the legal and illegal economy	
link between the criminal organisation and the government	
means by which the organisation tries to destabilise the government	
victim's "debts" towards the authors	
victims who have the statute "victim of THB"	
engagement in other than THB	
first assistance referral	
Institution/organisation providing assistance	
kind of assistance provided	
information on the pre-departure situation	
structure of the family of origin of the victim	
liaison between the victim and the author	
use of forged documents	
means of transport used	
nations crossed during trafficking process	

REPORTING VARIABLES

borders crossed	Profile exploiter
place of harbouring	
working method of the trafficking organisation	
average income per hour from sexual exploitation	
average revenue per hour from sexual exploitation	
duration of the event	Profile own sexual use
country of the event	
occupation of the author	
occupation of the victim	

10.1.2 Czech Republic

type of sexual exploitation	Sexual exploitation of women
sex of the victim	
Nationality of the victim	
Nationality of the author	
modus operandi	
victim's "debts" towards the authors	
location of the sexual exploitation	
link between criminal organisation and government	
type of labour exploitation	Labour exploitation
Nationality of the victim	
modus operandi	
victim's "debts" towards the authors	
link between criminal organisation and government	
link between legal and illegal activities	
socio-economic status of the victim	
	Sexual exploitation of children
type of exploitation (sexual > labour)	
age of the victim	
<i>no other variables found</i>	

REPORTING VARIABLES

criminal record of the author	Criminal statistics – THB
Nationality of the author	
age of the author	
sex of the author	
Institution/organisation providing assistance	Victims of THB & assistance provided
type of assistance provided/requested	
victims who have the statute "victim of THB"	
sex of the victim	Victims of THB & police statistics
in what region of the country found	
age of the victim	
Nationality of the victim	
Nationality of the victim	Information provided by the Social Services
Age of the victim	
Sex of the victim	
Education of the victim	
socio-economic situation of the victim	
information on the pre-departure situation	
liason between victim and author	
modus operandi	
means by which the social service was contacted	
victim's "debts" towards the authors	
cooperation with the police	
factor(s) that influenced the cooperation with the police	
health conditions of the victims	
type of (sexual) exploitation	

10.1.3 Lithuania

status before recruitment	Sexual exploitation
is the victim a pupil?	
is the victim a student?	
does the victim work?	

REPORTING VARIABLES

type of employment (temporary/permanent)?		
does the victim has (a) child(ren)?		
gender of the victim		
age of the victim		
criminal organisation?		
role of the author in the criminal organisation		
how was the victim recruited		
link between legal and illegal activities		
relationship between author – victim		
use of (forged) documents		
Nationality of the victim		
country of destination		
reasons why an individual might become a victim		
means of transport used for trafficking		
routes used for trafficking		
modus operandi		
gender of the author		Trafficking of children
type of sexual exploitation		
age of the victim		
social environment victim comes from	Support of victims	
age of the victim		
gender of the victim		
what organisations provides services to the victim		
type of services provided		

10.1.4 Netherlands

country of origin of the victim	Victim
nationality of the victim	
age of the victim	
sex of the victim	
place of residence of the victim	
does the victim have children?	
where do the children live?	

REPORTING VARIABLES

is the victim pregnant?	
does the victim use drugs?	
type of exploitation	
did the victim report the crime?	
did the victim accept the 'statute "THB"'	
cooperation with the police under the "B9" statute?	
age of author	Author
country of origin of the author	
sex of the author	
assistance to victims	Social services
type of organisation that gives assistance	
type of assistance provided	
modus operandi	Criminal organisation
country of recruitment	
regions of recruitment	
travel route	
via which borders did the author enter the Netherlands	
use of (valid/false/forged) documents	
type of exploitation	
type of coercion	
country of destination	
type of prostitution	
average illegal gain per case	
average illegal gain per suspect	
involved in criminal activities other than THB	
type of criminal activities involved in	

10.1.5 Poland

age of the victim	National report
Nationality of the victim	
marital status of the victim	
number of children	
educational level	
type of crime committed against the victim	

REPORTING VARIABLES

Institution that contacted the social services	
motives for the victim to decide to work abroad	
recruitment mechanisms	
type of coercion used against the victim	
number of victims	
does the victim receive protection by the police	
does the victim receive protection by the social services	
number of authors	
location of the event	
offences related to trafficking in human beings	
type of exploitation	

