

SWEDEN 2010

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, October 2013.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

“A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years.”

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of other forms of exploitation.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.
- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is

no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.

- v) The opportunity to receive a temporary residence permit applies according to Swedish law to any victim of crime. Work is currently under way to ensure that information is made available for the specific type of crime that the permit relates to. At present, it is therefore not possible to present exact figures on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings.
- vi) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vii) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system.

Number of victims of trafficking for of sexual purposes in Sweden 2010

In 2010, 4 individuals were deemed by a court of first instance to be victims on reasonable grounds. These victims were involved in 3 different investigations.

Three of the victims were females under the age of 18; one 17 year old girl from Slovakia, one 16 year old girl from Nigeria, and one 14 year old girl from Sweden. The fourth victim was a 21 year old woman from Nigeria.

In the case of the first victim, two men, born 1971 and 1983 from Slovakia were convicted of THB for sexual purposes in the court of first instance, and again, after appeal, in the Court of Appeal, and sentenced to three years in prison.

In the case of the second and fourth victims (both from Nigeria), one woman from Cameroon and one man from Denmark, were convicted. The woman from Cameroon was sentenced to six years in prison for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and the man from Denmark was sentenced to eight months in prison for attempted pimping.

The case of the third victim, a 14 year old girl from Sweden, was dismissed and instead the perpetrators were convicted of procuring and aggregated fraud and sent to prison.

Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
The Slovak Republic	F	Child (17 years)	Malmö case
Nigeria	F	Child (16 years)	Olivia case
Nigeria	F	Adult (21 years)	Olivia case
Sweden	F	Child (14 years)	Rogland case
TOTAL			4

***Adult = 18 years or older ** Child= under the age of 18 years**

Number of persons prosecuted (10) and convicted (4) for trafficking for sexual purposes 2010

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Slovakia	M	Born 1971	Malmö case
2. Slovakia	M	Born 1983	Malmö case

Court decisions in the Malmö case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted concerning the two accused men, both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Slovakia	M	Born 1975	Rogland case
2. Sweden	M	Born 1983	Rogland case
3. Sweden	M	Born 1943	Rogland case

Court decisions in the Rogland case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed both in the District court and in the Court of appeal. Instead the suspects were convicted of other crimes.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Cameroon	F	Born 1980	Olivia case
2. Uganda	M	Born 1977	Olivia case
3. Nigeria	F	Born 1970	Olivia case
4. Cameroon	F	Born 1987	Olivia case
5. Denmark	M	Born 1971	Olivia case

Court decisions in the Olivia case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted in the District court only regarding suspect No 1. The prosecution for THB was dismissed for suspect No 2-5. The prosecution for THB was accepted for suspect No 1 and 5 in the Court of appeal.

Number of victims of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2010

In 2010, 10 individuals were deemed victims on reasonable grounds. These victims were involved in 4 different investigations.

Only one of these victims was deemed to be a victim of THB for other purposes by a court of first instance. The victim was a 31 year old man from Romania. He was lured to Sweden for the purpose of forced begging. One man and one woman (a couple) from Romania were prosecuted and sentenced to three years in prison for trafficking in human beings for other purposes.

The cases of the other nine individuals (5 adult women from Poland, 3 adult men from the UK and one 14 year old girl from Romania) were dismissed.

The case of the five Polish victims involved one perpetrator, a woman with Swedish citizenship but originally from Poland, who according to the prosecutor had lured the women to Sweden for the purpose of petty thefts.

The case of the victims from the UK involved two perpetrators men born in 1985 and in 1988, from the UK, who according to the prosecutor had lured the victims to Sweden for the purpose of forcing them to work as brick layers.

The case with the 14 year old girl from Romania involved two perpetrators, who were also her parents, a man born 1966 and a woman born 1972 from Romania, who had brought the child to Sweden for the purpose of begging.

Trafficking in human beings for other purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
The UK	M	Adult	Brick laying case
The UK	M	Adult	Brick laying case
The UK	M	Adult	Brick laying case
Poland	F	Adult	Solna case
Poland	F	Adult	Solna case
Poland	F	Adult	Solna case
Poland	F	Adult	Solna case
Poland	F	Adult	Solna case
Romania	M	Adult	Begging man case
Romania	F	Child (14 years)	Begging girl case
TOTAL			10

***Adult = 18 years or older ** Child= under the age of 18 years**

Number of persons prosecuted (7) and convicted (2) for trafficking for other purposes 2010

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. The UK	M	Born 1988	Brick laying case
2. The UK	M	Born 1985	Brick laying case

Court decisions in the Brick laying case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed in the District court and was not appealed.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Swedish	F	1963	Solna case

Court decisions in the Solna case:

The accused was convicted of THB in the District court but the prosecution for THB was dismissed in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Romania	F	1965	Begging man case
2. Romania	M	1961	Begging man case

Court decisions in the Begging man case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted concerning the two accused persons, both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Romania	K	1972	Begging girl case
2. Romania	M	1976	Begging girl case

Court decisions in the Begging girl case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Court sentences 2010

The Malmö case:

- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 14-01-2010, Case No. B 3745-09
- Sentences in the Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge 07-04-2010, Case no. B 256-10

The Olivia case:

- Sentences in Stockholm District Court, 17-12-2010, Case No. B 19658-10
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 11-05-2011, Case no. B 87-11

The Rogland case:

- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 02-11-2010, Case No. B 5513-10
- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 26-11-2010, Case No. B 9487-10
- Sentences in the Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge 18-02-2011, Case nos. B - 2917-10, B 3184-10

The Brick laying case:

- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 02-07-2010, Case No. B 3745-09

The Solna case

- Sentences in Solna District Court, 17-06-2010, Case No. B 421-08
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 01-06-2011, Case no. B 5971-10

The Begging man case

- Sentences in Södertörn District Court, 14-07-2010, Case No. B 11224-09
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 04-10-2010, Case no. B 6263-10

The Begging girl case:

- Sentences in Stockholm District Court, 18-11-2010, Case No. B 14880-10
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 19-01-2011, Case no. B 89636-10

Note that the official statistics provided by the Crime Prevention Council only presents number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance).

Temporary residence permits 2010

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2010, the Swedish Migration Board made 33 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such victims. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims and witnesses issued 2010.³

2010 NATIONALITY	SEX		
	F	M	TOTAL
THE PHILIPPINES	1		1
MONGOLIA		1	1
GUINEA		2	2
IRAQ		4	4
CHINA		2	2
NIGERIA	1		1
Nepal	1		1
ROMANIA	8	3	11
UNKNOWN		1	1
RUSSIA	3		3
SLOVAKIA	1		
UK		3	3
THAILAND	1		1
THE CZECH REPUBLIC	1		1
TOTAL	17	16	33

*Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for **both** victims and witnesses of **various** crimes. Most of the statistics above reflects victims of trafficking in human beings and crimes related to that like procuring and smuggling of human beings. Since it is the director of the preliminary investigation who applies for the permit, almost all of the applications are being accepted.*

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

SWEDEN 2011

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, 1 October 2013.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

"A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years."

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of other forms of exploitation.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.
- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is

no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.

- v) The opportunity to receive a temporary residence permit applies according to Swedish law to any victim of crime. Work is currently under way to ensure that information is made available for the specific type of crime that the permit relates to. At present, it is therefore not possible to present exact figures on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings.
- vi) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vii) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system.

Number of victims of trafficking for sexual purposes in Sweden 2011

In 2011, 5 individuals were deemed victims on reasonable grounds. These victims were involved in 3 different investigations. All five victims were adult women over the age of 18.

In the first case, which involved two victims from Romania, 19 and 24 years old, two men, also from Romania, born in 1987 and 1981, were convicted of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in the court of first instance. On appeal, the court struck down the THB conviction and instead convicted them of a lesser charge of procuring. One of them was sentenced to two years in prison and the other to 10 months in prison.

In the second case, which involved two victims from Slovakia, 28 and 36 years old, the court of first instance dismissed the charges of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes against three Swedish men born in 1972, 1972 and 1968. The prosecutor did not appeal the dismissal. One of the men, born in 1972, was convicted of fraud to six months in prison.

The third human trafficking case against a man from Romania, born in 1987 and a man from Iraq born 1980, and involving one victim, a 25 year old woman, from Romania was dismissed in the first court level and in the Court of Appeal. Instead, the Romanian man was convicted of procuring to one year in prison and the man from Iraq was convicted of procuring to six months in prison.

Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Romania	F	Adult, 19 years	Train case
Romania	F	Adult, 24 years	Train case
The Slovak Republic	F	Adult, 28	Västm case
The Slovak Republic	F	Adult, 36	Västm case
Romania	F	Adult, 25	VG case
TOTAL			5

Number of persons prosecuted (5) and convicted (0) for trafficking for sexual purposes 2011

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Romania	M	Born 1987	Train case
2.Romania	M	Born 1981	Train case

Court decisions in the Train case:

The accused were convicted of THB in the District court but the prosecution for THB was dismissed in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Swedish	M	1972	Västm case
2.Swedish	M	1968	Västm case

Court decisions in the Västm case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed in the District court and was not appealed.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Romania	M	1987	VG case

Court decisions in the VG case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed in the District court and in the court of appeal.

Means of recruitment

The information received by the police in 2011 indicated that human traffickers and pimps exploited their victims' vulnerability to get them to leave their home environment. They offered the women attractive earning opportunities or in some case a feeling of affinity that the women would find hard to resist because of their already vulnerable situation. It was most common for women to travel to Sweden after having entered into an agreement with the recruiter with whom they had got in touch via newspaper advertisements, the Internet or social media, local recruitment agencies or frequently through personal contacts, e.g. within the family.

The majority of the women and girls discovered in 2011 were aware that they would be exploited in prostitution, but were deceived as regards the actual terms, their living conditions, financial arrangements, the abuse and degree of personal freedom. For a large proportion of these women, the abuses to which they were exposed by male sex-purchasers

and human traffickers had already been normalised, since they had been exploited in prostitution for varying periods of time in their home country and/or had previously been subject to sexual abuse. During 2011, in police interviews, Romanian women told how they had been bought and sold between pimps and traffickers for sums ranging between EUR 300-1500. After a purchase of this type, the man making payment has complete control over the woman he has bought.

Number of victims of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2011

In 2011, 5 individuals were deemed to be victims on **reasonable grounds**. These victims were involved in **3** different investigations.

The first case, involved a 12 year old girl from Bulgaria, who was trafficked to Sweden for the purpose of petty theft by a Bulgarian man born in 1978. He was convicted of trafficking in human beings and sentenced to four years in prison in the first court of instance, and on appeal, even in the Court of Appeal.

In the second case, 3 men from Bulgaria were lured to Sweden by two Bulgarian perpetrators, one man born in 1969, and a woman born in 1971, for the purpose of berry picking. The court dismissed the charges of human trafficking, but instead convicted the perpetrators of assault and other minor crimes. They were sentenced to three months in prison. The case was not appealed.

The third case involved one victim, a 16 years old girl from Romania, who was brought to Sweden for the purpose of petty theft, and one perpetrator, a man born in 1969 from Romania. The court dismissed the human trafficking charges and instead convicted him of rape, and sentenced him to one year in prison. The decision was not appealed.

Trafficking in human beings for other purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Bulgaria	F	Child, 12 years old	The Olga case
Romania	F	Child, 16 years old	The Solvalla case
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case
TOTAL			5

Number of persons prosecuted (4) and convicted (1) for trafficking for other purposes 2011

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Bulgaria	M	1978	Olga case

Court decisions in the Olga case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted concerning the two accused persons, both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Romania	M	1969	Solvalla case

Court decisions in the Solvalla case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed in the District court and in the court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Bulgaria	F	1971	Blueberry case
2.Bulgaria	M	1969	Blueberry case

Court decisions in the Blueberry case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed in the District court and was not appealed.

Court sentences 2011

The Train case:

- Sentences in Helsingborg District Court, 28-12-2011, Case no. B 4188-11
- Judgments in the Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge 26.03.2012, Case no. B 111-12

The Västm case:

- Sentences in Västmanland District Court, 25.08.2011, Case no. B 406-11

The VG case:

- Sentences in Gothenburg District Court, 15.07.2011, Case no. B 3509-11
- Judgments in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 04-10-2011, Case no. B 3601-11

The Olga case:

- Sentences in Attunda District Court, 27-04-2011, Case no. B 1267-07
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 22-12-2011, Case no. B 4140-11

The Solvalla case:

- Sentences in Solna District Court, 29.12.2011, Case no. B 9980-11
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 02.03.2012, Case no. B 756-12

The Blueberry case:

- Sentences in Hudiksvall District Court, 31.10.2011, Case no. B 1834-11
- The District Court sentence was not appealed.

Note that the official statistics provided by the Crime Prevention Council only presents number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance).

Temporary residence permits 2011

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2011, the Swedish Migration Board made 39 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such victims. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims and witnesses issued 2011.³

2011 NATIONALITY	SEX		
	F	M	TOTAL
SLOVAKIA	3		3
NEPAL	1		1
KAZAKSTAN	1	1	2
LITHUANIA	2		2
IRAN	3	1	4
POLAND	1		1
ROMANIA	4	2	6
SIERRA LEONE	1		1
UGANDA	1		1
BULGARIA	4	8	13
BRASIL	1	1	2
CHINA	2	1	3
SERBIA	1		1
TOTAL	25	14	39

*Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for **both** victims and witnesses of **various** crimes. Most of the statistics above reflects victims of trafficking in human beings and crimes related to that like procuring and smuggling of human beings. Since it is the director of the preliminary investigation who applies for the permit, almost all of the applications are being accepted.*

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

SWEDEN 2012

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, October 2013.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

“A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years.”

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of other forms of exploitation.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.
- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is

no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.

- v) The opportunity to receive a temporary residence permit applies according to Swedish law to any victim of crime. Work is currently under way to ensure that information is made available for the specific type of crime that the permit relates to. At present, it is therefore not possible to present in exact figures on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings.
- vi) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vii) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system.

Number of victims of trafficking for sexual purposes in Sweden 2012

In 2012, 17 individuals were deemed victims on reasonable grounds. These victims were involved in 5 different investigations; four in Sweden and one was a Swedish-Norwegian joint investigation. All victims were female, with four victims being under the age of 18. One victim was from Serbia, one from Lithuania and 15 from Romania.

In four of the five prosecuted cases (in Sweden) the perpetrator was found guilty by the court; additionally in the Norwegian/Sweden case. One case, involving one victim, was dismissed. In the convicted cases the rest of the victims were considered victims of less serious crimes. These 10 girls were considered, by the court, to be victims of pimping activities.

5 cases led to prosecution (4 in Sweden and 1 in Norway). 4 of the 5 cases led to a conviction of THB by the court.

In the cases that led to conviction 7 perpetrators were convicted of THB for sexual purposes in Sweden in the first court level (1 man from Lithuania born 1991, 2 men from Romania born 1965 and 1966, 1 man from Serbia born 1982, 1 man from Kosovo born 1979, 2 men with unknown nationality born 1983).

The conviction of THB remained, in the court of appeal, for 3 of these 7 mentioned above (1 man from Lithuania born 1991 and 2 men from Romania born 1965 and 1966). The remaining 4 perpetrators were convicted of grave procuring instead. All of the convicted were sentenced to jail.

Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Country/ Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Lithuania	F	Adult	Baltic case
Romania	F	23	Lund case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult *	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult *	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult *	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Adult*	Madonna case
Romania	F	Child**	Norway/Swe
Romania	F	Child**	Norway/Swe
Romania	F	Child**	Norway/Swe
Serbia	F	14	Serbian girl case
TOTAL			17

*Between 18-35 years of age ** Between 13-17 years of age

Number of persons prosecuted (10) and convicted (3) for trafficking for sexual purposes 2012

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Lithuania	M	Born 1991	Baltic case
2.Lithuania	M	Born 1989	Baltic case

Court decisions in the Baltic case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1 but dismissed regarding suspect No2, both in the District court and in the Court of appeal. Suspect No 2 was convicted of grave procuring instead. Totally 372 000 SEK was confiscated in the Baltic case.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Unknown	M	1983	Lund case
2.Serbia	M	1982	Lund case
3.Unknown	M	1983	Lund case
4.Kosovo	M	1979	Lund case

Court decisions in the Lund case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1-4 in the District court but dismissed in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Romania	M	Born 1965	Madonna case
2.Romania	M	Born 1966	Madonna case

Court decisions in the Madonna case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1-2 in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Serbia	F	Born 1966	Serbian girl case
2.Serbia	M	Born 1962	Serbian girl case

Court decisions in the Serbian girl case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed regarding suspect No 1-2 both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Number of victims of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2012

In 2012, 16 individuals were deemed victims on reasonable grounds. These victims were involved in 2 different investigations.

