

Committee of the Parties
to the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings



CP(2018)10

Report submitted by the Latvian authorities
on measures taken to comply with
Committee of the Parties Recommendation
CP(2017)2 on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

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Iekšlietu ministrija

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA

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Re: 22.03.2017. DG-II/PN/DD/mc

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Council of Europe Convention on Action
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The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

The Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Latvia as a responsible coordination body on prevention of trafficking in human beings issues on national level submits "Report submitted by Latvia on implementation of Recommendation CP(2017)2 on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Latvia adopted at the 20th meeting of the Committee of the Parties on 10 March 2017".

Enclosure: Report in English language on 24 pages.

All documents are submitted only electronically.

Sincerely Yours,

State Secretary

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Report submitted by Latvia on implementation of
Recommendation CP(2017)2
on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
by Latvia
adopted at the 20th meeting of the Committee of the Parties
on 10 March 2017

Recommends that the Latvian authorities take measures to address the following issues for immediate action identified in GRETA's report:

- set up and maintain a comprehensive and coherent statistical system on trafficking in human beings by compiling reliable statistical data from all main actors, including specialised NGOs, on measures to protect and promote the rights of victims as well as on the investigation, prosecution, convictions and compensation in human trafficking cases. This should be accompanied by all the necessary measures to respect the right of data subjects to personal data protection, including when NGOs working with victims of trafficking are asked to provide information for the national database;

Recommendation considered as implemented.

Implementing the Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA Article 19 "National rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms" which states that "Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms. The tasks of such mechanisms shall include the carrying out of assessments of trends in trafficking in human beings, the measuring of results of anti-trafficking actions, including the gathering of statistics in close cooperation with relevant civil society organisations active in this field, and reporting.", the National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator (Ministry of the Interior) provides collection of information and statistical data on victims of trafficking in human beings aggregated by organisation providing identification of victims, victim's gender and age, form of exploitation, citizenship, country of recruitment, means of recruitment, country of destination, status (seeking international protection), reflection period and residence permit, type of state funded assistance and support received, victims cooperating with law enforcement agencies, presumed victims, investigations, persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system by gender, age, citizenship, form of exploitation, involvement in organised crime, prosecutions, persons prosecuted by gender, age, citizenship, form of exploitation, number of final decisions by the prosecution service by nature of that final decision, convictions, court judgements (first instance, second instance, final court decision), convicted persons by gender, age, citizenship, applied punishments, compensations, as well as data about informative and educational activities, involved partners, participants/target groups, performed checks on violations of national employment regulation, violations of legal regulation on prostitution restriction. Information and statistical data is provided by members of national inter-institutional working group for coordination of implementation of national anti-trafficking policy taking into account requirements set for personal data protection. As the working group meets four times a year information in less amount is regularly updated, once a year more detailed information and statistical data is requested from all stakeholders and collected by the Ministry of the Interior.

According to the national anti-trafficking policy planning document "Guidelines for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings 2014 – 2020" task No 39 "Development of guidelines for collection and analysis of statistical data on trafficking in human beings" it is planned to elaborate more specific guidelines for an efficient information exchange and coordination mechanism particularly on data collection, set of indicators and criterions for data collection etc.

- take additional measures to improve the identification of victims of trafficking, including by:

□ reviewing the procedure and indicators for the identification of victims of trafficking, including among foreign nationals, and ensuring that all frontline professionals are trained to apply this procedure and the indicators;

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

The State Border Guard has reviewed the developed training procedure of border guards on trafficking in human beings issues and concluded the following: training of border guards on human trafficking issues was started in 2013 when the State Border Guard's qualification improvement programme "Prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings. Training programme for trainers" was approved. This training programme was developed based on the handbook developed by the Frontex. By the November 10, 2017 certificates on successful graduation of the programme were received by 88 officials of the State Border Guard (trainers) who further provide training of all first line border guards who provide border check of persons at border crossing points (in total in the year 2017 25 officers of the State Border Guard (trainers) received certificates for the successful acquisition of this programme). To provide that border guards who are responsible for border control and immigration control are informed (updated) about the new actions and means of trafficking in human beings and current situations and topicality of the issue in general officials of the State Border Guard every year participate in workshops and informative events organized by the Frontex and other cooperation partners. Trainers and officials of the State Border Guard College participate at these events. After return from these events (conferences, workshops, trainings etc.) relevant official should provide a report on participation where information/point of view should be included about acquired information and knowledge which might be useful for structural units of the State Border Guard and after that trainings addressing specific issues related to trafficking in human beings are provided. Actually from these reports about participation at informative events benefit all relevant officials of the State Border Guard as these reports are disseminated among all structural units of the State Border Guard. Very often during these events useful handbooks, guidelines, reports on human trafficking prevention issues are presented and border guard use them to inform first line border guards who provide border check of persons at border crossing points. One of such informative materials is an annual handbook "Handbook on Risks Profiles on Trafficking in Human Beings" elaborated by the Frontex.

On 11-15 December 2017, one official of the State Border Guard College participated in training organized by European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) in Warsaw (Poland). The main goal of the training is to develop a common training tool for law enforcement officials on the protection of children at national borders.

The Ministry of the Interior invited its subordinated institutions – State Police, State Border Guard and Office of the Citizenship and Migration Affairs to discuss the necessity to elaborate a formal document – internal regulations approved by the Minister of the Interior – on

identification of victims of trafficking in human beings among third countries nationals and procedures of cooperation to handle such cases. The meeting took place on 8 February 2018 and it was a further step based on previous internal consultations between institutions. During the meeting it was acknowledged that in spite of extensive trainings for border guards as well as officials of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs and available handbooks and manuals on identification of victims of trafficking in human beings developed by the EU Agencies, there is a need for an internal document which contains a list of specific indicators as well as written procedure for recognition of potential victims of trafficking in human beings and inter-institutional cooperation. The officials of the State Border Guard and the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs are not eligible to identify victims of trafficking in human beings, as front line institutions they need extensive set of signs to recognize potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

It is planned that while the draft document is being elaborated, in May 2018 the conference will be organized by the Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with and by support of the European Migration Network Latvia's Contact Point about recognition of third countries nationals – illegal migrants, asylum seekers, smuggled migrants, persons in the procedure of forced removal – who might be potential victims of trafficking in human beings and inter-institutional cooperation in situations when such a victim is recognized. It is planned that State Police, State Border Guard and Office of the Citizenship and Migration Affairs will provide presentations on their current work and understanding about the topic, stakeholders – the Ombudsman's Office, Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, State Labour Inspectorate, social service providers will be involved into discussions. As the result of the conference a final document of the conference will be developed where all identified gaps, problems, challenges, possible solutions will be summarized.

□ increasing efforts to proactively identify victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, by reinforcing the capacity of labour inspectors and providing the State Labour Inspectorate with the resources required, as well as with adequate training;

Recommendation is considered as implemented.

The State Labour Inspectorate becomes more and more import stakeholder in prevention and fight against trafficking in human beings in Latvia.

At the end of January 2017, extensive anti-trafficking training was organized for 100 officials at different levels of the State Labour Inspectorate (inspectors, heads of structural units and other employees). The training was led by the representative of the Anti-Trafficking Unit of the State Police. Topics addressed were trafficking in human beings, labour exploitation abroad and in Latvia, how to recognize/identify victims of human trafficking, whom to approach in cases when there is a suspicion of possible labour exploitation or trafficking in human beings. In total 90% of the employees of the State Labour Inspectorate participated in the training.

According to the national anti-trafficking policy planning document the State Labour Inspectorate is tasked to provide control measures to reduce trafficking in human beings and identify victims of trafficking in human beings. As the indicator to measure the implementation of this task is a number of recognized potential cases of trafficking in human beings during the checks performed within the competence of the State Labour Inspectorate.

The results are following:

- in 2014 the State Labour Inspectorate within its competence performed 11 500 checks in Latvia, no potential case of trafficking in human beings was identified;
- in 2015 the State Labour Inspectorate within its competence performed 10 021 checks in Latvia, no potential case of trafficking in human beings was identified;
- in 2016 the State Labour Inspectorate within its competence performed 10 000 checks in Latvia, five (5) potential cases of trafficking in human beings were identified and competent institutions were informed to take necessary actions;
- in 2017 the State Labour Inspectorate within its competence performed 10 000 checks in Latvia, three (3) potential cases of trafficking in human beings were identified, relevant law enforcement institutions were informed, and three (3) potential victims of trafficking in human beings were recognized, they were referred by the State Labour Inspectorate to relevant institutions for provision of formal identification.

