COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 14 October 2011 THB-GRETA(2011)53

Reply from Norway

to the Questionnaire for the evaluation of the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the Parties

First evaluation round

(Reply submitted on 1 September 2011)

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Preliminary questions

Question 1

1.a. Please specify which State body/agency was responsible for co-ordinating and collecting the replies to this questionnaire.

The Ministry of Justice and the Police

1.b. Please specify the name and professional title of the person heading this State body/agency.

Name

Knut Storberget

Professional title

Minister of Justice

1.c. Please indicate if this person is the “contact person” appointed by your country to liaise with GRETA (or a different person).

- ○ Yes
- ⊙ No

Question 2

2. Which State bodies/agencies contributed to responding to this questionnaire? Please indicate the main responsibilities and/or fields of competence of each of these bodies/agencies. (Not answered)

State body/agency contributing to responding (Not answered)

Main responsibilities and/or fields of competence of this State body/agency (Not answered)

Question 3

3.a. Did any non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or other entities of civil society contribute to responding to this questionnaire? (Not answered)

3.b. If so, please indicate the main activities of each of the NGOs and/or other entities of civil society which contributed. (Not answered)

Name of NGO or other entity of civil society (Not answered)

Main activities of NGO or other entity of civil society (Not answered)

3.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

I. Integration of the core concepts and definitions contained in the Convention in the internal law of the parties

Section I.1. Integration of the Human Rights approach to action against trafficking in human beings

Question 4

4. Please indicate if, in your internal law, THB is considered as a human rights violation (or only a criminal offence, see Section II.3. below).

THB as a human rights violation? (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply

Trafficking in human beings is primarily considered as a criminal offence in Norway. However, certain elements of the offence may be covered by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 4 November 1950, e.g. article

2 (right to life) and article 4 (prohibition of slavery and forced labour). The convention is part of Norwegian law through The Human Rights Act 21 May 1999 No. 30.

(The Human Rights Act), which reads as follows:

Section 1

The purpose of the Act is to strengthen the status of human rights in Norwegian law.

Section 2

The following conventions shall have the force of Norwegian law insofar as they are binding

for Norway:

1. The Convention of 4 November 1950 for the Protection of Human Rights and

Fundamental Freedoms, as amended by Protocol no. 11 of 11 May 1994 to the

Convention, together with the following protocols:

a) Protocol of 20 March 1952,

b) Protocol no. 4 of 16 September 1963 on the protection of certain rights and freedoms

other than those already included in the Convention and in the First Protocol to the

Convention,

c) Protocol no. 6 of 28 April 1983 on the abolition of the death penalty,

d) Protocol no. 7 of 22 November 1984,

2. The International Covenant of 16 December 1966 on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights,

3. The International Covenant of 16 December 1966 on Civil and Political Rights, together

with the following protocols:

a) Optional Protocol of 16 December 1966,

b) Second Optional Protocol of 15 December 1989 on the abolition of the death penalty.

Section 3

The provisions of the conventions and protocols mentioned in section 2 shall take precedence

over any other legislative provisions that conflict with them.

Section 4

The conventions and protocols mentioned in section 2 shall be published in the Norwegian

Law Gazette in one of the original languages and in Norwegian translation.

Section 5

The provisions of this Act shall also apply on Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

Section 6

This Act shall enter into force immediately.

This implies that a violation of the Human Rights Convention also

constitutes an infringement of Norwegian law.

Question 5

5. Please indicate what special legal protection exists under your internal law (including case law, if any) in cases of violations of human rights, which would apply in cases of THB (For example, constitutional protection, positive obligation of the state, priority examination, etc.)

As mentioned in the response to question 4, the ECHR is (together with four UN conventions) incorporated into Norwegian law through the Human Rights Act. In case of conflict between norms the provisions of the convention prevail over other Norwegian legislation, cf. the Human Rights Act section 3.

The Norwegian Constitution establishes a general duty for all public authorities to respect and secure human rights; cf. section 110 c of the Constitution. This duty applies regardless of whether the rights in question stem from the Constitution, Norwegian law or international conventions that are binding for Norway.

There are many ways in which a question of human rights may be brought before a Norwegian court or administrative authority, for example in connection with a civil claim or civil or penal proceedings.

Furthermore, an individual who considers that his human rights have been violated may, subject to the ordinary limitations in the Dispute Act 17 June 2005 No. 90, demand that any court passes judgment on the case.

Several public authorities and complaint mechanisms address human rights issues more specifically. On a more general level an individual has the right to submit a complaint to the Parliamentary Ombudsman concerning an alleged injustice – including human rights violations – committed by any public authority. The opinion of the Ombudsman is not legally binding, but in practice it is frequently followed.

Norway recognizes that the state has a certain obligation to protect victims/potential victims of THB, and that a failure to fulfill this obligation might constitute a breach of the state's obligations according to the ECHR articles 2 and 4.

Other relevant measures for the protection of victims and prevention of THB are presented in Section II of this document.

Section I.2. Comprehensive approach to THB, co-ordination of all actors and actions to prevent and combat THB and to protect its victims, and international co-operation

Question 6

6. Please indicate the titles of the main internal legal provisions and/or regulations containing measures to prevent THB, to protect and assist its victims, and to criminalise THB and prosecute traffickers.

Section 202a of the penal code from 1902 aims to pevent THB by criminalizing the purchase of sexual services.