In the first case, 12 Bulgarian adults, 9 men and 3 women, were lured to Sweden for the purpose of berry picking. Two perpetrators, one man and one woman from Bulgaria, were convicted of human trafficking and sentenced to 10 months in prison.

In the second case 4 individuals, one woman and three men from Poland were lured to Sweden for the purpose of petty thefts. Three perpetrators, one man and two women, also from Poland were charged with THB but these charges were dismissed. They were instead convicted of other crimes instead like for example thefts.

Trafficking in human beings for other purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	F	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	F	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Bulgaria	F	Adult	Blueberry case 2012
Poland	M	Adult	Ahlstrand case
Poland	M	Adult	Ahlstrand case
Poland	M	Adult	Ahlstrand case
Poland	F	Adult	Ahlstrand case
TOTAL			16

Number of persons prosecuted (5) and convicted (2) for trafficking for other purposes 2012

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Bulgaria	F	Born 1975	Blueberry case 2012
2.Bulgaria	M	Born 1971	Blueberry case 2012

Court decisions in the Blueberry case 2012:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1-2 in the District court and was not appealed.

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Poland	K	Born 1985	Ahlstrand case
2.Poland	K	Born 1955	Ahlstrand case
3.Poland	M	Born 1987	Ahlstrand case

Court decisions in the Ahlstrand case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed regarding suspect No 1-3 both in the District court and in the Court of appeal.

Court sentences 2012

Baltic case:

- Sentences in Stockholm District Court, 12-06-2012, Case No. B 6114-11
- Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 10-10-2012, Case no. B 5309-12

Lund Case:

- Sentences in Lund District Court, 14-03-2012, Case No. B 137-10
- Judgements in the Court of Appeal for Skåne and Blekinge 04-07-2012, Case no. B 897-12

Madonna case:

- Sentences in Gothenburg District Court, 14-05-2012, Case no. B 8184-11
- Judgements in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 21-09-2012, Case no. B 2827-12

Norway /Sweden case:

- Bergen District Court, 05-07-2012, Case no. 11-194827MED-BBYR/01

Serbian girl case:

- Sentences in Gothenburg District Court, 30-01-2012, Case no. B 15416-11
- Judgements in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 14-09-2012, Case no. B 1689-12

Bluberry case:

- Sentences in Hudiksvall District Court, 15-06-2012, Case no. B 2220-11

Ahlstrand case:

- Sentences in Gothenburg District Court, 16-03-2012, Case no. B 16821-11
- Judgements in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 14-12-2012, Case no. B 2408-12

Note that the official statistics provided by the Crime Prevention Council only presents number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance).

Temporary residence permits 2012

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2012, the Swedish Migration Board made 25 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such victims. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims and witnesses issued 2012.³

2012 NATIONALITY	SEX		
	F	M	TOTAL
AZERBAJDZJAN	1		1
BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA	1		1
KAMERUN	1		1
KOSOVO		1	1
LITHUANIA	5		5
NIGERIA	1		1
POLAND	2		2
ROMANIA	8	1	9
SIERRA LEONE	1		1
UGANDA		1	1
In process	2		2
TOTAL	22	3	25

*Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for **both** victims and witnesses of **various** crimes. Most of the statistics above reflects victims of trafficking in human beings and crimes related to that like procuring and smuggling of human beings. Since it is the director of the preliminary investigation who applies for the permit, almost all of the applications are being accepted.*

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

SWEDEN 2013

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, October 2014.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

"A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years."

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labor, begging, removal of organs, active military service and other purposes in a situation involving distress for the victim.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.

- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.
- v) The opportunity to receive a temporary residence permit applies according to Swedish law to any victim of crime. Work is currently under way to ensure that information is made available for the specific type of crime that the permit relates to. At present, it is therefore not possible to present in exact figures on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings.
- vi) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vii) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system. This said, the financial aspects are integral and regular in an investigation on trafficking in human beings. Forfeiture of illicit gains from the exploitation is therefore an element of several convictions.

Number of victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in Sweden 2013

In **2013** the Police reported **41** cases of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. Of these 41 cases, **11** cases regarded children (F) under the age of 18 and **29** cases regarded persons (F) over the age of 18.

In **2013**, **2 individuals** were deemed victim of THB on **reasonable grounds**. The victims were involved in 2 investigations in Sweden (The Skinny case and the Helena case). One victim was a woman from Romania over the age of 18 (The Skinny case) and one victim was a woman from Hungary, over the age of 18 (The Helena case).

In these cases three persons were prosecuted for THB (in Sweden) and two persons were found guilty by the District court (The Skinny case) and one person was found **not** guilty by the District court (The Helena case). The Skinny case also involved 5 more women (from Romania) and the Helena case 1 more woman (from Hungary), over the age of 18, who were considered, by the prosecutor and the court, to be victims of **pimping** activities. Three persons were found guilty of pimping activities 2013 by the District court in The Helena case. In **2014**, in the Court of Appeal, the suspect was found **guilty** of THB in the Helena case.

In the case (The Skinny case) that led to conviction 2 perpetrators were convicted of THB for sexual purposes in Sweden **in the first court level** (1 man from Romania born 1982 and 1 woman from Romania born 1985).

Number of victims of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Country/ Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Romania	F	21	Skinny case
Hungary	F	Adult	Helena case
Total			2

Number of persons prosecuted (3) and convicted (2) for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes 2013

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Romania	M	Born 1982	Skinny case
2.Romania	F	Born 1985	Skinny case
3.Hungary	F	Born 1973	Helena case

Court decisions in the Skinny case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1 and No 2. The **sentence** was 4 years of imprisonment each. The offenders must together pay damages to the victim at SEK 115 000.

The accused are expelled from the country and banned from returning before 03.12.2023. The court of appeal will handle the case in Feb 2014.

Court decisions in the Helena case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed regarding suspect No 3 in the District court. Suspect No 3 was convicted of grave procuring instead. The sentence was 3 years for grave procuring and fraud. Two other persons were convicted of complicity in procuring and received a conditional sentence.

The prosecution for THB was *accepted* regarding suspect No 3 in the Court of Appeal in **2014**.

Court sentences 2013 and 2014

Skinny case:

- Sentences in Stockholm District Court, 03-12-2013, Case No. B 6107-13

Helena case:

- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 26-11-2013, Case No. B 2361-13
- **2014** Sentence in The Court of Appeal, Malmö, 05-03-2014, Case no B 3356-13

Number of victims of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2013

In **2013** the Police reported **43** cases of Trafficking in human beings for other purposes. The cases were divided into:

Whole country	Cases
THb for forced labor- child under the age of 18	5
THb for forced labor- person over the age of 18	26
THB for the purpose of begging- child under the age of 18	4
THB for the purpose of begging- person over the age of 18	5
THB for the purpose of committing petty crimes- person over the age of 18	1
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- child under the age of 18*	1
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- person over the age of 18*	1
TOTAL	43

* These cases initially regarded THB for the removal of organs but resulted in cases of human smuggling.

No individual was considered a victim of trafficking in human beings for other purposes on **reasonable grounds** in Sweden in 2013.

Note that the official statistics provided by the Crime Prevention Council only presents number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance).

Temporary residence permits 2013

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2013, the Swedish Migration Board made 61 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such victims. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims and witnesses issued 2013.³

2013 NATIONALITY	SEX		
	F	M	TOTAL
Bulgaria	3		3
Burundi	1		1
Iran		1	1
Jordan	2		2
Cameroon	5	20	25
Latvia	1		1
Lithuania	1		1
Montenegro	1		1
Nepal	2		2
Nigeria	1		1
Romania	6	1	7
Serbia	1		1
Sierra Leone	1		1
Somalia		1	1
Nat unknown		9	9
Syria		1	1
Uganda		2	2
Hungary	1		1
Total	26	35	61

*Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for **both** victims and witnesses of **various** crimes. Most of the statistics above reflects victims of trafficking in human beings and crimes related to that like procuring and smuggling of human beings. Since it is the director of the preliminary investigation who applies for the permit, almost all of the applications are being accepted.*

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

Gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field 2010-2014 (Article 19 of Directive 2011/36/EU).

