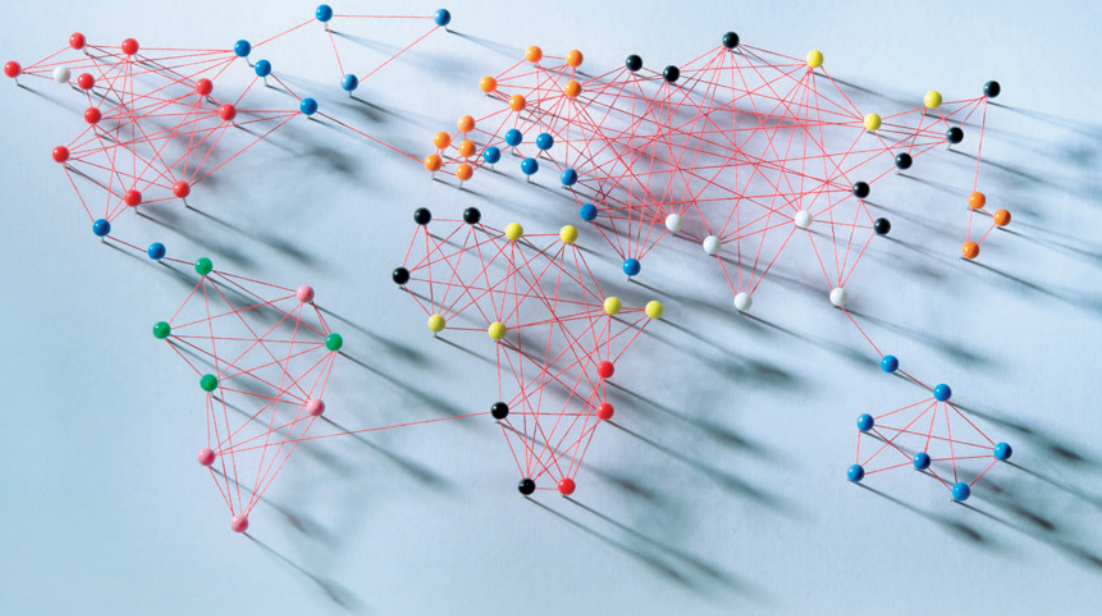


HANDBOOK

TOWARDS A PAN-EUROPEAN MONITORING SYSTEM ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The Pan-EU MoSy



Project reflections and results

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The Pan-EU MoSy

Project reflections and results

Written by

Portuguese Ministry of Internal Administration | General-Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration
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From the Advisory Board:

Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip) via the 'Regional

Implementation Initiative on Preventing & Combating Human Trafficking' as its lead organisation from 2010-2013 and the Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe IDM since 2014

European Union's law enforcement agency (Europol)

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

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Copyright

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This Manual was not professionally edited by a native speaker.

SGMAI

Portugal, 2015

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This publication has been funded by the European's Union ISEC Programme. The contents of this publication is the sole responsibility of SGMAI/OTSH and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the donors.

Layout and design by Fill and Stroke

Printed and bound in Palmigráfica - Artes Gráficas

ISBN: 978-989-97255-5-3 (printed version, English)

Legal deposit: 394816/15

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Acknowledgments

This handbook is one of the outcomes of the European project “Towards a Pan-European Monitoring System on Trafficking in Human Beings”, developed with the financial support of the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme - European Commission – Directorate-General Home Affairs (HOME/2011/ISEC/AG/THB/4000002251).

Under the coordination of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration/Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings, we are much indebted to a myriad of partners (beneficiaries and Advisory Board) for their help in the development and implementation of the Pan-European Monitoring System. Without their constructive and insightful contribution we would not have arrived to this final stage. More concretely, we would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to:

Our direct partners,

- Antoaneta Vassileva, Denitsa Boeva, Emilia Paunova, and Sibilina Borisova, from the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings,
- Anna Christodoulidou, Maria Dritsou and Tania Charalambidou, from the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cyprus.
- Gerald Tatzgern from the Federal Ministry of Interior of Austria/Criminal Intelligence Service – Central Service for Combating Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking.

To the Portuguese team, a very special note to:

- Joana Daniel-Wrabetz (previous OTSH Director) and Alexandre Santos, with whom the idea grew, and the project began. To Joana Daniel-Wrabetz a further due recognition as this handbook would not be possible without her incisive contributions and also for the continuous work in promoting this project across borders,
- Fernanda Nery whose outstanding work surpassed the initial goals. Her expertise and perfectionism steered this project to another level,
- Nuno Almeida, Vânia Salgadoinho (trainees in the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings), and Rui Belchior for all their help in the project and in the development of this handbook.

Also, a special note to the project Observers and members of the Advisory Board, whose expert advice was an added value to the consolidation of the project's guidelines.

Rita Penedo
*Director of the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings
Ministry of Internal Administration, Portugal*

Acronyms

ARO	Asset Recovery Office
CEPOL	European Police College
CIG	Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality
CPVC	Protection Commission to Crime Victims
CTHBA	Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
Eurojust	European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit
EUROPOL	European Union's law enforcement agency
FRA	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights
FRONTEX	European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRETA	Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NCCTHB	National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OTSH	Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings
Pan-EU MoSy	Pan-European Monitoring System on Trafficking in Human Beings
SACP	State Agency for Child Protection
SOCTA	Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
THB	Trafficking in human beings
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drug and Crimes
USA	United States of America
VoT	Victims of Trafficking

Summary

The Project - “Overcoming national and cross-national data gaps”

“It has become apparent that there is a need to develop better statistical knowledge of trafficking in human beings at national and European level in order to provide a more precise and more reliable diagnosis of this criminal threat.”
(Eurostat, 2013:16)

“There are three kinds of lies: lies, damned lies, and statistics”
Unknown Author

The European Project “Towards a Pan-European Monitoring System on Trafficking in Human Beings” (hereafter the **Pan-EU MoSy**) aims to stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically prevent and fight Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) whilst promoting and developing coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding among law enforcement agencies, other national authorities/organisations and related Union bodies, NGO’s and International organisations.

Despite being widely expressed in several data collection projects, one of the main obstacles to the implementation of anti-trafficking efforts is still the lack of systematic collection and management of relevant data on THB. This fact inhibits structured, comprehensive, systemic and comparable understanding of the phenomenon within a country and between countries. Previous critical issues identified in anti-trafficking data collection projects include:

- lack of common definitions (semantic interoperability) within existing data sources;
- lack of sufficient trust for data sharing between stakeholders with a common/different mission;
- lack of data for all forms of exploitation as identified in the *Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing and combating THB and protecting its victims*;
- lack of a holistic approach/understanding of THB as a process: 1) who are the victims of trafficking (VoT) and what was their trafficking experience (from trafficking routes to recruitment practices; from causes of trafficking to experiences of exploitation; and also experiences of identification and assistance), 2) who are the traffickers (how they operate, and how the legal and judicial efforts are, or are not, functioning);
- fragmented data collection systems as well as double counting problems within existing data collection systems;
- lack of continuous revision of procedures (changing of realities - knowing more and better);
- assuming that it is all about technology and overlooking that data collection is mainly about networking (trust) and a strong methodological framework.

The Pan-EU MoSy project offers to the participating partners (and those who wish to join us in the future) a set of methods and tools to overcome the above mentioned critical issues that will help to fight and prevent THB whilst supporting its victims.

How? By providing countries with a **ready to use monitoring system on THB**¹ within the framework of Best Practices regarding the **harmonization of procedures of collection, treatment, analysis and sharing of data**. As a result, countries will be able to produce national information and knowledge on THB, while guaranteeing compatibility and compliance with a common European THB monitoring system. On both levels (national and European) is now possible to produce **standard automatic statistical reports** (based on minimum data set) and **territorial base statistics** that will bring to light a still absent dimension of THB knowledge: the territories where THB is more, or less, reported and the routes being used.

The Pan-EU MoSy is structured in three operational levels each one with different purposes:

- **Local level**, supports the effective collection of the micro-data required by the aggregated statistics;
- **National level**, supports the integration of consistent data and the production of harmonized statistics;
- **European level**, supports the sharing of consistent and harmonized statistics on THB between countries, resulting from continuing data collection and processing from a multi entity collaborative network of practitioners at local and national levels.

This structure not only involves all existing stakeholders and practitioners, transforming them into anti-trafficking partners (NGO, Police, Justice Officials, and policy makers), but also allows each country to share a particular subset of attributes collected nationally, with no further need for republishing or data replication or other unreliable workflows for generating harmonized information both at national as well as EU level.

The use of a customized multi-entity database and a Geographic Information System (GIS)² is a step forward in the understanding of global and detailed phenomena distribution, trends and patterns. It allows interconnectivity and builds a fully integrated **e-European solution to gather pertinent THB information**.

This achievement was made possible through the technological EU interoperability framework for e-governance Information Systems and GIS, with limited maintenance resources. The GIS is used to integrate and fuse information to provide a global view of routes, visualize phenomena distribution, and victim support resources.

The idea and overall alignment of the Pan-EU MoSy is closely embedded in previous projects, resulting from Best Practices and methodologies developed for THB monitoring and cooperation between entities. One of the most important being the 2007 “Headway - Improving Social Intervention Systems for Victims of Trafficking”³, project on data collection from the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, as well as the 2009 “Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in

1 By monitoring system one must understand a “(...) a system that collects pertinent data to describe human trafficking phenomena and their dynamics. It is a procedure of regular collection and analysis of information, requiring a considerable amount of conceptual work, field experience and reflection.” (Machado, Penedo, Pesce, 2007:193).

2 The Pan-EU MoSy also derives from the EU Directives on Interoperability (“European Interoperability Framework 2.0”, Inspire for Geographical Information Systems Directive, and the European Spatial Data Infra-Structure).

3 Proposal for a European model to monitor the trafficking phenomena.

Human Beings, including comparable indicators”⁴ from the International Organization for Migration and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior (all partners in the Pan-EU MoSy). In recent times, the projects “Tools for the validation and utilization of EU statistics on human trafficking”⁵, and “Prevention and Extended Harmonised Data Collection System of Trafficking in Human Beings”⁶ made valuable contributions to the positive outcome of the Pan-EU MoSy.

Also of relevance – at an international and European level – are the following documents that, in one way or another, refer to the importance of monitoring systems as a feedback instrument:

- Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings responsible for monitoring the implementation of the *Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* by the Parties (GRETA);
- *UNODC Global Reports on THB*, developed in the framework of the *United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons*⁷;
- *Eurostat/European Commission THB indicators* developed in consultation with the Eurostat Working Group on Crime Statistics, the DG Home Affairs Group of Experts on the Policy Needs of Data on Crime and Criminal Justice and the Informal Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms;
- *Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing and combating THB and protecting its victims* urging Member States not only to work on methodologies and data collection methods to produce comparable statistics, but also to cooperate with civil society organisations, including monitoring and evaluating the impact of anti-trafficking measures.

The Pan-EU MoSy allows comparable description of realities, retrospective and prospective analysis about the development of the observed trends and its dynamics, permitting a better follow up in non-Schengen countries (Bulgaria and Cyprus). This follow up is especially important because the project beneficiaries are all EU border countries. As the Pan-EU MoSy knowledge is evidence-based, the outputs will be crucial to improve Action Plans and allocating funds.

The Pan-EU MoSy also reinforces European guidelines concerning the development of a comprehensive system to support the production of crime statistics, such as:

- *The prevention and control of organised crime: a strategy for the beginning of the new millennium* (2000) – improve data on organised crime in order to support Member States and the Council in crime prevention strategies and support potential victims;
- *Declaration of the Dublin Conference on Organized Crime* (2003) – provide information, namely for analyzing trends and risk assessment, based on common minimum standards in crime statistics, agreed definitions and data collection methodologies;
- *EU Action Plan on Best Practices, Standards and Procedures for Combating and Preventing THB* (2005) – Area 2. Scoping the Problem | Objective 1. To improve knowledge on the scale and nature of trafficking in human beings (including links to other forms of criminality), in order to better target EU efforts | Action: To develop common guidelines for the collection

⁴ Project co-funded by the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security under the Programme Prevention of and Fight Against Crime 2007.

⁵ HOME/2011/ISEC/AG/THB/400000 1960 by Tilburg University.

⁶ HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/THB-024, Ministry of Interior Slovak Republic.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 64/293, 2010.

of data including comparable indicators. To take into account different types of trafficking and categories of victims (and also re-trafficked victims);

- *Hague Programme: Strengthening Freedom, Security and Justice in the European Union* (2005) – refers to the importance of the EC to develop tools for the collection, analysis and comparison of information on crime, trends, and victimization within EU countries, based on common indicators;
- *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee* (2006): *Developing a comprehensive and coherent EU strategy to measure crime and criminal justice* – mentions the lack of reliable and comparable statistical information in the area of Justice, Freedom and Security. As a result, it is paramount to collect quantitative information, namely on the trends and on the structure of crime in order to prevent and fight crime in EU countries and at an EU level (possible comparison);
- *Action-Oriented Paper (AOP) on Strengthening the EU External Dimension on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2009): *Towards Global EU Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* – “Without information and statistics, it is difficult to determine the extent of THB (...). Therefore, a serious effort within the EU external dimension on THB should promote a move towards a clearer understanding of the root causes, factors in countries of destination facilitating THB, current trends with regard to victims, traffickers and criminal networks, their modus operandi, travel routes and different forms of exploitation.” (Council of the European Union, 2009:16);
- *The Stockholm Programme - An Open and Secure Europe Serving and Protecting Citizens* (2010) – states to the need of adequate, reliable and comparable statistics - over time and between Member States and regions – in the development of evidence-based policy;
- *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on Cooperation in the Area of Justice and Home Affairs within the Eastern Partnership* (2011) – mentions the lack of accurate statistical data, indicators, definitions and methodologies and its impact on information on migration (and thus, of evidence-based policy-making);
- *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action Plan 2011-2015* (2012) – importance of crime and criminal justice statistics for evidence-based policy;
- *Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, The EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016* (2012) - Priority C: Action 4: Increasing Cooperation beyond Borders and Priority E: Action 1: Developing an EU-wide System for Data Collection – promotion of cross national cooperation initiatives against organised crime and aimed to “(...)improve systems of data collection, analysis and exchange at national and transnational level, to promote and assist in information sharing and regional coordination on trafficking in human beings and enhance national and transnational law enforcement cooperation and the capacity of prosecutors and consular and NGO staff.” (European Commission, 2010:10-11).

For all the above, this project engulfs the concept of *thinking globally and acting locally*.

Project partners

Promotor

General-Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration | Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings

The General-Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration is a central government service with administrative autonomy. Its main mission is to provide technical support to the elaboration of policies, strategic planning and legislative policies in the framework of the Ministry competences, to guarantee technical and administrative support to the Ministry's offices, bodies and services without administrative support structures, to prepare/monitor and report the Ministry's budget, to manage European and international funds in articulation with national and international organisations, to support the development of international relations in the framework of the Ministry activities and to ensure and coordinate electoral administration.

The Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH) was established (Decree-law 229/2008, November 27) in order to fight the opacity which characterizes the THB phenomenon and thus, through a better understanding, contribute to improve forms of intervention regarding prevention, protection and prosecution.

Set in the framework of the *1st National Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2007-2010), the OTSH is the outcome of a broader history of interventions, at national and transnational level, in which the Ministry of Internal Administration has always been active, working in partnership and always committed to anti-trafficking strategies.

The mission of the OTSH is to produce, collect, analyse and disseminate information and knowledge about the THB phenomenon and other forms of gender violence. The vision of the Observatory is to become a national and international reference centre that will contribute to the analysis, knowledge and intervention on THB and other forms of gender violence.

Beneficiaries

Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cyprus

The Minister of Interior is, by Law, the National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in Cyprus. In order to address the phenomenon comprehensively and more effectively, a Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group was set up by law in 2007, with the task to take all the necessary measures to combat human trafficking and protect its victims.

The Group is chaired by the National Coordinator. It meets on a regular basis - every three months or at least three times a year. To operate more efficiently, it is divided in Working Groups, which deal with specific matters with the responsibility to submit relevant recommendations to the plenary of the Group.

The Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group has the responsibility, among others:

- To approve, review or amend the National Action Plan;
- To give guidelines on the cooperation with countries of origin, transit or other destination countries of victims, providing protection to victims and developing mechanisms for combating the offenses described in the law;
- To monitor and analyze international policy and legal developments on THB;
- To draft an annual report on the implementation of the law, and addressing the national and international situation in the field on human trafficking. This report is approved by the Council of Ministers and is then submitted to the House of Representatives for information purposes.

The following bodies are represented in the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group: Law Office of the Republic; Ministry of Justice and Public Order; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education and Culture; Police; Department of Labour; Social Welfare Services; Civil Registry and Migration Department; Asylum Service; National Machinery for the Rights of Women; Union of Municipalities of Cyprus; and up to four NGO's.

The National Coordinator has been assigned with the task to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the measures approved by the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group and those defined in the National Action Plan against THB. The Ministry of Interior also represents the Republic of Cyprus in the EU and other different *fora* and prepares and submits various reports.

In addition, the Ministry of Interior puts forward targeted trainings on THB for the personnel of various Services, according to identified needs, and promotes awareness-raising actions aiming at potential victims, as well as the general population, so as to decrease the occurrence of this phenomenon.

National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings - Bulgaria

The National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established by virtue of the *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act*.

It determines and administers the implementation of the national policy and strategy in the area of combating THB. The National Commission under the Council of Ministers organizes and coordinates the interaction between separate institutions and organisations executing the *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act*. It works to prevent THB and to protect, assist and reintegrate VoT.

The National Commission develops annually a *National Programme for Prevention and Counteraction of Trafficking in Human Beings and Protection of the Victims*, which is approved by the Council of Ministers. It researches, analyses and reports statistical data on human trafficking. It carries out information, awareness and education campaigns aimed at potential VoT. It manages and supervises the activities of the Local Commissions for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the centers for protection and support of VoT. It also contributes to international cooperation for prevention and counteraction of human trafficking.

The National Commission is responsible for:

- Organise and coordinate the cooperation between the relevant agencies and organisations for implementation of the *Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act*;

- Determine and administer the implementation of the national policy and strategy in the area of combating THB;
- Develop on an annual basis a national programme for prevention and countering of THB and protection of VoT, which shall be presented to the Council of Ministers for approval;
- Promote the research, analysis and statistical reporting of human trafficking data;
- Contribute to the international cooperation for prevention and countering of THB;
- Carry out information, awareness and educational campaigns aimed at potential VoT;
- Develop training programmes for officials working in the area of prevention and counteraction of THB;
- Manage and supervise the activities of the Local Commissions for Combating THB and the centres for protection and support of VoT;
- Register individuals and non-profit legal entities which provide shelter to VoT.

Federal Ministry of Interior of Austria / Criminal Intelligence Service - Central Service for Combating Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking

The Criminal Intelligence Service Austria is part of the Ministry of Interior. In general the CIS-Austria is responsible for coordinating investigations on national and international level, including Europol and Interpol. In specific cases the CIS can overtake all investigations. Within the Directorate for General and Organised Crime there are Sub-departments for *Combating Organised Crime, Serious and Property Crime, Drug-Trafficking, Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking*.