10.1.6 Romania

Age of the victim (difference between adults and minors)	The dynamics of the THB
Gender of the victim	
County of residence in Romania	
Destination countries of trafficking	
Different destinations for the same person	
Form of exploitation	
Level of education of the victim	
Area of origin (rural area, urban area or capital)	
Liason between the recruiter and the victim	
Recruiting method (false promises, job offers, kidnapping,...)	
Age of the female victim	Female victims
Exploitation form	
Area of origin (rural area, urban area or capital)	
Recruiting method (false promises, job offers, kidnapping,...)	
Destination countries	Male victims
Age of the female victim	
Recruiting method (false promises, job offers, kidnapping,...)	
Area of origin (rural area, urban area or capital)	
Destination countries	
Laboral sector of exploitation	

REPORTING VARIABLES

Exploitation form	
Trafficking outside or inside the borders	Child victims
Re-trafficked	
Destination countries	
Exploitation form	
Gender of the victim	
Age of the victim	
Family situation of the victim (biparental families, single parent families, etc.)	
Educational level	
Recruiting method (false promises, offers of better job, etc.)	
Type of abuses (emotional, physical, etc.)	
Liason between the recruiter and the victim	
County of residence in Romania	
Laboral sector of exploitation	
Recruiting method	
Destination countries	
Forms of abuse	
Profiling of the victims of THBL (gender, age, area of origin, level of education, county of origin)	
Method to offer sexual services	THBS
Recruiting method	
Destination countries	
Threats and/ or pressures	
Forms of abuses	
Profiling of the victims of THBS (age, level of education, area of origin, county of origin)	
Gender of the victim	THB for begging
Age of the victim	
Recruiting method	
Destination countries	
Level of education	
Area of origin (rural area, urban area or capital)	
County of origin in Romania	
The period in the year when the exploitation began	Period
Trafficking period	

REPORTING VARIABLES

Victim profiling	Countries of destination (including internal trafficking)
Gender of the victim	
Age of the victim	
Level of education	
Area of origin (rural area, urban area or capital)	
County of origin in Romania	
Exploitation form	
Location of the exploitation	
Status in trial	
The national campaigns impact	
The regional campaigns impact	
Status in trial	Trial
Abuses	
Persons with prior convictions	Practice of the courts
Gender of the persons with prior convictions	
Nationality of the persons under investigation	
Gender of the persons under investigation	
How were the cases resolved	
Number of the cases solved	
Number of the persons under witness protection	Others related with the combating of THB
Number of the rogatories commission requests	
Number of the victims that accepted to participate as injured parties or witnesses un trial	
Number of the proceedings under the coordinatios of the Regional centers	
Number of the victims identified	Victim assistance
Number of the victims referred to the Regional Centers to receive assistance	
Number of the victims in the initial assessment process	
Number of the victims that needed of at least one form of specialized assistance	
Number of the victims that have requested and accepted assistance	
Number of the victims that benefited from of the services in shelters	
Number of the victims that received assistance at home	
Number of the victims that needed specialized social assistance	

REPORTING VARIABLES

servies	
Number of the victims that needed medical care	
Number of the victims that needed psychological assistance	
Number of the victims that needed legal assistance	
Number of the victims socially reintegrated	
Number of the victims reintegrated at school	
Number of the victims professionally reintegrated	
Number of the victims ceased the assistance programa before the intervention	
Number of the victims that continue in the Regional Centers	
Transnational referral of victims	
Number of the victims that receive assistance with view to repatriation	
Number of the victims into reintegration programs	Inter-institutional cooperation
Number of training of specialists in the field of inter-institutional cooperation sessions	
Specialists that participate in the sessions	
Negotiations with tourist companies and associations	THB in the Media
Number of broadcasts in the audiovisual media about THB	
Number of the media reports about THB	
Topics covered	
Number of the interviews	
Number of visits to the Agency website (anitp.mai.gov.ro)	International cooperation
Funds from external non-reimbursable funds	
Cooperation with non-EU countries and international organizations (programs and others activities)	

10.1.7 Sweden

Place where the woman offers services (restaurants, bars, Internet, etc.)	Sexual exploitation of women
Foreign woman or not	
Regional analysis about THBS	
Woman identified like prostitute	
Man seen with a group of women	
Man involved in pimping activities	

REPORTING VARIABLES

Inspection of vehicles where suspicion arises that the driver and passengers are involved in any prostitution or trafficking	
Nationality of the victim	
Age of the victim	
Features of the victim's life in the origin country (social and economical conditions)	
Profile of the perpetrator (crimes, liaison with the victim, sex, nationality)	
Perpetrator involved in organized network or not	
Profile of the organized network (sex of actors, structure)	
Profile of the victim (included psychological features in the moment of collaboration with the police)	
Modus operandi (contact method, recruitment, victim's debt, mean of transport, false travel documents, exploitation during transport, threats)	
Location of sexual exploitation	
Location of labour exploitation	Labour exploitation
Victim's debt	
Seasonal workers	
Nationality of the victim	
False travel documents	
Age of the victim	Exploitation of children
Nationality of the victim	
Form of the exploitation (sexual exploitation, begging and for commission of thefts)	
Features of child's family	
Modus operandi (contact method, provide the children with various identities)	
Age of the victim	Reports received from the police authorities
Nationality of the victim	
Nationality of the perpetrator	
Place where the woman offers services (restaurants, bars, Internet, etc.)	
Mean of the transport used for the perpetrator	
Other crimes related	
Threats from perpetrator	
Exploitation form	
Regional analysis	