□ paying increased attention to detecting victims of human trafficking among asylum seekers and persons placed in detention centres for irregular migrants;

The State Border Guard is currently drafting an internal regulation "Regulations on the Actions of State Border Guard Officials if a Foreign National Applies for Asylum". This project determines the activities of the State Border Guard officials when a third-country national applies for asylum in the Republic of Latvia or in cases when the Republic of Latvia is responsible for handling applications for refugee or alternative status, as well as for the relocation and resettlement of persons to the Republic of Latvia from the Member States of the European Union and third countries. Among other issues, the project identifies initial procedural steps (for example, accepting an application for asylum, checking a person and his/her personal belongings), as well as further required steps to be executed by an official who has taken over an asylum seeker (for example, a re-examination of the asylum seeker and his/her personal belongings - during the performance of the procedural acts, it is possible to establish things, indications that a person may be the victim of trafficking in human beings). In addition, the project stipulates that follow-up proceedings are carried out by officials specially trained (interviewing, identifying, etc.) who have competence in dealing with asylum seekers. During the development of the project it is also planned to consider what specific indicative questions and in what cases might be asked to interviewee in order to ascertain whether a person is a victim of trafficking in human beings. It is planned that the relevant questions will be included in the template of interviewing (or implementation of other procedural steps), which is planned as an annex to the document.

At the same time, the State Border Guard is considering the necessity and the possibility of drafting changes in the qualification improvement programme "Prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings. Training programme for trainers" developed by the State Border Guard College and complement the training programme with a subject about the identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings in the asylum procedure and forced removal procedure.

The State Border Guard believes that, following the implementation of the abovementioned measures, the GRETA recommendation will be implemented.

The Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs in the year 2017 recognized two asylum seekers as vulnerable persons within the asylum seeking procedure. Two persons from Tajikistan (adult

female and a minor) applied for asylum, during the asylum procedure they were treated as vulnerable persons according to the national legal acts.

Asylum Law determines concept of "asylum seeker with special procedural or reception needs" - a minor, a disabled person, a person in the age, upon attainment of which an old-age pension is granted in the Republic of Latvia, a pregnant woman, a parent with a minor child, a victim of human trafficking, a person who needs special care due to the health condition, a person with mental disorders, a person who has suffered from torture, rape or other serious psychological, physical or sexual violence, or other person to be especially protected whose ability to benefit from the rights and to comply with the obligations during the asylum procedure is limited. If the State Border Guard or the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs has established that the asylum seeker has special procedural or reception needs, he or she has the right to receive corresponding and adequate support for exercising his or her rights and fulfilment of obligations throughout the asylum procedure.

The persons informed that they were tortured and abused physically and sexually in the country of origin. Persons were accommodated at the asylum seekers centre where society "Shelter "Safe House"" (social service provider – provides services of mentors to asylum seekers, identification of and state funded social rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in human beings) provided formal identification of persons as victims of trafficking in human beings. Persons received refugee status in Latvia and the state funded social rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in human beings were granted, they were accommodated in a separate flat in a town.

According to the statistical data provided by the State Border Guard in 2017 there were in total 12 unaccompanied minor asylum seekers and 144 minor asylum seekers accompanied by their parents. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers: 10 VNM, 1 ARM, 1 IRQ, out of them 8 had left asylum seekers' accommodation centre "Mucenieki". Minor asylum seekers accompanied by their parents: 99 SYR (77 – relocation programme, 22 – resettlement programme), 7 RUS, 6 KAZ, 5 AFG, 4 TJK, 4 KGZ, 3 TUR, 3 IND, 2 ARM, 2 AZE, 2 LBN, 2 GEO, 1 IRN, 1 IRQ; majority of the minors (109) received a legal status in Latvia, 21 – in asylum procedure, others with their parents had left asylum seekers' accommodation centre "Mucenieki". Illegal minor migrants: unaccompanied minors – 10 VNM (mentioned above), 14 minors accompanied by their parents. Minor victims of trafficking in human beings were not recognized among unaccompanied minor asylum seekers, unaccompanied illegal minor migrants, minor asylum seekers and minor illegal migrants accompanied by their parents.

□ encouraging law enforcement officers, border guards, officials interviewing asylum seekers, staff of reception centres for asylum seekers and administrative detention centres, and labour inspectors to refer possible victims of trafficking to the multi-disciplinary commission of specialists when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a victim of trafficking even if there are not sufficient grounds for initiating a prosecution;

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

Latvia's assistance system for victims of trafficking in human beings is developed as accessible as possible for every person who is recognized as a victim or there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person was subjected to human trafficking and exploitation, therefore there are no presumed victims of human trafficking. Victims of human trafficking who are formally

identified by a person (institution) directing a criminal proceeding and a mandated NGO are "identified" victims of trafficking in human beings. [A concept of "victim of trafficking of human beings" is provided by the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance: victim of trafficking of human beings — a person who has been recognised as a victim in the criminal offence of trafficking of human beings or who the State Police has issued a statement that he or she is a victim of trafficking of human beings in a foreign state, as well as a person who has been recognised as conforming to victim of trafficking of human beings criteria by a social service provider].

In Latvia, only officially identified victims of trafficking can receive state funded assistance, however it is not conditional upon victims' capacity or willingness to cooperate in a possible legal process.

So far it was considered enough to have these procedures for identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, but acknowledging weak understanding about human trafficking issues among officials and employees of local municipalities (which now is confirmed also by the research done by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Latvia and his recommendation "The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the working group for coordination of implementation of Guidelines On Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings 2014 - 2020, should consider the need to develop a formal National Referral Mechanism in the form of a specific document that would be regularly improved in accordance with changes in regulatory enactments and practice.") and implementing the STROM II Project specific objective: create a platform for networking of experts at the local, national, and also regional level, who are engaged in combating trafficking in human beings. In this way the project has contributed to providing information and a know-how of different actors and their roles, responsibilities, capacities and abilities to identify and deal with cases of trafficking in human beings in the municipalities of the Baltic Sea Region – Ministry of the Interior has developed a draft of the document on the General Model of National Referral Mechanism which identifies all stakeholders who are acknowledged as the first responders and institutions which are eligible to provide formal identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, includes functional analysis of stakeholders, indicators of trafficking in human beings and information related to an order of/cooperation partners for referrals. The document is published and publicly available on the National Anti-Trafficking web site www.cilvektirdznieciba.lv (<http://www.cilvektirdznieciba.lv/lv/starpinstituciju-sadarbiba>) and disseminated through all stakeholders. This document has an open status of working document which means that it will be possible to make amendments supplements when needed. This informative material will be amended by information regarding inter-institutional cooperation to provide support, assistance, rehabilitation services and protection measure to victims of trafficking in human beings.

It is clear that written materials do not provide improvement of professional capacity, face-to-face trainings are very much needed to be organized regularly when it is possible to discuss all issues, ask questions and provide group works to strengthen knowledge acquired.

To encourage officials and practitioners to refer possible victims of trafficking to the multi-disciplinary commission of specialists when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a victim of trafficking even if there are not sufficient grounds for initiating a prosecution – this topic is always included in any workshop, training, conference about trafficking in human beings, but more informative work need to be done to provide that officials of relevant institutions are informed about that.

- take steps to improve the identification and assistance of child victims of trafficking, in particular by:

□ *ensuring that relevant actors take a proactive approach and increase their outreach work to identify child victims of trafficking, by paying particular attention to children exploited in prostitution, unaccompanied minors and migrant children;*

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

State Police and Municipal Police officers in the framework of their daily duties provide recognition of potential child victims of trafficking in human beings. According to the provisions of the Law on the Protection of the Children's Rights particular attention is paid to a child in cases stated below and a child is conveyed to a police station:

- (1) has committed activities for which criminal liability is provided;
- (2) has committed an administrative violation, if it is not possible to otherwise determine the identity of the child and to draw up an administrative violation report;
- (3) is found in a public place in a state of intoxication;
- (4) is begging;
- (5) has not attained 16 years of age and is found in a public place at night without the supervision of parents, guardian, foster family, the manager of the child care institution or their authorised representative of legal age. Within the meaning of this Section the night-time shall mean the time period from 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM, if the relevant local government has not specified stricter restrictions in relation to the time period.
- (6) is lost or abandoned, or is found in such circumstances as are dangerous for a child or may harm his or her development;
- (7) has arbitrarily left his or her family, guardian, foster family or child care institution.