In June 2014, a questionnaire was elaborated on by the civil society organization Stiftelsen Tryggare Sverige (Foundation Safer Sweden) that functions as the Civil Society Platform against THB together with the National Rapporteur, in order to gather statistics etc. from civil society organisations in relation to trafficking to, within and through Sweden. The questionnaire was answered by eight NGO:s (Caritas, Ersta Diakoni Barnrättsbyrån, Frälsningsarmén (Salvation Army), Unga Kvinnors värn, Talita, Brottsofferjouren, Insamlingstiftelsen mot Trafficking, Ecpat and Stiftelsen Tryggare Sverige). The NGO:s that responded to the questionnaire provided information about **35** women and girls that they had encountered between 2010 and 2014.

All of these 35 women/girls had been sexually exploited:

- 27 of these 35 were young women or girls
- The majority were between 18-26 of age
- 4 reported they were VOT:s in another country
- 3 were Swedish women, sexually exploited in Sweden
- 8 women had been sexually exploited in other countries
- 9 women had been exposed to several forms of exploitation
- The girl under the age of 15 originates from Russia
- The underage mother originates from Nigeria
- The rest of the minors originate from Romania (3), Nigeria (1) and Sweden (1)

Countries of destination and transit:

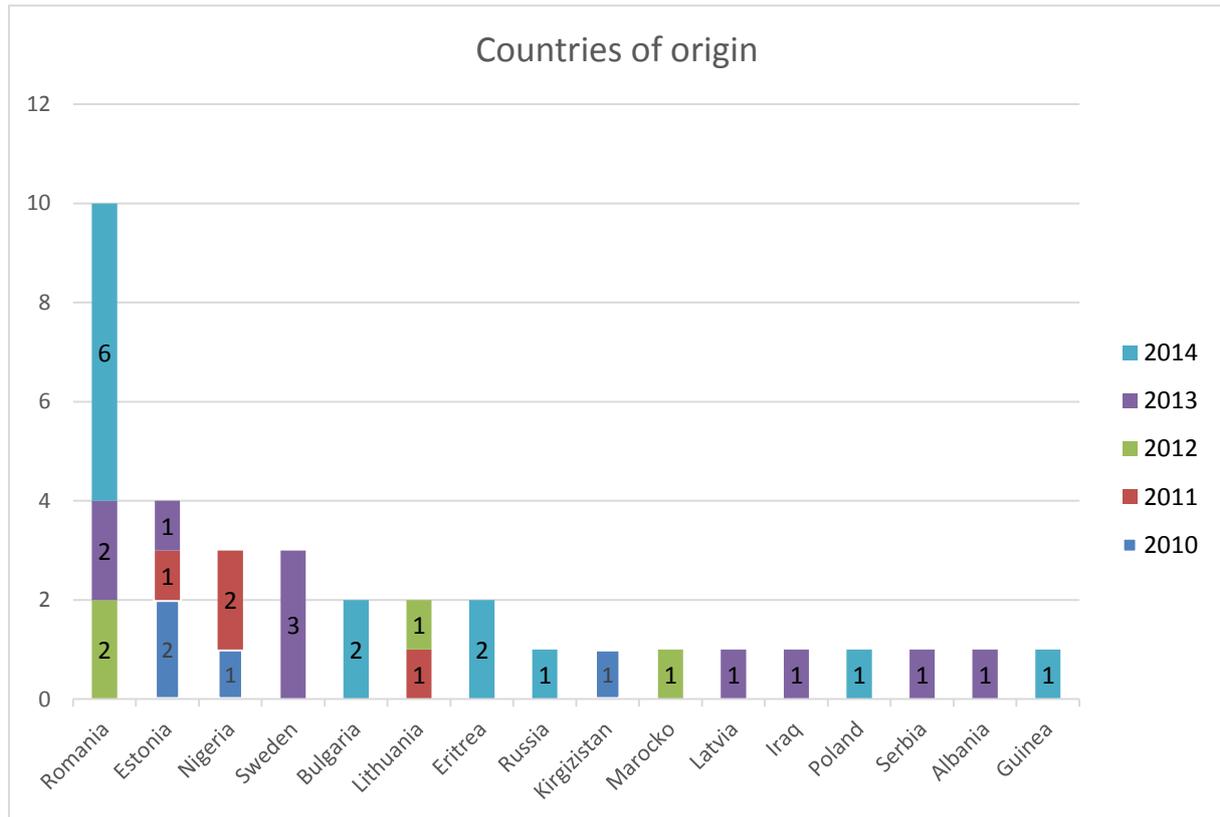
- 24 of 35 have been exploited in Sweden and 8 in several countries
- One woman from Estonia was exploited in 7 countries (Estonia, Sweden, Norway, UK, Italy, Germany and The Netherlands)
- Transit and destination countries are Morocco, Spain, Italy, The Netherlands, UK, Germany, Sweden and Norway

Forms of exploitation:

All 35 were sexually exploited and 9 of these were also exploited for other purposes:

Sexual exploitation	35
Forced labor	7
Domestic service	2
Forced to commit criminal acts	3
Others	1

Countries of origin:



The recruitment:

- Most women and girls were drawn into the trade because of poverty in their home countries. Some because of debts or/and lack of opportunities, some in order to escape a violent home situation, so called pull-factors
- Besides the factors above also drug abuse, honour related violence, orphanhood and a dysfunctional environments were so called push-factors
- Women and girls were offered to work (in households or restaurants; modelling) abroad or to provide sexual services for payment
- In 5 of those 35 cases the woman had been forced into the trade by threat or physical violence
- In 2 of those 35 cases the woman had been sold by somebody in her family and was subjected to threats
- In 2 of those 35 cases the woman was drawn in to the trade through “wife import”

General vulnerability factors:

- Dependency upon the perpetrator
- Lack of money
- Being a minor
- Lack of identity documents
- Language problems; analphabetism

- Belonging to a minority
- Subjected to violence
- Drug addiction
- Mental or physical dysfunction
- Pregnancy
- Honour related violence
- Orphanhood

Relation to the perpetrator:

- 10 women had a partnership relation to the perpetrator
- 2 were exploited by their parents
- 1 was exploited by another relative
- 6 by a perpetrator from the same hometown
- 5 by an acquaintance
- 2 by a perpetrator in the same network as the woman herself
- In total 26 of 35 have a relation with the perpetrator

Contact with authorities:

- 20 of 35 had the first contact with the Police or Social service
- 25 of 35 had reported the case to the Police
- 18 of those 25 were regarded as cases of THB and 7 as procuring

About those 10 who did not report to the Police:

- 10 of 35 did not report the case to the Police
- 8 of those 10 were forced into prostitution and 6 of those had a relationship with the perpetrator
- 7 of the 10 who did not report to the Police stay in the country without any paper
- 9 women were trafficked for sexual purposes by force or sold by the family
- 6 of those 9 originate from a third country
- 6 of those 9 had children (totally 8-10 children)
- 6 of those 9 had a partnership relation to the perpetrator
- For all of the 9, civil society was their first point of contact
- 3 of those 9 had been sexually exploited in another country and have applied for asylum
- 3 of those 9 have been deported and have not returned to Sweden
- Forced marriages, “wife import” and honour related violence make victims extremely vulnerable and keeps them from reporting to the Police
- 7 of those 9 reside in Sweden without documents/permits

Children’s vulnerability:

- 7 children were assumed to be VOT:s
- 16 of those 35 women above (one of them a minor) had children of their own
- 9 of those 16 lived together with their children in Sweden
- 7 of those 16 stated that their children were staying with relatives

- Totally 24 children were somehow affected
- One third of those 24 lived with a mother who had not reported the case to the Police, and therefore did not have access to the welfare system
- Totally 31 children were affected; directly or indirectly

Support and assistance:

- 31 of those 35 were offered and accepted shelter
- The majority have been provided with counselling, financial and judicial support
- Only a few of those 35 have been granted a reflection period (4) or a temporary residence permit (4)
- There is a need to conduct threat assessments more frequently in order to create long time security
- There is a need to provide victims with more long term activities
- Totally 15 have returned; 9 on their own and 6 within the safe return program

The trafficking picture of the NGO:s and the Police in Sweden is quite similar regarding countries of origin and transit, age of victims, ways of recruitment, push and pull factors, vulnerability factors, modus operandi, ways of controlling victims etc. What separates these pictures is the vulnerability of victims in cases of “wife import” and honour related violence. These victims are not at all considering reporting to the Police out of fear for their life or threats towards their loved ones etc. Here the civil society has an important role to play. There is also a need to always ask the woman if she has any children and how they are being cared for.