The Norwegian General Civil Penal Code 22 May 1902 No. 10 section 224 criminalizes THB.

The legal protection of victims of trafficking in Norway is strengthened in the Norwegian Immigration Act – and in the new Immigration Regulations, which entered into force January 2010. The Immigration Act states that a former victim of trafficking can be considered as a member of a special social group in accordance with the refugee Convention and thereby

constitutes a basis for refugee status. Further, being a victim of trafficking shall be considered a possible humanitarian concern when considering granting a residence permit.

Question 7

7.a. Does your country have a comprehensive national policy and/or a National Action Plan to combat THB?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

7.b. If so, please indicate its title, date of adoption and duration, main fields of action and the body/bodies responsible for its implementation.

Title

United against Trafficking

Date of adoption

29/12/2010

Duration (in years)

4

Main fields of action and body/bodies responsible for its implementation

Since 2003, Norway has developed National Action Plans against trafficking. The current plan; “United against trafficking”, was launched in December 2010, and covers the years 2011 through 2014.

The action plan was drawn up by the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Health and Care Services, the Ministry of Justice and the Police, the Ministry of Local Government and Regional Development, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The mentioned ministries are also responsible for its implementation.

The Ministry of Justice and the Police has the main responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the measures in the Plan of Action as well as coordinating other Government efforts.

The main fields of action include:

• Efforts to strengthen international cooperation and the framework of international law

• Improvement of cross-disciplinary cooperation and competence development.

• Steps to prevent human trafficking.

• Identifying and officering help and protection to victims

• Preventive measures concerning trafficking in children

• Prosecution of traffickers

7.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 8

8.a. In your country are there persons or entities specialised in the fight against THB and the protection of victims?

- (⊙) Yes
- (○) No

8.b. If so, please describe the type and the periodicity of the training provided for these persons or the staff of these entities.

The Coordinating Unit for Victims of Trafficking (KOM - see reply to question 9) is responsible for finding gaps in the competence of all the various authorities and organisations working against THB.

In 2010 KOM organised a two-day national training seminar for all the various actors who might meet possible victims of trafficking in their daily work.

The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) provides training for their staff and for those working at asylum reception centres. The Police also organise trainings in order to have specialised staff working against THB.

Many victims of THB are given assistance in the countrywide shelters for abused women. Our ROSA project gives training to staff at the shelters in order to provide specialised service to victims.

8.c. Please specify the financial resources (in euros) allocated to this training.

It is not possible to specify the amount allocated to all the various trainings, as the costs are not covered by any central budget.

8.d. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 9

9.a. Is there, within your governmental structure, a national body responsible for co-ordinating all national actors and actions against THB? (regardless of the denomination and whether it was set up for this specific purpose or whether this responsibility was assigned to an already existing governmental body)

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

9.b. If so, please specify its name, administrative status, annual budget (in euros), human resources, composition and competences.

Name of the co-ordinating body

KOM Coordinating Unit for Victims of Trafficking

Annual budget (in euros) of the co-ordinating body

app 250 000

Administrative status, human resources, composition and competences of the co-ordinating body

All the involved ministries cooperate in an inter-ministerial group, to oversee the implementation of the Plan of Action, to discuss various challenges and to coordinate attendance at international meetings. The group has no formal authority or budget.

The Coordinating Unit for Victims of Trafficking, abbreviated KOM, is a unit established by the government for nationwide coordination of assistance and protection of victims of human trafficking, administered by the National Police Directorate. At the moment there are two persons working fulltime in KOM. KOM publishes an annual report, and informs the inter-ministerial group about challenges that need solutions on the ministerial level.

The KOM project is organised in two groups:

The first is a project group consisting of representatives from all responsible directorates and agencies (the Police; the Prosecution Service; the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI); the Directorate for Integration and Diversity (IMDi); the Labour and Welfare Directorate (AVDir); the Norwegian Directorate of Health; the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir); and the Children, Youth and Family Affairs Service (Bufetat)). The project group has terms of reference that have been approved by the leaderships of the representatives' services and directorates.

The second group is a reference group consisting of representatives of projects and non-governmental organisations; the ROSA project - offering assistance and safe houses to women victims of trafficking; the PRO Centre - the national resource centre on prostitution; the Nadheim Church Urban Mission, the Norwegian Association for Asylum-Seekers (NOAS); the International Organisation for Migration Oslo (IOM); Save the Children; the Norwegian Red Cross; the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO); REFORM - the men's resource centre; PION, the Prostitutes' Interest Group in Norway; the Equality and Anti-

discrimination Ombud; the Norwegian Christian Council; Grünerløkka Social Centre (Oslo); and the Adora project).

Both groups have regular meetings, separate and joint.

9.c. If there is currently no such co-ordinating body, are there any plans to set one up in the near future? (Not answered)

9.d. If so, please give details. (Not answered)

9.e. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 10

10.a. Is this co-ordinating body also responsible for the co-ordination of the collection of administrative data or population survey data on THB?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

10.b. If so, please give details or comments.

Since 2007, KOM has collected data on victims of human trafficking. Until the end

of 2009, organisations and authorities that came in contact with potential victims of human trafficking referred their information to KOM based on the institutions own data collecting schemes and indicators. Since 2010, KOM has gathered data using a new system grounded in a standardised template for all institutions cooperating with the Unit.