The Sub-Department against Migrant Smuggling, Human Trafficking and Cross Border Prostitution as a Central Service on national and international level is gathering and analyzing all forms of phenomenon of Human Trafficking and Exploitation. The investigations in this field are coordinated with all nine local Criminal Police Offices. The Central Service for Combating Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling is proud of its great achievements against Organized Crime Groups during its 14 years of existence.

The Advisory Board

Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip)⁸ via the 'Regional Implementation Initiative on Preventing & Combating Human Trafficking' as its lead organisation from 2010-2013 and the Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe IDM⁹ since 2014.

The '*Regional Implementation Initiative*' which is supported by the Austrian Federal Ministries for Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection, for Women and Education, and of Health, aims at reinforcing the political commitments and legal obligations of the participating countries both

⁸ The Austrian Institute for International Affairs (oiip) is an independent, non-profit think-tank focusing on globalization, European integration, comprehensive security, and the comparative study of international affairs

⁹ The Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe IDM is a clearinghouse for concerns of the Danube region and Central and Southern Europe, by supporting the work of embassies, trade missions, cultural institutes and national tourist offices. As a think tank, IDM performs basic groundwork for government agencies and institutions in the fields of politics, education, research, culture and business.

to prevent and combat all forms of THB, including trafficking for labour exploitation and domestic servitude – thus supporting and complementing the implementation efforts of the larger European anti-trafficking framework as led down in the *Lisbon Treaty* and the *Action Oriented Paper*. It fosters cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders including government authorities, international and non-governmental organisations, taking existing good practices and lessons learned into account. It focuses on a human-rights-based, victim-centered and age-sensitive approach, taking the gender perspective into account.

European Law Enforcement Agency (Europol)

Europol's main goal is to guarantee a safer Europe, by assisting the EU Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. Europol is a support center for law enforcement operations, a hub for criminal information, and a center for law enforcement expertise. Analysis is at the core of Europol's activities. Thus, Europol employs around 100 criminal analysts, resulting in one of the largest concentrations of analytical capability in the EU.

The large-scale criminal and terrorist networks pose a significant threat to the internal security of the EU and to the safety of its people. The biggest security threats comes from terrorism, international drug trafficking and money laundering, organised fraud, counterfeiting of the euro currency, people smuggling, cybercrime and THB. This is a multi-billion euro business, quick to adapt to new opportunities and resilient in the face of traditional law enforcement measures. Europol is regularly assisting high-level THB investigations, providing on-the-spot operational support through a mobile office as well as cross-checking operational data in Europol's criminal databases and making full use of analytical tools.

Europol produces regular assessments which offer comprehensive and forward-looking analysis of crime and terrorism in the EU. The *European Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment* (SOCTA) identify and assess emerging threats. The SOCTA describes the structure of organised crime groups, the way they operate, and the main types of crime affecting the EU. The *EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report* (TE-SET), published annually, gives a detailed account of the state of terrorism in the EU.

Europol enjoys excellent cooperation arrangements with law enforcement partners in Europe and beyond. It also values its accountability arrangements and data protection regime, which are among the most robust and transparent in the world.

Organization for the Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

With 57 participating States, the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organisation. The *Helsinki Final Act of 1975* created the *Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe*, which later became the *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe* (OSCE).

Its specialized institutions, expert units and network of field operations enable the OSCE to address a range of issues that have an impact on our common security, including arms control, terrorism, good governance, energy security, human trafficking, democratization, media freedom and minority rights. In other words, the OSCE's activities cover issues such as conflict prevention, fostering economic development, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources and promoting the full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In 2000, the OSCE participating States adopted their first *Ministerial Council Decision* specifically addressing THB. Since then, the OSCE has set the fight against this form of modern-day slavery as a priority and has dedicated numerous Ministerial Council Decisions to THB. In 2003, the OSCE Ministerial Council endorsed the Plan and established the position of OSCE Special Representative to address current and emerging developments in human trafficking as well as challenges. The OSCE Action Plan is the key document providing the approach and framework for the anti-trafficking efforts of the OSCE participating states. Its full and effective implementation remains a strategic OSCE goal. The position of Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and its office is a high-level mechanism to promote the implementation of the OSCE Action Plan and other commitments on combating THB in all of the 57 participating States.

The OSCE key activities are:

- Raise the public and political profile of combating THB;
- Assist participating States, at their request, in the implementation of OSCE commitments;
- Cooperate, in a coordinating role, with other OSCE Institutions, relevant structures of the Secretariat and the OSCE field operations;
- Cooperate with international organisations and relevant actors from civil society through the *Alliance against Trafficking in Persons* and other forums to ensure a coherent global approach.
- Encourage the full and effective implementation of the OSCE Action Plan by working with participating States on the prevention of human trafficking, the prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims' rights;
- Enlarge multi-disciplinary partnerships to facilitate dialogue and cooperation between public authorities, NGO's, trade unions and other institutions;
- Carry out country visits to consult with governments of participating States to place combating all forms of human trafficking high on their political agenda;
- Support capacity-building across the OSCE region;
- Produce research papers on key topics related to combating human trafficking for use by lawmakers, NGO's and other partners.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Created in 1951, IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society.

As the leading international organisation for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the growing operational challenges of migration management; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and, uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

On the field of THB, IOM operates from the outset that THB needs to be approached within the overall context of managing migration. Organisation broad range of activities is implemented in partnership with governmental institutions, NGO's and international organisations. The approach is based on three principles that govern all our counter-trafficking activities: i) respect for human rights; ii) physical, mental and social well-being of the individual and his or her community and iii) sustainability through institutional capacity building of governments and civil society.

Based on its individual commitment and global presence, IOM has been working to counter the trafficking in persons since 1994. Since then, IOM has assisted approximately 70,000 trafficked persons. The organisation's primary aims are to prevent trafficking in persons, through information campaigns and empowerment and to protect victims from the trade while offering them options of direct assistance through safe and sustainable reintegration and/or return programmes to their home countries. Technical cooperation with both governments and civil society organisation with activities related to training and technical support are also important in IOM context such as conduct quantitative and qualitative research.

International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

The ICMPD was founded in 1993, upon the initiative of Austria and Switzerland. The organisation was created to serve as a support mechanism for informal consultations, and to provide expertise and efficient services in the newly emerging landscape of multilateral cooperation on migration and asylum issues.

Presently, ICMPD has 15 Member States (Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland), a mission in Brussels and regional offices and representatives throughout Europe, Northern Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. ICMPD holds UN observer status.

The *Agreement on the Establishment and Functioning* of ICMPD mentions as a priority goal of the Member States the development and implementation of long-term strategies to cope with the migration phenomenon. Such strategies aim at facilitating early warning, combating root causes, harmonizing entry control measures and coordinating alien, asylum and refugee policies. The objectives of the agreement are to promote international cooperation in the area of migration policies, as well as relevant research in these areas. To this end, ICMPD analyses current and potential migratory flows to European receiving countries, follow and examine the situation in the major countries of origin of migrants and develop measures for the improved recognition and control of migratory movements.

The tasks of the organisation are regularly analyzed and adjusted by the Steering Group in line with the evolving policy environment and migratory trends. Relevant decisions are reflected in strategy documents approved by the Steering Group and yearly work programmes and budgets.

Addressing the issue of THB has been one of ICMPD's core competences since the beginning of 2000. ICMPD's *Competence Centre for Trafficking in Human Beings* aims at supporting countries at the national and regional level by providing comprehensive anti-trafficking responses in accordance with international and European standards. Working closely with governments, international organisations and civil society groups, ICMPD applies a multi-disciplinary and human rights-based approach. The Anti-trafficking Programme, which started its activities in South-Eastern Europe and in the EU, has gradually expanded to other areas of the world and focuses on the following fields of expertise:

- support the development and implementation of national anti-trafficking strategies and action plans, including mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation;
- conduct multi-agency training sessions for law enforcement officers, labour inspectors, judges, prosecutors, social workers and civil society to increase their capacity to prevent trafficking, and to identify and support trafficked people;

- develop and support the implementation of transnational referral mechanisms to increase victim identification as well as improving access to justice and social inclusion;
- develop systems for harmonised data collection to inform policy and procedural responses;
- support policy development and contributing to the policy debate by conducting and disseminating research and comparative studies.

European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the EU (Frontex)

The Frontex was set up in 2004 to reinforce and streamline cooperation between national border authorities, namely by promoting, coordinating and developing European border management in line with the *EU Fundamental Rights Charter* applying the concept of Integrated Border Management.

In pursuit of this goal, Frontex has several operational areas which are defined in the founding Frontex Regulation and a subsequent amendment. The most important areas of activity related to the fight against THB are:

- Joint Operations: Frontex plans, coordinates, implements and evaluates joint operations conducted using Member States' staff and equipment at the external borders (sea, land and air);
- Training: Frontex is responsible for developing common training standards and specialist tools. These include the Common Core Curriculum, which provides a common entry-level training rationale for border guards across the Union, and mid and high-level training for more senior officers;
- Risk Analysis: Frontex collates and analyses intelligence on the ongoing situation at the external borders. These data are compiled from border crossing points and other operational information, as well as from the Member States and open sources including mass media and academic research;
- Research: Frontex serves as a platform to bring together Europe's border-control personnel and the world of research and industry to bridge the gap between technological advancement and the needs of border control authorities.

While fulfilling its mandate, Frontex liaises closely with other EU partners involved in the development of the area of *Freedom, Security and Justice* such as Europol¹⁰, EASO¹¹, Eurojust¹², FRA¹³ or CEPOL¹⁴, as well as with customs authorities in order to promote overall cohesion. Frontex also works closely with the border-control authorities of non-EU/Schengen countries - mainly countries identified as a source or transit route of irregular migration - in line with general EU external relations policy.

¹⁰ European Union's law enforcement agency.

¹¹ European Asylum Support Office.

¹² European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit.

¹³ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights.

¹⁴ European Police College.

The Pan-EU MoSy Handbook

The Pan-EU MoSy Handbook aims to disseminate to its partners¹⁵ as well as to a broader audience **what was the Pan-EU MoSy Project** (partners, context and main reflections and results) and **what is the Pan-EU Monitoring System on THB**, including the system description and recommendations for future adaptations and incorporation by other countries that wish to join this network¹⁶.

The Handbook structure follows the IOM and Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior “Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings, including comparable indicators” (2009), and the ICMPD’s publications on anti-trafficking data collection, considered as best practice on how to disseminate information on data collection.

The Pan-EU MoSy Handbook is organised in ten main sections:

- [Section 1](#): Summary
- [Section 2](#): THB State of the Art in Portugal, Cyprus, Bulgaria, and Austria
- [Section 3](#): Pan-EU MoSy: three levels, one goal
- [Section 4](#): Victim’s Database
- [Section 5](#): Trafficker’s/Criminal Justice Database
- [Section 6](#): Guaranteeing the future
- [Section 7](#): Additional Resources
- [Section 8](#): Bibliography
- [Section 9](#): Glossary
- [Section 10](#): Annex

¹⁵ Besides the English version, this handbook also has a Bulgarian, Greek and Portuguese version.

¹⁶ On a more technical note, the project also produced the following 7 manuals: “A Guide for Data Providers – Local Level Organisations”, “National Focal Point BackOffice – A Guide For Security And Data Management”, “A Guide For Data Collector – National Focal Point”, “Statistical Reports on Trafficking in Human Beings – Metadata document”, “European Focal Point BackOffice – A Guide For Security And Data Management”, “A Guide For Data Collector – European Focal Point”, and “European Statistical Reports on Trafficking in Human Beings – Metadata document”. These manuals are the outputs of Activity 6 “Dissemination of the Manuals on the database and web mapping - tool to support the usage of the system”.

THB State of the Art in Portugal, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Austria

Portugal

In Portugal, the overall responsibility of the National Strategy on THB (understood as the implementation of the National Action Plans) falls under the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality (CIG)/Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and the State Secretary of Parliamentary Affairs and Equality.

Since 2008, Portugal has a National Rapporteur with the following main responsibilities:

- Establish contact with the foreign and international equivalent bodies regarding human trafficking
- Promote and participate on the development of information structures and networks at the national and international level
- Propose new legislative measures for combating THB as well as measures to protect its victims

In that same year the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)/Ministry of Internal Administration, was created through the Decree-Law nº 229/2008 of November 27. Its mission is to produce, collect, analyse and disseminate information and knowledge about the THB phenomenon and other forms of gender violence¹⁷.

In 2013, Portugal adopted the 3rd *National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings* (2014-2017). This Plan¹⁸ aims to strengthen victim's referral and protection mechanisms, to improve the cooperation and coordination between public entities and civil society organisations, and to adapt the national strategy to the new challenges, in particular to new forms of trafficking and recruitment. As a result of the latest, in 2014 National Referral Mechanism was revised in order to address new realities.

In addition to the *Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings* (2005), ratified in 2008, Portugal is also a Party on the following main international and European instruments:

- *Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children* (2000) - ratified in April 2004;
- *Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation* (2007) - ratified in 2012;
- *ILO Convention N° 182 on the worst forms of Child Labour* (1999) - ratified in 2000;
- *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (1979) - ratified in 1980;
- *Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April, on Preventing and Combating THB and Protecting its Victims* (2011) - transposed in 2013;

¹⁷ To know more about the OTSH, please check chapter "Project's Partners" on this handbook.

¹⁸ It is important to underline that the Plan incorporates the recommendations addressed to the Portugal within the report on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, approved in 2013 by the Committee of the Parties.

- Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April, on the Residence Permit Issued to Third-Country Nationals who are Victims of THB and Who Co-Operate with the Competent Authorities (2004) - transposed in 2007.

Up until 2007, Portugal did not have THB as an autonomous crime. In 2007, and as a result of the transposition of the Palermo Protocol, Portugal amended the Criminal Code, pursuant to the legal provisions established by Law 59/2007, of September 4. As a consequence, THB was established as an autonomous offense - Chapter of "Crimes against Personal Freedom"/Article 160.

In 2013, Portugal changed Article 160 (Trafficking in Persons) of the Penal Code due to the transposition of the *Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims*. Presently, the criminal definition of Trafficking in Persons is:

1. Whoever offers, delivers, entices, accepts, transports, lodges or shelters any person for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced begging, slavery, removal of organs or the exploitation of other criminal activities;
 - a) By violence, abduction or serious threat;
 - b) By fraudulent ruse or manipulation;
 - c) With abuse of authority resulting from a relationship of hierarchical, economic, work or family dependence;
 - d) By taking advantage of the psychic incapacity or situation of special vulnerability of the victim; or
 - e) Through obtaining consent from the person who has control over the victim;
will be punished with a prison term of from three to ten years.
2. The same term is applied to someone who, through any means, incites, transports, proceeds to the lodging or shelter of a minor, or delivers, offers or accepts him/her for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced begging, slavery, removal of organs or the exploitation of other criminal activities;
3. In the case set forth in the previous number, if the agent uses any of the means set forth in the subsections of number 1 or acts professionally or with the intention of monetary gain, s/he will be punished with a prison term of from three to twelve years.
4. The above penalties are aggravated in 1/3 (in their minimum and maximum) if the conduct mentioned:
 - a) Has endangered the victim's life
 - b) Has been committed with special violence or has caused particularly serious harm to the victim;
 - c) Has been committed by public officials in the exercise of their duties;
 - d) Has been committed within the framework of a criminal organisation; or
 - e) Has as a result the suicide of the victim.
5. Whoever, through payment or other compensation, offers, delivers, solicits or accepts a minor, or obtains or gives consent for his/her adoption, will be punished with a prison terms of from one to five years.
6. Whoever, having knowledge of the practice of the crime set forth in § 1 and 2, to use the services or organs of the victim, will be punished with a prison term of from one to five years, if a longer term is not suitable because of another legal provision.
7. Whoever retains, conceals, damages or destroys the identification or travel documents of a person who is a victim of the crime set forth in § 1 and 2 will be punished with a

prison term of up to three years, if a longer term is not suitable because of another legal provision.

8. The victims consent regarding the crimes set forth in the previous numbers, doesn't exclude the wrongfulness of the act.

Regarding to the concept of "THB victim", the Portuguese legislation does not provide any specific definition. However, according to Law 368/2007 of November 5¹⁹, on the conditions for granting a reflection period and a residence permit, a THB victim is someone to whom the judicial authorities or the criminal police find evidence of the offence of THB.

The transposition of the Directive 2011/36/EU also produced amendments, through the Law 60/2013, of August 23 on the following legal norms:

- Law 101/2001, of August 25, undercover actions for the purpose of preventing and detecting criminal agents with the inclusion of the crime of trafficking in persons;
- Law 45/2011, of June 24 – "Asset Recovery Office" (ARO) - the use of seized and confiscated funds and the proceeds from trafficking in persons can be channeled to support victims' assistance and protection programs.

Further to the legal provisions mentioned above, the fight against THB is also regulated by a number of other national instruments, namely:

- Law 5/2002 of January 11, on Combating Organised Crime, amended by Law 19/2008 of April 21 and Law 317/2009 of October 30;
- Law 49/2008 of August 27, empowering the Immigration and Borders Service and the Criminal Police to Conduct Investigations related to THB;
- Law 23/2007 of July 4, on Foreigners, amended through Law 29/2012.
- In accordance to the legal rights of VoT, the national instruments establishing the related assistance and protection measures are:
- Article 71 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, creating the right of victims of crimes to deduct a civil claim for compensation against the offender;
- Law 368/2007 of November 5, on the conditions for granting a reflection period and a residence permit to VoT;
- Law 93/99 of July 14, regulating the application of measures to protect witnesses in criminal proceedings, amended by Law 29/2008 of July 4, and Law 42/2010 of September 3;
- Law 104/2009 of September 14 on compensation to victims of violent crimes;
- Law 147/99 of September 1, for the protection of children and youngsters in danger;
- Law 120/2010 of October 27 establishing the Commission for the Victim Protection ;
- Law 23/2007 of July 4 on foreigners, amended through Law 29/2012 of August 9.

Law 23/2007, article 2, transposes into national framework several EU Directives, namely the Council Directive 2004/81/CE, of April 29, on the residence permit issued to third country-nationals who are VoT or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, and decided to cooperate with the competent authorities. This legislative instrument also establishes that VoT are entitled to a reflection period with a duration between 30 to 60 days, regardless of whether they express or not their willingness to cooperate with the competent authorities.

¹⁹ Establishes the legal regime regulating entry, stay and departure of foreigners in Portugal.

The Law 23/2007 also ensures access to legal and social assistance measures to all VoT who are entitled to a residence permit and/or benefiting from a reflection period.

Victims under the witness protection program might also benefit from the assistance measures provided by Law 93/99 of July 14.

In Portugal, several government-funded NGO's provide assistance to VoT. Portugal has three temporary shelters. The first shelter was created in 2008 specifically for women victims of trafficking and their minor children and is run by the NGO Association for Family Planning. In 2013, the NGO "Saúde em Português" created a shelter for men VoT and, in March 2014, a new shelter for women and their children was setup by the NGO Portuguese Association for Victim's Support.

The NGO UMAR and the Border and Migration Service (SEF) have an informal partnership which aims to provide emergency accommodation for women VoT.

Since 1997, the International Organization for Migration/Lisbon (IOM) is responsible for the implementation of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme, which ensures that 3rd country nationals in a vulnerable situation, including victims of trafficking, return safely to their countries of origin. Since VoT of EU countries are not eligible under the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme, the support is provided on an ad-hoc basis by IOM Lisbon and the IOM offices in the countries of origin and in collaboration with several bodies.