These are situations when officials of Municipal Police might recognize potential child victims of exploitation. In cases (3) to (7) the conveyance of a child to the police is permissible if it is not possible to provide assistance to the child in another way. In cases where the police determine that the child is vagrant, begging, intoxicated with narcotic or toxic substances or alcoholic beverages or there is an unfavourable family environment or that other circumstances exist as may be harmful to the child, they shall inform the relevant Orphan's and Custody Court and the social service office. A child conveyed to the police may not be held together with adult violators of the law, and the child shall be provided with constant adult supervision. The child may not be subjected to any physical or mental influence, and may not be forced to testify or to confess guilt. Explanations may be requested from a child who has been conveyed to a police institution in relation to the circumstances referred above by a police officer who has the special knowledge in the field of the protection of the rights of the child, with the participation of the parent, guardian, representative of the Orphan's and Custody Court (if the child has been placed with a foster family) or a child care institution or their authorised person (hereinafter - parent). If participation of the parent is in contradiction with the interests of the child, the parent refuses to participate in requesting explanations or cannot be reached, the police officer shall invite another person whom the child trusts or a psychologist. If a child with special needs has been conveyed to the police, conditions for satisfying his or her special needs shall be ensured, as well as a specialist for the provision of medical and other assistance to the child shall be invited, if necessary. If a child has been conveyed to the police institution due to circumstances referred above, the child may be held there until given over to the parents, guardian, foster family, representative of a child care institution or their authorised person. If

within a period of four hours it is not possible to determine the identity of a child and to give the child to his or her parents, foster family, guardian, child care institution that he or she has left or their authorised person and if as a means of security imprisonment is not applied to the child, the police shall place the child in a foster family, crisis centre or child care institutions, but if it is not possible in a prevention institution, and not later than the next working day shall inform the Orphan's and Custody Court and the local government social service office thereof. If a child who has been conveyed to the police is under the influence of alcoholic beverages, narcotic or toxic substances or other intoxicating substances or there is suspicion that the child is being sexually abused, has become the victim of illegal activities or has been induced to beg, the police shall determine the circumstances of the acquisition and use of the intoxicating substances, and the persons who have induced the child to engage in activities harmful to him or her or have performed illegal acts against the child. If a child who has been conveyed to the police requires medical assistance, the police shall organise the conveyance of the child to a medical treatment institution and ascertain that the child has been accepted therein or outpatient medical treatment assistance has been provided to him or her.

State Police and Municipal Police provides control of fulfilment of Cabinet Regulation Regarding Restriction of Prostitution of accordance with the competence thereof. According to the Regulations the use of prostitution of the victims of trafficking in human beings and minors, as well as the activities of any third party that promotes prostitution is prohibited. Considering that prostitution is one of the risks of trafficking in human beings, the police ensure control that legal framework for prostitution is complied with. In 2017, it was found that prostitution is provided and used mainly in Riga, therefore the Riga Municipal Police regularly informs the National inter-institutional anti-trafficking working group about the situation in the field of control of prostitution. The tendency is that sexual services are offered on the Internet. Advertisements advertising offer of sexual services on the Internet are checked. Thus in 2017 two minor persons engaged into prostitution were identified.

Officials of State Border Guard and Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs are front line officials who performing their duties stated by national legal acts might recognize potential victims of trafficking in human beings, including child victims.

□ providing further training to relevant professionals (police, service providers, NGOs, child protection authorities, social workers, health professionals, asylum officials) as well as guidance for the identification of child victims of trafficking for different forms of exploitation;

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

According to information provided by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the signs that an asylum seeker is a victim of trafficking in human beings can be identified at different stages of the asylum procedure – during the initial interview, during a personal interview and while a person is staying at the accommodation centre. In order to identify the specific needs of asylum seekers successfully, officials responsible for asylum issues of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs are using the practical tool developed by the European Asylum Support Office (EASO), which is available online at <https://ipsn.easo.europa.eu>, as well as the expertise acquired in various training activities, in order to, if necessary, coordinate their activities in a situation where there is a reasonable suspicion or has already been identified an asylum seeker as a victim of trafficking in human beings.

Officials of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs involved in the asylum procedure regularly improve their knowledge, including improving their foreign language skills, in order to during provision of accommodation and performing of persons' interviewing recognize signs which might be indicative of trafficking in human beings, officials acquire knowledge and skills how to interview these persons and provide support to vulnerable persons [according to the Immigration Law vulnerable persons are a minor, a person with a disability, a person at the age of which a retirement pension is granted in the Republic of Latvia, a pregnant female, one of the parents who accompanies a minor child (children) and a person who is a victim of a serious psychological, physical or sexual violence]. Training and seminars were led by representatives of the UNHCR, asylum experts from other EU Member States, as well as psychologists.

In 2016, with the support of funding of the European Migration and Return Fund four officials of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs whose day-to-day work relates to asylum seekers participated in training organized by the European Asylum Support Office about the reception of asylum seekers, interviewing of specially protected persons and children. Within the framework of the training, basic skills were acquired to identify potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

On June 20, 2016, 40 employees of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs participates at training led by specialists of the society "Shelter "Safe House"" to strengthen capacity and improve the efforts to recognize victims of trafficking in human beings.

In the first half of 2017, two representatives of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs were trained by the European Asylum Support Office, specifically dedicated to work with victims of human trafficking.

Taking into account the fact that the issue of recognition of trafficking victims is relevant not only to those working in the asylum and migration field, but also to other employees of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, in accordance with the Action Plan of Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs for the year 2017, the Department of Asylum Affairs in cooperation with the European Asylum Support Office from November 21, 2017 to December 20, 2017 organized national training in the framework of EASO's module on trafficking in human beings – "Trafficking in Human Beings". The module consisted of two levels: the first level goal – to deepen the understanding of officials about trafficking in human beings, to promote the identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings, while the second level aim was to prepare officials for the consideration of applications of victims of trafficking in human beings in the context of international protection.

Also, in 2018, the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs will continue to take the necessary steps to ensure that all first-line professionals are trained to identify among persons, including children, indications that they may be victims of human trafficking.

On 6 December 2017 the Department of Social Services of the Ministry of Welfare organized training for employees of Social Services of municipalities "Work with victims of trafficking in human beings"; 88 participants from 49 municipalities participated: Daugavpils, Rīga, Jelgava, Jūrmala, Rēzekne, Liepāja, Valmiera, Alūksne, Babīte, Baldone, Brocēni, Carnikava, Cēsis, Engure, Iecava, Inčukalns, Jēkabpils, Jelgava, Kocēni, Krāslava, Krustpils, Ķekava, Līvāni, Ludza, Mazsalaca, Mērsrags, Nīca, Ogre, Olaine, Ozolnieki, Pārgauja, Priekule, Riebiņi, Rūjiena, Salacgrīva, Sala, Saldus, Saulkrasti, Sēja, Smiltene, Stopiņi, Talsi, Tērvete, Tukums, Valka, Varakļāni, Vecpiebalga, Viesīte and Viļaka. Also representatives from Social Integration State

Agency (public institution under supervision of the Ministry of Welfare which takes a decision to grant state funded social rehabilitation services to the victim of trafficking in human beings) participated at the training. Main topics discussed during the training: what is trafficking in human beings (vulnerability of victims, minor victims, a portrait of typical victim of trafficking in human beings), main forms of trafficking in human beings (sexual exploitation, exploitative sham marriages, labour exploitation), about state funded social rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking in human beings (presented by both social service providers – NGO “Centre Marta” and NGO “Shelter “Safe House””), practical group work on recognition of potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

During workshops guidelines for municipalities “Stepping up local action against human trafficking” developed in the framework of the project STROM II “Strengthening the Role of Municipalities in the Work against Trafficking in Human Beings” (in total 5000 copies were published by the Ministry of the Interior) are being distributed. These guidelines are used as informative and educational material to explain officials and practitioners the main key issues related to recognition and identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and importance of inter-institutional cooperation.

The guidelines:

- illustrates the key principles and standards that apply in the design and implementation of all policies and interventions in addressing trafficking at the local level. There are four key principles which call for a human rights-based approach, unconditional and rights-based victim assistance, evidence-based prevention and multi-disciplinary cooperation.
- introduces what trafficking in human beings is and how it is regulated. In addition, example cases of different forms of trafficking are provided to illustrate the many forms of trafficking has taken in the Baltic Sea region.
- focuses on mapping out the local trafficking situation and highlights the various questions that municipalities should consider in order to identify local vulnerable groups and risky locations, and to chart the relevant actors and their resources in order to improve local response to trafficking. Knowing the local context and trends is very important when considering the next steps to be taken in identifying victims, providing assistance and preventing human trafficking.
- focuses on identification of victims of trafficking and introduces indicators of trafficking. A large variety of local actors can identify victims when they are given access to and training on how to use indicators of trafficking. It is important for local actors to react immediately and report suspicions further on to appropriate actors in order to ensure proper support and assistance to victims of trafficking and proper investigation of alleged offenders.
- outlines the key issues regarding victim assistance and the different forms of assistance. The guidelines highlight the importance of making sure that the support offered meets the individual needs of the victims and that it is offered unconditionally, irrespective of the victims’ willingness to cooperate with the authorities.
- focuses on supporting municipalities in the Baltic Sea region in establishing and strengthening measures to prevent trafficking in human beings and related exploitation. The section puts forward a number of measures that municipalities can take in this regard. Many of the measures proposed could be integrated into local social, economic and crime prevention policies and programmes, such as those related to addressing social exclusion and marginalization, safe migration, integration of migrants, poverty, education, violence against women, and so forth. The provided action points emphasize the need to establish pro-active rather than reactive

prevention strategies. Such pro-active policies are more cost effective and save resources in the end.