10.c. If not, please specify which body/entity has this responsibility. (Not answered)

Question 11

11.a. Do NGOs have full membership status in your national co-ordinating body?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

11.b. If so, how many?

7

11.c. Please describe the criteria for NGO membership.

NGOs are free to join the cooperation in KOM.

11.d. If not, please comment (Not answered)

Question 12

12.a. Are there any other national or international entities or bodies participating in your national co-ordinating body?

- ○ Yes
- ◉ No

12.b. If so, please specify. (Not answered)

12.c. If not, please comment.

See list of members in the answer to question 9

Question 13

13. Please describe the legal basis for international co-operation between your country and other countries in the fight against THB. (Please indicate the title of the legal instruments.)

National legislation: title(s) and description

Norway does not have a national law on international mutual legal assistance.

International (bilateral and/or multilateral) instrument(s)/agreement(s): title(s) and description

Norway is a party to the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime of 2000 and the Trafficking Protocol, as well as to the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959. We are also a party to the Schengen Agreement, 19 June 1990.

We have cooperation agreements with Europol and Eurojust.

Question 14

14. What steps have been taken by your country to ensure that the requesting party is promptly informed of the final results of action taken in the framework of international co-operation on action against THB, as provided for in Article 34 of the Convention?

No special steps have been taken. Requests have generally high priority.

Question 15

15.a. Do the relevant authorities of your country have the possibility to spontaneously provide information, without prior request, to authorities of another country (if the disclosure of such information might assist the receiving country in initiating or carrying out investigations or proceedings concerning criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention?)

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

15.b. If so, please indicate how such information is transmitted and which authorities are involved.

The police can provide information within Europol or Interpol channels without prior request. This has been done in cases where victims provide information about exploitation that has taken place in other countries, when the information is of a nature that makes it reasonable to pass on as intelligence to the relevant country or countries.

15.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 16

16.a. Do your police forces carry out joint actions, on a bilateral and/or a multilateral legal basis, with the police forces from other parties to fight THB?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

16.b. If so, please describe the action taken and provide an assessment of its impact.

In recent years the Norwegian police have conducted a series of broad-based investigations and participated in extensive international cooperation in connection with the prosecution of traffickers in Norway and abroad.

Norway cooperates on THB cases with Interpol, the Europol and the Eurojust framework, in the framework of the Nordic Police and Customs Cooperation as well as on a bilateral basis.

Cooperation states include parties to the Convention such as Albania and Bulgaria, and signatory states as Lithuania.

There has not been any comprehensive assessment of our international police cooperation. Because of high costs, particularly for interpreting and translation, the police need to set priorities for these investigations. Most of the victims and many of the perpetrators in criminal proceedings conducted in Norway are foreign nationals. Defining appropriate limits for an investigation when the perpetrators and their networks operate in many different countries is a major challenge.

16.c. If not, please describe any plans for joint action or obstacles to joint action. (Not answered)

Section I.3. Definition of "THB" and of "victim" in the internal law of the parties

Question 17

17.a. Are all the elements of the three components (action, means and purpose) contained in Article 4a of the Convention included in the legal definition of THB established by your internal law?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

17.b. Please describe how they have been integrated in your internal law.

The Norwegian General Civil Penal Code 22 May 1902 No. 10 section 224, paragraph one reads:

"Any person who by force, threats, misuse of another person's vulnerability, or other improper conduct exploits another person for the purpose of

a) prostitution or other sexual purposes

b) forced labour, including begging

c) war service in a foreign country, or

d) removal of any of the said person's organs,

or who induces another person to allow himself or herself to be used for such purposes, shall be guilty of human trafficking and shall be liable to imprisonment for at term not exceeding five years.

Any person who

a) makes arrangments for such exploitation or inducement as is mentioned in the first paragraph by procuring, transporting or receiving the person concerned

b) in any other way aids and abets such exploitation or inducement, or

c) provides payment or any other advantage in order to obtain consent to such exploitation from any person who has authority over the aggrieved person, or receives such payment or other advantage shall be liable tio the same punishment.

Any person who commits an act referred to in the first or second paragraph against a person who is under 18 years of age shall be liable to a penalty independently of any use of force, threats, misuse of a person's vulnerability, or other improper conduct.

Gross human trafficking is punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years. In deciding whether the offence is gross, particulat importance shall be attached to whether the person exposed to the act was under 18 years of age, whether gross violence or coercion was used or whether the act led to considerable gain."

The penal provision on trafficking was introduced in the Penal Code by law 4 July 2003 to meet Norway's obligations according to the United Nations Convention against transnational organized crime 15 November 2000, and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children article 5 cf. article 3.

The core element of section 224 is to exploit another person for a certain purpose, or induce another person to allow himself or herself to be used for such a purpose. Litra a-d stipulates the relevant purposes. It is stated in the preparatory works that the term "exploit" shall mean using someone to obtain an advantage. The word "induce" implies that it is punishable to influence or persuade someone to take part in trafficking.

To be liable to punishment, the offender must have used "force, threats, misuse of another person's vulnerability, or other improper conduct" to achieve his or her objective. In addition to "force" or "threats" the wording "misuse of […] vulnerability" covers other means of coercion, deception or abuse of power or of a position. The alternative "other improper

conduct" covers inter alia the means of abduction, fraud and giving and receiving payments or benefits to achieve the objective.