In Portugal, the financial compensation to VoT can be made through two legal procedures, namely, by the article 71 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (2011) which establishes the right to all victims of crimes to claim compensation from the offenders, or from the State if the perpetrator does not have financial means to compensate the victim, pursuant to Law 104/2009 of September 14, on Compensation to Victims of Violent Crime.

Portugal also has a specific compensation mechanism, the Protection Commission to Crime Victims (CPVC), regulated by Decree-Law 120/2010 of October 27, which allows all victims of crime to claim compensation for moral and material damages, regardless of their nationality.

According to the domestic legislation, the application of a criminal penalty is based on the principle of free will. In this sense, THB victims can be exonerated from the crimes committed due to their victim's condition under the general clause included in article 34 and 35 of the Criminal Code, which establishes an exception from criminal responsibility based on a state of necessity.

In Portugal, data protection is assured under the Act 67/98 of October 26, "Act on the Protection of Personal Data" which transposes into the Portuguese legal system the EC Directive 95/46/EC.

As regard to the institutional framework in the field of data collection, the OTSH is the government organisation responsible for the production, collection, processing and dissemination of data and information concerning THB.

The OTSH collects disaggregated and aggregated data on presumed, identified/confirmed and non-confirmed victims, and presumed and identified traffickers (depending on the data provider)

from the Law Enforcement Agencies, inspectorate authorities, public institutes, prosecutor's office, NGO's and International organisations. All forms of THB are covered in the data collection procedures and system.

CYPRUS

The 1st National Action Plan against trafficking in human beings was adopted in 2001 and it was followed by three more National Action Plans. The current National Action Plan 2013-2015 was created by the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group and adopted by the Council of Ministers. It includes nine strategic areas: coordination; prevention; identification and recognition of victims; protection and support of victims; suppression and prosecution; data collection; training; international cooperation; and evaluation. It resulted from the evaluation of the National Action Plan 2010-2012, retaining its 9 chapters, and took into account the provisions of the Directive 2011/36/EU.

Under Law 87(I)/2007, a National Coordinator and a Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group were created. The role of the National Coordinator was assigned to the Minister of Interior, with the duty to chair the meetings of the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group and coordinate and, among other things, monitor the implementation of the measures that were taken against trafficking in human beings.

The Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group (established in 2008), in which all relevant government services and four NGOs participate, has as main duties the prevention, control and suppression of THB, VoT early identification, protection and support, the promotion of international cooperation, the monitoring of the National Action Plan, the collection of data and the submission of legislative proposals.

The role of the independent external evaluator (equivalent to the National Rapporteur) was introduced by Law 60(I)/2014. The Ministry of Interior is in the process of acquiring the services of the independent external evaluator.

Until 2007, the legal framework against THB was Law 3(I)/2000 on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children. It prohibited trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation (article 2) and pornography (article 4) and addressed trafficking that occurred across borders (article 2 and 4), however it did not cover other forms of trafficking like labour trafficking or trafficking for the purpose of organ removal and it also did not cover internal trafficking. It prescribed sentences of up to 15 years imprisonment in case the victim was an adult and up to 20 years imprisonment for the sexual exploitation of a child.

In 2007, Law 3(I)/2000 was replaced by Law 87(I)/2007 that revised the framework that regulated the special protection of victims of trafficking and exploitation. This new legislative measure aimed to harmonize the national legislation to international recommendations, namely:

- *The Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (European Convention)* - ratified in 2007;
- *The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol)* – ratified in 2003;
- *EU Council Directive 2004/81/EC of April 29, 2004 on the Resident Permit issued to third-country nationals who, being victims of Trafficking in Persons, cooperate with the competent authorities.*

The definition of trafficking in human beings was expanded in this legislation, according to article 4(a) of the European Convention, incorporating all the three elements established by article 4(a) of the Convention: Activities; Means; and Forms of Trafficking/Exploitation (more forms of trafficking were included, rather than being limited to sexual exploitation and pornography).

In addition, the legal definition for VoT pursuant to article 4(e) of the European Convention was adopted. According to article 2 of Law 87(I)/2007 the concept of victim “means the natural person who has sustained damage, including physical and mental injury or financial loss, which is directly caused by the commission of the offences established in this Law”. The Law also provided that the consent of the victim was irrelevant according to article 4(b) of the Convention.

This Law also created a National Referral Mechanism for the identification of VoT, according to article 10 of the European Convention. According to article 45 of Law 87(I)/2007, any potential victim should be reported to the Social Welfare Services by civil servants (article 45) or to the Police by NGO's (article 29(1)). The potential victim would be provided with the relevant information and the case would be referred to the Police, who is the responsible authority for identifying a VoT.

As far as VoT rights, they are entitled to:

- Recovery and reflection period (1 month) and to temporary residence permit for VoT from third countries without the immediate need to cooperate in the state's prosecution efforts (article 30), pursuant to article 14(1) of the European Convention.
- Access to medical, psychological and legal aid, appropriate housing, interpretation services, public assistance, vocational training and police protection in the case of an adult victim (article 34 to 38) or all the specific measures provided for minors who were victims of trafficking in human beings (articles 36 to 39).
- Principle of non-punishment of VoT for committing crimes directly related to their state as victims applied (article 42), pursuant to article 26 of the European Convention.
- Counselling and information about their legal rights and judicial and administrative proceedings in a language that they understood (article 29), pursuant to articles 12(d) and 15(1) of the European Convention.
- Access to appropriate housing and shelters (article 34(3) and (4)) provided by the Social Welfare Services or NGOs, pursuant to article 12(a) of the Convention. In 2007 the Social Welfare Services created a shelter in which women, victims of sexual exploitation, can reside for a period up to four weeks (which can be extended if necessary) and which has a capacity of 15 places.
- Access the labour market on the same terms with European citizens and access professional training and education (article 35), pursuant to article 12(4) of the Convention.
- Receive appropriate protection from further harm, threats and intimidation by the exploiters (article 41) by virtue of article 28 of the Convention. This special protection measures are provided by a separate legal framework, Law 95(I)/2001.
- Compensation under Law 87(I)/2007, including civil liability, as well as the right to compensation from the Republic of Cyprus in accordance with the provisions and under the conditions of the European Convention on the Compensation of Victims of Violent Crimes.
- Right to safe repatriation to the victim's country of residence (article 44), pursuant to article 16 of the Convention.

In 2014, a new anti-trafficking legislation was enforced, namely Law 60(I)/2014. This new legal framework replaced Law 87(I)/2007 and is aligned with the Directive 2011/36/EU. It also incorporated some provisions of the European Convention that were omitted in Law 87(I)/2007.

According to this law, trafficking in persons means

- the recruitment, hiring, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt or housing of persons, including exchange or transfer of control and / or power over those persons.
- by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of misleading, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits or earnings to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

The main amendments introduced by this Law are the following:

- A person convicted of trafficking an adult can be sentenced up to 10 years imprisonment.
- Any person that could have reasonably suspected that the services s/he is using are provided by a VoT can be sentenced up to three years imprisonment and/or 15.000 euro fine.
- The inclusion of a representative of the Cyprus Municipalities Union in the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group.
- Special measures for children.
- A person can be recognized as a victim of trafficking in human beings, even if s/he has not sustained damage. The creation of a Fund for the Support of VoT (article 62), which is in the process of being implemented. The Fund will provide compensation to victims of trafficking in human beings, if they are unable to receive compensation from other sources, fund support programmes for victims, including legal aid, as well as prevention and awareness raising programmes.
- The role of the independent external evaluator (equivalent to the national rapporteur).

In 2008, Cyprus abolished the “Artiste” visa, which was considered to be facilitating exploitation. In its place, the Council of Ministers approved new, stricter regulations, effectively replacing the “artist” visa with a visa for performing artists, which is examined and approved by a special committee. This policy seems to have had positive results as the number of performing artists is reducing. Specifically, in 2009, 1136 such work permits were granted; in 2013 only 55 and from January until the beginning of December 2014 just 28 such work permits were granted.

Cyprus has implemented the EU Directive 95/46/EC in 2001 with the Processing of Personal Data (Protection of the Individual) Law of 2001 and its amendments (Law 37(I)/2003, 105(I)/2012).

According to article 47 of Law 60(I)/2014, “the privacy and identity of victims shall be protected by all services or non-governmental organisations concerned and the processing of their personal data shall always be made subject to the provisions of the Processing of Personal Data (Protection of the Individual) Law of 2001, as amended or replaced from time to time.

Each relevant authority keeps its own (disaggregated and aggregated) statistics. For instance the Police collect data on identified victims, and the Welfare Services on assisted victims. All forms of THB are covered in the data collection as well as THB for the purpose of legal adoption.

It should also be noted that the National Action Plan provides that members of the Multidisciplinary Coordinating Group will conduct research in order to, for example, identify gaps in the investigation

procedure and the presentation of cases in court and make suggestions in order to increase the number of convictions or to identify the needs of the victims as well as possible gaps in the provided services. Lastly, the National Action Plan also includes measures for its internal and external evaluation.

Bulgaria

In 1999, Bulgaria created a specialized Human Trafficking Unit, operating within the Ministry of the Interior. This Unit is responsible for counteracting THB and illegal migration, for providing training to police officers and for planning Joint Investigation Teams together with the Prosecutor's Office and foreign partners.

In 2000, the Council of Ministers established the State Agency for Child Protection (SACP) by virtue of the *Child Protection Act* which was adopted in 2000. SACP became effective on January 1, 2001. SACP is a specialized body of the Council of Ministers which implements, coordinates and monitors the child protection system in Bulgaria. SACP is also responsible for coordinating child trafficking cases.

In 2003, the Bulgarian Government adopted its *1st National Action Plan for Combating the Sexual Exploitation of Children* (2003-2005). This plan also included the setting up of a Coordination Mechanism for Referral, Care and Protection of Repatriated Unaccompanied Minors which set up a system for inter-institutional referral of cases and define obligations for cooperation between stakeholders involved in combating trafficking in children (GRETA, 2011).

The *1st National Programme to Combating Trafficking in Human Beings* was implemented in 2005 and addressed the following main measures: raising awareness among different types of target populations; structural and administrative formation of the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and the local commissions; cooperation with NGOs; development of mechanisms for cooperation between all responsible ministries and agencies as well as bilateral and multinational cooperation for ensuring the protection of child and adult VoT (GRETA, 2011). The National Programmes have an annual basis.

Established in 2004 by virtue of the *Combating Trafficking in Human Being Act (CTHBA)*, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (NCCTHB)/Council of Ministers is the leading national coordinating body.

The National Commission – also established as the Equivalent Mechanism of the National Rapporteur in Bulgaria – is responsible for the development of the national programmes, for promoting research, analysis of statistical data, for keeping a national register of all the entities providing shelter to VoT, for supervising the activities of the Local Commissions for combating THB and for administering and cooperating with several victim-centered organisations in Bulgaria.

In order to assist the National Commission, the Bulgarian Government established 9 Local Commissions for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings in identified risk regions. The Local Commissions are chaired by a deputy mayor and includes representatives of the Local Enforcement Commission for Anti-social Behavior of Juveniles and Minors, of the State Agency for National Security and of the Child Protection Departments in Bulgaria, as well as many other state or

non-actors, specialized in different areas of action, such as education, social policy, health care, psychology, law and physics.

In 2010, Bulgaria adopted a National Mechanism for Referral and Support of Trafficked Persons. Under this, “an informal identification is performed by officers and employees of different institutions and organisations which have the first contact with the victim. It allows for immediate access of the trafficked person to the support programs and services included in the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). A formal identification is performed by the pre-trial proceedings bodies and aims at starting the investigation.” (TrafStat, 2014:12).

Bulgaria has rectified all major treaties in the field of THB and is Party of numerous international instruments, such as:

- *Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings* (European Convention) – ratified in 2007,
- *The Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol)* - ratified in 2001,
- *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography* - ratified in 2001.

In addition, Bulgaria is also bound of several other EU directives and regulations in the field of THB, in particular Directive 2011/36/EU and Council Directive 2004/81/EC of April 29, on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are VoT or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, and who co-operate with the competent authorities. Bulgaria has also adopted other additional EU regulations in this field, such as the Council Directive 2004/80/EC of April 29, relating to compensation to crime victims and the Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA of March 15, of the Council of the European Union on the standing of victims in criminal proceedings.

Up until 2002, Bulgaria had no comprehensive legislation on THB. As a result, the offense was prosecuted under other legal provisions contained in the Bulgarian Criminal Code, such as the ones provided for the offence of rape (article 152), the action of inducing another person into prostitution (article 155), the practice of abduction of a woman for the purposes of sexual exploitation (article 156) or even, the act of illegally taking a person across a border (article 280).

In 2002 (after the Palermo Protocol ratification), a new legal provisions to criminalize THB were introduced in the Criminal Code - Chapter II “Crimes against Person”, Section IX, articles 159(a), 159(b), 159(c) and article 159(d).

Over the past years the legal framework has suffered some changes. For instance, in 2009 (2nd amendment to the Criminal Code regarding to the anti-trafficking policies), penalties for THB related offences were increased, namely:

- Internal Trafficking: the minimum limit of the penalty was increased from 1 to 2 years of imprisonment and the maximum limit from 8 to 10 years (section 1 of article 159(a));
- Aggravating circumstances: the minimum limit of the penalty was increased from 2 to 3 years of imprisonment (section 2 of article 159(a));
- Transnational Trafficking: the maximum limit of the penalty was increased from 8 to 12 years of imprisonment (section 1 of article 159(b));

- Transnational Trafficking with Aggravating Circumstances: the maximum limit of the penalty was increased from 10 to 20 years of imprisonment (section 2 of article 159(b));
- Offence committed against a pregnant woman for the purpose of selling her child: the maximum limit of the penalty was increased from 10 to 15 years of imprisonment (section 3 of article 159(a)).

Furthermore, there was an amendment of the legal provision for the crime of trafficking linked to organised crime (changed from article 159(c) to article 159(d)), and the criminalization of clients of VoT.

According to paragraph 1 of the additional provision of the *CTHBA*, THB is defined as:

9. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment or acceptance of human beings, regardless of their own will, by means of coercion, abduction, deprivation of liberty, fraud, abuse of power, abuse of a state of dependence, or by means of giving, receiving or promising benefits to obtain the consent of a person who has control over another person, when it is carried out for the purpose of exploitation;
10. "Exploitation" means the illegal use of human beings for debauchery, removal of physical organs, forced labour, slavery or servitude;
11. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, concealment or acceptance of children for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered an act of trafficking in human beings, regardless of whether they have been carried out by the means in § 1 above.
12. "Child" means any individual who is less than 18 years of age;
13. "Victim" means any person who has become a subject of trafficking in human beings;
14. "Risk group" means a group of individuals who due to their age, sex, social status or the geographical location of the region where they reside pose potential victims of the acts in § 1 above.
15. "Risk region" means a region inhabited by groups as in § 6 above.

In 2013 the Criminal Code was amended and THB for the purpose of selling tissues, cells, body liquids was included (Article 159(c)).

Under the Bulgarian law, the consent of the victim is considered irrelevant regardless of the circumstances, and a VoT shall not be considered criminally responsible for crimes they may have been forced to commit due to their victim's condition – right ensured in a new clause of the Criminal Code, article 16(a), adopted in March 6, 2013 by the Council of Ministers, in order to transpose the recommendations of the Directive 2011/36/EU into the national legislation (GRETA, 2014).

The legal rights of VoT are mostly regulated through two specific instruments, the Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Act (2004), which defines specific measures for the protection and support of VoT (e.g. sheltering), especially in regard to women and children, and the Crime Victim Assistance and Financial Compensation Act (2007), concerning to the terms and procedures for financial compensation of victims of crime, and assistance (e.g. right to medical and psychological treatment; right to information; and right to legal aid).

In the case of children, the competent authorities must inform the State Agency for Child Protection which shall apply the specific measures under the Child Protection Act (2000), in which children at risk may benefit from special protective measures. Under this Act, children can benefit from specialized police protection services (article 37) for a period of up to 48 hours (article 41) when

they have been victims of crimes or if there is a direct threat against their life's or health (article 38). The measures of police protection include appropriate and secure accommodation in special premises or in specialized institutions to avoid any contact with someone who might harm them (article 39) and specialized protective services in public places taken by expert bodies of the Ministry of the Interior (article 43(a)).

According to the NRM (2010), after a person has being identified s/he shall be informed about her/his right to benefit from a reflection period as well as its terms, purpose and advantages. The reflection period grants the right of VoT to have access to certain assistance measures regardless of whether they are willing to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities in the investigation. Therefore, VoT might be accommodated in a shelter through their personal request for a maximum period of up to one month. However, if the victim is a minor, this period might be extended until two months and their accommodation shall be made in separate facilities from the adults (article 22).

In the terms of article 23 of the Law Governing Temporary Placement Shelters and Protection and Support Centers for Trafficking Victims (2004), in the first days of the reflection period VoT must be informed of their rights and obligations during their stay as well as of their right to receive basic support and counseling assistance to recover from their traumatic experiences.

In practice, and pursuant to the provisions of the CTHBA (2004), during the reflection period VoT must be provided with secure housing, food, medicines, translation and interpretation services as well as social and psychological assistance in accordance with the specifics of their concrete situation (articles 9, 10 and 11). These measures shall be applied to both, adults and children. However, in the case of children who have become VoT they are also entitled to benefit from education during their stay in Bulgaria (article 23).

Another instrument providing special protective measures to VoT is the Protection of Persons at Risk in Relation to the Criminal Proceedings Act (2006). According to it, all the participants of the criminal proceedings who hold essential information for the criminal procedure and whose security is at stake (article 2 and 3) or who have been victim of human trafficking or of any other serious crime committed upon the order of an organised criminal group (article 4) may benefit from a special witness protection programme (article 1).

In Bulgaria VoT may also benefit from safe repatriation to the victim's place of residence. The repatriation process can only take place after the authorities performed a detailed assessment of the risks and factors that might impede the social inclusion of the victim in her country of origin (Measure 3.2, NRM, 2010).

In 2002, Bulgaria implemented the EU Directive 95/46/EC via the Personal Data Protection Act Law, subsequently amended in 2006.

Austria

In 2004, a Task Force on Combating THB was set up by a Council of Ministers Resolution. This Task Force is the national coordinating mechanism, headed by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs and has as Chair the National Coordinator (appointed in 2009).

It comprises representatives from all competent ministries, the federal provinces and non-governmental organisations²⁰.

This Task Force is responsible for coordinating and intensifying the measures taken by Austria in combating THB, for evaluating national reality, for developing strategies and plans on a national level, and for issuing recommendations to the Austrian Government.

Austria has a National Action Plan since 2007. In 2015, the Austrian Government adopted its 4th National Action Plan (2015-2017). These plans reflect a human rights and victim-centered based approach, focusing on national and international coordination and partnership, prosecution, evaluation and monitoring of the crime of THB in Austria, prevention, and protection of victims.