REPORTING VARIABLES

10.1.8 Slovenia

Publications about THB in the media	Prevention
Slovenian Police involving	
Preventive programmes from NGOs	
Seminars	
Training courses (for the police, consular personnel, volunteers)	
Activities at schools (to teachers and pupils)	
Studies about THB	
Origin of the victims	Activities of the Police
Proceedings under article 387a of the PC- THB*	
Proceedings under article 387 of the PC- placing in slavery position*	
Proceedings under article 185 of the PC- abuse of prostitution*	Prosecutor of the State
Proceedings under article 387a of the PC- THB **	
Proceedings under article 387 of the PC- placing in slavery position**	
Proceedings under article 185 of the PC- abuse of prostitution**	Assistance and protection of victims
Projects to assistance and protection of victims	
Funding for the care of the THB victims	
Funding for the projects	Child pornography on the Internet
Criminal offenses under article 187/2 PC - presentation, production, holding and forwarding of pornographic material***	
Number of reports of criminal offences under article 187 PC	
Criminal complaints under article 187 PC	
Reports file with district prosecutor's office under article 187 PC	
Undergoing criminal matters under article 187 PC	Illegal migration
Criminal offences regarding illegal migration (article 311 PC)	
Age of persons related with smuggling	Employment foreign citizens
Work permits adopted for the Government	
Nationalities of foreign nationals active in the Slovenian labour market	

* In each category are included: number of criminal complaints at the district prosecutor's office, number of reports to the District Prosecutor's Office, number of suspects, criminal offence resulting from organised crime and number of victims

** In each category are included: number of criminal complaints/ reports, number of the people dealt with criminal complaints/ report, criminal complaints dropped (number of persons), investigations commenced (number of persons), indictments filed (number of persons) and judgements rendered (number of persons)

*** In this category are included: number of criminal complaints/ reports, number of the people dealt with in criminal complaints/ reports, dropped criminal complaints (number of persons), investigation commenced (number of persons), charges filed (against number of persons) and judgement rendered (number of persons)

10.1.9 *United Kingdom*

gender of the author	Victim & author data
Nationality of the victim	
ratio EU to non-EU victims	
number of victims	
age of victim	
type of exploitation	
gender of the victim	
what organisation responded first	Social services

10.2 Linked Variables

10.2.1 Netherlands

Number of victims	Nationality
	Age
	Place of residence
Number of suspects	Age
	Year of registration
	Nationality
Age of suspects	Year of registration
Nationality of suspects	Year of registration

10.2.2 Lithuania

Number of victims	Status before recruitment
	Age
	Relationship victim - trafficker

10.2.3 Poland

Number of victims	Age
	Nationality
	Marital status
	Number of children
	Educational level

10.2.4 Romania

Number of victims	Year of registration
	Age
	Type of exploitation
	Country of residence
	Country of destination
	Gender
	Area of origin
	Relationship victim - trafficker
	Location of <i>sexual</i> exploitation
	Location of <i>labour</i> exploitation
	Duration of exploitation
Type of exploitation	Age
	Gender
Age	Gender
	country of residence
Labour exploitation	Country of residence
	Country of destination
	Duration of exploitation
Sexual exploitation	Country of residence
	Country of destination
	Duration of exploitation

10.2.5 United Kingdom

Number of victims	Gender
	Nationality
	Year of registration
	Age
	Type of exploitation

10.2.6 ILO report

Type of forced labour	Number of cases
	Percentage of cases

REPORTING VARIABLES

Incidence of forced labour	Populaten size in the different regions
Gender	Forced economic exploitation
	Forced sexual exploitation
	Forced labour victim
	Successful migrant
Number of workers freed	Year
Number of estates inspected	Year
Ways of finding employment abroad	Forced labour victim
	Successful migrant
Pre-migration living standards	Forced labour victim
	Successful migrant
Circumstances of exit from employment	Forced labour victim
	Successful migrant

10.2.7 UNODC Report

Comments

Percentage of countries that have introduced a specific offence for trafficking Distribution of all countries according to number of convictions recorded for THB	Year
Proportion of females convicted for THB and for all crimes	Memberstates of Europe
Number of victims	Gender Age
Number of countries making data available to UNODC	Type of information