The Norwegian General Civil Penal Code of 2005, which has not yet been put into effect, implies a total upgrade of the Penal Code of 1902. The current provision concerning trafficking is maintained in the Penal Code sections 257 and 258 (gross breach).

Question 18

18. Please indicate which of the following forms of THB are recognised under your internal law:

- ☒ national
- ☒ transnational
- ☒ linked to organised crime
- ☒ not linked to organised crime

Possible comments concerning your reply

It is clearly stated in the preparatory works that section 224 shall be applicable to more than

transnational and organized trafficking, which is covered by the UN Protocol. The general wording in paragraph one covers national trafficking in human beings. It is stated that the person actually exploiting the victim shall be liable to punishment. Furthermore, section 224 second paragraph explicitly addresses "any person who makes arrangements for such exploitation or inducement […] by procuring, transporting or receiving the person concerned", which includes transnational trafficking.

Pursuant to section 60 a, the maximum penalty shall be increased if an offence "has been committed as part of the activity of an organized criminal group". Section 60 a second paragraph contains the definition of an "organized criminal group". The provision applies to groups whose "main purpose is to commit an act that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of not less than three years, or whose activity largely consists of committing such acts." Thus, violation of section 224 is included.

According to section 60 a paragraph one, the maximum penalty shall be increased to ten years' imprisonment for any breach of section 224 committed as part of the activity of an organized criminal group. Gross breach of section 224 increases to 15 years' imprisonment.

Question 19

19.a. Under your internal law, is a "victim of THB" any natural person who is subject to THB as defined in Article 4e of the Convention?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

19.b. Please provide the definition of a “victim of THB” under your internal law.

The Penal Code does not contain any definition of the terms “victim of THB” or “victim”. According to well established Norwegian law, the terms “victim” or “aggrieved person” means the person with respect to whom an offence has been committed, based on an interpretation of the penal provision in question. Thus, a victim in relation to trafficking is any person who has been exploited or induced as stated in the Penal Code section 224.

19.c. Please provide (a translation of) the legal text(s) in English or in French.

See answer to question 17

Question 20

20. Does your internal law recognise as victims of THB:

- ☒ women
- ☒ men
- ☒ children

Possible comments concerning your reply

The Norwegian Penal code recognizes women, men and children as victims. According to section 224 third paragraph, acts committed against a person who is under 18 years of age, shall be liable to penalty independently of any use of force, threats or any other measures stated in paragraph one.

Question 21

21.a. To what extent does the consent of a person to intended or actual exploitation determine if that person will be recognised as a victim of THB under your internal law?

The Penal Code does not explicitly regulate the consequences of consent. However, according to well established Norwegian law, a person’s freely given consent constitutes a reason for impunity. Thus, the matter of consent has to be taken into consideration when the court assesses the question of guilt. If exploitation by use of force or threats, or misuse of a

person’s vulnerability is proven, it follows that the victim has not given his or her consent to the actions in question.

It can be noted that section 224 second paragraph litra c states that providing payment or any other advantage in order to obtain consent to exploitation from any person who has authority over the victim, e.g. the parents, or receiving such payment or advantage are

offences.

21.b. Please specify if your internal law contemplates the consent of the three categories of victims: (Not answered)

21.c. Please provide examples. (Not answered)

II. Implementation by the parties of measures aimed to prevent THB, protect and promote the rights of victims of THB and prosecute traffickers

Section II.1. Implementation of measures to prevent THB

Question 22

22.a. Has a national/regional/local campaign or programme to alert the potential victims of THB to the various forms of exploitation been carried out in your country during the last two years?

- ○ Yes
- ⊙ No

22.b. If so, please provide the following details. (If more than one campaign or programme was carried out please provide the details for each of them.) (Not answered)

Title of campaign or programme (Not answered)

Was it based on research for determining effective prevention methods? (Not answered)

Was it addressed to a particular group of potential victims? (Not answered)

Which bodies, governmental or non-governmental, were in charge of implementing it? (Not answered)

Description of the material used for the campaign/programme and its dissemination (Not answered)

If possible, please provide an assessment of the impact of the campaign/programme (Not answered)

22.c. If there are currently plans for launching a new campaign or programme, please provide details.

Norway has not carried out any broad campaigns during the last two years directed at potential victims. Our strategy has been to provide information directly to potential victims from the various assistance providers. KOM has developed information leaflets to be handed to potential victims.

Questions concerning information campaigns have been discussed in the expert group on THB within the Council of the Baltic Sea States. The group was involved in the planning of the Swedish information campaign “Safe Trip” in 2010, with the view to plan regional or national information campaigns, drawing on the experiences from Sweden.

Question 23

23. Please describe the social and economic empowerment measures for disadvantaged groups vulnerable to THB which have been implemented or are planned.

Norway is primarily a destination country. Since 2000, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) has supported a number of different efforts to combat trafficking in human beings worldwide. This includes a wide variety of projects and actors in several parts of the world covering the four main areas of support commonly known as the four Ps, namely prevention, protection, prosecution and policy development. The emphasis has been on supporting prevention and protection activities. A total amount of 252 000 000 NOK has been allocated to counter-trafficking initiatives between the years 2000 and 2010, covering 110 projects in all.

Question 24

24. What preventive measures to discourage demand leading to THB, as provided for in Article 6 of the Convention, has your country adopted or is considering adopting?