Support for the voluntary return and reintegration of victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes or prostitution in Sweden

In 2012, the Stockholm County Administrative Board initiated a pilot project together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Helsinki, Finland, for the purpose of establishing a permanent national return programme for victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes and prostitution in Sweden.

The pilot project, which is entitled Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and Foreign Citizens in Prostitution in Sweden (AVRRTiPP-SWE)", lasted for fourteen months and offered support to 15 individuals, both adult women and girls under 18 years of age.⁴ Through the project, Swedish authorities and other partners were offered support and advice by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in cases where a return of victims of human trafficking was planned and carried out. The Stockholm County Administrative Board coordinated contacts between the Swedish partners and the IOM office in Helsinki.

When victims return to their countries of origin or residence, many challenges await them, including financial difficulties, socio-economic inequalities and discrimination, as well as in some cases, internal unrest or armed conflict. These factors can also increase the risk of victims being re-trafficked. International experience shows that the return of a victim to her country of origin or residence should be carefully planned, and should involve direct collaboration with the receiving public authority or organisation in the home country. It should also, if needed, include comprehensive assistance and support before return, during travels, as well as after return. If the individual requests assistance, this should be tailored to her needs, irrespective of where in Sweden she is found, her age or nationality.

Through the project, returning victims received support throughout the entire return process by way of the project organisations:

- Investigation into the whole situation of a victim, who returned to her country of origin or residence.
- Assistance with arranging necessary travel documents such as passports.
- Booking of airline tickets and organising of any onward transport within Sweden and the country of origin or residence.
- Arrangement, if necessary, of assistance or an attendant to accompany the individual during travels including in transit.
- Arrangement of "meeting and greeting" for returning individual at airport of country of origin or residence.
- Provision of transport to a safe house in the country of origin or residence.
- Support by drawing up a realistic plan for the reintegration of a returning victim and follow-up in the country of origin or residence.

⁴ For more information, see <http://www.iom.fi>

In 2013, 14 adult women (three of them accompanied by children) and 5 minors (two girls and three boys) received or were offered support within the return program. See below. Four of them received a 6 months temporary residence permit for victims of trafficking. Totally 13 of the 19 victims participated in the judicial process.

Sex	Age	Nationality	Form of exploitation	Result
M	14	Romania	Begging	Exited the program
M	14	Romania	Begging	Exited the program
F	18	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Exited the program
F (with children)	18	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Exited the program
F	20	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	27	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Exited the program
F	29	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	36	Romania	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	9	Bulgaria	Forced marriage	Case for the social service
F	14	Bulgaria	Forced marriage	Case for the social service
M	16	Bulgaria	Begging	Exited the program
F (with children)	18	Bulgaria	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	27	Bulgaria; residing in Italy	THB for sexual purposes	Rejected support
F	27	Bulgaria; residing in Germany	THB for sexual purposes	Rejected support
F	24	Lithuania	THB for sexual purposes	Exited the program
F	18	Nepal	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	33	Dominican Republic	THB for sexual purposes	Returned within the program
F	25	The Slovak Republic	Forced marriage	Returned within the program
F	42	The Slovak Republic	Forced marriage	Returned within the program

SWEDEN 2014

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, January 2015.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

"A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years."

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labor, begging, removal of organs, active military service and other purposes in a situation involving distress for the victim.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.
- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is

no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.

- v) The opportunity to receive a temporary residence permit applies according to Swedish law to any victim of crime. Work is currently under way to ensure that information is made available for the specific type of crime that the permit relates to. At present, it is therefore not possible to present in exact figures on residence permits issued to victims of trafficking in human beings.
- vi) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vii) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system. This said, the financial aspects are integral and regular in an investigation on trafficking in human beings. Forfeiture of illicit gains from the exploitation is therefore an element of several convictions.

Number of victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in Sweden 2014

In **2014** the Police reported **31** cases of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. Of these 31 cases, **5** cases regarded children (F) under the age of 18 and **26** cases regarded persons (F) over the age of 18.

In **2014**, **2 individuals** were deemed victims of THB for sexual purposes on **reasonable grounds**. The victims were involved in 1 investigation in Sweden (The Helena case). Both victims were females, 25 and 35 years old, and originated from Hungary.

In The Helena case one person was prosecuted for THB (in Sweden) and was found **not** guilty of THB for sexual purposes by the District court in 2013 (only for procuring activities). In **2014**, in the Court of Appeal, the suspect was found **guilty** of THB in the Helena case.

Number of victims of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Country/ Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Hungary	F	25	Helena case
Hungary	F	35	Helena case
Total			2

Number of persons prosecuted (**1**) and convicted (**1**) for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes 2014

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Hungary	F	Born 1973	Helena case

Court decisions in the Helena case:

The prosecution for THB was dismissed regarding suspect No 1 in the District court 2013. Suspect No 1 was convicted of grave procuring instead. The sentence was 3 years of imprisonment for grave procuring and fraud. Two other persons were convicted of complicity in procuring and received a conditional sentence.

The prosecution for THB for sexual purposes was *accepted* regarding suspect No 1 in the Court of Appeal in **2014**. The sentence was 4 years of imprisonment for THB for sexual purposes, grave procuring and fraud.

Court sentences in 2014

Helena case:

- Sentences in Malmö District Court, 26-11-2013, Case No. B 2361-13
- **2014** Sentence in The Court of Appeal, Malmö, 05-03-2014, Case no B 3356-13

Number of victims of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2014

In **2014** the Police reported **62** cases of Trafficking in human beings for other purposes. The cases were divided into:

Whole country	Cases
THB for forced labor- child under the age of 18	3
THB for forced labor- person over the age of 18	10
THB for the purpose of begging- child under the age of 18	5
THB for the purpose of begging- person over the age of 18	18
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- child under the age of 18*	1
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- person over the age of 18	0
THB for war service- child under the age of 18	0
TBB for war service- person over the age of 18	0
THB for other purposes- child under the age of 18	5
THB for other purposes- person over the age of 18	20
TOTAL	62

* These cases initially regarded THB for the removal of organs but resulted in cases of human smuggling.

Two individuals were considered victims of trafficking in human beings (for the purpose of begging) on **reasonable grounds** in Sweden in 2014. (Note that the official statistics provided by the Crime Prevention Council only presents number of persons convicted in county courts (first instance).)

In 2014, 2 individuals were deemed victims of THB for the purpose of begging on **reasonable grounds**. These victims were involved in 1 investigation.

In this case, **2 men from Bulgaria** were lured to Sweden for the purpose of begging. Two perpetrators, one man and one woman from Bulgaria, were prosecuted of human trafficking but were found **not** guilty.

Trafficking in human beings for other purposes:

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Begging case 2014
Bulgaria	M	Adult	Begging case 2014
TOTAL			2

Number of persons prosecuted (2) and convicted (0) for trafficking for other purposes 2014

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1.Bulgaria	F	Born 1986	Begging case 2014
2.Bulgaria	M	Born 1984	Begging case 2014

Court decision in the Begging case 2014:

The prosecution for THB was **not** accepted regarding suspect No 1-2 in the District court and was not appealed. Sentence in Halmstad District Court, 09-07-2014, Case No. B 1143-14

Temporary residence permits 2014

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2014, the Swedish Migration Board made 64 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such victims. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims and witnesses issued 2014.³

	Sex			Total
	Age	F	M	
AFGHANISTAN	19		1	1
	20		1	1
AFGHANISTAN; total			2	2
ALBANIA	7	1		1
	25	1		1
	28	1		1
	42	1		1
ALBANIEN; total		4		4
BOLIVIA	14	1		1
	31	1		1
BOLIVIA; total		2		2
BULGARIA	14		1	1
	22		1	1
	24		2	2
	28	2	1	3
	38		1	1
	39		1	1
	40		1	1
	41	2	1	3
	43		1	1
	47		1	1
	48		1	1
	49		1	1
	59		1	1

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

	60		1	1
BULGARIA; total		4	15	19
GAMBIA	28		1	1
GAMBIA; total			1	1
IRAN	28		1	1
IRAN; total			1	1
LITHUANIA	21	1		1
LITHUANIA; total		1		1
MACEDONIA	18	1		1
MACEDONIA; total		1		1
MOROCCO	25		1	1
MOROCCO; total			1	1
ROMANIA	17	2		2
	20	1		1
	23	2		2
	24	2	1	3
	27	1		1
	28	1	1	2
	30	3	1	4
	33	1		1
ROMANIA; total		13	3	16
RUSSIA	15	1		1
	50	1		1
RUSSIA; total		2		2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	37		1	1
SLOVAK REPUBLIC; total			1	1
SOMALIA	26		1	1
SOMALIA; total			1	1
UNKNOWN	2		1	1

	4		1	1
	6	1		1
	32		1	1
	33	1		1
	36		1	1
	37		2	2
UNKNOWN; total		2	6	8
SYRIA	25		1	1
SYRIA; total			1	1
TUNISIA	47	1		1
TUNISIA; total		1		1
UGANDA	36		2	2
UGANDA; total			2	2
TOTAL		30	34	64

Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for both victims and witnesses of various crimes and that in some cases even for accompanied minors (children belonging to the victims/witnesses). Most of the statistics above reflect victims of trafficking in human beings, 48 out of 64, and the rest (16) reflect victims/witnesses of crimes related to that like procuring and smuggling of human beings. Of these 48 human trafficking permits, 22 were granted for a so called “reflection period”.