Austria is a signatory to all relevant international legal instruments to combat human trafficking including the:

- *Council of Europe Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings* (European Convention) – ratified in 2006;
- *The Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol)* - ratified in 2005;
- *Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims;*
- *Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, and who cooperate with the competent authorities.*

At a national level, THB is regulated by the following laws:

- Article 104 on Slavery, article 104(a) on Trafficking in Human Beings and article 217 on International Trade of Prostitution, of the Criminal Code;
- Criminal Procedure Code;
- Article 116 on Exploitation of Foreign Person of the Aliens Police Law.

Until 2004 the crime of human trafficking was criminalized under article 217 of the Criminal Code. In accordance to the provisions of article 217 the only form of THB covered was the crime of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and it only criminalizes trafficking crimes that occur cross border.

In 2004 Austria ratified the Palermo Protocol and the crime of THB was criminalized under article 104(a), entitled “Trafficking in Human Beings”. This first amend to the domestic legislation included the adoption of other forms of trafficking (sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and THB for the purpose of organ removal) and prescribed a penalty of imprisonment of up to 3 years for those who practice some of the actions established in article 104(a)(1).

Consequently, the title of article 217 changed to “Transborder Prostitution Trade” and according to GRETA Report (2011) this legal provision shall be complemented with article 104(a). However, the first one only applies for THB crimes committed for the purpose of sexual exploitation and

²⁰ LEFÖ-IBF, MEN VIA, ECPAT Austria and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Human Rights.

cannot therefore be used when other forms of trafficking are concerned. Further, if the elements of both provisions are fulfilled, article 217(1) applies besides article 104(a)(1), article 217(2) applies instead of article 104(a)(1), and article 104(a)(4) applies besides article 217.

More recently, in 2013, the Austrian Government implemented the Directive 2011/36/EU on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and amended article 104(a) of the Criminal Code. Currently, THB is defined as:

- A person who recruits, harbours, otherwise receives, transports or offers or transfers to another person an adult using dishonest means (para. 2) against this person with the deliberate intention of the person's exploitation (para. 3), is to be punished with a prison sentence of a minimum of six months up to five years.
- Dishonest means are the use of force or severe threats, the deception about facts, abuse of authority, a position of vulnerability, insanity or of defenselessness, intimidation and the receiving or giving of benefits for handing over control over the person.
- Exploitation includes sexual exploitation, exploitation through organ transplantation, labour exploitation, exploitation of begging and the exploitation to commit criminal activities.
- A person who commits the criminal act in the context of a criminal association, under the use of severe violence or in such a way that the life of the person is severely endangered deliberately or by gross negligence or in such a way that particularly serious harm is caused to the person, is to be punished with a prison sentence of a minimum of one year up to ten years.
- A prison sentence of a minimum of one year up to ten years also to punish who recruits, harbours, or otherwise receives, transports, offers or transfers to another person a person under age 1 with the deliberate intention of the person's exploitation.

This second amendment includes two additional forms of exploitation (Begging and THB for the exploitation of criminal activities) and increased the penalties for the THB-related offences: imprisonment from up to 3 years, to between 6 months and 5 years, pursuant to article 104(a)(1), and the penalty prescribed for trafficking crimes committed against a child increase from up to 3 years, for one to ten years of imprisonment, pursuant to article 104(a)(5).

Regarding to the aggravating circumstances covered in the Criminal Code, in addition to the hardest penalty provided for the crime of THB committed against a child that is established in article 104(a)(5), the Austrian law also applies hardest penalties to the specific situations in paragraph 4 and according to this legal provision: *"A person who commits the criminal act in the context of a criminal association, under the use of severe violence or in such a way that the life of the person is severely endangered deliberately or by gross negligence or in such a way that particularly serious harm is caused to the person, is to be punished with a prison sentence of a minimum of one year up to ten years."* (European Anti-Trafficking Portal, 2015).

Some additional aggravating circumstances are prescribed in other legal provisions. For example, article 217(1)(2) of the Criminal Code prescribe an aggravation from 1 to 10 years of imprisonment when the offence is committed with the intention of gain regular profits from such criminal act and it is used violence, threats or deceiving methods.

Article 116(2)(3) of the Alien Police Law also establishes a prison sentence of 6 months to 5 years when the trafficker exploits a large number of foreign persons and from 1 to 10 years when the

criminal offence caused the death of the victim. Further, article 33 of the Criminal Code also provides other aggravating circumstances that may be apply to the cases of THB, such as the existence of previous convictions.

However, the Austrian Domestic Law does not included the aggravating circumstance that prescribe a hardest penalty for THB crimes committed by a public official in the performance of his/her duties, as established by article 24c of the European Convention.

Regarding the activities and the means covered on this legal definition, article 104(a) includes all the actions and means established by article 4(a) of the European Convention.

In what concerns to the forms of THB covered by the Austrian law, article 104(a) criminalizes the crime of THB for the purpose of sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, exploitation of begging, exploitation to commit criminal activities, and organ removal. In the GRETA report (2011) it is mention that the term “sexual exploitation” included in article 104(a) encompasses the form of THB for the purpose of prostitution of others and other forms of sexual exploitation and that the concept of “labour exploitation” includes the form of forced labour or services, as established by the European Convention.

Thus, the Austrian law criminalizes all forms of THB established in article 4a of the European Convention. In fact, the list of forms covered by the Domestic Legislation is exhaustive rather than open-ended as is the case of the Convention, including two addition forms: begging and THB for the commitment of criminal activities.

Regarding adult victims, Austrian law does not provide legal provision establishing the principle of victim consent. However according to the GRETA Report (2011), the authorities have stated that the consent is irrelevant when the criminal offence is practiced under the use of the dishonest means listed in article 104(a)(2).

The Austrian law does not provide a definition for VoT and the only definition present in domestic legislation is the one provided for victims of serious crimes, under article 65(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure and which applies for THB crimes as well. According to this legal provision, a victim is: *“(1) a person, who could have been exposed to violence or dangerous threat or whose sexual integrity could have been compromised through an intentional criminal offence; (2) the spouse, life companion, relative in a direct line, brother or sister of a person, whose death could have been caused by a criminal offence, or other relatives, who were witnesses of the criminal offence; (3) any other person, who could have suffered damage caused by a criminal offence or who could have otherwise been affected with respect to his/her interests protected by criminal legislation”* (GRETA Report, 2011:14).

In Austria, the identification of VoT is based on the definitions established in article 104(a) and article 217 of the Criminal Code (GRETA, 2011).

The victim's identification is carried out by the Central Unit on Migrant Smuggling and THB, of the Federal Criminal Intelligence Service, within the Federal Ministry of Interior and by mandated NGO's. The identified victims are then referred to the competent bodies in providing assistance, such as the LEFÖ-IBF in the case of the victim being an adult woman, and/or the Drehscheibe Centre for child VoT (GRETA, 2011).

In addition, in July 2010, the police set up a THB nationwide hotline to facilitate the identification of VoT by third parties as well as for self-reporting (GRETA, 2011).

In addition to articles 104(a) and 217 of the Criminal Code, the crime of THB is also regulated under article 116 of the Alien Police Law which criminalizes the exploitation of foreign person.

The European Convention also requires the criminalization of the use of services provided by victims of human trafficking (article 19) and of acts relating to travel or identity documents committed for the purpose of enabling THB (article 20). As regard to these specific offences, Austria does not provide any legal provision to establishing the criminalization of such acts. However, as regard to the criminalization of acts relating to travel or identity documents, this crime can be punished under the terms of article 223(1) (2) of the Criminal Code, which establish the criminalization of the production or falsification of documents (GRETA, 2011).

In what concerns victim's assistance, Austria has no specific legislation. The assistance of female adult victims is carried out by LEFÖ-IBF that is the only NGO mandated by the State to assist VoT, operating on a national level and on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry for Education and Women (European Anti-Trafficking Portal, 2015). LEFÖ-IBF provides the following assistance services to victims or presume VoT: free psychological support; legal assistance; translation and interpretation services; medical treatment; crisis intervention; accommodation; counseling; and assistance to access the labour market and vocational training (GRETA, 2011).

Further, the protection and assistance for trafficking children is provided by Drehscheibe Center, namely: shelter, food, accommodation, protection and safe repatriation to the victim's country of origin (European Anti-Trafficking Portal, 2015).

Since 2013, the assistance of male victims of THB is carried out by the Men's Health Center which provides many services for this specific kind of population, such as accommodation, medical and psychological, social and legal assistance (European Anti-Trafficking Portal, 2015).

In addition, under article 56(1) of the Law on Security Police, victims shall be informed about the possibility of receiving assistance from LEFÖ-IBF.

Regarding the recovery and reflection period, the Federal Ministry of Interior introduced an internal decree which allowed a recovery and reflection period (of a minimum of 30 days) to presumed VoT.

The legal provision to the financial compensation of VoT is made in article 67 of the Criminal Code on the *Compensation for Victims of Violent Crimes*. In addition, the Law on Victims of Crime and article 1292 of the Civil Code also provides compensation scheme for victims of violent crimes that apply to VoT as well (GRETA, 2011).

In 2013, a recent amendment to the *Victims of Crime Act* provides the possibility of VoT to receive compensation through the State even if they were irregular at the time of the offence (European Anti-Trafficking Portal, 2015).

Victims of THB are entitled to receive protection under the legal provisions established in the Criminal Code for the protection of witnesses and victims of criminal acts. The Austrian Criminal

Code also establishes specific protection measures for witnesses under the age of 14 and for witnesses who have been victims of sexual abuse. In addition, the witness protection programme, operated by the Ministry of the Interior, is also applicable to VoT and, under specific circumstances, to their relatives as well (GRETA, 2011).

As regard to the repatriation programmes in Austria, the 2nd National Action Plan includes the examination of repatriation processes and the LEFÖ-IBF implemented a programme which includes a list of quality standards to an effective repatriation, such as the principle governing voluntary return (GRETA, 2011). In addition, Drehscheibe Center has developed a specific model of repatriation to child VoT (GRETA, 2011).

The principle of non-punishment of THB is not established under Austrian law. However, authorities indicated that the Criminal Code foresees the exculpating state of necessity under article 10(1) which states that *“A person who commits a punishable offence in order to avert an imminent and considerable disadvantage from him/herself or from another person is exonerated if the damage menacing from the offence is not disproportionately graver than the disadvantage to be averted, and if in the situation of the offender no other conduct was to be expected from an individual attached to the values protected by law”*.

In Austria, data protection is ruled by the Federal Act Datenschutzgesetz 2000 (amended in 2013) implementing the Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

As far as data collection, the Federal Ministry of Justice has set up an expert group to improve the existing data collection and analysis system, namely technical requirements to collect information related to victims, as *“There is no formal mechanism of sharing data between the two identifying authorities and/or avoiding double counting”*²¹ (TrafStat, 2014:249).

²¹ The Federal Police and NGO's, such as LEFOE-IBF.

The Pan-EU MoSy: three levels, one goal

As previously stated, several were the EU funded projects as well as legal texts that highlighted the necessity to exchange accurate THB data and information. One of these projects, the IOM and Austrian Federal Ministry of Interior “Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking in Human Beings, including comparable indicators” (2009), goes a step further by recommending a data flow and management model at a local, national and European Level: “Guideline 17: Member States of the European Union should ensure the exchange of information at the European and international levels to enhance strategic intelligence and cooperation and improve the understanding of the nature and scale of human trafficking in the European Union.” (Aronowitz, 2009:40).

The Pan-EU MoSy is an implementation of this recommendation, and is based in three levels with the following features:

Local level

- **Actor:** Local Level Organisations²² (i.e. data providers).
- **Objective:** To support the effective collection of microdata on victims and/or traffickers/ criminal justice.
- **Overall responsibilities:**
 - Data collection on victims and/or traffickers/criminal justice (questionnaires) – performed within the scope of the legal or statutory obligations of each Local Level Organisation;
 - Control the quality of the microdata before making it available to the National Focal Point;
 - Provide data to the National Focal Point in accordance with the frequency and reporting model established in the Data Provision Agreement with the National Focal Point, while complying with the established legal and good practice requirements, such as personal data protection, or disclosure of sensitive or classified data.
- **Output:** Local/organisational repository (with access to the national repository – national statistical reports and territorial analysis).

National level

- **Actor:** National Focal Point - the managing body of the respective national repository. The National Focal Point has a pivotal role between the European level and the Local Level Organisations.
- **Objective:** To support the integration of consistent data and the production of harmonized national statistics on THB.
- **Overall responsibilities:**
 - Receive the data collected by the Local Level Organisation with the frequency and reporting model established in the Data Provision Agreement;
 - Control the quality of the microdata received from the Local Level Organisations – namely the detection of double counting and conflict resolution;
 - Process (consolidate, aggregate) the data received from the Local Level Organisations;

²² The term “Local Level Organisations” is not about the geographical or territorial jurisdiction of the organisation, but its role in gathering information “on the ground” on the relevant subjects for statistical purposes (victims and/or traffickers/ criminal justice).

- Provide data to the European level in accordance with the frequency and reporting model established in the Data Provision Agreement with the European Focal Point;
- Publish and disseminate national level statistics, namely territorial based statistics, according to the established reporting model, providing access to authorized users.
- **Output:** National repository (national statistical reports and territorial analysis).

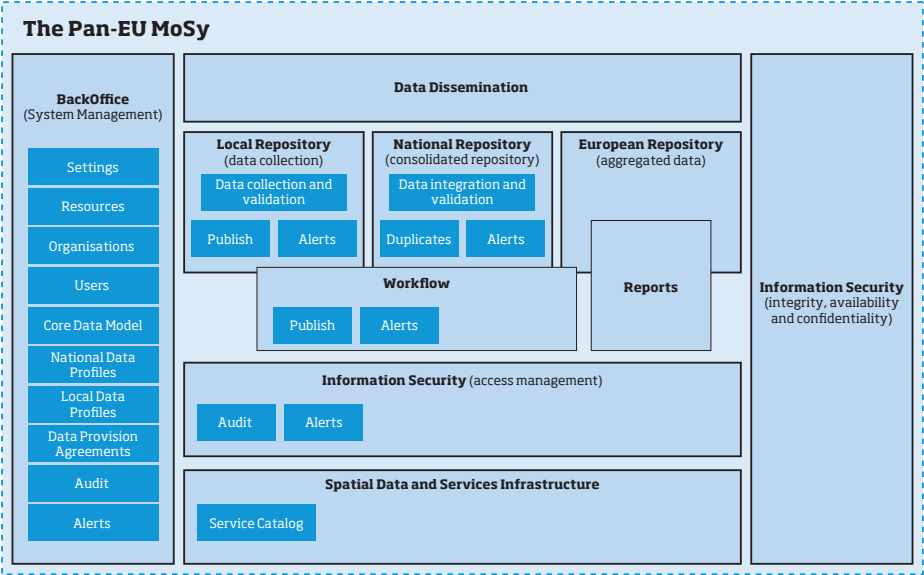
European level

- **Actor:** European Focal Point.
- **Objective:** To support the sharing of consistent and harmonized statistics on THB between countries, as well as with European and international agencies. In the project framework, the indicators and tables defined by Eurostat and DG Home Affairs (and agreed upon by Member-States) are considered the necessary information for THB monitoring at EU level. The territorial based statistical indicators were defined according to location related variables (i.e. *place of birth, place of recruitment, countries of transit, place of exploitation*).
- **Overall responsibilities:**
 - Collect statistical data from the national level (i.e. data provided by each country through their respective National Focal Points, and according to the Data Provision Agreement);
 - Control the quality of the received data - structural validation of the imported files;
 - Data processing, consolidation and aggregation;
 - Publish and disseminate European level statistics, namely territorial based statistics, according to the established reporting model, providing access to authorized users.
- **Output:** European repository (national and cross-national statistical reports and territorial analysis).

Considering the Pan-EU MoSy architecture, the system is based in the following main functional modules:

1. Security Management;
2. Data Management;
3. Local Level Repository: Data Collection, Analyzes & Publishing;
4. National Repository: Data Consolidation, Aggregation & Publishing; Data Reporting & Dissemination;
5. European Repository: Data Import & Aggregation; Data Reporting & Dissemination.

Graphic 1 - The Pan-EU MoSy Architecture



On an overall approach, the main features are²³:

Security Management (BackOffice - National & European Level)

This module is responsible for the security management component, which includes the management of organisations, users, roles, permissions and the configuration of global security parameters (such as passwords policy).

The basic operations are under the charge of the Security Manager, which has the responsibility to create new partner organisations, and define their type (i.e. their role in the statistical data workflow). This step is an important prerequisite to other security management operations, such as associating a user with a specific organisation and defining its role(s).

There are four kinds of organisations in the Pan-EU MoSy:

- 1. Data Maintenance Organisations** - responsible for the National or European system security and/or management. These organisations correspond to the Data Collector organisation (namely the National Focal Point), or to an agency with a technological profile. The auditing process is also performed by these organisations. Roles: Security Manager and Data Manager; Security Auditor and Data Auditor (for auditing propose).
- 2. Data Collector Organisations** - responsible for the collection, aggregation, validation and dissemination of statistical data. At a National level it corresponds to the National Focal Point; at the European level, it corresponds to the European Focal Point. Roles: Data Collector; Data Analyst; Data Publisher.

²³ For more technological information and in-depth description on each component, please contact the project Promotor.

3. **Data Provider Organisations** - responsible for providing data to the system via Victims and/or Traffickers statistical dataflow. For each level this task is performed by a different organisation: At the National level by the Local Level Organisations; at the European level by the National Focal Point. Roles: Data Collector, Data Analyst, Data Publisher (National level); Data Reader (European level).
4. **Data Consumer Organisations** - organisations with permission to view published data from the National and European repository. The users are granted a Reader role, for instance, at the European level, the Local Level Organisations are Data Consumers.

Data Management (BackOffice - National & European Level)

The data maintenance related operations are responsibilities of the Data Manager and include the association of an organisation working as Data Provider with their Data Provision Agreements, i.e. a Local Level Organisation in the scope of a national system, or a National Focal Point in the scope of the European system.

In this module, the National and European Data Manager, respectively, have the responsibility to formally set the Data Provision Agreement that will govern the data flow between organisations, i.e. between Local Level Organisations and the National Focal Point; the National Focal Point and the European Focal Point.

For each Data Provision Agreement there is a Local Data Profile associated which is, in turn, built on a National Data Profile. These three dimensions can be described as Data Structures Definition:

- **National Data Profile:** Subset of variables from the Common Data Model - the full set of variables available for the microdata collection process. The National Data Profile contains obligatorily all mandatory variables required at EU level – the Core Data Model;
- **Local Data Profile:** subset of variables from the National Data Profile that a given Local Level Organisation collects and provides to the National Focal Point;
- **Data Provision Agreement:** each Data Flow between two organisations is governed by a Data Provision Agreement²⁴.

Local Level: Data Collection, Analyzes & Publishing

In this module – Local Level Organisations repository – users can:

- *Data Collector:* Register or update microdata/information related to victims and/or traffickers safely via online questionnaires (based on the Local Data Profile) and submit records for review;
- *Data Analyst:* Control the quality of the microdata sent by the Data Collector and send it to the Data Publisher;
- *Data Publisher:* Approve and submit the microdata to the National Focal Point (based on the Data Provision Agreement), or send it back to the Data Analyst.

²⁴ Each Data Flow occurs between a pair of Organisations (the Data Provider and the Data Collector – e.g. Local Level Organisation to National Focal Point or National Focal Point to European Focal Point).