In 2008 the Storting (the Norwegian parliament) introduced a prohibition on the purchase of sexual services, which entered into force on 1 January 2009. The main intention behind the legislative amendment was to combat human trafficking, by reducing the prostitution markets.

Question 25

25. Please specify the measures taken by your country to ensure quality, security and integrity of travel and identity documents in order to prevent their unlawful creation and issuance as well as to ensure that they cannot be easily forged.

From 2005 all ordinary Norwegian passports have been issued as electronic passports with biometric identifiers (facial image and 2 fingerprints). We aim to introduce an express passport to be issued at Norwegian airports next year to replace most of the emergency passports currently being issued with a low security level.

Norway has decided to introduce a national identity card from 2013, which will contain an electronic chip in the same fashion as the passports, together with an electronic ID for secure electronic communication and signing.

Norway will also in the near future implement an identity card for permanent residents from third countries with the same security and functionality as the passports and the national identity card.

From 2012 Norway will start the roll-out of eGates and a system for verification of travel documents.

Question 26

26. Please specify the measures taken by your country to detect cases of THB at its borders, inter alia by means of border surveillance teams and intelligence measures.

Due to our border situation, and the nature of THB in Norway, as well as the fact that many victims arrive with valid travel documents, there is a limit to how many cases of THB that can be stopped by border controls. However, there is ongoing cooperation between police and customs officials in some police districts, with a focus on Nigerian/West-African citizens travelling to and from Norway, and with the knowledge that victims arrive by flights to Norway.

Question 27

27. Please describe any measures taken to provide information, through consulates and embassies, about legal entry and stay on the territory of your country in order to ensure informed and legal immigration.

Information on the procedure of entry and residence of foreigners in Norway is provided through the websites of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI). In the embassies and offices, the information is provided on paper by launching special information boards placed at the entrance to the consular posts.

Norway has participated in the planning and implementation of training seminars for diplomatic and consular staff conducted by the expert group on THB in the Council of the Baltic Sea States. The group has produced a handbook in 2011for diplomatic and consular staff on how to assist and protect victims of human trafficking.

Question 28

28.a. Please describe any measures taken to avoid issuing visas (tourist, working, student visas, etc.) when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of THB or implicated in THB.

Increase of knowledge and focus on identifying THB can enable an effective identification, together with cooperation between different authorities. The Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI) has issued a circular on identification of possible victims, referring especially to Article 10 in the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. The purpose of the circular is to provide guidance to immigration authorities, i.e. the Foreign Service missions, about identification procedures. When an applicant seeks a residence permit from his or her home country and the application is written, i.e. visa applications, indicators of possible future exploitation are difficult to identify. We will most often depend on other instances to identify possible victims, after their arrival in Norway. Through KOM, the authorities are cooperating to ensure competence, awareness and coordinated measures.

Norway does not have any specific short term visa legislation or guidelines as to THB. When dealing with visa applications, the information from the applicant, host, etc. as well as other relevant and available information is considered. The decision is based on an individual assessment.

According to the Norwegian Immigration Act Section 10 A (5) a visa may be refused if it is likely that the applicant or the latter's child from a previous relationship will be mistreated or grossly abused.

28.b. In such cases, please describe any specific measures which your law enforcement authorities have instructions to apply. (Not answered)

Question 29

29.a. Do any specific measures exist for preventing national THB, including THB taking place on the territory of parties with special agreements establishing common borders (Schengen Agreement for example)?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

29.b. If so, please specify. (Not answered)

29.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 30

30. What funds have been allocated to the above-mentioned preventive measures in the state budget (central and/or regional/local)? (Please specify amounts in euros.) (Not answered)

Question 31

31.a. Has an assessment of the impact of the above-mentioned preventive measures taken by your country been carried out?

- (●) Yes
- ( ) No

31.b. If so, please specify the results of the assessment.

In January 2008, MFA requested the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to conduct a review of efforts against trafficking. The main purpose of the review was to gain knowledge and document the results and experiences that have happened as a result of MFA funded human trafficking efforts.

The Norad evaluation, published in 2009, mentioned that relatively little has been done in terms of evaluating preventive measures against human trafficking; hence, there is uncertainty about their effectiveness. Poverty is often seen as the main reason why people become victims of trafficking, but the reason is more compound, complex and individual. Acute economic crisis increases the vulnerability; in addition, victims of trafficking often come from broken or dysfunctional families and are already exposed to violence.

The most common strategy used for the prevention of human trafficking is information

campaigns aimed at young people or parents. These often have as their point of departure the assumption that the target group is unaware of the dangers involved in human trafficking.

They do not take into consideration the possibility that some choose to take that risk, or allow themselves to be exploited because the potential financial gain is still greater than that in their home country. Moreover, many information campaigns do not taken into account that victims are often recruited by close relatives and acquaintances, but focus instead, on the idea that recruitment is done by those unknown to the victim. Income generating measures, which are the other key strategy in prevention efforts, have rarely been shown to generate sufficient increased revenue to discourage people trying their luck in other countries.

The evaluation report concluded that one of the most important challenges in the fight against human trafficking is the complexity and need for a holistic approach. A particular challenge is that key actors have differing understandings of concepts and definitions. This leads to, among other things, varying and non-

comparable statistics. Increased cooperation and the uniform operationalization of definitions are called for. There is, therefore, still a great need for more knowledge, research and evaluation of human trafficking.