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

Gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field 2014 (Article 19 of Directive 2011/36/EU).

In May 2013 the European Commission launched an EU platform against human trafficking aimed at civil society. The platform is a forum for some one hundred European, national and local NGOs working with human rights, the rights of children, women's rights and equality, the rights of migrants and safe houses. The National Police Board collaborates with *The Swedish Civil Society Platform against trafficking in human beings* (Plattformen) in accordance with the aforementioned EU directive. The national rapporteur conducted a survey in collaboration with Plattformen in 2014 to gauge civil society awareness of human trafficking in Sweden in the period 2010–2014.

The survey was conducted by means of a questionnaire developed by Plattformen in collaboration with the national rapporteur. The questionnaire was distributed and collected by Plattformen and resulted in a report which was submitted to the European Commission, among others.⁴ The report revealed that civil society's idea of the situation in Sweden with regard to human trafficking corresponded, in broad strokes, to the views of the Swedish police. However, there was one point where their views differed. The issue related to women who had been forced to Sweden for the purpose of marriage; the main objective being that the woman was to be exploited by the man for prostitution. These women are particularly vulnerable when the abuse is linked to so called honour-related violence and oppression. These women often feel that it is better, for their own safety and their children's safety, to put up with the abuse rather than report it. In some cases they may turn to NGOs for support and help.

A separate collection of information by Plattformen in 2014 showed that civil society had collected information about 17 individuals who were being subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes, who had in the majority of cases been recipients of extensive support and help.⁵ Out of these 17, 7 were also subjected to other exploitation such as forced labour (domestic) or forced criminality or begging. All were women or girls; 5 under the age of 18 and 1 under the age of 15. Romania was the most common country of origin (7), followed by Sweden (3), Bulgaria (2), Eritrea (2), West Africa/Guinea (1), Poland (1) and Russia (1).

The three Swedish women with whom civil society came into contact in 2014 were living in unsafe conditions and were dependent on the perpetrators. They had been placed in foster care at an early age and had been forced to move between different foster homes a number of times during their upbringing. There were indications that one of the women was being used by her husband for prostitution.

In nine of the 17 cases, civil society represented the first point of call for help. In the remaining eight help was administered through the police. Out of the nine, civil society could motivate two to file a police report but not the remaining seven. There may be many reasons why victims are reluctant to file a police report, the most common of which tends to be fear that the perpetrator will harm them or those close to them.

⁴ Collection of statistics from civil society 2014. www.manniskohandel.se.

⁵ Preliminary statistics showing civil society help initiatives for victims of human trafficking in 2014.

Like the national rapporteur, civil society points out that comprehensive victim support and protection should be introduced for people who are suspected of being victims of human trafficking, regardless of purpose, even in cases where a preliminary investigation has not been initiated. Civil society has supported a far greater number of individuals than the aforementioned 17, however not all organisations submit information and statistics. The work to collect information about civil society awareness of the situation in Sweden with regard to human trafficking will continue on an ongoing basis.

Support for the voluntary return and reintegration of victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes or prostitution in Sweden.

In 2012, the Stockholm County Administrative Board initiated a pilot project together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Helsinki, Finland, for the purpose of establishing a permanent national return programme for victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes and prostitution in Sweden.

The pilot project, which is entitled Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and Foreign Citizens in Prostitution in Sweden (AVRRTiPP-SWE)", lasted for fourteen months and offered support to 15 individuals, both adult women and girls under 18 years of age.⁶ Through the project, Swedish authorities and other partners were offered support and advice by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in cases where a return of victims of human trafficking was planned and carried out. The Stockholm County Administrative Board coordinated contacts between the Swedish partners and the IOM office in Helsinki.

When victims return to their countries of origin or residence, many challenges await them, including financial difficulties, socio-economic inequalities and discrimination, as well as in some cases, internal unrest or armed conflict. These factors can also increase the risk of victims being re-trafficked. International experience shows that the return of a victim to her country of origin or residence should be carefully planned, and should involve direct collaboration with the receiving public authority or organisation in the home country. It should also, if needed, include comprehensive assistance and support before return, during travels, as well as after return. If the individual requests assistance, this should be tailored to her needs, irrespective of where in Sweden she is found, her age or nationality.

Through the project, returning victims received support throughout the entire return process by way of the project organisations:

- Investigation into the whole situation of a victim, who returned to her country of origin or residence.
- Assistance with arranging necessary travel documents such as passports.
- Booking of airline tickets and organising of any onward transport within Sweden and the country of origin or residence.
- Arrangement, if necessary, of assistance or an attendant to accompany the individual during travels including in transit.
- Arrangement of "meeting and greeting" for returning individual at airport of country of origin or residence.
- Provision of transport to a safe house in the country of origin or residence.
- Support by drawing up a realistic plan for the reintegration of a returning victim and follow-up in the country of origin or residence.

⁶ For more information, see <http://www.iom.fi>

In 2014, the project supported 13 persons with assisted voluntary return and/or reintegration (or equal assistance). Further nine persons were given information on and a possibility to receive project support (out of these seven persons travelled without IOM support and did not make a contact with IOM after having returned; two person did not want support). The total beneficiaries of the project in 2014 were thus 22 persons.

In the phase II of the project in 2013 (starting on 1 Oct 2013), there were additional three cases (one decline, two non-active) transferred to the phase two from the pilot phase (your case numbers 14,15, and 16); one referred case that declined assistance (case 17), and one person benefitting from return and reintegration case (case 18). The total number of cases handled in the phase II is therefore 27.

2014

Sex	Age	Nationality	Form of exploitation / city	Result
F	24	Hungary	Sexual exploitation/ Malmö	TUT + AVRR
F	25	Bulgaria	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	Reflection + AVRR
F	42	Bulgaria	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	Reflection + AVRR
M	38	Slovak Rep.	Forced begging/ Malmö	D
F	30	Slovak rep.	Sexual exploitation/ Malmö	R
F	23	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	D
F	22	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	R
F	16	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Gothenburg	AVRR
M	51	Bulgaria	Forced begging/ Stockholm	AVRR
F	19	Bulgaria	Sexual exploitation/ Gothenburg	AVRR
F	20	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	Reflection /Open case
F	28	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	Reflection/ R
F	39	Poland	Sexual exploitation/ Stockholm	R
M	22	Bulgaria	Forced labour/ Stockholm	TUT + D
M	24	Bulgaria	Forced labour/ Stockholm	TUT + D
M	Adult	Bulgaria	Forced labour/ Stockholm	TUT + D
F	18	Romania	Sexual exploitation/ Gothenburg	AVR
F	26	Bulgaria	Sexual exploitation/ Gothenburg	AVRR
				Totally 18 cases

Reflection=Reflection period (30 days)

TUT=Temporary residence permit

AVRR=Returned with the program, return and reintegration

R=Reintegration support

D=Declined assistance

Summary: Of 18 cases, 12 pax received support, 5 declined assistance and one case is open.

SWEDEN 2015

Statistical information on Trafficking in Human Beings, provided by the Swedish National Rapporteur, January 2016.

General:

The purpose of this compilation of statistical information on trafficking in human beings is to provide an overview for Sweden. As is the case for many other countries there are also in Sweden some particularities and explanations required, for instance as regards which information is collected and which information is difficult to collect at a national level.

Definition of the criminal offence:

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace. Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

The provision on human trafficking proposed, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

“A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years.”

II. A complex offence

The definition of the criminal offence trafficking in human beings in the Penal Code is reflecting the UN Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention and the EU-directive of 2011.