National Repository: Data Consolidation, Aggregation & Publishing

In this module - national repository – users can:

- *Data Collector*: Receive microdata from the local level Publisher and control data quality, detect duplicate records, create clusters, and submit them for review;
- *Data Analyst*: Review, validate or process data. Perform duplicate record resolution, consolidate duplicate records, nullify duplicate or invalid records, and send valid records (new or updated) to the Data Publisher;
- *Data Publisher*: Approve the publication of data (at a national and European Level).

As double counting is one of the main obstacles identified in THB data collection, the Pan-EU MoSy gave special attention to this issue. Consequently, the ultimate purpose of the **Duplicate Record Detection Procedure** process is to invalidate duplicate records in the system so that the calculations and analysis performed on the data will be based on the correct number of cases and as statistically valid as possible.

The **Duplicate Record Detection Procedure** requires the creation of clusters – i.e. sets of similar records that are potential duplicates of each other. In the Pan-EU MoSy the creation of clusters can occur in three different situations:

1. By *Automated Detection*: duplicate records are detected through their unique identifiers in the entire pool of records. This process is a scheduled job executed after the data integration process;
2. By *Assisted Detection*: potential duplicate records are verified using clustering procedures, i.e. based on predefined attributes, duplicate records are detected using a similarity/proximity or distance measure. The National Focal Point Data Collector must select one of the clustering procedures available and execute it.
3. By *Interactive Detection*: verification of the presence of potential duplicated records via query filters, such as Sex, Age, and Citizenship.

All cluster members (records) have an associated state, namely “Duplicate” or “Not a Duplicate”. If the records are duplicated from each other, the user has to solve the so called “Conflict Resolution” and create a new record (the *Master Record*).

European Repository: Data Import & Aggregation

In this module - European repository – users can:

- *Data Collector*: Receive and read macrodata from national repositories (*ad hoc* or according to the data provider's established schedule) and load the data into the European repository assessing its quality, namely possible duplications or errors (of connection, download or file integration);
- *Data Analyst*: Review and validate macrodata from last imported data files;
- *Data Publisher*: Approve the publication of macrodata from last imported data files.

National and European: Data Report & Dissemination

One relevant feature of the Pan-EU MoSy is the National and European data dissemination module. Here users have access to statistical reports and to the territorial analysis platform.

As stated by Wrabetz and Penedo (2015), “What kind of answers are we looking for? Is it only to know what happened in the past in statistical terms? Or could we be bolder and use it in a prospective way, trying to answer questions such as: why are there some places where the occurrence of the phenomenon—either as source or destination—is/will be more frequent?” (Daniel-Wrabetz, Penedo, 2015:7). The authors move on to reinforce the relevancy of THB territorial partners in the development of “(...) models of vulnerable areas and groups, either at origin, where recruitment occurs, or at destination, where exploitation is already taking place. This information is essential to assist all relevant actors in the planning of intervention measures based on knowledge at different but interconnected levels: operational, tactical, investigative and strategic policing, crime reduction and victim support.” (Daniel-Wrabetz, Penedo, 2015:16).

Statistical Reports

The statistical reports are based in the common set of indicators established by the EC and developed in consultation with the Eurostat Working Group on Crime Statistics, the DG Home Affairs Group of Experts on the Policy Needs for Data on Crime and the Informal Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms.

At the national level users can access their countries statistical reports; at the European level, users can access specific countries' reports or all countries reports, *per* indicator.

Printscreen 1 - Statistical Report Homepage

The screenshot displays the 'Statistical Report Homepage' interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with navigation options: 'Data records' and 'WebGIS'. Below these are logos for OISH, the European Commission, and the Republic of Cyprus. The main content area is titled 'Reports' and contains a form with the following fields and options:

- Report:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'Number of final decisions by the prosecution service'.
- Country:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'All countries'.
- Publication Status:** A dropdown menu currently showing 'Final Statistics'.
- Indicator description:** A text field showing 'Number of decisions by prosecution service'.
- Unit:** A text field showing 'Number'.
- Last update:** A text field showing '2014-10-22'.
- Available year span:** A text field showing '2014-2014'.
- Embargo:** A text field showing an empty space.
- From:** A dropdown menu showing '2015'.
- to:** A dropdown menu showing '2015'.
- Output file:** A dropdown menu showing 'PDF'.
- Metadata:** A blue link.
- Run:** A button.

A set of filters can be used to adjust the search:

- **Report:** Drop down list with the available reports on victims and traffickers/criminal justice;
- **Country:** Dropdown country list (only available at the European level);
- **Indicator description (Display):** Name of the indicator;
- **Last update of data (Display):** Date of data update;
- **Available year span (Display):** Data availability From (First year available) – To (Last year available for this indicator);
- **From year:** Drop down year list;

- *To year*: Drop down year list;
- *Output file*: Selects the format in which the report is displayed (pdf or Excel);
- *Publication Status*: There are two possible values – “Pre-release” or “Final Statistics”. If the user in session has an operational role the two values are available for selection. For a data consumer role the list only contains the Final Statistics value. “Pre-release” statistics are only available for specific groups as it concerns data under embargo²⁵; “Final Statistics” for general public consultation;
- *Unit (Display)*: indicator measure. The possible values are Number (Nr), Percentage (%) and Monetary (€);
- *Embargo (Display)*: Indicates if the selected indicator has an embargo time associated;
- *Metadata*: Link to a pdf metadata document.

As stated previously, the reports are based on the Eurostat Indicators (2015 edition):

Information on Victims by Sex and Age

- Number of victims by registering Organisation;
- Number of victims by form of exploitation;
- Number of victims by citizenship;
- Number of victims by country and means of recruitment;
- Number of victims by assistance and protection (received assistance, given a reflection period, requested and granted residence permits).

Police Data on Suspected Traffickers by Sex and Age

- Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship;
- Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation.

Data on Prosecuted Traffickers by Sex and Age

- Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship;
- Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation;
- Number of final decisions by the prosecution service.

Court Data on Convicted Traffickers by Sex and Age

- Number of court judgements and convictions and sentences;
- Number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation;
- Total value of assets confiscated from the traffickers convicted.

The metadata associated to the statistical reports is the following:

Statistical Operation

Two questionnaires (victims and traffickers); national level; web data collection.

Data Collection Support

Questionnaire.

Source of information

Directly via questionnaires.

²⁵ Embargo is the time span between the finalization of the production process of statistical data and the moment when the data produced is released and made available to the users.

Data Providers

(Accordingly to each country)

- Law Enforcement Agencies
- NGO's
- Labour Inspectors
- Prosecutor's Office
- International Organisations
- Others

Institutional cooperation

Data Provision Agreements.

Timeframe

Minimum: daily

Maximum: annually

Geographical level

Country: Portugal (Continental, Autonomous Region of Madeira and Autonomous Region of Azores) | Bulgaria | Cyprus

Users

Internal

- National Focal Points
- Local Level Organisations (Data Providers)

External

All accredit users: EU Institutions/Agencies; International Organisations; Government/Public Administrations; National Rapporteurs; Students or Academics.

Products

- Designation: National Statistical Reports on Trafficking in Human Beings.
- Type of product: Reports - Table charts (Excel or PDF format) - macrodata. The publication status can be 'Pre-release statistics' or 'Final Statistics'.
- Data Availability: Annual.
- Geographical level: National.
- Consumers: All indicated in 'Users'.

Methodology

Population

All organisations indicated in 'Data Providers' – data on victims and on traffickers/criminal justice.

Sampling frame

The same as above.

Statistical Unit

The same as above. Via two questionnaires (one on victims and another on traffickers/criminal justice).

Unit of Observation

The same as above. Via two questionnaires (one on victims and another on traffickers/criminal justice).

Questionnaire design

The questionnaires were developed in the framework of the Pan-Eu MoSy project and have as basis:

- Previous experiences in data collection;
- National desk research;
- Best practices and methodologies developed for THB monitoring and cooperation between entities at a national, European and transnational levels (mentioned in ‘National and international recommendations’);
- EC/Eurostat 2015 edition list of indicators on THB.

The questionnaires are defined according to the Common Data Model. This model specifies the full set of variables that can be collected in the microdata (victims and traffickers) and include the Core Data Model that is the mandatory subset of variables (‘Eurostat’) required for the production of the aggregated tables.

The Data Structure Definition specifies the structure of the datasets that are exchanged in a data flow. The National Data Profile is the data model that governs the microdata collection at a national level. The Local Data Profile is the data model that governs the microdata collection at the data providers’ level.

The data flow between data provider’s and the National Focal Points is governed by a Data Provision Agreement.

Data Collection

Period of reference: Year n.

Period of collection (Data publishing): Year n +1.

Method of collection: Electronic.

Software: Use of a set of open-source software platforms, including Lime Survey, GeoNetwork and PostgreSQL.

Support given to Data Providers: Training; manuals; telephone and E-mail assistance; meetings.

Data Processing

The National Focal Points are responsible for the following processes:

- Receive and control the quality of the microdata collected by the data providers, namely through Duplicate Record Detection.

- Process (consolidate, aggregate) data received from the data providers;
- Archive and preserve statistical data and metadata;
- Coordinate operations with the European Focal Point.

Data Confidentiality

The Pan-Eu Mosy complies with data protection laws and does not collect personal data on victims or on traffickers. In alignment with statistical secrecy rules, when the total of a particular variable is below 3, the result will not be presented in order to avoid any direct or indirect identification.

For more detailed information on the indicators, reports, associated variables and possible values, please consult Annex 1.

Territorial analysis platform

The territorial analysis platform uses a customizable multi-entity database and Geographic Information System (GIS) as a step forward to perceive global and detailed phenomena distribution, trends and patterns that will support spatial data visualization and analysis.

There are two main areas: Layers and Explore Data²⁶.

Accessing the 'Layers', the user can add territorial information from external sources²⁷ considered useful for a broader comprehension of THB. The user can also access a pre-defined library with important services - the *MoSy Catalog Service*.

In the 'Explore Data', the user can explore the MoSy's data, selecting "what" and "how" in three areas: Filters; Map parameters; Type of maps.

The Filters allow users to select the following options:

- *Statistical unit*: "victim" or "trafficker/criminal justice";
- *Recruitment country*: available list of countries or by selecting a country directly in the map;
- *Exploitation country*: available list of countries or by selecting a country directly in the map;
- *Waypoint country*: available list of countries or by selecting a country directly in the map;
- *Forms of Exploitation*: available list of values;
- *Registration*: date (year) of registration "From" – "To";
- *Sex*: victim's or trafficker's sex;
- *Citizenship*: victim's or trafficker's citizenship. The user can filter either by selecting from the available list of countries or by selecting a country directly in the map;
- *Age Group*: available list of values;
- *Status*: available list of values;
- *Recruitment*: date (year) of recruitment "From" – "To".

In the Map parameters the user can alter default parameters used to generate the map indicator:

²⁶ Additional tools in the territorial analysis platform: Search locations; Measuring areas; and Export and Print map.

²⁷ Through an URL request, therefore, not collected via Local Level Organisations.

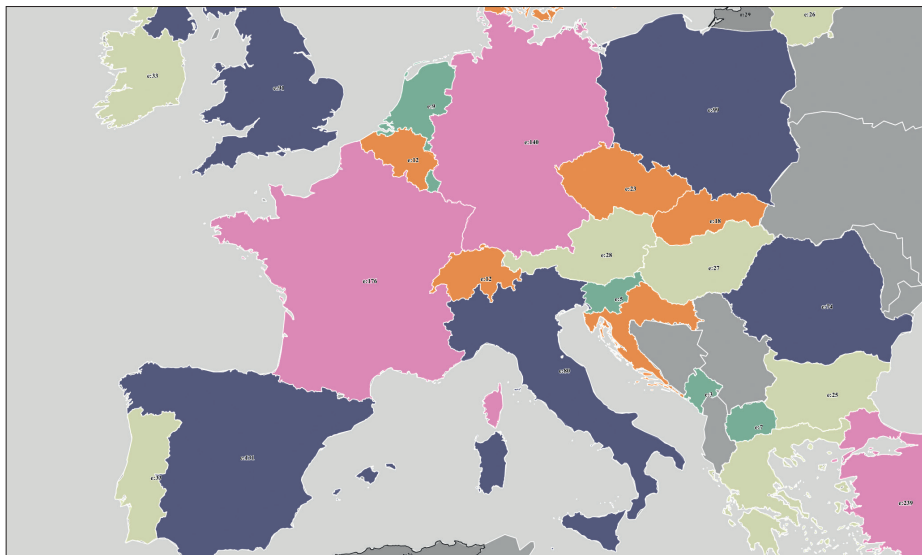
- *Layer Name*: name of the layer to be created (optional);
- *Geographic context*: defines the administrative unit level for data visualisation and aggregation;
- *Class Number*: defines the number of classes used for data visualization and aggregation;
- *Use Flight Route*: allows the user to visualise curved routes between points;
- *Opacity*: defines the percentage of opacity for the layer;
- *Color scheme*: allows the user to select the color schema for the layer.

After selecting “what” to visualize, the MoSy offers four possibilities of maps/data visualization: *Choropleth Maps*; *Route Maps*; *Cluster Maps*; and *Heat Maps*.

Choropleth Maps

A Choropleth map uses different colours or a colour gradient to represent different classes. This thematic map is useful to show how the phenomenon varies across space.

Printscreen 2 - Choropleth Map



Routing Maps

A route map is a cartographic representation using a line to connect two points (for instance, recruitment country and exploitation country). Through this tool, the user can explore the data by three ways: Route Layer; Node Layer; and Route and Node Layer²⁸.

Choosing the Route Layer, besides the route, the width of the line gives a cartographic representation of the amount of registers associated to the route in case.

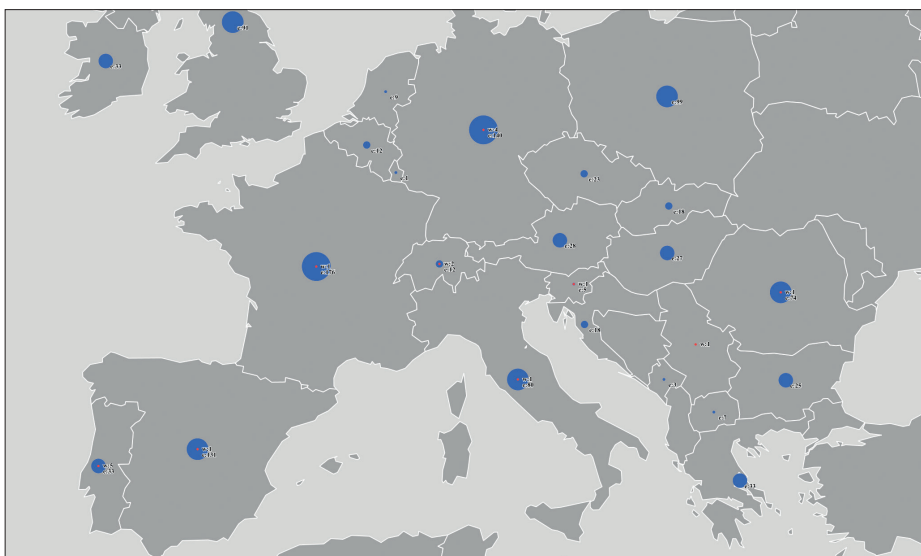
²⁸ All maps presented in this handbook were produced with fictitious data.

Printscreen 3 - Route Layer



Choosing the Node Layer, the user can visualize the number of registers through a symbol (a circle), using proportional circles, where the radius of the circle is proportional to the number of associated registers. These kind of maps are especially useful to identify possible “hot routes”.

Printscreen 4 - Node Layer



Regarding the labels displayed:

- [r] –recruiting countries with the number of associated records (black line circle);
- [e] –exploitation countries with the number of associated records (blue filled circle);

- [w] –waypoints / transit countries with the number of associated records (red dot).

Node and Route layers overlap all the information.

Printscreen 5 - Node and Route Layer

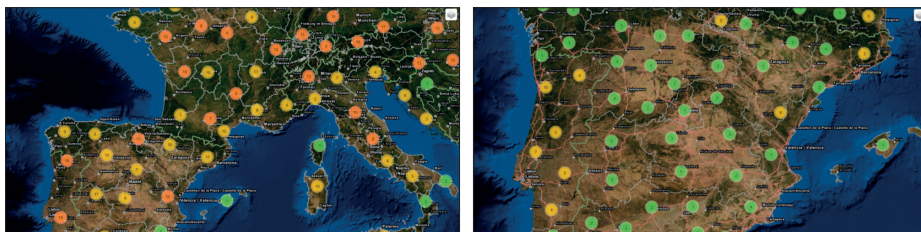


Cluster Maps

The Cluster maps tool consists on grouping together registers based on a geographic parameter, namely, countries or subdivision of countries through a geocode developed by the European Union: the Nomenclature of Units for Territorial Statistics (NUTS)²⁹.

The cluster maps allow the visualization of subsets of a large group of registers. By “zoom in” and “zoom out” the data is aggregated or disaggregated. The bellow example shows the same data in two different scales:

Printscreen 6 - Cluster Maps



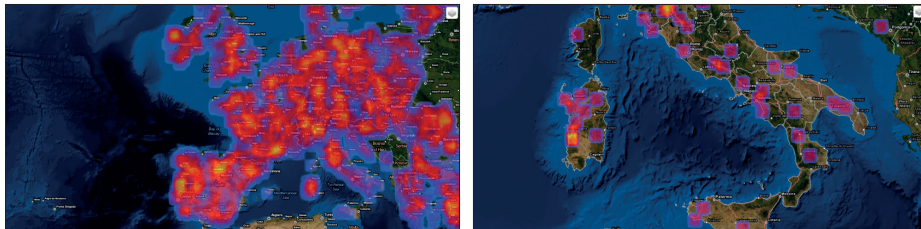
²⁹ Please see description on the handbook Glossary.

Heat Maps

Heat maps is one the most effective tools to identify areas of higher criminal activity.

The gradient colours indicate the concentration of the phenomenon, thus becoming a simple and perceptive way to identify clusters where this concentration is higher.

Printscreen 7 - Heat Maps



Victim's Database

The victim's database aims to collect data on (presumed) VoT. Divided in eleven dimensions the variables are organised according to the traditional 5W's of information gathering and reporting, plus additional information on *mode* and *means*. They are:

- who or *persona*
- what or *factum*
- when or *tempus*
- where or *locus*
- why or *causa*
- how or *modus*
- means or *facultas*

The variables are all available at the Pan-EU MoSy BackOffice to be collected at a local and national level. Local Level Organisations jointly with each National Focal Points must agree on which data is to be collected according to specific needs (establishment of the Data Provision Agreement). As mentioned, some variables are mandatory for purposes of harmonized statistical reports and/or territorial analysis, and thus, not subjected to national/local assessment.

Metadata

- Registering organisation
- Registering Person
- Identifier
- Date of Registration
- Has this case been reported to the National Focal Point by other organisation(s)?
 - Which organisation(s) have previously reported the case to the National Focal Point?
- Has this case been reported to other organisation(s) beside the National Focal Point?
 - Which organisation(s) has the case been reported to?
- Moment of reference

Socio Demographic Information

- Source of Information
- Sex
- Age Group
- Which information is available about the person's age?
- Citizenship
- Place of Birth
- Self-defined ethnicity

Profile

- Number of Children
- Marital status
- Student
- Education level
- Employment
- Place of residence

- Household status
- Number of household members
 - Number of household members with income

Exploitation

- Date of exploitation (beginning)
- Number of known places of exploitation
 - Place of exploitation
- Form(s) of exploitation
- Means of control
- Exploiter's relationship with the victim
- Means of exit
- End date of exploitation.