31.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Section II.2. Implementation of measures to protect and promote the rights of victims of trafficking in human beings

Question 32

32. At what moment and by whom is the process to identify a potential victim of THB initiated? (For example, declaration of the potential victim, statement by a police officer, statement by a NGO etc.)

No single government agency, organisation or commission has a monopoly on, or prime responsibility for, identification of possible victims of human trafficking. In principle all agencies, organisations or individuals who find themselves with grounds for concern that a person may be in a human trafficking situation have a responsibility for identifying the person as a possible victim and putting him or her into touch with the responsible authorities and assistance programmes. People may also identify themselves as victims of human trafficking. Everyone identified as a possible victim of trafficking, shall be treated as a victim of trafficking (with the rights and duties implied by this), until the contrary is proven. It is not, therefore, required that a person be verified as a victim in order for him or her to be entitled to assistance and protection as a victim of human trafficking.

Question 33

33.a. Have any common criteria been defined in your internal law for granting the legal status of victim of THB?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

33.b. If so, please specify.

A person involved in a police investigation or court case against a trafficker, will have the status of “victim” in that connection, with corresponding rights.

The only other official granting of a legal status as a victim, is when a person is granted a temporary right to stay by the Directorate of Immigration – see answer to question 40.

33.c. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 34

34.a. Which national authority(ies) grant(s) the legal status of victim of THB? (For example, police forces, public prosecutor, judge, etc.)

Our system does not grant legal status as such, as mentioned in our replies to the previous questions.

34.b. Can such a decision be appealed? (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply (Not answered)

Question 35

35. Can a person be removed from your country during the process of identification as a victim of THB? (For example, if he/she is present illegally)

Removing a person during process of identification as a victim of THB? (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply

A person who has applied for a reflection period cannot be removed from the country.

Question 36

36. Does your country recognise the status of victim of THB granted by another party when the victim is on your territory?

Does your country recognise the status of victim of THB granted by another party when the victim is on your territory? (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply

No, there is no automatic connection.

Question 37

37. Please indicate which types of assistance described in Article 12 of the Convention are provided to victims of THB in your country. Please specify who provides the different types of assistance.

A person identified as a possible victim of human trafficking has the following rights :

• Six months temporary residence and work permit (a reflection period for persons without legal residence) granted by UDI.

• Legal assistance (free legal aid in advance of any criminal charges) given by a lawyer.

• Necessary security measures (following a risk assessment) provided by the police.

• Safe house within the shelter structure.

• Tailored follow-up (care) provided by the social services or immigration authorities.

• Necessary medical assistance

• Social assistance and labour market measures, provided by the normal social security system.

• Tailored activities to stimulate to self-help and self-organisation

• Safe voluntary return and re-establishment in the home country (if appropriate) provided by an agreement with the International Organization for Migration – IOM.

• Underage victims have the same rights as other Norwegian children, regardless of residence status.

Question 38

38. Please describe the differences in the assistance and protection measures envisaged for victims of transnational trafficking and those envisaged for victims of national trafficking.

Victims of national trafficking who are Norwegian citizens, are eligible for support provided by our welfare state system: Various pensions and assistance from the national social security services. There is no difference in the assistance and protection measures for foreign citizens who are victims of national or international trafficking.

Question 39

39.a. Does your state budget allocate specific funding for these assistance and protection measures?

- ◉ Yes
- ○ No

39.b. Please indicate the amount (in euros), the criteria for receiving such funding and who receives it.

Amount (in euros) (Not answered)

Criteria for receiving such funding and who receives it

There is no specific funding for all of the main assistance provided. This will for the most be provided from the local communities or the state from more general funds. The state provides funds for certain targeted assistance programmes or projects.

39.c. Please specify the bodies/agencies/NGOs which actually cover the costs of the different types of assistance? (Not answered)

Question 40

40.a. Please describe how the recovery and reflection period provided for in Article 13 of the Convention is defined in your internal law.

A victim of human trafficking may be granted a limited temporary residence permit for a period of six months. This permit is called a period of reflection.

The purpose of the period of reflection is to give victims of human trafficking an opportunity to break contact with the trafficking environment. One of the other objectives is to facilitate the prosecution of traffickers/ pimps. The period of reflections lasts for six months. The permit cannot be renewed, and it does not form the basis for a permanent residence permit (previously called a settlement permit) or family immigration.

To be granted a period of reflection, you must be considered a victim of human trafficking. We have a low-threshold approach, so if there are no clear indications of the opposite, the decision is made on the basis of the facts in the application. The person must, during the period of reflection, be prepared to accept help and follow up the measures offered.

One can be granted a period of reflection if the person either:

• is a foreign national without legal residence in Norway

• holds a permit issued by another Schengen country

• is an EEA national (citizen of an EU/EFTA country)

• is an asylum seeker and the case has yet to be decided. The application for protection must be withdrawn to be entitled to apply for a period of reflection, but the application for protection can be resumed later.

• is an asylum seeker who has received a final rejection, if new information emerges that provides clear indications that the person is a victim of human trafficking. This only applies if the person cannot be held responsible for the fact that the new information has not emerged sooner.

An application must be submitted to the police in person, and is then forwarded to the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI).