- recaps the main action points for municipalities in order to strengthen their counter trafficking activities as regards mapping of the local situation, identification of victims, provision of assistance as well as prevention of human trafficking.

In the framework of the project STROM II "Strengthening the Role of Municipalities in the Work against Trafficking in Human Beings" [*project STROM II was implemented in two municipalities in Latvia – Liepāja Municipality and Valmiera Municipality*] training workshops for the local experts to help to lay the groundwork for transformative changes in the municipality to improve counter trafficking activities in long term were organized. In total four workshops were organized: in Liepāja on 26 April 2017 and 11 May 2017; in Valmiera on 16 May 2017 and 30 May 2017. In total 85 participants took part in the workshops. 60 hard copies of Guidelines for Municipalities "Stepping up local action against human trafficking" were published and distributed to participants of the workshops.

One workshop in Liepāja municipality (on 26 April 2017) was organized for inter-institutional working group, there were lectures, discussions, practical tasks based on the principles of non-formal education, in order to consolidate and strengthen the inter-institutional team in dealing with human trafficking victims in order to provide clients with the most effective assistance possible. During the workshop local government experts deepened their knowledge on the competence and principles of cooperation of the inter-institutional team in dealing with victims of human trafficking, on the values of the team that are important in dealing with victims of human trafficking, the development of effective communication, and the future model for effective inter-institutional team collaboration with victims of human trafficking.

18 participants and 3 lecturers participated.

Conclusions and Benefits:

- The working group has at its disposal a self-developed practical tool for the implementation of inter-institutional cooperation on trafficking in human beings, which can be used effectively in its future work.
- The workshop provided an insight into the need for teamwork planning activities for preventive work with victims of human trafficking.
- Based on practical work methods and human-centred approach (victim-centred), promoted in-depth understanding about the needs of the client/target group, victim's place in the system.
- Thinking about preventive work, sectors and areas where information on human trafficking risks is important were outlined.
- An insight was acquired into the multidisciplinary collaboration and the difficulties that may be encountered with working with target groups.
- An overview of the basic principles of successful communication with the target groups was acquired.

Another workshop in Liepāja municipality (on 11 My 2017) was attended in total by 31 participants: career counsellors at educational institutions (15 persons), social workers (10 persons) and police officials (6 persons), 3 lecturers and a Chair of working group. Objective of

the workshop: to provide information and education on the issues of trafficking in human beings.

The training workshop was divided into two parts: the acquisition of theory and practical work into groups. The participants of the workshop got information about the phenomenon of human trafficking, the types, means, stages of human trafficking, legal regulation, recruiters, their profile, the root causes/ reasons why people are trapped into networks of recruiters for trafficking in human beings, the importance of social rehabilitation in the fight against trafficking in human beings, referral of the victim to the social rehabilitation service provider and the National Assistance System, support to the victim before the commencement of rehabilitation, the profile and needs of the victim of human trafficking, the vulnerability of the victim, the objectives of social rehabilitation, the process of rehabilitation, support for the victim after the completion of rehabilitation. Practical part of the seminar: analysis of job advertisements, analysis of human trafficking situations. Video clips were shown: "Travel Safe", "Fake Marriages. Sold Freedom", "Be aware. Cut the chain" ,"Stop this game now", "Is ignorance a blessing", "One minute facts", "An anti-trafficking trailer – a caravan equipped with an exhibition on human trafficking forms", and video material about the real life story of a woman suffered from exploitation produced by NGO "Centre Marta". The views of participants were analysed, discussions on human trafficking (sexual exploitation, forced labour/slavery, organ trafficking and exploitative fictitious marriages) forms were provided.

Conclusions and Benefits:

- Acknowledgment of the need for such informative seminars in order to develop the future actions of professionals (at schools; individual work with the clients) to inform target groups about the risks, causes and consequences of trafficking in human beings.
- The participants actively participated in the work of the workshop, actively participated in discussions, asked questions for lecturers.
- The participants of the workshop were offered the opportunity to receive informative materials: the booklet "Prevention of trafficking in human beings" in Latvian and Russian, the guideline in brief into Latvian language "Guidelines to Prevent Abusive Recruitment, Exploitative Employment and Trafficking of Migrant Workers in the Baltic Sea Region" developed in the framework of ADSTRINGO Project, the Guidelines for Municipalities "Stepping up local action against human trafficking" into Latvian language, pink glasses (HESTIA project). Presentations were disseminated to the participants electronically.
- In order to encourage the use of the acquired knowledge in practice, it is necessary to organize another workshop for these participants on the later stage in order to provide in-depth analysis about the ways and means to prevent trafficking in human beings more efficient.

The workshops "Joint Action to Prevent Trafficking in Human Beings" organized in Valmiera municipality gathered 35 local experts from Valmiera and neighbouring municipalities thus strengthening both capacity of institutions based in Valmiera municipality and in the area around Valmiera municipality: from the State Police, the State Border Guard, the State Employment Agency, the State Labour Inspectorate, the State Children's Rights Protection Inspectorate, the Valmiera Orphan's Court, the Valmiera City Municipal Institution "Social Affairs Board", Valmiera Prison, Social Services of Valka, Strenči, Kocēni, Rūjiena and Naukšēni municipalities, Cēsis Municipality municipal agency "Social service", non-governmental organizations (foundation "Iespēju tilts", foundation "Centre Valdardze", association "Christian Charity Centre") and family doctors.

The workshops took place in Valmiera on 16 May 2017 (17 participants and 3 lecturers) and 30 May 2017 (18 participants and 3 lecturers).

Conclusions and Benefits:

- For many local specialists, this was the first opportunity to participate in training on anti-trafficking issues.
- Participants in the workshops acknowledged that the knowledge gained could be put into practice in their daily work to identify victims of human trafficking and improve the provision of support to victims of human trafficking.
- The knowledge acquired during the training workshop has contributed to the shift in stereotypical thinking among specialists. It was confirmed that stereotyped thinking is changing when detailed information is given and received.
- Communication, exchange of experience, dialogue between different specialists was facilitated.
- It is important to recognize the consequences of action or inaction, to evaluate situations and to develop multi-disciplinary and inter-institutional co-operation.
- Considering the psychotherapist's remarks, the participants in the seminar were aware of the mechanism of recruitment and vulnerability of victims, where blaming the victims is inadequate and urgent action should be taken to help victims.
- Understanding the link between perceived violence in institutions or in the family with a possible risk of human trafficking.
- The participants of the seminar pointed to the need to focus not only to information and education of the specialist, the awareness of general public is very important to assess the public messages about the woman as an object and to encourage everybody to be intolerant to that and report to the supervisory authorities.
- Such seminars contribute to the understanding of the participants and their ability to recognize the victims of trafficking in human beings, thus, organizing such seminars in other municipalities could allow for more opportunities to identify victims and ensure the referral of victims for receiving support and initiation of criminal proceedings, as well as the prevention of potential human trafficking cases.
- It is necessary to pay special attention to preventive measures by re-organizing meetings and training of local government specialists on issues related to the recognition of human trafficking forms, work with victims of human trafficking, development and improvement of the support system at the level of Valmiera municipality.

On the basis of the plan for the adult non-formal education programme of the State Police College for the 2017/2018 academic year, from 1 September to 31 December 2017, an adult non-formal education programme "Trafficking in Human Beings nowadays, forms, and prevention" (studies conducted by former Head of Anti-Trafficking Unit of the State Police, currently a Member of NGO "Free Vidzeme from Trafficking in Human Beings") was implemented two times (in the Latgale Regional Police Board and Vidzeme Regional Police Board), 34 officials were trained. From 1 January, 2018 to 31 August 2018 it is planned to implement the training programme three times (in Riga, Kurzeme and Latgale Regional Police Boards).

□ providing adequate support and services, adapted to the needs of child victims of trafficking, including appropriate accommodation, access to education and vocational training;

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

Social rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in human beings are provided according to the Cabinet Regulation No 889 (adopted on 31 October 2006, last amendments done on 14 December 2012, into force since 1 January 2013) "Regulations Regarding the Procedures, by Which Victims of the Trafficking in Human Beings Receive Social Rehabilitation Services, and the Criteria for the Recognition of a Person as a Victim of the Trafficking in Human Beings" and the state funded social rehabilitation services are provided to the both age groups – adults and children – by two social service providers (society "Shelter "Safe House"" and society "Centre Marta" for the time period 2017 – 2018. The new approach having two mandated social service providers raised new discussions – to whom the State Police refers a victim when a victim is recognized within a criminal proceeding on human trafficking. There were discussions on that issue and it finalized in a decision that the State Police offers information about both social service providers to the victim and the victim has rights to choose a social service provider. In cases when the victim cannot decide the victim is referred to the NGO which is ready to provide immediate assistance.