Recruitment

- Date of recruitment
- Means of recruitment
- Place of recruitment
- Number of known places of destination
 - Place of destination at recruitment
- Promises made at recruitment
- Reasons for migration
- Recruiter's relationship with the victim

Transportation and Travel Routes

- Number of known waypoints in the travel route
 - Date of departure
 - Place of departure
 - Is the place of departure a border crossing point?
 - Was the border crossing legal?
 - Describe documents used for border crossing
 - Means of transportation
 - With whom did the victim travel?

Victim Status Identification

- Victim status
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)
- Place of reference
- Legal status
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)

Reflection Period

- Reflection period
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)

Residence Permit

- Residence permit status
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)

Assistance

- Type of assistance
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)

Criminal Proceedings

- Type of involvement
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)
- Place of reference
- Did the victim receive any compensation?
 - Describe the type of compensation

Dimensions and Variables Description

Metadata

This section refers to the metadata on the (presumed) VoT register. Besides having mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis, this section also gathers relevant information to assess double counting.

The variables and associated possible values in this section are:

Registering Organisation

Mandatory. Identification of the Local Level Organisation entering the data (autofill - the name as established when creating the organisation³⁰). This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of victims by registering organisation”, allowing the analysis of the main data sources.

Registering Person

Mandatory. Identifies, within the Local Level Organisation, the user that is entering the data (autofill - the name as established in the user creation). It is important in case of auditing or to clarify doubts about the register.

Identifier

Mandatory. Isolates the register. If the user is from the Police, the identifier can be the criminal police investigation number. In case of other organisation (e.g. NGO) the following rule can apply: organisation_acronym_year of registration_number of register. This data is helpful for the National Focal Point to assess double counting.

Possible values: open text

³⁰ In the Data Provision Agreement, the organisation will be classified as: Police / NGO's / Immigration / Labour inspectors / Border Guards / Others.

Date of Registration

Mandatory. The moment of registration should be the date when the (presumed) VoT is flagged. This variable is transversal to all statistical reports and also used in the territorial analysis platform as a filter (*year*).

Possible values: Calendar (*Day/Month/Year*)

Has this case been reported to the National Focal Point by other organisation(s)?

Optional. This variable registers if the user knows whether the case was previously inserted in the database. This information may help to assess double counting whilst tracing the transition between different organisations (e.g. between a Police - investigation - and a NGO - assistance).

Possible values: *Yes/No/Unknown*

- If selecting “Yes”:

Which organisation(s) have previously reported the case to the National Focal Point?

Possible values: *Open text* (name of the organisation(s))

Has this case been reported to other organisation(s) besides the National Focal Point?

Optional. This information refers to whether this case was forwarded/notified to other organisation(s). For instance, in countries where the data providers are Police and NGO's, it could happen that the Police communicate the case to an NGO for victim assistance. Moreover, this is a helpful tool to the National Focal Point in order to assess double counting.

Possible values: *Yes/No/Unknown*

- If selecting “Yes”:

Which organisation(s) has the case been reported to?

Possible values: *Open text* (name of the organisation(s))

Moment of reference

Optional. This variable documents which moment of the trafficking cycle this situation refers to. This variable can be relevant in order to assess, for instance, if there is a link between VoT identification and the stage when s/he was flagged.

Possible values: *Recruitment; Travel; Exploitation; Not applicable; Unknown; Other (to be described).*

Socio Demographic Information

This section refers to the (presumed) VoT socio demographic information. Jointly with the dimension “*Profile*”, it is relevant to assess the (pre)existence of vulnerability profiles.

The variables and associated values on this section are:

Source of Information

Optional. The source of information corresponds to the person or organisation that ultimately provides the information.

Possible values: *Subject (Declaration; Official documents); Other person (Declaration; Official documents); Other organisation (Declaration; Official documents) Unknown.*

Sex

Mandatory. This variable registers the sex of the (presumed) VoT. This variable is essential to all statistical reports as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Female / Male / Unknown.*

Age Group

Mandatory. This variable registers the age group. This variable is essential to all statistical reports as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Minors (0-11; 12-17); Adults (18-24; 25+); Unknown.*

Which information is available about the person's age?

Optional. This variable specifies the information about the age, offering three possible options.

Possible values: *Date of birth / Current age / Estimated age.*

- Selection by "Date of Birth": *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*
- Selection by "Current Age": *Number (open text)*
- Selection by "Estimated Age": *Number (open text)*

Citizenship

Mandatory. This variable registers the citizenship and is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of victims by citizenship". It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform. The option 'stateless person' refers to the condition of a person who is not recognized as a national by any state.

Possible values: *National citizenship / Foreign citizenship/ Dual citizenship / Stateless person/ Unknown*

- Selection by "Foreign citizenship": *Country: dropdown list*
- Selection by "Dual citizenship": *2 Countries: dropdown list*

Place of Birth

Optional. This variable records the place where the (presumed) VoT was born. It may be different from the victim's citizenship.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

Self-defined ethnicity

Optional. This variable records the (presumed) VoT self-defined ethnicity.

Possible values: *open text*

Profile

This section refers to the (presumed) VoT social profile before the trafficking experience, and it is relevant to assess the preexistence of vulnerabilities that might help to explain the reason for recruitment/trafficking. The variables and associated values on this section are:

Number of Children

Optional. This variable refers to the number of children that the (presumed) VoT had at the time s/he was recruited. Where the person (or victim's spouse/partner) was knowingly pregnant at the time of trafficking, the (unborn) baby should be counted as a child.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Marital Status

Optional. This variable refers to the marital status at the time of recruitment. Marital status is the legally defined marital state.

Possible values: *Single (never in legal unions) / Married / In a registered partnership / Widowed / Divorced / Legally separated / No response / Unknown.*

Student

Optional. This variable refers whether the (presumed) VoT was a student at the time of recruitment.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown.*

Education Level

Optional. This variable refers to the highest formal completed education level at the time of recruitment.

Possible values: *Pre-primary / Primary education or 1st stage basic of education / Lower secondary or 2nd stage of basic education / Upper secondary education / Post-secondary non-tertiary education / 1st stage of tertiary education not leading directly to an advanced research qualification / 2nd stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification / Doctorate / Other level of education/ Not applicable / No response / Unknown.*

Employment

Optional. This variable refers to the professional activity at the time of recruitment/trafficking.

Possible values: *Employee / Employer / Own-account worker / Member of producer's cooperative / Contributing family worker / Worker not classified by status/ Unemployed / Unknown.*

Place of Residence

Optional. This variable refers to the place of residence at the time of recruitment. This can be different from the place(s) of birth and citizenship.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

Household Status

Optional. This variable refers to the living arrangements at the time of recruitment, specifically the relationship with the other household members.

Possible values: *Person in a family nucleus (Person in a couple; Lone parent living with at least one child; Person living with parents) / Person not in a family nucleus (Person living alone; Person not in a family nucleus living in a household with relative(s); Person living in a household exclusively with non-relative(s); Person living in an institutional household; Primary homeless person / Not applicable / Unknown.*

Number of household members

Optional. This variable refers to the number of members in the household at the time of recruitment.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of household members with an income

Optional. This variable refers to the number of members in the household with an income.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Exploitation

This section refers to the exploitation phase of trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis. “Exploitation’ refers to the purpose of trafficking in human beings, and according to the Directive 2011/36/EU includes, “as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the exploitation of criminal activities or the removal of organ.” (Eurostat, 2015:60).

The variables and associated values in this section are:

Date of exploitation (beginning)

Optional. This variable documents the date when the exploitation started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Number of known places of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the number of countries/places where the (presumed) victim was exploited. This variable is necessary as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *number*

Place of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place/country where the (presumed) victim was exploited. It disaggregates the information given above in “Number of known places of exploitation”.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Form(s) of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the form(s) of exploitation that the (presumed) victim was submitted to. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of victims by form of exploitation”. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform. In alignment with the Eurostat, a breakdown is introduced for sexual exploitation and forced labour in order to obtain data of possible vulnerable/risk sectors of exploitation. The option ‘HORECA’ refers to ‘Hotel’, ‘Restaurant’, ‘Catering’.

Possible values (cumulative): *Sexual - Street prostitution; Sexual - Window prostitution and brothels; Sexual - Strip clubs or bars; Sexual - Pornography industry; Sexual - Escort services and modelling agencies; Sexual - Massage parlours; Sexual - Other to be described; Sexual - Unknown / Forced labour - Agriculture; Forced labour - Construction; Forced labour - Textile industry; Forced labour - HORECA; Forced labour - Care; Forced labour - Fisheries; Forced labour - Other to be described; Forced labour - Unknown / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described.*

Means of control

Optional. This variable refers to the forms/ types of control that the (presumed) victim might have experienced while being exploited.

Possible values (cumulative): *Deception / Restriction of movement / Isolation / Physical and sexual violence / Intimidation and threats - To Victim / Intimidation and threats - To family or friends / Retention of identity documents / Withholding of wages / Debt Bondage / Abusive working and living conditions / Forced or kidnapped / Excessive overtime / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Exploiter's relationship with the victim

Optional. This variable refers to the type of relationship, if any, between the (presumed) victim and the exploiter(s).

Possible values: *Family member – Spouse; Family member – Sibling; Family member – Parents; Family member – Parent mother; Family member – Parent father; Family member – Child; Family member – Other relative; Family member – Unknown / Other – Partner boyfriend or girlfriend / Other – Friend / Other – Acquaintance / Other – Community member / Other – Unknown / Person not known to the victim / Unknown.*

Means of exit

Optional. This variable refers to the means by which the trafficking situation came to an end – for example, when an anti-trafficking actor intervened; when a victim exited or escaped; when they were assisted by a third party; or when the victim was released by the trafficker.

Possible values: *Released by trafficker / Escaped on his/her own / Escaped with the help of a 3rd party / Intervention of law enforcement / Intervention of social workers / Intervention of outreach workers / Finished work contract / Died / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

End date of exploitation

Optional. This variable documents the date when the exploitation ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Recruitment

This section refers to the recruitment phase of trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis. “Recruitment is mentioned in the international legislation as one of the actions in the legal definitions that could lead to human trafficking. The Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings explanatory note establishes recruitment: ‘by whatever means (oral, through the press or via the Internet).’ It therefore includes the use of new information technologies. Victims might have been recruited in their country of origin, during transit or in the country of destination. In some cases this might be the victim’s country of nationality.” (Eurostat, 2015:63).

The variables and associated values on this section are:

Date of recruitment

Mandatory. This variable refers to the date when the initial offer (of migration/work/marriage/ etc.) was made. Where the victim was not formally recruited, this would instead refer to the date when the person was forcibly taken (i.e. kidnapped) and/or sought out migration opportunities (i.e. answered a job advertisement, contacted a job agency). This variable is necessary as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Means of recruitment

Mandatory. This variable refers to the means by which the (presumed) victim was initially contacted and recruited. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of victims by means of recruitment”.

Possible values: *Oral / Press / Internet / Temporary work agencies / Intermediary agencies / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Place of recruitment

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place where the (presumed) victim was recruited. In some cases this will also be the person's country of residence and/or country of citizenship. In other cases, a person might have been recruited either while in the process of migration or at the destination country. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of victims by country of exploitation". It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

Number of known places of destination

Optional. This variable refers to the number of places where the (presumed) victim was told s/he was going to. It might be the same or different from the place where the (presumed) victim was found.

Possible values: *Number*

Place of destination at recruitment

Optional. This variable refers to the place where the victim was told s/he was going to. It disaggregates the information given above in "Number of known places of destination".

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

Promises made at recruitment

Optional. This variable refers to the promises that were made to the (presumed) victim at the time of recruitment and which persuaded or encouraged him/her to migrate.

Possible values (cumulative): *Work offer / Study offer / Marriage / Relationship / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Reasons for migration

Optional. This variable refers to the reasons or motivation for migration/ leaving home. Victims may have more than one reason for migrating and all relevant answers should be completed. Migration refers to the movement both within the country of origin and abroad.

Possible values (cumulative): *Job opportunity / Study opportunity / Wanted adventure / Marriage / Relationship / Chronic economic need / Family conflict or problems / To escape violence / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Recruiter's relationship with the victim

Optional. This variable refers to the type of relationship, if any, between the (presumed) victim and the recruiter(s). If more than one recruiter was involved, select all the applicable options.

Possible values (cumulative): *Family member – Spouse / Family member – Sibling / Family member – Parents / Family member – Parent mother / Family member – Parent father / Family member – Child / Family member – Other relative / Family member – Unknown / Other – Partner boyfriend or girlfriend / Other – Friend / Other – Acquaintance / Other – Community member / Other – Unknown / Person not known to the subject / Unknown.*

Transportation and Travel Routes

This section refers to the transportation and travel routes during trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the territorial analysis.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Number of known waypoints during the travel route

Mandatory. This variable describes the known departure waypoints (e.g. border crossing points, or places where travel means of transport changed), from the place where the (presumed) victim was recruited to the place where the s/he was exploited. It refers to transit country/ies and places. This variable is necessary as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *number*

- Selection by 1 or plus:

Date of departure

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the (presumed) victim started the trip.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year, or Month/Year, or Year)*

Place of departure

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place where the travel started. This variable is necessary as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Is the place of departure a border crossing point?

Optional. This variable refers to whether national borders were crossed. These borders refer only to borders crossed between sovereign states and not borders within a country.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

- If selecting ‘Yes’:

Was the border crossing legal?

Optional. This variable refers to whether the border crossing occurred in a legal/formal way or not.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

Describe documents used for border crossing

Optional. This variable considers whether the victim used legal or false/falsified documents during the travel/transportation process. Please note the difference between false and falsified documents. A “false” document is simply one that isn’t genuine, that was fraudulently made in order to look like the genuine. A “falsified” document is a genuine document altered enough with the intent to deceive.

Possible values: *Legal documents / False documents / Falsified documents / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Means of transportation

Optional. This variable refers to the means of transportation used.

Possible values (cumulative): *Air - Private plane; Air - Commercial plane; Air - Unknown / Land - Railways; Land - Roads; Land / Roads / Bus or coach - Private or charter; Land / Roads / Bus or*

coach – Commercial; Land / Roads / Bus or coach – Unknown; Land / roads / Motor vehicle – Private car; Land / roads / Motor vehicle – Taxi; Land / Roads / Motor vehicle – Unknown; Land – On foot; Land – Unknown / Waterway – Private boat; Waterway – Commercial boat; Waterway – Unknown / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.

With whom did the victim travel?

Optional. This variable will assess if the (presumed) victim traveled alone or accompanied.

Possible values: *Alone / With other victims / With traffickers / With other victims and traffickers / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Victim Status Identification

This section refers to the identification phase and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis. “The Council of Europe Convention on Action against trafficking in human beings includes a definition of a victim as: Article 4: Definitions (e) “Victim” shall mean any natural person who is subject to trafficking in human beings as defined in this article.” (Eurostat, 2015:61).

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Victim status

Mandatory. This variable refers to the victim’s status at the moment of registration and as defined by the responsible organisation. This variable is necessary to all statistical reports as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial analysis platform. An ‘Identified victim’ is defined as a person who has been formally identified as a VoT by the relevant formal authority in a Member State. A ‘Presumed victim’ is defined as a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive on trafficking in human beings but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as a trafficking victim. (Eurostat, 2015:60).

Possible values: *Presumed / Identified / Not a victim / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the status was first defined.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the status was changed (if changed), for instance from presumed to identified victim.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of identification

Optional. This variable refers to the place where the (presumed) victim was first flagged.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Legal status

Optional. This variable refers to the (presumed) victim’s legal status at the moment of reference.

Possible values: *Regular/Irregular/Not applicable / Not available/Unknown*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date of the victims' legal status.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the legal status changed (if changed).

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Reflection Period

This section refers to the reflection period phase (when existing) and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of the statistical reports.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Reflection period

Mandatory. This variable refers to whether the reflection period was granted to the (presumed) victim. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of victims by assistance and protection".

Possible values: *Yes/No / Unknown*

- If selecting "Yes"

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the reflection period started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the reflection period ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Residence Permit

This section refers to the residence permit phase (when existing) and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Residence permit status

Mandatory. This variable refers to whether a residence permit was granted to the victim. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of victims by assistance and protection".

Possible values: *Granted Residence Permit based on the directive 2004/81 / Granted Residence Permit based on other grounds / Not Applicable / Requested Residence Permit / Unknown*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the residence permit started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the residence permit ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Assistance

This section refers to the assistance phase (when existing) and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Type of assistance

Mandatory. This variable refers to the different forms of assistance received by the (presumed) victim. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of victims by assistance and protection”. Victims will likely have received multiple forms of assistance and all relevant services/ assistances should be noted.

Possible values (cumulative): *Accommodation / Medical and psychological assistance / Legal assistance / Education / Training / Job placement / Reintegration assistance / Return assistance / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the assistance started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the assistance ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Criminal Proceedings

This section refers to the participation of victims in criminal proceedings (when existing).

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Type of involvement

Optional. This variable refers to the victim’s eventual involvement in the investigation or trial procedures, and/or if s/he was given protection during such procedures.

Possible values (cumulative): *Statement to police / Testimony in criminal procedures / Protection - Before trial / Protection - During trial / Protection - After trial / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the victims’ involvement in the criminal proceedings started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the involvement ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of reference

Optional. This variable refers to the place where the criminal proceedings occurred.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Did the victim receive any compensation?

Optional. This variable refers to whether the victim received compensation for the crime.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

- If selecting 'Yes':

Describe the type of compensation

Optional. This variable describes the type of compensation received by the victim.

Possible values: *open text*

Trafficker's/Criminal Justice Database

This database aims to collect data on (suspected) traffickers/criminal justice. Divided in eleven dimensions, tracking the trafficking cycle in a traffickers/criminal justice approach (from flagging to conviction), the variables are organized according to the traditional 5W's of information gathering and reporting, plus additional information on *mode* and *means*. They are:

- who or *persona*
- what or *factum*
- when or *tempus*
- where or *locus*
- why or *causa*
- how or *modus*
- means or *facultas*

The variables bellow are all available at the Pan-EU MoSy BackOffice at a local and national level. Local Level Organisation's jointly with their National Focal Point must agree on which data should be collected in order to satisfy their needs (establishment of the Data Provision Agreement). As mentioned, some variables are mandatory for purposes of harmonized statistical reports and/or territorial analysis, and thus, not subjected to national/local assessment.