A period of reflection cannot be renewed, but one may be granted a new temporary residence permit for up to one year if it is necessary in order to prosecute the traffickers. The UDI grants such a permit on the following conditions:

the person has been a victim of human trafficking but no longer has contact with the trafficking environment,and

the person has reported the traffickers to the police, and

the police are investigating the matter or have initiated prosecution of the people involved, and

the police/the Norwegian Prosecuting Authority consider it necessary that the victim stays in Norway for the investigation or court case to be conducted.

If the criteria for the permit is met, one does not have to apply for a period of reflection first. This permit can be renewed for as long as the criteria are met.

40.b. Please indicate the minimum and maximum duration of the recovery and reflection period and how your internal law foresees it being adapted to the particular circumstances of victims. (Not answered)

Minimum and maximum duration of the recovery and reflection period (Not answered)

How does your internal law foresee it being adapted to the particular circumstances of victims? (Not answered)

Question 41

41.a. What are the grounds (personal situation and/or co-operation with the law enforcement authorities) for issuing residence permits to victims of THB provided for in Article 14 of the Convention?

See answer to question 40.

41.b. Please indicate the different types of residence permits which can be issued to victims of THB, their minimum and maximum duration, if any, and the grounds for their renewal. (Not answered)

Question 42

42. Please describe how your internal law provides for the right of victims of THB to compensation. (Please specify if your country has adopted any specific measures to guarantee compensation for victims of THB as provided for in Article 15 of the Convention.)

A victim can of course take civil action against a perpetrator in order to gain compensation, but this is seldom a practical approach.

A claim can also be put forward in a criminal case against a trafficker, and the victim will be given assistance from a lawyer to develop the claim. Even if the victim is awarded compensation from the trafficker, this will frequently not mean that the trafficker has the means to pay the victim. Proceeds of the crime that are confiscated from a trafficker, are not made available for compensation claims.

A specific measure that victims of THB can benefit from is outlined in the Compensation for Victims of Violent Crimes Act, providing state compensation to victims. Decisions are taken by the Norwegian Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority, and may be appealed to the Compensation Board for Victims of Violent Crime.

Compensation can be awarded in two ways:

Either the Compensation Authority will pay the victim according to a court conviction, and seek recovery from the convicted person.

Another possibility, when there is no court case, is that the Compensation Authority awards compensation based on their assessment of the case. Certain conditions must be met:

• The case must be reported to the police.

• It must clearly be demonstrated that trafficking has occurred.

• The criminal act must have taken place within Norway. This means that if a victim is identified upon arrival to Norway, compensation will often not be given.

The compensation covers economic losses suffered as a result of the personal injury. More specifically:

•lost income

•expenses stemming from the injury

•travel expenses

•damage to clothing or personal articles at the time of the incident

In addition, the victim may be eligible to receive special compensation or redress for long-lasting medical injuries and certain non-economic damages.

Compensation is limited to a maximum of 20 times the basic national insurance benefit.

When the appropriate level of compensation is determined, monies received in compensation from other parties are subtracted. These may include national insurance benefits, pension benefits, private insurance benefits or compensation received from the trafficker. If the victim bears some responsibility for the injury, compensation may be denied or the amount may be reduced.

Question 43

43. Please describe the procedure established under your internal law for the repatriation and return of victims of THB.

The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and the Police funds a programme for voluntary return and reintegration assistance for victims of THB, which is implemented by the International Organization for Migration - IOM. It aims to provide an orderly, humane and dignified return and to empower beneficiaries by giving them the tools for survival in their countries of origin and thus reducing their vulnerability and susceptibility to be re-trafficked.

The project is implemented in close coordination with concerned authorities and NGO's both in Norway and in countries of origin of the victims. The initiative is consistent with and contributes to the realization of the Norwegian Action Plans on Combating Trafficking in persons.

IOM's voluntary return assistance is comprised of the following:

•Return information and counselling.

•Assessment of reintegration needs, security concerns and fitness to travel.

•Acquisition of travel documents, if necessary.

•Travel arrangements.

•Airport assistance and escort, if needed.

The reintegration component is comprised of:

•Airport reception and transport assistance to final destination in home country.

•Legal consultation / representation for victims acting as witnesses in criminal cases.

•Assistance in acquiring new ID documents to replace lost ones.

•Temporary accommodation in rehabilitation centre.

•Medical care, including general medical treatment, reproductive health, psychiatric, dental and other specialized treatments.

•Psychological counselling.

•Reintegration grants to support victims after their return.

•Employment counselling / vocational training.

•Monitoring and follow-up.

Question 44

44.a. Does a person, repatriated to your country as a victim of THB, continue having victim status?

○ Yes

⊙ No

44.b. If so, please specify on which grounds such recognition is made (for example, declaration of the victim). (Not answered)

44.c. What assistance measures are envisaged for such persons after repatriation?

We do not have any special measures for Norwegian citizens who have been trafficked and repatriated. So far, this has not taken place. In the event, a person will not have a special status as a victim, but can receive help from our social security services or from the police, if protection measures are needed.

44.d. If not, please comment. (Not answered)

Question 45

45. What are the grounds for the victim status to come to an end: (Not answered)

Other, please specify. (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply (Not answered)

Section II.3. Implementation of measures concerning substantive criminal law, investigation, prosecution and procedural law

Question 46

46.a. Is THB subject to a single criminal offence in your internal law?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

46.b. If so, please provide (a translation of) the legal text(s) in English or French.