In one graph

Number of persons convicted for trafficking Number of persons arrested for trafficking Number of persons convicted for trafficking Type of sanctions	Year
Gender of victims Type of exploitation	Year
Number of victims	Country of repatriation
Number of victims	Nationality
Number of persons suspected of trafficking Number of persons convicted for trafficking	Year
Number of victims sheltered by NGO's	Year
Type of sanctions	Year
Age of victims	Year
Type of exploitation	Year

REPORTING VARIABLES

Number of victims	Type of trafficking
Number of victims	Type of exploitation
Number of victims	Region of origin
Gender of victims sheltered Age of victims sheltered	Year
Number of victims sheltered	Nationality

11 Annex 5 – Automated reports generated by the MONTRASEC IT tool

Trafficking In Human Beings	
1. Background information on the victims	
Gender of the victims	... by nationality of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Nationality of the victims	... by gender of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the victims	... by nationality of the victims ... by gender of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
2. Background information on the suspects	
Gender of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Nationality of the suspects	... by gender of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by gender of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
3. Information on the exploitation type - <i>sexual exploitation</i>	
Aggregate information on sexual exploitation	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
Information on the different types	Prostitution

AUTOMATED REPORTS

of sexual exploitation	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
	<p>Child prostitution ...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
	<p>Pornography ...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
	<p>Child pornogrphay ...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
	<p>Sex tourism ...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
	<p>Other types of sexual exploitation ...by number of victims ...by gender of the victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
4. Information on the exploitation type - <i>labour</i> exploitation	
Aggregate information on labour exploitation	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>

Information on the different sectors of labour exploitation	Agriculture ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Industry ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Commerce ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims
	Services ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Private ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Leisure ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
5. Information on <i>other forms</i> of exploitation	
Aggregate information on other forms of exploitation	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation

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Information on other forms of exploitation	Begging ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Low level criminality ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Street selling ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Removal of organs ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Military service ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Illegal adoption ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
	Other ...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation

AUTOMATED REPORTS

Sexual Exploitation	
1. Background information on the victims	
Gender of the victims	... by nationality of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Nationality of the victims	... by gender of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the victims	.. by nationality of the victims ... by gender of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
2. Background information on the suspects	
Gender of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Nationality of the suspects	... by gender of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by gender of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
3. Information on the exploitation type	
Child pornography	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
Sexual assault	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
Sex tourism	...by number of victims

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	...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
Child prostitution	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation
Missing Persons	
1. Background information on the victims	
Gender of the victims	... by nationality of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Nationality of the victims	... by gender of the victims ... by year of birth of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the victims	... by nationality of the victims ... by gender of the victims ... by number of victims ... by year of registration
2. Background information on the suspects	
Gender of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Nationality of the suspects	... by gender of the suspects ... by date of birth of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
Year of birth of the suspects	... by nationality of the suspects ... by gender of the suspects ... by number of suspects ... by year of registration
3. Information on missing persons cases	
Runaways	...by number of victims ...by gender of victims

AUTOMATED REPORTS

	<p>...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
Abductions by a third person	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
Parental abduction	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
Lost, injured or otherwise missing persons	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
Missing unaccompanied migrant children	<p>...by number of victims ...by gender of victims ...by nationality of the victims ...by date of birth of the victims ...by duration of exploitation</p>
Information On The Registered Cases	
1. Source type	<p>Information on all events Information on trafficking in human beings Information on sexual exploitation Information on missing persons</p>
2. Level	<p>Information on all events Information on trafficking in human beings Information on sexual exploitation Information on missing persons</p>
3. Year of reference	<p>Information on all events Information on trafficking in human beings Information on sexual exploitation Information on missing persons</p>
Examples Of Interoperability	<p>Interoperability MONTRASEC - Internation Organization of Migration</p>

AUTOMATED REPORTS

	(IOM) Interoperability MONTRASEC - International Labour Organization (ILO)
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Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

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Czech Republic

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Finland

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France

Ac-Sé [http://www.acse-](http://www.acse-alc.org/fonctionnement_du_reseau_d_acceuil.html)

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Germany

Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic

<http://www.mvcr.cz/mvcren/article/germany.aspx>

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Solidarity with Women in Distress <http://www.solwodi.de/?id=99&L=1>

Diakonische Werk <http://www.diakonie.de/index.htm>

Greece

Centre of Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and Other Forms of Abuse http://www.mrct.org/en/about_history.html
"Solidarity" <http://www.solidarity.gr/>

Hungary

Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic
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<http://www.irm.gov.hu/?katid=307&id=307&cikkid=4483>

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Lithuania

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Luxembourg

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Malta

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