Metadata

- Registering Organisation
- Registering Person
- Identifier
- Date of Registration
- Has this case been reported to the National Focal Point by other organisation(s)?
 - Which organisation(s) have previously reported the case to the National Focal Point?
- Has this case been reported to other organisation(s) besides the National Focal Point?
 - Which organisation(s) has the case been reported to?
- Moment of reference

Socio Demographic Information

- Source of information
- Sex
- Age group
- Which information is available about the person's age?
- Citizenship
- Place of birth
- Self-defined ethnicity

Exploitation

- Date of exploitation (beginning)
- Number of known places of exploitation
 - Places of exploitation
- Form(s) of exploitation
- Means of control

- Number of victims
- End date of exploitation

Recruitment

- Date of recruitment
- Means of recruitment
- Place of recruitment
- Number of known places of destination
- Place of destination at recruitment
- Promises made at recruitment
- Number of victims

Transportation and Travel Routes

- Number of known waypoints in the travel route
 - Date of departure
 - Place of departure
 - Is the place of departure a border crossing point?
 - Was the border crossing legal?
 - Describe documents used for border crossing
 - Means of transportation
 - Number of victims transported

Criminal Proceedings

- Traffickers status
- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)
- Place of Identification
- Involvement in organised crime
- Known previous criminal record

Investigation

- Date of reference (beginning)
- Date of reference (end)
- Number of known places of investigation
 - Places of investigation
- What are the charges?
- Basis for investigation
- Number of victims
- Number of victims giving testimony
- Number of victims given protection

Prosecution

- Date of reference (beginning)
- Place of prosecution
- What are the charges?
- Basis for prosecution
- Number of victims

- Number of victims giving testimony
- Number of victims given protection
- Prosecution decision
- Date of reference (end)

Trial

- Date of reference (beginning)
- Place of the trial
- What are the charges?
- Basis for trial
- Number of victims
- Number of victims giving testimony
- Number of victims given protection
- Court's decision
 - Sentence
 - Sentence description
 - Fine amount
- Value of assets confiscated
- Date of reference (end)

Appeal

- Date of reference (beginning)
- Place of appeal
- Basis for appeal
- Number of victims
- Number of victims giving testimony
- Number of victims given protection
- Decision (at appeal)
 - Sentence (at Appeal)
 - Sentence description
 - Fine amount (at Appeal)
- Date of reference (end)

Dimensions and Variables Description

Metadata

This section refers to the metadata information on the (suspected) trafficker's register. Besides having mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis, this section also gathers relevant information to assess double counting.

The variables and associated possible values in this section are:

Registering Organisation

Mandatory. Identification of the Local Level Organisation that is entering the data (autofill - the name as established when creating the organisation³¹).

³¹ In the Data Provision Agreement, the organisation will be classified as: Police / NGO's / Immigration / Labour inspectors / Border Guards / Others.

Registering person

Mandatory. Identification, within the Local Level Organisation, of the user that is entering the data (autofill - the name as established in the user creation). It is important in case of auditing or to clarify doubts about the register.

Identifier

Mandatory. Isolates the register. If the user is from the Police, this identifier can be the criminal police investigation number. This data is relevant in order to help the National Focal Point assessing double counting.

Possible values: *Open text*

Date of Registration

Mandatory. The moment of registration should be the date when the trafficker is flagged. This variable is transversal to all statistical reports and is also used in the territorial analysis platform as it acts as a filter (*year*).

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Has this case been reported to the National Focal Point by other organisation(s)?

Optional. This variable registers if the user knows whether the case was previously inserted in the database. This information may help to assess double counting whilst tracing the transition between different organisations - for instance between different police forces. Moreover, it is helpful for the National Focal Point to assess double counting.

Possible values: *Yes/No/Unknown*

- If selecting “Yes”:

Which organisation(s) have previously reported the case to the National Focal Point?

Possible values: *open text*

Has this case been reported to other organisation(s) besides the National Focal Point?

Optional. This information refers to whether this case was forwarded/notified to other organisation(s). For instance, in countries where the data providers are police forces and the Prosecutor Office. Moreover, it is helpful to the National Focal Point to assess double counting.

Possible values: *Yes/No/Unknown*

- By selecting “Yes”, the following questions will appear:

Which organisation(s) has the case been reported to?

Possible values: *open text*

Moment of reference

Optional. This variable documents the moment of the trafficking cycle the case refers to. This variable can be relevant in order to assess, for instance, if there is a link between the formal identification of (suspected) trafficker and the stage/moment when s/he was flagged.

Possible values: *Recruitment; Travel; Exploitation; Not applicable; Unknown; Other (to be described).*

Socio Demographic Information

This section refers to the (suspected) traffickers' socio demographic information and is relevant to assess/ establish profiles.

The variables and associated values on this section are:

Source of information

Optional. The source of information is the person or organisation that ultimately provides the information.

Possible values: *Subject (Declaration; Official documents); Other person (Declaration; Official documents); Other organisation (Declaration; Official documents) Unknown.*

Sex

Mandatory. This variable registers the sex. This variable is essential to all statistical reports as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Female / Male / Unknown.*

Age group

Mandatory. This variable registers the age group. This variable is essential to most of the statistical report as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Minors (0-11; 12-17); Adults (18-24; 25+); Unknown.*

Which information is available about the person's age?

Optional. This variable specifies the information about the age, offering three possibilities of reply.

Possible values: *Date of birth / Current age / Estimated age.*

- Selection by "Date of Birth": *Day/Month/Year*
- Selection by "Current Age": *number (open text)*
- Selection by "Estimated Age": *number (open text)*

Citizenship

Mandatory. This variable registers the citizenship. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship" and "Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship". It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform. The option 'stateless person' refers to the condition of a person who is not recognized as a national by any state.

Possible values: *National citizenship / Foreign citizenship / Dual citizenship / Stateless person / Unknown*

- Selection by "Foreign citizenship": *Country (dropdown list)*
- Selection by "Dual citizenship": *2 Countries (dropdown list)*

Place of birth

Optional. This variable records the place where the (alleged) trafficker was born. It may be different from the citizenship.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

Self-defined ethnicity

Optional. This variable registers the (suspected) trafficker's self-defined ethnicity.

Possible values: *open text*

Exploitation

This section refers to the exploitation phase of trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis. “Exploitation’ refers to the purpose of trafficking in human beings, and according to Directive 2011/36/EU includes “as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the exploitation of criminal activities or the removal of organ.” (Eurostat, 2015:60).

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Date of exploitation (beginning)

Optional. This variable documents the date when the exploitation started.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Number of known places of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the number of countries/ places where the (suspected) trafficker exploited the victim(s). It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *number*

Places of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place/country where the (suspected) trafficker exploited victims. It disaggregates the information given above in “Number of known places of exploitation”.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Form(s) of exploitation

Mandatory. This variable refers to the form(s) of exploitation that the (suspected) trafficker submitted the victim(s) to. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation”, “Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation” and “Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation”. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform. The option ‘HORECA’ refers to ‘Hotel’, ‘Restaurant’, ‘Catering’.

Possible values (cumulative): *Sexual - Street prostitution; Sexual - Window prostitution and brothels; Sexual - Strip clubs or bars; Sexual - Pornography industry; Sexual - Escort services and modelling agencies; Sexual - Massage parlours; Sexual - Other to be described; Sexual - Unknown / Forced labour - Agriculture; Forced labour - Construction; Forced labour - Textile industry; Forced labour - HORECA; Forced labour - Care; Forced labour - Fisheries; Forced labour - Other to be described; Forced labour - Unknown / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described.*

Means of control

Optional. This variable refers to the forms of control used by the (suspected) trafficker.

Possible values (cumulative): *Deception / Restriction of movement / Isolation / Physical and sexual violence / Intimidation and threats - To Victim / Intimidation and threats - To family or friends / Retention of identity documents / Withholding of wages / Debt Bondage / Abusive working and living conditions / Forced or kidnapped / Excessive overtime / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims being exploited by the (suspected) trafficker.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

End date of exploitation

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the exploitation ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Recruitment

This section refers to the recruitment phase of trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the territorial analysis. “Recruitment is mentioned in the international legislation as one of the actions in the legal definitions that could lead to human trafficking. The Council of Europe’s Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings explanatory note establishes recruitment: ‘by whatever means (oral, through the press or via the Internet).’ It therefore includes the use of new information technologies” (Eurostat, 2015:63). Traffickers might have recruited victims in their country of origin, during transit or in the country of destination.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Date of recruitment

Mandatory. This variable refers to the date when the initial offer (of migration/work/marriage/ etc.) was made. Where the victim was not formally recruited, this would instead refer to the date when the person was forcibly taken (i.e. kidnapped) and/or sought out migration opportunities (i.e. answered a job advertisement, contacted a job agency). This variable is important as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year; or Month/Year; or Year)*

Means of recruitment

Optional. This variable refers to the means used by the recruiter

Possible values: *Oral / Press / Internet / Temporary work agencies / Intermediary agencies / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Place of recruitment

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place where the victim(s) was/were recruited. This variable is important as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Number of known places of destination

Optional. This variable refers to the number of places promised by the recruiter.

Possible values: *number*

Place of destination at recruitment

Optional. This variable refers to the work places of destination offered by the recruiter. It disaggregates the information given above in “Number of known places of destination”.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Promises made at recruitment

Optional. This variable refers to the promises that were made by the recruiter which persuaded or encouraged the victim(s) to migrate or if the victim(s) was (were) forcibly recruited.

Possible values: *Work offer / Study offer / Marriage / Relationship / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims recruited.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Transportation and Travel Routes

This section refers to the transportation and travel routes during trafficking and has mandatory variables necessary for the territorial analysis.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Number of known waypoints in the travel route

Mandatory. This variable describes the known departure waypoints (e.g. border crossing points, or places where travel means changed), from the place where the (presumed) victims were recruited to the place where they were exploited. It refers to transit country/ies used. It should only be replied if the recruiter/exploiter was present in the transportation. This variable is necessary as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *number*

- Selection by 1 or plus:

Date of departure

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the (presumed) victim traveled with the recruiter/exploiter.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year, or Month/Year, or Year)*

Place of departure

Mandatory. This variable refers to the place where the travel started. This variable is necessary as it acts as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Is the place of departure a border crossing point?

Optional. This variable refers to whether national borders were crossed. These borders refer only to borders crossed between sovereign states and not borders within a country.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

- If selecting ‘Yes’

Was the border crossing legal

Optional. This variable refers to whether the border crossing occurred in a legal/formal way or not.

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

Describe documents used for border crossing

Optional. This variable considers whether the victims used legal or false/falsified documents during the travel/transportation process. Please note the difference between false and falsified documents. A “false” document is simply one that isn’t genuine, that was fraudulently made in order to look like the genuine. A “falsified” document is a genuine document altered enough with the intent to deceive.

Possible values: *Legal documents / False documents / Falsified documents / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Means of transportation

Optional. This variable refers to the means of transportation used.

Possible values (cumulative): *Air - Private plane; Air - Commercial plane; Air - Unknown / Land - Railways; Land - Roads; Land / Roads / Bus or coach - Private or charter; Land / Roads / Bus or coach - Commercial; Land / Roads / Bus or coach - Unknown; Land / Roads / Motor vehicle - Private car; Land / Roads / Motor vehicle - Taxi; Land / Roads / Motor vehicle - Unknown; Land - On foot; Land - Unknown / Waterway - Private boat; Waterway - Commercial boat; Waterway - Unknown / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Number of victims transported

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims transported.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Criminal Proceedings

This section refers to the identification phase and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports and territorial analysis.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Trafficker’s status

Mandatory. This variable refers to the trafficker’s status, as defined by the responsible organisation. This variable is necessary to statistical reports as it acts as a breakdown variable. It is also used as a filter in the territorial platform.

Possible values: *Suspected / Prosecuted / Not prosecuted / On trial / Convicted / Acquitted / Not a trafficker / Unknown / Other to be described*

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to date when the status was first defined.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the status was changed (if changed).

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of identification

Optional. This variable refers to the place where the (alleged) trafficker was first flagged.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Involvement in organised crime

Mandatory. This variable refers to whether or not the (alleged) trafficker was involved in an organised crime network at the time when the trafficking occurred. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report “Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised 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 or offences established in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit.” (Eurostat, 2015:61).

Possible values: *Yes / No / Unknown*

Known previous criminal record

Optional. This variable refers to the eventual existence of a previous criminal record of the (alleged) trafficker known by the competent authorities.

Possible values: *open text*

Investigation

This section refers to the investigation phase.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the investigation began.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the date when the investigation ended.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Number of known places of investigation

Optional. This variable refers to the number of places where the investigation occurred.

Possible values: *number*

Place of investigation

Optional. This variable refers to the places where the investigation occurred.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

What are the charges?

Optional. This variable refers to the charges brought against the suspected trafficker. This may include trafficking and non-trafficking charges.

Possible values: *open text*

Basis for investigation

Optional. This variable refers to the facts leading to the initiation of the criminal justice response (e.g. complaints; tips; proactive or reactive investigations).

Possible values: *open text*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims associated with the investigation.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims giving testimony

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims giving testimony.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims given protection

Optional. This variable refers to whether any of the victims/witnesses in the case received protection during the pre-trial phase.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Prosecution

This section refers to the prosecution phase and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of the statistical report.

The variables and associated values on this section are:

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the starting date of the prosecution phase.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of prosecution

Optional. This variable refers to the place where the prosecution occurred.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

What are the charges?

Optional. This variable refers to the formal charges, presented by the prosecution, against the (alleged) trafficker. This charges may or not be of trafficking and might differ from the initial accusation.

Possible values: *open text*

Basis for prosecution

Optional. This variable refers to the basis for prosecution that led to the criminal charges.

Possible values: *open text*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims involved in the prosecution phase. This information might differ from the number of victims involved in the investigation phase.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims giving testimony

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims who have provided testimony against the trafficker in the course of the prosecution.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims given protection

Optional. This variable refers to whether any of the victims/witnesses involved in the case received any protection during the prosecution phase.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Prosecution decision

Mandatory. This variable refers to the final prosecution's decision. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of final decisions by the prosecution service".

Possible values: *Decision to Summon (For trafficking in human beings; For other criminal offenses) / Decision not to prosecute / Out-of-court settlement / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the end date of the prosecution phase.

Possible value: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Trial

This section refers to the trial phase and has mandatory variables necessary for the production of statistical reports.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the starting date of the trial.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of trial

Optional. This variable refers to the location where the trial took place.

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by "Country": *dropdown list*
- Selection by "Map Location": *map application*
- Selection by "Textual Description": *open text*

What are the charges?

Optional. This variable refers to the formal charges, presented by the prosecution, against the (alleged) trafficker.

Possible values: *open text*

Basis for trial

Optional. This variable refers to the grounds for the trial.

Possible values: *open text*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims involved in the trial phase. This information might differ from the number of victims involved in the investigation/prosecution phase.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims giving testimony

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims who have provided testimony against the trafficker in the course of the trial.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims given protection

Optional. This variable refers to whether any of the victims involved in the case received protection during the trial.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Court's decision

Mandatory. This variable refers to the final court's decision. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers".

Possible values: *Conviction / Acquittal / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described*

- If selecting "Conviction"

Sentence

Optional. This variable refers to the sentence imposed in the case of a guilty verdict.

Possible values: *Prison / Fine / Suspended Sentence / House Arrest / Community Service / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described*.

Sentence description

Optional. This variable refers to the sentence description, including the duration of penalties, etc.

Possible values: *Open text*

Fine amount

Optional. This variable refers to the fine amount (if applicable).

Possible values: *Open text*

Value of assets confiscated

Mandatory. This variable refers to the value of assets confiscated from the trafficker: Includes the value and the currency of the confiscated assets, cash money, and also the value of confiscated real estate, cars, boats. This variable is necessary to produce the statistical report "Total value of assets confiscated from traffickers convicted".

Possible values: *open text*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the end date of the trial.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Appeal

This section refers to the appeal phase.

The variables and associated possible values on this section are:

Date of reference (beginning)

Optional. This variable refers to the start date of the Appeal phase.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Place of appeal

Optional. This variable refers to the place of appeal

Possible values: *Country / Map Location / Textual Description*

- Selection by “Country”: *dropdown list*
- Selection by “Map Location”: *map application*
- Selection by “Textual Description”: *open text*

Basis for appeal

Optional. This variable refers to the grounds upon which the appeal is based.

Possible values: *open text*

Number of victims

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims involved in the appeal phase. This information might differ from the number of victims involved in the investigation/prosecution/trial phase.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims giving testimony

Optional. This variable refers to the number of victims who have provided testimony against the trafficker in the course of the appeal.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Number of victims given protection

Optional. This variable refers to whether any of the victims in the case received protection during the appeal.

Possible values: *number (open text)*

Decision (at appeal)

Optional. This variable refers to the final court's decision.

Possible values: *Conviction / Acquittal / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described*

- If selecting “Conviction”

Sentence (at appeal)

Optional. This variable refers to the sentence imposed in the case of a guilty verdict.

Possible values: *Prison / Fine / Suspended Sentence / House Arrest / Community Service / Not applicable / Unknown / Other to be described.*

Sentence description

Optional. This variable refers to the sentence description, including the duration of penalties, etc.

Possible values: *Open text*

Fine amount (at appeal)

Optional. This variable refers to the fine amount (if applicable).

Possible values: *Open text*

Date of reference (end)

Optional. This variable refers to the end date of the Appeal.

Possible values: *Calendar (Day/Month/Year)*

Guaranteeing the future

The main objectives of the Pan-EU MoSy were to stimulate, promote and develop horizontal methods and tools necessary for strategically prevent and fight THB whilst promoting and developing coordination, cooperation and mutual understanding amongst actors.

The maintenance of the achieved goals is the cornerstone for the success of the Pan-EU MoSy sustainability - understood as the continuous consolidation in Portugal, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Austria and its extension to other EU Member-states and 3rd countries.

Two dimensions are important to keep in mind: the Pan-EU MoSy as a **concept** and the Pan-EU MoSy as a **practice**. Both require considerable amount of continuous work at a local, national and European level.

As a **concept**, it is indispensable that all stakeholders (present and future) share the Pan-EU MoSy's mission (to produce national and cross-national harmonized statistics and territorial analysis on THB) and vision (to create a Pan-EU knowledge on THB based on reliable data). The incorporation of the Pan-EU MoSy mission and vision is both a cause and effect of good cooperation & coordination and its future relies in building and strengthening a common identity while respecting differences.

As a **practice**, the implementation of a strategy agreed upon by all partners is indispensable, alongside a SWOT analysis to continuously monitor and evaluate the MoSy's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, adapting the strategies as needed.

The production of reliable harmonized cross-national statistics and comprehensive reports based on territorial analysis was appointed by all beneficiaries as one of the Pan-Eu MoSy's main strengths. The platform is considered to be flexible enough for national specificities while producing transnational knowledge. On the weaknesses/threats side, problems regarding national/local coordination, budgetary and human resources (shortage/change of staff), and the increase in the administrative burdens due to new requests of data are the main issues to address.

Strategies to overcome these questions may pass through the promotion of regular bilateral and joint meetings at a local/national level (engaging all stakeholders), maintaining official support to THB monitoring, seeking new grants and/or funds, promoting the Pan-EU MoSy added value, and continuously work on strong methodological and metadata documentation. On this last dimension, the outputs/recommendations of the *TrafStat* project should be taken in consideration.

At an external level, the main medium and long-term objective is to expand the platform to other countries, and therefore assess the MoSy's in comparison to other similar databases. European and international political frameworks are important stages where the Pan-EU MoSy platform could be disseminated, such as: the Mobility Partnerships, as a tool of the Global Approach to Migration, and the Budapest Process, as a consultative forum involving EU Member States, Eastern and South-Eastern European countries, Central Asian Countries, as well as the USA, Canada and Australia.