It is evident already from the text of the definition that it is a complex offence. It is also clear from practice that the offence is complex to investigate for many reasons, for instance:

- it involves victims that have been exploited in countries other than their own which require particular skills and resources for investigators and those that protect and assist victims,
- suspects are often involved only in parts of the actions establishing the offence,
- suspects are often operating across borders; thereby investigations are hampered for various reasons, including for formal and budgetary reasons, and will in the end be limited to offences relating to trafficking such as procuring.

Consequently, statistical information solely relating to the criminal offence trafficking in human beings does not provide a full picture of the phenomenon. Additional information is required in order to enable an aggregated assessment. In Sweden, information on related criminality such as procuring and the purchase of sexual services are therefore also part of the analysis at national level. However, it seems that it has been and is a challenge to develop such an approach at the international level. It is therefore considered useful to pursue a discussion on possible ways forward in fora where data collection exercise on trafficking take place.

III. Terminology

Some of the concepts used as a basis for collecting statistical information on trafficking in human beings require further clarifications:

- i) There is no formally established system for identification of victims or criteria laid down for such a purpose. Any service that may come in contact with a victim of trafficking can therefore identify (registering organization) and take subsequent action, for instance the Migration Board in the context of the asylum procedure or the social services of municipalities in the context of outreach social work. The Police is in most cases the service that identifies victims of trafficking. Identification indicates in a general sense that it requires that some criteria are fulfilled in order to establish that a person is at least a presumed victim of trafficking. For the purpose of this statistical information the criteria applied is the equivalent of the criteria laid down for launching a formal criminal investigation, i.e. reasonable grounds.
- ii) At present, the statistical information is divided into either trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation or trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced labor, begging, removal of organs, active military service and other purposes in a situation involving distress for the victim.
- iii) The statistical information available does not indicate the means of recruitment.
- iv) The Swedish administrative structure is decentralized. The primary responsibility for the well-being of any victim of a crime follows in particular from the Social Services Act which applies throughout the 290 municipalities in the country. For this reason, there is

no aggregated information collected at national level on the particular form of assistance provided.

- v) The statistical information provided does not include figures relating to persons suspected of trafficking in human beings. The term suspicion is used at different stages of the criminal procedure to indicate the presence of a certain level or degree of evidence, usually by means of an additional qualification such as reasonable suspicion or suspected at the level of probability (basis for detention). In the context of data collection exercises, the term suspicion targets early stages of the proceedings as recorded in police reports. The Swedish practice is to extensively record information in police reports in order to provide a basis for further action and to ensure appropriate first hand measures. However, this means in turn that the information recorded at this stage is quite preliminary in nature and is also information that is collected even before an assessment of whether reasonable grounds are present as the formal requirement for opening a criminal investigation. For this reason, the overarching statistical information provided in this context does not include information of suspects.
- vi) As regards the total value of assets confiscated from convicted traffickers, it should first be observed that in the majority of convictions for trafficking in human beings in Sweden it has not been about grand scale, organized operations with large sums of revenue from the exploitation. Secondly, this type of information is not systematically collected throughout the court system. This said, the financial aspects are integral and regular in an investigation on trafficking in human beings. Forfeiture of illicit gains from the exploitation is therefore an element of several convictions.

Number of victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in Sweden 2015

In **2015** the Police reported **58** cases of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. Of these **58** cases, **11** cases regarded children (F) under the age of 18 and **47** cases regarded persons (F) over the age of 18.

In **2015**, **2 individuals** were deemed victims of THB for sexual purposes on **reasonable grounds**. The victims were involved in 1 investigation in Sweden (The Olympia case). Both victims were females, 20 and 23 years old, and originated from Romania.

In The Olympia case, two persons were prosecuted for THB for sexual purposes, and were found guilty both by the District court and the Court of Appeal in 2015.

Number of victims of Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes:

Country/ Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
Romania	F	20	Olympia case
Romania	F	23	Olympia case
Total			2

Number of persons prosecuted (2) and convicted (2) for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes 2015

Nationality	Sex	Age	Case name
1. Romania	M	36	Olympia case
2. Romania	F	23	Olympia
Total			2

Court decisions in the Olympia case:

The prosecution for THB was accepted regarding suspect No 1 and No 2 in the District Court. The **sentence** was 2 years and 6 months of imprisonment each. The offenders must together pay damages to the victim at SEK 82 200. The accused are expelled from the country and banned from returning before 29.10.2025.

The prosecution for THB was *accepted* also in the Court of Appeal in **2015**. The Court of Appeal changed the punishment regarding suspect No2, and the sentence for her was 2 years and 2 months of imprisonment.

Court sentences in 2015-2016

Olympia case:

- Sentences in Södertörns District Court, 29-10-2015, Case No. B 5756-15
- Sentence in The Court of Appeal, Svea hovrätt, 29-01-2016, Case no B 10040-15

Number of victims (0) of trafficking for other purposes in Sweden 2015

In 2015 the Police reported 122 cases of Trafficking in human beings for other purposes. The cases were divided into:

Whole country	Cases
THB for forced labor- child under the age of 18	4
THB for forced labor- person over the age of 18	17
THB for the purpose of begging- child under the age of 18	5
THB for the purpose of begging- person over the age of 18	50
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- child under the age of 18*	0
THB for the purpose of the removal of organs- person over the age of 18	0
THB for war service- child under the age of 18	1
TBB for war service- person over the age of 18	0
THB for other purposes- child under the age of 18	20
THB for other purposes- person over the age of 18	25
TOTAL	122

Number of persons prosecuted (0) and convicted (0) for trafficking for other purposes 2015

Temporary residence permits 2015

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign victims (and witnesses) was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005¹ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking². Victims are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the victim wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

In 2015, the Swedish Migration Board made 50 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to foreign victims and witnesses of various crimes. Of these 50 decisions, 29 regarded *victims of trafficking in human beings*.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted, at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the leader of the preliminary investigation, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the

¹ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

² Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

Numbers of temporary residence permits issued for victims of THB issued 2015.³

	Sex			
	Age	F	M	Total
AFGHANISTAN	27	1		1
AFGHANISTAN; total				1
POLAND	54		1	1
POLAND; total				1
BOLIVIA	0	1		1
	31	1		1
	6		1	1
BOLIVIA; total		2	1	3
BULGARIA	27		1	1
	42		1	1
	33	1		1
	60		1	1
	62		1	1
	65		1	1
	68		1	1
	47		1	1
BULGARIA; total		1	7	8
BANGLADESH	6	1		1
	31	1		1
	11		1	1
BANGLADESH; total		2	1	3

³ Statistics from the Swedish Migration Board.

ERITREA	24		1	1
ERITREA; total			1	1
IRAK	26		1	1
IRAK; total			1	1
LITHUANIA	31	1		1
LITHUANIA; total		1		1
MOLDOVA	16		1	1
MOLDOVA; total			1	1
MONGOLIA	29	1		1
	30		1	1
	4		1	1
MONGOLIA; total		1	2	3
NIGERIA	30	1		1
NIGERIA; total		1		1
ROMANIA	19	1		1
	31	1		1
	23	1		1
ROMANIA; total		3		3
RUSSIA	27	1		1
RUSSIA; total		1		1
TANZANIA	19	1		1
TANZANIA; total		1		1
X				
X; total				
X				
X; total				
TOTAL		F 14	M 15	29

Note that that a temporary residence permit can be issued for both victims and witnesses of various crimes and that in some cases even for accompanied minors (children belonging to the victims/witnesses). The statistics above reflect only victims of trafficking in human beings, 29 out of totally 50 issued permits. Of these 50 issued permits, 12 were granted for a so called “reflection period”.

Note also that persons who have been granted this type residence permit will be entitled to the same health care and medical treatment and assistance according to the Social Services Act as persons that are residing in Sweden. Municipalities and county councils are being compensated by the state for their actual expenses.

Gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field 2015 (Article 19 of Directive 2011/36/EU).

Collaboration with civil society

In May 2013, the European Commission launched a forum against human trafficking aimed at civil society.⁴ The platform is a forum for some one hundred European, national and local NGOs working with human rights, the rights of children, women's rights and equality, the rights of migrants and safe houses. The Police Authority collaborates with the Swedish Civil Society Platform against trafficking in human beings (Plattformen) in accordance with the aforementioned EU directive. The network includes around twenty players from civil society (see www.manniskohandel.se), all of which in various ways come into contact with people who are vulnerable to human trafficking. There are organisations that help with safe houses, outreach activities and legal advice, as well as organisations that monitor and report on the implementation of international agreements in the area of human trafficking.