According to the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child a child who is a victim of a criminal offence, exploitation, sexual abuse, violence or any other unlawful, cruel or demeaning acts, shall, in accordance with procedures stipulated by the Cabinet, be provided with emergency assistance free of charge, in order that a child may regain physical and mental health and reintegrate into society. Such medical treatment and reintegration shall take place in an environment favourable to the health, self-esteem and honour of a child, carefully guarding the child's intimate secrets.

According to the Criminal Procedure Law Section 97 "General Principles of the Rights of a Victim" until ascertaining the age of a victim regarding whose legal age there are doubts, the victim shall have the rights of a minor victim.

The Ministry of Welfare provides national funding for the provision of state funded social rehabilitation services and support services during the criminal proceeding for victims of trafficking in human beings: 2014 – 159 378,00 *euros*, 2015 – 162 562,00 *euros*, 2016 – 133 275,00 *euros*, 2017 – 135 482,00 *euros*. The funding allocated for provision of social rehabilitation services and support services during the criminal proceeding to victims of trafficking in human beings is considered enough. To provide social rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in human beings the Ministry of Welfare has allocated funding 135 110 *euros*.

<i>State funding (euros)</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>
<i>allocated</i>	<i>159 378</i>	<i>162 562</i>	<i>133 275</i>	<i>135 481</i>	<i>135 110</i>
<i>used</i>	<i>96 102</i>	<i>71 687</i>	<i>49 471</i>	<i>90 237</i>	<i>-</i>

The Social Integration State Agency is not eligible to grant state funded social rehabilitation services to those formally identified victims of trafficking in human beings who correspond to

the legal regulation determined by the Cabinet Regulation No 889 Point 13 which states that "13. If due to the state of health a person must stay in a medical treatment institution for more than a month, the person has been placed in a social care or social rehabilitation institution financed by the State or local government, in a juvenile investigation or correction institution, the provision of services shall be suspended and the provider of services shall inform the Agency thereof." In practise we have faced a few cases that it is not eligible to grant state funded social rehabilitation services to children who are placed in out of family care institutions as these institutions are financed by the State or local government and there are specialists (social workers, psychologists) available for children and these practitioners should be capable to provide relevant assistance. In reality we doubt that these specialists are enough professionally prepared to work with children subjected to human trafficking (prostitution). In 2016 there was a case when an unidentified minor illegal migrant from Vietnam was detained by a court decision and accommodated at Accommodation Centre of Detained Foreigners "Daugavpils". *[According to the Immigration Law: An official of the State Border Guard has the right to detain a foreigner, except a minor foreigner who has not reached the age of 14 years. An official of the State Border Guard has the right to take a decision to detain a foreigner, if there are grounds to believe that he or she will avoid the removal procedure or will impede the preparation thereof or there is a risk of absconding of the foreigner. An official of the State Border Guard in the cases referred to in Section 51 of this Law has the right to detain a foreigner for a period not exceeding 10 days. In respect of the detention of such minor foreigner who is at the age of 14 to 18 years and is not accompanied by parents or his or her legal representative, a State Border Guard official shall without delay inform the Consular Department, State Police and the Orphan's Court.]* The representatives of the Ombudsman's Office who provides the observation of the removal process expressed suspicious that the person might be a victim of trafficking in human beings. The removal process was terminated and the person further was considered as a potential victim of trafficking in human beings. The person was informed in writing about the possibility of the granting of the reflection period and rights that a person accordingly would obtain. The State Border Guard submitted an application to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs to grant a status of refugee or alternative status in Latvia to this person, as well as an application from legal guardian represented by the Custody Court was provided. As the minor person did not have any status and the person was detained, the Social Integration State Agency was not eligible to make a positive decision regarding provision of state funded social rehabilitation services to the person considering the Cabinet Regulation No 889 Point 13. In order to eliminate such a wrong practise and provide specialized and victim oriented assistance, amendments are being elaborated by the Ministry of Welfare in cooperation with stakeholders involved in anti-trafficking work and specialized NGOs which provide assistance to victims of human trafficking. It is planned that Point 13 will be excluded from the Cabinet Regulations No 889 in the nearest future.

In terms of the quality of assistance and support services to victims of trafficking in human beings it would be possible to assess the quality of services only based on the future of the victims – assessing their further life quality, whether rehabilitation services helped them to return back to normal life, integrate into society and the labour market etc. No public institution or mandated NGO does such follow-up of victims of human trafficking who have received state funded social rehabilitation and support services. If the victim returns into normal life we can consider that rehabilitation was successful and qualitative, if not – then we might consider that services were not qualitative.

The concept/main objective of social rehabilitation services is provided by the Law on Social Services and Social Assistance: social rehabilitation service — a set of measures aimed at the

renewal or improvement of the social functioning abilities in order to ensure the recovery of social status and integration into society and includes services at the place of residence of the person and at a social care and social rehabilitation institution, or at the place of residence or at a social care and social rehabilitation institution.

The internal audit is carried out by the Quality Control Department of the Ministry of Welfare. The internal audit is done following the general principles of auditing. The first of all the risks of use of funding are assessed (high, medium or low risks). Assessment is done to evaluate whether funding is spent according to the purpose defined by national legal regulations and internal documents, whether the procedure to provide state funded social rehabilitation services is transparent, whether use of funding is provided for state funded social rehabilitation services for a concrete person. The Quality Control Department considers complaints about the quality of provided state funded social rehabilitation services. So far not a single complaint is received. There are considerations that the further improvement of the basket of services might be an evidence of improvement of quality of services. It should be noted that the basket of services has not been improved/changed since the year 2013.

Cabinet Regulation No.338 (adopted on 13 June 2017) "Requirements for Social Service Providers" contain a general requirement for social service providers to perform at least once in the three years internal self-assessment on the quality of provided social services and compliance with provisions and requirements of national legal acts if the social service provider has not introduced and managed ISO 9001 quality management system.

On 29 September 2015 society "Shelter "Safe House"" received a LVS EN ISO 9001:2009 quality management system certificate in the field of social rehabilitation to work with all groups of the society (victims of trafficking in human beings, migrants, including asylum seekers, refugees, persons with an alternative status) [No LVRIG99215A]. The certificate confirms that the management system of the society is audited and contains ISO's best known standards. In 2017 an audit of monitoring and transition was performed according to the new ISO 9001:2015 and a new certificate was issued which expires on 28 September 2018. Monitoring audits are carried out every year by certification institution – Bureau Veritas Latvija SIA. Society "Shelter "Safe House"" is the only NGO in Latvia which maintains quality management system in the field of social rehabilitation.

According to the Cabinet Regulation No.338 adopted on 13.06.2017. "Requirements for Social Service Providers" service provider provides safe shelter and accommodation of the client in premises that meet the requirements for the living premises in cooperation with law enforcement institutions and other social service providers or using other accommodation options specified in regulatory enactments. Mandated NGOs – "Centre Marta" and "Shelter "Safe House"" – do not have their own safe shelters for accommodation of victims of trafficking in human beings. Cooperation agreements with organizations which can provide safe place/shelter for victims of trafficking in human beings have been concluded. Child victims can be accommodated in premises of a specialized service provider.

In 2017 three (3) minor victims of trafficking in human beings received state funded social rehabilitation services, they received assistance at their place of residence and there was no necessity to provide safe accommodation for them.

According to the Immigration Law Section 59 (1²) such foreigner shall not be accommodated in a temporary place of detention who is a vulnerable person - a minor, a person with a disability,

a person at the age of which a retirement pension is granted in the Republic of Latvia, a pregnant female, one of the parents who accompanies a minor child (children) and a person who is a victim of a serious psychological, physical or sexual violence.

Information about legal provisions and requirements regarding provision of appropriate accommodation is provided in the next reply regarding recommendation "putting an end to child detention in the context of irregular migration and seeking alternatives to detention, in line with the best interests of the child".

A minor asylum seeker is provided with opportunities for acquiring education in the official language in a State or local government educational institution. Cabinet Regulation No 448 (adopted on 26 July 2016) "Procedures by which Minor Asylum Seeker shall be Provided with Opportunities for Acquiring Education" prescribes the procedures by which a minor asylum seeker shall be provided with opportunities for acquiring education in the official language in a State or local government educational institution. The asylum seeker shall be provided with preparation from the age of 5 for the acquisition of basic education and an opportunity to acquire basic education and general education (hereinafter - the general education) in accordance with the laws and regulations regarding the procedures by which the educatees are enrolled in the general educational institutions and expelled from them, and also moved up into the next grade. The commencement of the acquisition of general education shall be ensured for the asylum seeker within three months from the day when an application regarding granting refugee or alternative status is submitted to the State Border Guard. Within ten working days after the day the application regarding granting refugee or alternative status is submitted, the State Border Guard shall inform the Ministry of Education and Science by post or electronically regarding the address of the place of accommodation or the place of residence of the asylum seeker. The general education shall be ensured for the asylum seeker according to his or her place of accommodation - in accredited educational institutions which implement licensed educational programmes in the official language in the relevant level of general education in the neighbourhood of the accommodation centre or the place of residence of the asylum seeker, the place of residence of a guardian appointed by the Orphan's and Custody Court, a childcare institution or a territorial unit of the State Border Guard, and also in pre-school educational institutions. The Ministry of Education and Science shall organise the development and issuance of teaching aids suitable for educational programmes for the acquisition of Latvian in order to provide the asylum seeker with the opportunities for the acquisition of general education.