A close involvement with international and European bodies, such as UNODC, IOM, OSCE, and the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator is absolutely essential and should be maintained at a regular basis. These contacts and the continuous input of our partners will undoubtedly expand the purpose and usefulness of the Pan-EU MoSy.

Additional Resources in the field of Crime/THB statistics

Anti-Trafficking Data Collection and Information Management in the European Union – A Handbook: The situation in the Czech Republic, Poland, Portugal and the Slovak Republic

Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/anti-trafficking-data-collection-and-information-management-european-union_en

ASEAN and Trafficking in Persons – Using Data as a Tool to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2007)

Available at: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/ASEAN_and_trafficking_in_persons.pdf

Beneath the surface. Methodological issues in research and data collection with trafficked persons

Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/beneath-surface-methodological-issues-research-and-data-collection-trafficked-persons_en

dataACT – data protection in anti-trafficking action

Available at: <http://www.dataact-project.org/en/materials/study.html>

Data and research on human trafficking: A global survey (2005)

Available at: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/data_res_human%5B1%5D.pdf

Development of guidelines for the collection of data on trafficking in human beings

Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/eu-projects/development-guidelines-collection-data-trafficking-human-beings_en

European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics

Available at: <http://wp.unil.ch/europeansourcebook/>

Eurostat

Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/trafficking-human-beings-eurostat-2015-edition_en

Guidelines for the Collection of Data on Trafficking In Human Beings, including Comparable Indicators

Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/guidelines_for_the_collection_of_data_on_trafficking_in_human_beings_2.pdf

Hard data: data collection mechanisms on human trafficking in the Baltic Sea Region

Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/publications/hard-data-data-collection-mechanisms-human-trafficking-baltic-sea-region_en

Prevention and Extended Harmonised Data Collection System of Trafficking in Human Beings

Available at: https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/eu-projects/prevention-and-extended-harmonised-data-collection-system-trafficking-human-beings_en

Programme for the Enhancement of Anti-trafficking Responses in South-Eastern Europe – Data Collection and Information Management

Available at: http://www.icmpd.org/Completed-Projects.1677.0.html?&cHash=8ea8b45f76&tx_wscontentpagebrowser_pi1%5Bpage%5D=6

Study on the status of information exchange amongst law enforcement authorities in the context of existing EU instruments

Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/doc_entre/police/docs/icmpd_study_lea_infoex.pdf

Tools for the Validation and Utilisation of EU Statistics on Human Trafficking (TRAFSTAT)

Available at: <https://www.tilburguniversity.edu/research/institutes-and-research-groups/intervict/research/projects.htm>

UNODC

Available at: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/index.html?ref=menuaside>

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Glossary

Concept	Definition	Source
Access	<i>The means and conditions under which data can be viewed or used.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Aggregation	<i>A process that transforms microdata into aggregate-level information by using an aggregation function such as count, sum average, standard deviation, etc.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Analytical Unit	<i>Real or artificially constructed units, for which statistics are compiled.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Attribute	<i>A characteristic of an object or entity.</i>	ISO/IEC 11179, Information Technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - http://metadata-standards.org/11179/
Class	<i>A description of a set of objects that share the same attributes operations, methods, relationships, and semantics.</i>	ISO/IEC 11179, Information Technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - http://metadata-standards.org/11179/
Code list	<i>A predefined list from which some statistical coded concepts take their values</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Comparability	<i>The extent to which differences between statistics can be attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Consolidation	<i>The process that takes data from different systems, entities (and possibly formats) and combines that information to create a unified view.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Data	<i>The physical representation of information in a manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by human beings or by automatic means.</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Database	<i>A data file or set of data with relationships expressed among data. Data stored in the database are independent of any particular application</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Data Analysis	<i>The process of transforming raw data into usable information, often presented in the form of a published analytical article, in order to add value to the statistical output.</i>	Glossary of Statistical Terms / OECD - http://www.oecd.org/
Data Collection	<i>An activity of the survey life cycle for gathering data from respondents and recording it for further processing</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Data Consumer	<i>Organisation which uses data as input for further processing.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/

Concept	Definition	Source
Data Dissemination	<i>An activity in the survey life cycle to distribute or transmit statistical data to its users</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Data flow definition	<i>A structure which describes, categorises and constrains the allowable content of a data set that providers will supply for different reference periods.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Data integration	<i>The process of combining data from two or more sources to produce statistical outputs.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Data Model	<i>A graphical and/or lexical representation of data, specifying their properties, structure and inter-relationships.</i>	Glossary of Statistical Terms / OECD - http://www.oecd.org/
Data Presentation	<i>Description of the disseminated data. Data presentation includes the description of the dataset disseminated with the main variables covered, the classifications and breakdowns used, the reference area, a summary information on the time period covered and, if applicable, the base period used.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Data Processing	<i>The operation performed on data in order to derive new information according to a given set of rules.</i>	Glossary of Statistical Terms / OECD - http://www.oecd.org/
Data Provider	<i>Organisation which produces data or metadata.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Data set	<i>Any organized collection of data</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Data sharing	<i>Exchange of data and/or metadata in a situation involving the use of open, freely available data formats and where process patterns are known and standard.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Dataset Structure Definition	<i>Describes how information in a specific dataset is structured.</i>	Eurostat Concepts and Definitions Database
Data validation	<i>Process of monitoring the results of data compilation and ensuring the quality of the statistical results.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Dissemination	<i>Distribution or transmission of statistical data to users.</i>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - http://www.unece.org/
Embargo period	<i>The exact time at which the data can be made available to the public. Usually, there is a time span between the finalisation of the production process of statistical data and the moment when the data produced is released and made available to the users.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/

Concept	Definition	Source
Frequency	<i>The time interval at which observations occur over a given time period. If a data series has a constant time interval between its observations, this interval determines the frequency of the series (e.g. monthly, quarterly, yearly). Frequency - also called periodicity - may refer to several stages in the production process, e.g. in data collection or in data dissemination. (e.g., a time series could be available at annual frequency but the underlying data are compiled monthly). Therefore, Frequency can be broken down into: a) Frequency - data collection b) Frequency - data dissemination.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Identifier	<i>A sequence of characters, capable of uniquely identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context.</i>	ISO/IEC 11179, Information Technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - http://metadata-standards.org/11179/
Indicator	<i>A statistical indicator is a data element that represents statistical data for a specified time, place, and other characteristics.</i>	Glossary of Statistical Terms / OECD - http://www.oecd.org/
Macrodata	<i>Aggregate information on entities presented in tables</i>	Glossary on statistical disclosure control (International Association of Survey Statisticians) - http://neon.vb.cbs.nl/casc/Glossary.htm
Metadata	<i>Metadata is loosely defined as data about data. Statistical metadata is any information that is needed by people or systems to make proper and correct use of statistical data in terms of capturing, reading, processing, interpreting, analysing and presenting the information. Metadata includes, but is not limited to, population definitions, sample designs, file descriptions and database schemas, codebooks and classification structures, processing details, checks, transformation, weighting, fieldwork reports and notes, conceptual motivations, table designs and layouts.</i>	UK Statistics Office - http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-guidance/index.html
Microdata	<i>Microdata are the units of data that aggregate statistics are compiled from. Microdata consist of sets of records containing information on individual respondents or business entities.</i>	Eurostat – http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/microdata/overview
Open source software	<i>Open source software is computer software that is available in source code form, for which the source code and certain other rights normally reserved for copyright holders are provided under a software license that permits users to study, change, and improve the software. Open source software is very often developed in a public, collaborative manner.</i>	UK Statistics Office http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-guidance/index.html
Population	<i>The total membership or population or universe of a defined class of people, objects or events.</i>	United Nations Statistics Division http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp

Concept	Definition	Source
Pre-release statistics	<i>Limit access before public release to those people essential for production and publication, and for quality assurance and operational purposes. Publish records of those who have access prior to release.</i>	UK Statistics Office http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/national-statistician/ns-reports--reviews-and-guidance/national-statistician-s-guidance/index.html
Product	<i>Goods and services exchanged and used for various purposes, as inputs in the production of other goods and services, as final consumption or for investment. Products can be both the subject of statistics on production, and the outcome of statistical processes, for example published results.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Provision Agreement	<i>Arrangement within which the provider supplies data or metadata.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Questionnaire	<i>A group or sequence of questions designed to elicit information on a subject, or sequence of subjects, from a reporting unit or from another producer of official statistics.</i>	Eurostat Concepts and Definitions Database
Statistical confidentiality	<i>The protection of data that relate to single statistical units and are obtained directly for statistical purposes or indirectly from administrative or other sources against any breach of the right to confidentiality. It implies the prevention of unlawful disclosure.</i>	Glossary on statistical disclosure control (IASS - International Association of Survey Statisticians) - http://neon.vb.cbs.nl/casc/Glossary.htm
Statistical Data	<i>Data that are collected and/or generated by statistics in process of statistical observations or statistical data processing.</i>	Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations (UNECE), "Terminology on Statistical Metadata", Conference of European Statisticians Statistical Standards and Studies, No. 53, Geneva, 2000
Statistical operation	<i>Statistical activities framed by predefine statistical methodology. It includes the collection, treatment, analysis and dissemination of data.</i>	Portuguese National Statistics Institute
Statistical unit	<i>Entity for which information is sought and for which statistics are ultimately compiled.</i>	Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange - http://www.sdmx.org/
Trend	<i>A long-term movement in an ordered series, say a time series, which may be regarded, together with the oscillation and random component, as generating the observed values.</i>	OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms - https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2769
Variable	<i>A characteristic of a unit being observed that may assume more than one of a set of values.</i>	United Nations Statistics Division http://unstats.un.org/unsd/class/family/glossary_short.asp

Annex 1: Indicators, Tables, Variables and Possible Values for producing the statistical reports

Indicator	Table	Variables
INFORMATION ON VICTIMS BY SEX AND AGE (The calculation is based on victims with Identified and Presumed status, by year)		
Number of victims by registering organisation	Total number of victims (by sex and age group) by registering organisation, per status	Unit: Number Variables: <i>Registering Organisation</i> <i>Victims status</i> <i>Year</i> <i>Sex</i> <i>Age Group</i>
		Possible values: <i>Police / NGOs / Immigration / Labour inspectors / Border Guards / Others</i> <i>Presumed; Identified</i> <i>Selected timeframe</i> <i>Male; Female; Unknown</i>
		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
		Note: This report displays two tables, "Identified" and "Presumed" victims, by registering organisation and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variables are 'responsible Party', 'Sex' and 'Age Group'.
	Number of victims by form of exploitation	Unit: Number Variables: <i>Form of exploitation</i>
Number of victims by citizenship	Total number of victims (by sex and age group) per form of exploitation per year (identified+presumed status)	Possible values: <i>Sexual (Street prostitution; Window prostitution and brothels; Strip clubs or bars; Pornography industry; Escort services and modelling agencies; Massage parlors; Other to be described; Unknown) / Forced labour (Agriculture; Construction; Textile industry; HORECA; Care; Fisheries; Other to be described; Unknown) / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described</i> <i>Selected timeframe</i> <i>Year</i> <i>Sex</i> <i>Age group</i>
		<i>Male; Female; Unknown</i>
		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
		Note: This report displays, for each selected year, the number of victims by form of exploitation and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'form of exploitation'.
	Countries of citizenship of trafficking victims (by sex and age group) (identified+presumed status)	Unit: Number Variables: <i>Countries of citizenship</i> <i>Year</i> <i>Sex</i> <i>Age group</i>
Number of victims by citizenship		Possible values: <i>List of countries selected</i> <i>Selected timeframe</i> <i>Male; Female; Unknown</i>
		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
		Note: This report display, for each selected year, the number of victims by citizenship and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'citizenship', note that victims with 'dual citizenship' are not countable.

Indicator		Table		Variables	
Number of victims by country and means of recruitment	Total number of victims recruited per country (identified+presumed status)	Unit: Number		Possible values:	
		Variables:	Countries of recruitment	List of countries selected (ISO 3166-2)	
		Year		Selected timeframe	
		Sex		Male; Female; Unknown	
		Age group		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown	
	Total number of victims recruited by means (identified+presumed status)	Unit: Number		Code list:	
		Variables:	Means of recruitment	Oral; Press; Internet; Temporary work agencies; Intermediary agencies; Not applicable; Unknown; Other to be described	
		Year		Selected timeframe	
		Sex		Male; Female; Unknown	
		Age group		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown	
Note 1: This report displays, for each selected year the number of victims per country of recruitment and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'country'.					
Note 2: This report displays, for each selected year the number of victims by means of recruitment and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'means of recruitment'.					
Number of victims by assistance and protection (received assistance, benefited from a reflection period, requested and granted residence permits)	Total number of victims (by sex and age group) who: - received assistance (identified+presumed status) - have made use of the reflection period - applied /received a residence permit	Unit: Number		Possible values:	
		Variables:	Assistance	---	
		Reflection period		---	
		Residence permit		Granted Residence Permit based on directive 2004/81 / Granted Residence Permit based on other grounds / Not Applicable / Requested Residence Permit / Unknown	
		Year		Selected timeframe	
	Total number of victims by type of assistance received (identified+presumed status)	Sex		Male; Female; Unknown	
		Age group		Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown	
		Unit: Number			
		Variables:	Type of assistance	Possible values: Accommodation; Medical and Psychological Assistance; Legal Assistance; Education; Training; Job placement; (Re)Integration Assistance; Return Assistance; Others; Not applicable; Unknown	
		Year		Selected timeframe	
Note 1: This report displays, for each selected year the number of victims that received assistance (total), benefited from the reflection period (total) and residence permit (requested and granted) and sex broken down by age group. For these indicators the selected variables are: 'received assistance, total', 'reflection period, total', 'residence permit'.					
Note 2: This report displays the number of victims by received assistance for the selected years. For this indicator the selected variable is 'type of assistance'.					

POLICE DATA ON SUSPECTED TRAFFICKERS BY AGE AND SEX (The calculation is based on traffickers with suspected status (Trafficker Status, by year)			
Number of suspected traffickers by citizenship	Total number of persons (by sex, age group and citizenship) suspected for human trafficking per year per country of citizenship	Unit: Number	Possible values:
		Variables:	List of countries selected
		Country of citizenship	Selected timeframe
		Year	Male; Female; Unknown
		Sex	Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
Note: This report displays, for each selected year, the number of traffickers by country of citizenship and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'citizenship', note that traffickers with 'dual citizenship' are not countable.			
Number of suspected traffickers by form of exploitation	Total number of suspected traffickers (by sex and age group) per form of exploitation per year.	Unit: Number	Possible values:
		Variables:	Sexual (Street prostitution; Window prostitution and brothels; Strip clubs or bars; Pornography industry; Escort services and modelling agencies; Massage parlors; Other to be described; Unknown) / Forced labour (Agriculture; Construction; Textile industry; HORECA; Care; Fisheries; Other to be described; Unknown) / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described
		Form of exploitation	Selected timeframe
		Year	Male; Female; Unknown
		Sex	Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
Note: This report displays, for each selected year, the number of traffickers by form of exploitation and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'form of exploitation'.			
Number of suspected traffickers involved in organised crime	Total number of suspected traffickers that can be linked to organised crime networks per year.	Unit: Number	Possible values:
		Variables:	Involved in organized crime
		Involved in organized crime	Selected timeframe
		Year	---
		Year	Selected timeframe
Note: This report displays the total number of traffickers involved in organised crime for the selected years. For this indicator the selected variable is 'organised crime'=yes.			

DATA ON PROSECUTED TRAFFICKERS BY SEX AND AGE (The calculation is based on traffickers with prosecuted status (Trafficker Status, by year))			
Number of prosecuted traffickers by citizenship	Total number of prosecuted traffickers (by sex and age group).	Unit: Number	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Country of citizenship	List of countries selected
		Year	Selected timeframe
		Sex	Male; Female; Unknown
Number of prosecuted traffickers by form of exploitation		Age group	Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
	Note: This report displays, for each selected year, the number of traffickers by country of citizenship and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'citizenship', note that traffickers with 'dual citizenship' are not accountable.		
	Total number of prosecuted traffickers per form of exploitation.	Unit: Number	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Form of exploitation	Sexual (Street prostitution; Window prostitution and brothels; Strip clubs or bars; Pornography industry; Escort services and modelling agencies; Massage parlors; Other to be described; Unknown) / Forced labour (Agriculture; Construction; Textile industry; HORECA; Care; Fisheries; Other to be described; Unknown) / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described
Number of final decisions by the prosecution service		Year	Selected timeframe
	Note: This report display the number of traffickers by form of exploitation and year. For this indicator the selected variable is 'form of Exploitation'.		
	Total number of finalized prosecutions on individual traffickers.	Unit: Number	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Final decisions by the prosecution service	Decision to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings / Decision to Summon for Other Criminal Offences / Out-of-Court Settlement / Others
Number of final decisions by the prosecution service		Year	Selected timeframe
	Note: This report displays the total number of decisions for the selected years. For this indicator the selected variable is 'prosecution Service Decision'.		

COURT DATA ON CONVICTED TRAFFICKERS BY SEX AND AGE

(The calculation is based on traffickers with convicted status (Trafficker Status, by year)

Number of court judgments (including convictions) of traffickers	Total number of court judgments of traffickers (by sex and age group).	Unit: Number	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Court judgments (including convictions)	Convictions / Acquittals / Others / Not applicable / Unknown
		Year	Selected timeframe
		Sex	Male; Female; Unknown
Number of court judgments of traffickers by form of exploitation	Total number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation (by sex and age group) by year.	Age group	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Form of exploitation	Sexual (Street prostitution; Window prostitution and brothels; Strip clubs or bars; Pornography industry; Escort services and modelling agencies; Massage parlors; Other to be described; Unknown) / Forced labour (Agriculture; Construction; Textile industry; HORECA; Cane; Fisheries; Other to be described; Unknown) / Domestic servitude / Forced begging or use for begging / Criminal activities / Removal of organs / Benefit fraud / Slavery / Adoption / Other to be described
		Year	Selected timeframe
		Sex	Male; Female; Unknown
Total value of assets confiscated from the convicted traffickers	Total value of assets confiscated from the convicted traffickers in EURO.	Age group	
		Variables:	Possible values:
		Assets confiscated	Minors (0-11 and 12-17) Adults (18-24 and 25+); Unknown
		Year	Selected timeframe

Note: This report displays, for each selected year, the number of court judgments and sex broken down by age group. For this indicator the selected variable is 'form of exploitation'.

Note: This report display the total value of confiscated assets for the selected years. For this indicator the selected variable is 'value of assets confiscated'.

This handbook was developed under the European project "Towards a Pan-European Monitoring System on Trafficking in Human Beings" (Pan-EU MoSy), with the financial support of the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme - European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs (HOME/2011/ISEC/AG/THB/4000002251).

This project was implemented by the General-Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Administration/Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings with the Bulgarian National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cyprus, and the Federal Ministry of Interior of Austria/Criminal Intelligence Service - Central Service for Combating Human Smuggling/Human Trafficking.

The Pan-EU MoSy project presents a ready to use monitoring system on trafficking in human beings within the framework of Best Practices regarding the harmonization of procedures of collection, treatment, analysis and sharing of data. As a result, countries will be able to produce national information and knowledge, including territorial based statistics.