The national rapporteur conducted a survey in collaboration with civil society in 2015 to gauge civil society awareness of human trafficking in Sweden during 2015.⁵

Support incentives

During 2015, the Swedish Civil Society Platform against human trafficking mapped out and prepared a national support programme for people vulnerable to human trafficking and exploitation similar to human trafficking, such as prostitution. A model for support initiatives to complement the support received from society has been drawn up and is called the NSP (National Support Programme). The programme is based on the idea that the rights of vulnerable people must be respected in accordance with international conventions and directives. It has been designed to plug the gaps that currently exist in the support offered to vulnerable people, from identification, via support and processing to integration or a return home. An expressly children's perspective is included as indirectly vulnerable children are included in the programme.

Collection of statistics

During 2015, civil society's players reported information on 47 people subjected to human trafficking with whom contact had been made and help given to various degrees. Of the 47 people, there are [xx] women and two girls under the age of 18. Of the 47 individuals, 42 have been subjected to sexual exploitation. Five people, four men and one woman, have been subjected to a form of

⁴ The EU Civil Society Platform against Trafficking in Human Beings.

⁵ The organisations that provided information in 2015 are: FARR; the Salvation Army Gothenburg, Sala and EU Centre; HEM (Homeless EU Migrants); Miatorp Youth Hostel, Helsingborg; Noomi Hela Människan; Plattformen; the Salvation Mission (Räddningsmissionen), Gothenburg; Skåne Urban Mission (Stadsmission); Talita and UKV (Young Women's Shelter Foundation).

exploitation other than sexual: two men for forced labour, two for begging (one man and one woman), and a man for both begging and forced labour.

Of the other vulnerable people, 21 are aged 18–26 and 17 are aged 26–50. One man is over the age of 50. Of the four men, three come from an East European country and one from a North African country. They have been exploited for forced labour or begging and approached the civil society help organisation for EU migrants themselves, or an acquaintance made the first contact.

The largest proportion of the 47 people with whom Plattformen was in contact came from Romania. A total of 18 individuals identified as vulnerable are from Romania (this includes three men). Six women came from other EU countries: Finland, Italy, Poland, Spain, Czech Republic and Germany. In addition, three people came from the outposts of Europe – two from Albania and one from Russia. Twelve vulnerable people came from Africa (one man); most of these (9) came from Nigeria and there was one each from Egypt, Eritrea and Guinea. Eight women exposed to trafficking came from Sweden and two were subjected to it in another country. The six Swedish women subjected to trafficking in Sweden were vulnerable. They had intellectual disabilities, dysfunctional homes, and one was homeless and dependent on her partner for food and lodging.

The exploitation has mostly (in 34 out of 47 cases) taken place in Sweden, although many were also exploited on the journey here. In 11 cases, the women were subjected to human trafficking in other countries and then came to Sweden for protection. They initially applied for asylum. In eight cases, they came from countries outside the EU/EEA, and none of these reported the matter to the police. Three of the women are EU citizens exploited within the EU but outside Sweden and are currently in Sweden.

Children of the victims

Of the 47 people, 16 stated that they had children. At least 40 children in total were affected. For three women, it was uncertain where their children were located. Five women had the children with them, and this meant that 10–15 children were living in Sweden and in need of support as a result of the vulnerability and risks involved in being the child of a person subjected to human trafficking.

Identification

Of all 47 cases during 2015, most are initially picked up by civil society rather than reaching civil society via the authorities. A total of 13 people contacted civil society themselves for support. An equal number, 13 people, were identified and passed on via the organisations of civil society. In ten cases, it was a witness, acquaintance or other fellow human being who arranged contact with the point of call for help within civil society. The care services provided one person, while in two cases the victims came to civil society via the social services and in eight cases via the police. In all, 11 people's contacts with the authorities led to identification and forwarding to civil society for support, while in 36 cases civil society was the first point of contact.

In 22 cases, the exploitation took place in a hotel, youth hostel, conference facility or private home. In 20 cases, the exploitation took place in public, e.g. on the streets and squares etc.

Reporting to the police

Of the 47 people, 22 reported to the police that they had been subjected to human trafficking. According to the information providers from civil society, in total 14 of the 47 had probably been subjected to human trafficking, while the remaining 11 were reported to have conceivably been subjected to human trafficking.

Of the 22 police reports, three related to begging and the remaining 18 to sexual exploitation. In total, 12 of 22 reported cases were said to have led to the launch of a preliminary investigation in 2015. In four cases these were put under the heading of procuring, and in three cases classed as human trafficking. In four cases, it was stated that a preliminary investigation had been launched into both human trafficking and procuring. In one case, charges were brought for procuring during 2015.

Of these 22 cases, in eight cases it was society (the police in seven cases, the social services in one case) that first contacted the victim. Otherwise, it was the victims themselves who contacted an NGO or other organisation that identified them and passed the matter on to the police.

Support for the voluntary return and reintegration of victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes or prostitution in Sweden in 2015.

In 2012, the Stockholm County Administrative Board initiated a pilot project together with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Helsinki, Finland, for the purpose of establishing a permanent national return programme for victims subjected to human trafficking for sexual purposes and prostitution in Sweden.

The pilot project, which is entitled Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration for Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation and Foreign Citizens in Prostitution in Sweden (AVRRTiPP-SWE)", lasted for fourteen months and offered support to 15 individuals, both adult women and girls under 18 years of age.⁶ Through the project, Swedish authorities and other partners were offered support and advice by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in cases where a return of victims of human trafficking was planned and carried out. The Stockholm County Administrative Board coordinated contacts between the Swedish partners and the IOM office in Helsinki.

When victims return to their countries of origin or residence, many challenges await them, including financial difficulties, socio-economic inequalities and discrimination, as well as in some cases, internal unrest or armed conflict. These factors can also increase the risk of victims being re-trafficked. International experience shows that the return of a victim to her country of origin or residence should be carefully planned, and should involve direct collaboration with the receiving public authority or organisation in the home country. It should also, if needed, include comprehensive assistance and support before return, during travels, as well as after return. If the individual requests assistance, this should be tailored to her needs, irrespective of where in Sweden she is found, her age or nationality.

Through the project, returning victims received support throughout the entire return process by way of the project organisations:

- Investigation into the whole situation of a victim, who returned to her country of origin or residence.
- Assistance with arranging necessary travel documents such as passports.
- Booking of airline tickets and organising of any onward transport within Sweden and the country of origin or residence.
- Arrangement, if necessary, of assistance or an attendant to accompany the individual during travels including in transit.
- Arrangement of "meeting and greeting" for returning individual at airport of country of origin or residence.
- Provision of transport to a safe house in the country of origin or residence.
- Support by drawing up a realistic plan for the reintegration of a returning victim and follow-up in the country of origin or residence.

⁶ For more information, see <http://www.iom.fi>

In 2015, totally 21 cases were referred to the program (13 beneficiaries supported, 3 open cases; 5 declines/cancellations).

2015

Sex	Age	Nationality	Form of exploitation	Result
M	32	Bulgaria	Forced begging	AVRR
M	18	Bulgaria	Forced begging	TUT/AVRR
M	20	Bulgaria	Forced begging	TUT/AVRR
M	20	Romania	Forced begging	AVRR
F	50	Bulgaria	Forced begging	AVRR
F	26	Poland	Sexual exploitation	R
F	27	Kenya	Sexual exploitation	AVRR
F	30	Romania	Forced begging	TUT/Cancelled
M	10	Romania	Child	AVRR
F	25	Russia	Sexual exploitation	Cancelled
F	28	Russia	Sexual exploitation	AVRR
F	19	Romania	Sexual exploitation	TUT/R
F	17	Bulgaria	Child, Forced begging	AVRR
M	23	Lithuania	Forced criminality	D
F	39	Uganda	Sexual exploitation	Cancelled
F	33	Nigeria	Sexual exploitation	Cancelled
F	20	Poland	Sexual exploitation	R
M	60	Bulgaria	Forced begging	TUT/Open
M	65	Bulgaria	Forced begging	TUT/Open
M	64	Bulgaria	Forced begging	Open
F	80	Bulgaria	Forced begging	AVRR
				Totally 21 cases

Reflection=Reflection period (30 days)

TUT=Temporary residence permit

AVRR=Returned with the program, return and reintegration

R=Reintegration support

D=Declined assistance