The Cabinet of Ministers with Decree No 759 of 2 December 2015 approved the Action Plan on Relocation, Resettlement and Reception in Latvia of Persons in Need of International Protection. In the end of 2015 training courses for asylum seekers were started to provide information about basic information about Latvia, day-to-day life in our country, responsibilities and rights of the individual. Asylum seekers are provided with services of mentors who assist each asylum seeker to implement his/her individual socio-economic inclusion plan, including support to find a place of residence and work place. The purpose of the implemented measures are to reduce isolation of all groups of third-country nationals from local society and local institutions. A person who is well informed and knows a local language is more difficult to involve in trafficking in human beings and even if something happens there are less possibilities that a person will not report and approach for assistance. The society "Shelter "Safe House"" is an active NGO in the field of prevention of trafficking in human beings and actively is implementing projects related to work with third-country nationals and persons in need of international protection.

General provisions regarding refugees and persons who have been granted alternative status are provided by national legal acts: If in accordance with international or national law a child is a refugee or a person to whom has been granted alternative status, the child shall receive protection and assistance irrespective of whether the child is together with parents or other adults or alone. The Orphan's and Custody Court together with the local government social service office and immigration institutions shall carry out measures to find the parents of a child and to determine what possibilities there are for the child to return to his or her family. If it is not possible to find the parents of a child, the refugee child and the child to whom has been granted alternative status shall be provided with the same care as any other child who has been left without parental care.

According to the national legal acts if an foreign minor who has not reached the age of 10 years is residing illegally in the Republic of Latvia and it has not been possible within a year's time to ascertain his or her identity, at the proposal of the head of the of the Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the General Registry Office shall, according to the actual place of residence of the alien minor, assign him or her a new identity. If the alien minor is between 10 to 16 years of age and his or her identity has not been ascertained, after reaching the age of majority, at the proposal of the head of the Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the General Registry Office shall, according to the actual place of residence of the alien minor, assign him or her a new identity. If a new identity has been assigned to an alien minor, he or she may be adopted five years after the assignation thereof.

□ putting an end to child detention in the context of irregular migration and seeking alternatives to detention, in line with the best interests of the child.

The recommendation is implemented.

According to the provisions and requirements of the Asylum Law (adopted on 17 December 2015, entered into force 19 January 2016):

An unaccompanied minor shall express a wish to acquire refugee or alternative status in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Law, e.g. person is entitled to express a wish to acquire refugee or alternative status in oral form or in writing; A person shall submit an application regarding granting of refugee or alternative status in person to the State Border Guard: at the border crossing point or in the border crossing transit zone before entering the Republic of Latvia, in the unit of the State Border Guard, if the person is in the Republic of Latvia; if a person has expressed the wish to acquire refugee or alternative status to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, the State Police or the Latvian Prison Administration, they shall, without delay but not later than within three working days, contact the State Border Guard so that the asylum seeker could submit an application. During the asylum procedure the personal and property relations of the unaccompanied minor shall be represented by the Orphan's Court or a guardian appointed thereby, or the head of a child care institution. If the head of a child care institution, on the basis of an assessment of the personal situation provided by the unaccompanied minor, deems that the minor needs international protection, he or she has the right to submit an application on behalf of the minor.

The accommodation centre for asylum seekers is a joint dwelling for non-detained asylum seekers, in which the conditions necessary for everyday life are ensured, by taking also into account the special reception needs of the asylum seeker, and his or her physical and mental health is protected.

An unaccompanied minor shall be accommodated at the accommodation centre for asylum seekers, placed in a childcare institution or in a foster family. A decision to accommodate an unaccompanied minor at the accommodation centre for asylum seekers, placement in a childcare institution or in a foster family shall be taken by the Orphan's court in co-operation with the social service, by ascertaining the opinion of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. An unaccompanied minor is accommodated at the accommodation centre for asylum seekers or childcare institution until the moment when he or she is ensured appropriate care with a guardian or in a foster family, or it is established that appointing of a guardian or placement in a foster family is not appropriate for the particular unaccompanied minor. In evaluating the best interests of the child, the Orphan's court shall take into account the possibility of family reunification of the minor, the welfare and social development of the minor, particularly his or her origin, protection and safety considerations, especially the probability that the minor is a victim of human trafficking, and also the interests and opinion of the minor according to his or her age and maturity, in conformity with the following conditions:

- 1) an unaccompanied minor shall be accommodated together with adult relatives;
- 2) children from one family shall not be separated, except in cases where it is done in the best interests of the children;
- 3) the place of accommodation of an unaccompanied minor shall only be changed if it conforms with the interests of this person.

- provide in the national legislation for a recovery and reflection period when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a victim of human trafficking, as provided for in Article 13 of the Convention, and ensure that all possible foreign victims of trafficking, including EU and EEA citizens, are effectively offered a recovery and reflection period and all the measures of protection and assistance envisaged in Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention during this period;

Recommendation is considered not to be implemented as it does not contain proposals which would improve the national assistance system and an approach to provide it.

As it was mentioned in the report victims of trafficking can receive state funded social rehabilitation services and it is not conditional upon victims' capacity or willingness to cooperate in a possible criminal proceeding.

According to the Cabinet Regulation No 889 a person has rights to receive social rehabilitation services for the State budget funds on the basis of the following documents:

- a written submission of the person or the legal representative thereof to the provider of services and a copy of the decision of the person directing the proceedings or a statement of the law enforcement authority [this is a case when the person is identified as a victim within the criminal proceeding];
- a written submission of the person or the legal representative thereof to the provider of services and a person's assessment report of the provider of services, in which the compliance of the person with the criteria of a victim of the trafficking in human beings has been specified, or a statement of a foreign law enforcement authority translated into Latvian language that criminal proceedings have been initiated or other actions are performed, which may be the grounds for the mandated NGO to take a decision that the

person complies with the criteria of a victim of the trafficking in human beings [this is a case when the mandated NGO (social service provider) provides formal identification of the victim of trafficking in human beings].

In case when there is a criminal proceeding on trafficking in human beings initiated and a person (citizen of Latvia, other EU Member State or EEA) is identified as the victim or witness of trafficking in human beings, the person has rights to apply for the state funded social rehabilitation services.

In case when there is no criminal proceeding on trafficking in human beings initiated and a person (citizen of Latvia, other EU Member State or EEA) is recognized as a potential victim of trafficking in human beings, mandated NGO provides person's assessment of compliance of the person with the criteria of a victim of the trafficking in human beings.

In case when a potential victim of trafficking is the a third country national procedures to grant the reflection period and state funded social rehabilitation services are determined by the Law "On Residence of a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Republic of Latvia".

To grant social rehabilitation services to potential victim of trafficking in human beings during a reflection period (considering the legal provisions determined by the Cabinet Regulation No 889 regarding the procedures, by which victims of the trafficking in human beings receive social rehabilitation services) a mandated NGO should provide person's assessment of compliance of the person with the criteria of a victim of the trafficking in human beings.

46 extensive indicators for person's assessment are provided to cover all possible signs which might be related to trafficking in human beings. If mandated NGO decides that a person does not comply with these indicators in that case the most probably a person was not subjected to trafficking in human beings. The draft amendments for Cabinet Regulation No 889 are elaborated which contain 57 indicators for identification of a victim of trafficking in human beings and these indicators are even more extensive to provide formal identification of potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

According to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings Article 13 Point 1 "Each Party shall provide in its internal law a recovery and reflection period of at least 30 days, when there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person concerned is a victim. Such a period shall be sufficient for the person concerned to recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to take an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities." In general reflection period is about provision of assistance to a victim while a victim takes a decision to cooperate with the law enforcement agencies or not. According to nation legislation if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person (LV national or any other EU Member State's citizen) concerned is a victim, the person's assessment of compliance of the person with the criteria of a victim of the trafficking in human beings is provided and state funded social rehabilitation services are granted for up to six month. A person's will to cooperate with law enforcement agencies is not needed.

- adopt further measures to facilitate and guarantee access to compensation for victims of trafficking, including by:

□ ensuring that victims of trafficking are systematically informed in a language they can understand of the right to seek compensation and the procedures to be followed;

The recommendation is implemented.

The amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law¹ [adopted on 18 February 2016, in force since 23 March 2016] were elaborated transposing the requirements and provisions of the Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA. Considering the Article 22 “Individual assessment of victims to identify specific protection needs” of the Directive 2012/29/EU, a new concept “a specially protected victim” was introduced in the Criminal Procedure Law Section 96.¹ A specially protected victim shall be the following victim:

- 1) a minor;
- 2) a person who is not able to completely exercise his or her procedural rights due to a mental or other health impairment;
- 3) a person who has suffered from a criminal offence directed against the morality or gender inviolability of a person, or from human trafficking;
- 4) a person who has suffered from a criminal offence related to violence or threat of violence and committed by a relative, former spouse of the victim or by a person with whom the victim was in unregistered spousal relationship;
- 5) a person who as a result of a criminal offence has been, possibly, inflicted serious bodily injuries or mental impairments;
- 6) a person who has suffered from a criminal offence, possibly, committed due to racial, national, ethnic, or religious reasons.

Criminal Procedure Law Section 97.¹ Fundamental Rights of a Victim in Criminal Proceedings determines the following:

(1) A victim has the following rights:

- 1) to receive information regarding the conditions for applying for and receipt of a compensation, including State compensation and to submit an application regarding compensation for the harm inflicted in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law;
- 2) to participate in criminal proceedings, using the language in which he or she is fluent, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter without remuneration;
- 3) to not testify against him or herself or against his or her immediate kinfolk;
- 4) to settle with a person who has inflicted harm to him or her, as well as to receive information regarding implementation of the settlement and its consequences;
- 5) to invite an advocate for the receipt of legal assistance and to meet the advocate in circumstances that ensure confidentiality of conversations;
- 6) to submit an application regarding taking of measures in case of a threat to the person himself or herself, his or her relatives or property;
- 7) in the cases provided for in this Law to submit an application regarding reimbursement of procedural expenses which have arisen during criminal proceedings;

¹ The Criminal Procedure Law, <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/id/107820-criminal-procedure-law>

8) to submit a complaint in the cases, within the terms and in accordance with the procedures laid down in this law regarding a procedural ruling or an action of an official authorised for the performance of criminal proceedings;

9) to receive contact information for communication regarding the particular criminal proceedings;

10) to receive information regarding the support and medical assistance available.

(2) A victim, his or her guardian or trustee has the right, in all stages of criminal proceedings and in all types thereof, to request that a European protection order is issued, if the grounds for taking a European protection order laid down in this Law exist.

(3) As soon as the person is recognised a victim, he or she shall, without delay, be issued and, if necessary, explained the information regarding the fundamental rights of the victim. The victim shall confirm with his or her signature that the information has been issued and, if necessary, the rights have been explained.

Explanation (provided in easy language) on fundamental rights of the victim (*Cietušo tiesību skaidrojums*, published on 29 March 2016) are publicly available <https://www.tm.gov.lv/lv/cits/cietuso-tiesibu-skaidrojums> into Latvian language. Regarding access to compensation for victims it provides (unofficial translation): "1) RECEIVING INFORMATION ON THE CONDITIONS FOR THE APPLICATION AND RECEIPT OF COMPENSATION, INCLUDING STATE COMPENSATION, AND, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS LAW, TO SUBMIT AN APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION OF INFLICTED HARM;

If you are recognized as a victim, in view of the moral injury, physical suffering and financial loss caused to you, you are entitled to claim the amount of this damage and to exercise the rights to obtain moral and financial compensation. Inform the investigator if necessary to explain the conditions and procedures for applying for and receiving compensation.

In the cases provided by Law, you are entitled to State compensation. You can receive information on the conditions and procedures for obtaining State compensation on the toll-free informative phone 80001801, 116006, e-mail address jpa@jpa.gov.lv or on the Internet at www.jpa.gov.lv, www.cietusajiem.lv. You can submit an application for State compensation to the Legal Aid Administration within one year from the date you are recognized as a victim or ascertaining the facts giving you the right to do so."

Informative material "Explanation on fundamental rights of the victim" is developed by competent public institutions in cooperation with relevant non-governmental organisations and it is user-friendly.

Printed materials (booklets) on the State compensation published by the Legal Aid Administration are available into Latvian and English languages.

Functions of the Legal Aid Administration are extended:

Since 1 January 2016, the Legal Aid Administration ensures the operation of the telephone line 116006 "Helpdesk to the victims of crime" by concluding a delegation agreement with the NGO "Skalbes". This telephone line provides an opportunity for victims of crime, including victims of trafficking in human beings, to receive emotional and psychological support, as well as information about their procedural rights, available support services and opportunities to use

their rights to facilitate their participation in criminal proceedings. The working hours of this telephone line are every day from 07.00 to 22.00 and the specialists provide consultations into Latvian, Russian and English languages. In 2017 consultations were provided to two victims of trafficking in human beings.

□ enabling victims of trafficking to exercise their right to compensation, by building the capacity of legal practitioners to support victims to claim compensation and including compensation into existing training programmes for law enforcement officials, prosecutors and the judiciary;

The recommendation is implemented.

According to the Criminal Procedure Law a person shall be recognised as a victim by a person directing the proceedings, with his or her decision which may also be written in the form of a resolution. A court may recognise a person as a victim during the trial of a criminal case up to the commencement of a court investigation in a court of first instance, if such request is submitted to a court. A decision of the court shall be entered in the minutes and it shall not be subject to appeal. Information regarding the status of a specially protected victim shall be indicated in the decision to recognise a person as a victim. The decision taken shall be notified to the victim and his or her representative, if any.

Person Directing the Proceedings: a person directing the proceedings shall be:

- 1) an investigator or in exceptional cases a public prosecutor - in an investigation;
- 2) a public prosecutor - in a criminal prosecution;
- 3) a judge who leads the trial - in preparing a case for trial, as well as from the moment when a ruling is announced with which legal proceedings are completed in the court of the relevant instance, until the transferral of the case to the next court instance or until execution of the ruling;
- 4) the composition of a court - during trial;
- 5) a judge - after entering into effect of a court ruling.

Criminal Procedure Law determines that as soon as the person is recognised a victim, he or she shall, without delay, be issued and, if necessary, explained the information regarding the fundamental rights of the victim. The victim shall confirm with his or her signature that the information has been issued and, if necessary, the rights have been explained.

The Specialized Anti-Trafficking Unit of the Organized Crime Enforcement Board of the Main Board of the Criminal Police, State Police always explains all rights of the victims within an initiated criminal proceeding on trafficking in human beings and provides information regarding opportunities to apply for the state funded social rehabilitation services for victims of trafficking in human beings. A person directing a criminal proceeding provides the victim with information about both social service providers and the victim and the victim has the rights to choose any of contracted service provider indicating later the selected service provider in his/her application for services.

When a criminal proceeding is initiated by police unit of regional police board the specialized Anti-Trafficking Unit always provides support and guidance, including regarding necessity to inform the victims about his/her rights.

As it is mentioned previously in the Report NGO "Skalbes" (the telephone line 116006 "Helpdesk to the victims of crime") provides consultations to victims, during which also information regarding application for the State compensation is provided.

□ making full use of the legislation on the seizure and confiscation of assets to secure compensation to victims of trafficking;

The recommendation is partly implemented.

The Parliament on 22 July 2017 adopted the "Law on Execution of Confiscation of Criminally Acquired Property"² (into force since 1 August 2017). The purpose of the Law is ensuring an efficient execution of confiscation of criminally acquired property by satisfying the claims of victims which are substantiated by enforcement documents submitted to the record-keeping of a sworn bailiff. A writ of execution or an extract of public prosecutor's decision or penal order on the property confiscation shall serve as the grounds for the execution of the property confiscation. The ruling on the execution of the property confiscation shall have no limitation period. According to the Law a half of the confiscated proceeds from crime transferred to the State Budget but not more than two million euro in a financial year shall be transferred to a separate budget programme of the Ministry of Justice in order to implement the required measures for combating financial and economic crimes and providing support to crime victims.

The law will provide a simpler and faster enforcement of the procedure to facilitate the inevitability of confiscation of the proceeds of crime.

It is important for Latvia at the national and international level to demonstrate readiness to combat money laundering and to effectively seize the proceeds of crime, providing an adequate legal framework and capacity of its application.

The criminal procedural framework of confiscation of the proceeds of crime has been improved, and a new standard of proof has been made regarding the recognition of criminally acquired proceeds, as well as the procedural rules regarding the actions related to confiscated criminal proceeds and the possibilities for seizing the proceeds of crime in pre-trial criminal proceedings have been specified. At the same time, the new legal framework provides the right to actively engage in criminal proceedings also for third parties whose property is seized, but which are not suspected or accused.

- improve the implementation of the non-punishment provision of the Convention by:

□ extending the scope of the non-punishment provision to cover all offences that victims of trafficking were compelled to commit, including administrative and immigration-related offences;

The Recommendation is fully implemented.

The Criminal Law Section 58 "Release from Criminal Liability" states that (6) a person may be released from criminal liability if he or she has committed a criminal offence during a period when he or she was subjected to human trafficking and was forced to commit it. [*adopted on December 13, 2012, into force since April 1, 2013*]

² Law on Execution of Confiscation of Criminally Acquired Property, <https://likumi.lv/ta/en/id/292019-law-on-execution-of-confiscation-of-criminally-acquired-property>

The Criminal Procedure Law Section 379 "Termination of Criminal Proceedings, Releasing a Person from Criminal Liability" states that (1) an investigator with a consent of a supervising public prosecutor, public prosecutor or a court may terminate criminal proceedings, if 5) the person committed the criminal offence during the time period when he or she was subject to human trafficking and was forced to commit the offence. [*adopted on December 20, 2012, into force since April 1, 2013*]

Immigration-related offences are provided by the Criminal Law Section 284 "Illegal Crossing of the State Border", Section 285.¹ "Ensuring the Possibility to Residing Illegally in the Republic of Latvia", Section 285.² "Ensuring, in Bad Faith, a Possibility to Acquire the Right to Stay in the Republic of Latvia Legally, other Member State of the European Union, Member State of the European Economic Area or Swiss Confederation", Section 281 "Concealing Personal Identity", Section 275 "Forgery of a Document, Seal and Stamp and Use and Disposal of a Forged Document, Seal and Stamp" – thus a victim of trafficking in human beings may be released from liability according to the legal provisions provided by the Criminal Law Section 58 or the Criminal Procedure Law Section 379 "Termination of Criminal Proceedings, Releasing a Person from Criminal Liability".

During the meeting of the National anti-trafficking working group (June 16, 2017 Protocol of the Meeting No 26) an agenda item on extending the scope of the non-punishment provision to cover administrative violations was discussed and a conceptual decision was approved that the Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, State Police and Municipal Police need to discuss this issue in details and agree on concrete wording for the proposals of the legal regulation. As the result of the work done by these institutions the Amending Law to the Latvian Administrative Violations Code was adopted by the Parliament on 9 November 2017, into force since 6 December 2017.

Amendments to the Latvian Administrative Violations Code regarding release from administrative liability of a victim of trafficking in human beings are not translated officially yet.

Unofficial translation of amendments marked in red.

Section 21.¹ Possibility to be Released from Administrative Liability a Victim of Trafficking in Human Beings

A person may be released from administrative liability, if he or she has committed an administrative violation during a period when he or she was subjected to trafficking in human beings and was forced to commit it.

Article 238 ² Refusal to initiate administrative proceedings in administrative violation cases

An institution (official) authorized to investigate an administrative violation case, having examined the application and other materials regarding the corresponding administrative violation, may refuse to initiate proceedings in this administrative violation case if the committed violation is considered minor or if it was committed at the time when the person was subjected to trafficking in human beings and therefore was forced to commit the respective violation.

Section 275. Types of Decisions

A decision regarding the termination of record-keeping shall be taken:

4) if a victim of trafficking in human beings is released from administrative liability according to the provisions provided by Section 21.¹.

□ ensuring that investigators and prosecutors exercise fully their discretion not to prosecute trafficked persons for trafficking-related offences they were compelled to commit;

Implementation of the recommendation is on-going.

Since 2015 [*when a minor from foreign countries was identified in Latvia as a victim of trafficking in human beings by the Commission of specialists while the minor was charged with perpetration of especially serious crime pursuant to Criminal Law Section 176 "Robbery" Paragraph 3 a person commits robbery, if it is committed on a large scale, or such has been committed in an organised group, or who commits the robbery of narcotic, psychotropic, powerfully acting, poisonous or radioactive substances, or explosive substances, firearms or ammunition (Daugavpils City Court passed a verdict of guilty, punishment three years of deprivation of liberty determined conditionally)*] similar cases were not identified in the years 2016 and 2017. No case of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of forced criminality was not identified.

Latvia acknowledges that it is utmost to provide training of officials of the State Police and prosecutors on application of non-punishment provision in cases of trafficking in human beings to raise their awareness on this issue. So far such trainings on this topic were not organized. The Ministry of the Interior in cooperation with the Embassy of the United States of America and the Latvian Judicial Training Centre is planning an anti-trafficking training for police officers, prosecutors and judges, and non-punishment provision is one of the main topics of planned training. High level experts from the United States of America – Federal Judge and Prosecutor – will participate as lecturers, as well as national anti-trafficking experts.

Implementing the European Social Fund Project No 9.2.1.3/16/l/001 "Improving the support system for children with communication difficulties, behavioural disorders and domestic violence" the Local Governments Training Centre of Latvia (LGTC of Latvia) is providing trainings for local actors in municipalities for two years (2017 – 2018). The training programme includes 4 hours lecture on trafficking in human beings with a special focus on child trafficking, which is provided by National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. Among other issues trainees are informed about non-punishment provisions regarding victims of trafficking in human beings – both – release from criminal liability and administrative liability as the target groups (at least for registered groups until May 2018) are officials of the State Police and Municipal Police.

□ strengthening their efforts to ensure compliance with the principle of non-punishment of victims of trafficking for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they were compelled to do so, including by promoting the existing guidance, and developing such guidance where there is none, amongst police staff, legal professionals, prosecutors and judges.

Targeted efforts need to be provided for implementation of the recommendation.

So far only one training in 2013 was organized by the Latvian Judicial Training Centre for judges and assistants of judges when a representative of the Ministry of Justice informed about the provisions and requirements of the Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA.

Requests the Government of Latvia to report to the Committee of the Parties on the measures taken to improve the implementation of the Convention in the above-mentioned areas by 10 March 2018.

**Formally identified victims of trafficking in human beings by
the State Police and the Commission led by the mandated NGO (social service provider)
2015 –2017**

	2014		2015		2016		2017		Total
Total number of victims formally identified	34		11		19		20		84
victims formally identified by:	<i>Police</i>	<i>Commission</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Commission</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Commission</i>	<i>Police</i>	<i>Commission</i>	
	7	27	4	7	7	12	4	16	
victims by the place of exploitation									
internal trafficking:	0	0	3	1	7	7	3	2	23
victims exploited abroad	7	27	1	5	0	5	1	14	60
LV as a country of destination	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
LV as a country of transit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
victims by form of exploitation									
sexual exploitation	0	0	3	1	3	11	1	7	26
exploitative sham marriages	7	15	1	4	0	1	1	6	35
forced criminality	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
labour exploitation	0	11	0	0	4	0	2	3	20
victims by age									
children	0	0	3	2	3	3	0	3	14
adults	7	27	1	5	4	9	4	13	70
victims (by gender)									
females	26		6		9		15		56
girls	0		4		6		2		12
males	8		0		4		2		14
boys	0		1		0		1		2
victims by nationality									
own citizens (LV)	7	27	4	6	7	12	4	14	81
foreigners	0	0	0	1 (LT)	0	0	0	2 (TJ)	3
countries where exploitation of identified victims took place									
	Brazil UK Ireland Germany Greece Cyprus USA		UK Ireland Cyprus USA Latvia		Ireland Germany Spain Latvia		Netherlands Cyprus UK Germany Belgium Ireland Tajikistan Latvia		

Number of initiated and prosecuted criminal proceedings and adjudicated criminal cases (Criminal Law Section 154.¹ “Human Trafficking” and Criminal Law Section 165.¹ “Sending a Persons for Sexual Exploitation”)

<i>Criminal Law Section 154.¹:</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A number of initiated criminal proceedings</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>A number of prosecuted criminal proceedings</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>A number of adjudicated criminal cases</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Criminal Law Section 165.¹:</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A number of initiated criminal proceedings</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>A number of prosecuted criminal proceedings</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>A number of adjudicated criminal cases</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>34</i>

Number of suspected, accused and convicted persons (Criminal Law Section 154.¹ “Human Trafficking” and Criminal Law Section 165.¹ “Sending a Persons for Sexual Exploitation”)

<i>Criminal Law Section 154.¹:</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A number of suspected persons</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>A number of accused persons</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>A number of convicted persons</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Criminal Law Section 165.¹:</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A number of suspected persons</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>A number of accused persons</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>22</i>
<i>A number of convicted persons</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>41</i>

Punishments applied by courts (Criminal Law Section 154.¹ “Human Trafficking” and Criminal Law Section 165.¹ “Sending a Persons for Sexual Exploitation”)

<i>Punishments applied pursuant to Criminal Law Section 154.¹ (a number of persons):</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (5-10 years)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (conditionally)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Additional punishment – confiscation of assets</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Punishment - fine</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

<i>Punishments applied pursuant to Criminal Law Section 165.¹ (a number of persons):</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (by 1 year)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (1-3 years)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (3-5 years)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (5-10 years)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Deprivation of liberty (conditionally)</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Punishment – community work</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Additional punishment – confiscation of assets</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>