All forms of trafficking are prohibited according to the Penal Code section 224. Please see the response to question 17. However, it can be noted that several elements of trafficking in human beings also may be punishable according to other provisions, such as the Penal Code chapter 19 regarding sexual offences.

46.c. If not, please specify the combination of criminal offences, covering as minimum all conducts falling within the definition of THB as contained in Article 4 of the Convention, used under your internal law to prosecute for THB. (Not answered)

Question 47

47. Does your internal law establish as a criminal offence the use of services of a victim of THB with the knowledge that the person is a victim of THB as provided for in Article 19 of the Convention? (Article 19 of the Convention does not concern using the services of a prostitute as such and the criminalisation of her/his client - see paragraphs 229 to 236 of the Explanatory Report of the Convention.)

Does internal law establish as a criminal offence the use of services of a victim of THB with the knowledge that the person is a victim of THB ? (Not answered)

Possible comments concerning your reply

As mentioned in the response to question 18, it is stated in the preparatory works that section 224 shall include more than the obligation to criminalize organized, transnational trafficking. Thus, the Norwegian Penal Code section 224 was made applicable to the person who actually exploits the victim or uses the services of a victim of trafficking.

The use of services of a victim of human trafficking, with the knowledge that the person in question has been subject to such an offence, may also be punishable according to the Penal Code section 192 (rape) and sections 195, 196 and 200 (sexual abuse of children). Engagement in sexual activity or committing a sexual act with a minor for payment is prohibited pursuant to the Penal Code section 203.

Furthermore, in order to combat trafficking in human beings, paying any person to commit a sexual act was criminalized by Act 12 December 2008 No 104, cf. new section 202 a of the Penal Code 1902. This amendment entered into force 1 January 2009

Question 48

48. Does your internal law establish as a specific criminal offence retaining, removing, concealing, damaging or destroying a travel or identity document of another person committed intentionally and for the purpose of enabling THB? (As provided for in Article 20c of the Convention.)

- ⊙ Yes

○ No

Possible comments concerning your reply

The Penal Code section 182 covers the use of a document that is forged or falsified with unlawful intent. All forms of aiding or abetting such use are included. The use of a forged or falsified document as means for the commission of a felony, such as trafficking, is punishable according to the Penal Code section 183.

Fabrication of a passport or travel document is criminalized according to the Penal Code section 185 second subsection.

Retaining, destroying or concealing a passport or travel document may be punishable according to the Penal Code section 187. Such offences may also be covered by the penal provisions regarding theft, misappropriation or criminal damage.

Question 49

49.a. Does your internal law ensure that a legal person can be held liable for criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention as provided for in its Article 22?

◉ Yes

○ No

Possible comments concerning your reply

The Penal Code chapter 3a provides general provisions regarding the criminal liability of enterprises.

According to section 48 a, an enterprise may be liable to penalty “[w]hen a penal provision is contravened by a person who has acted on behalf of the enterprise”.

The prosecutor and the court decide whether such a penalty shall be imposed. In assessing the penalty, particular consideration shall inter alia be paid to the preventive effect of the penalty, the seriousness of the offence and whether the enterprise has had or could have obtained any advantage by the offence, cf. section 48 b litra a-e. The penalty for enterprises complements the criminal liability for individuals, and may be imposed also when nobody can be held personally responsible for the offence.

According to section 48 a second subsection an enterprise shall mean “a company, society or other association, one-man enterprise, foundation, estate or public activity” in relation to chapter 3 a.

The Penal Code chapter 3a is maintained in the Penal Code 2005 chapter 4.

49.b. What types of legal persons are subject to corporate liability for such offences?

See answer to question 49a

Question 50

50. Which sanctions does your internal law provide for criminal offences established in accordance with the Convention? Please specify the criminal, civil and administrative sanctions.

The maximum penalty for violation of the Penal Code section 224 is five years’ imprisonment. The maximum penalty for gross breach of section 224 is ten years’

imprisonment. The offender may also be liable to pay compensation. In the Penal Code 2005 section 257 the maximum penalty is raised to six years’ imprisonment.

In section 258 (gross breach) the penalty is up to ten years’ imprisonment.

The penalty for infringement of the Penal Code section 182 is fines or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, but not exceeding four years if the document in question is a Norwegian or foreign official

document. The penalty for violation of the Penal Code section 185 second subsection, is fines or imprisonment for a term not exceeding half that prescribed for the use of the document. The penalty for violation of section 187 is fines or up to five years' imprisonment if done as a means of committing a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more.

The Norwegian confiscation rules are part of the sanction system in criminal law. The Penal Code 1902 section 35 provides that objects that have been produced or been the subject of a criminal act may be confiscated. Section 35 covers all forms of criminal actions. The provision states that confiscation may only be imposed if it is "considered necessary for the purpose of the provision that prescribes the penalty for the act".

It can also be noted that pursuant to the Penal Code section 29, an offender may be deprived of his or her position, or of the right to hold any position or to carry on an enterprise or activity in the future, if the person "has committed a criminal act that shows that the said person is unfit for or may misuse any position".

Question 51

51. Does your internal law provide for the possibility to take into account previous convictions in another party when determining the penalty in relation to offences established in accordance with the Convention?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

Possible comments concerning your reply

Pursuant to the Penal Code section 61, third paragraph, the court may allow previous sentences imposed in other countries to serve as basis for an increased penalty in the same way as sentences imposed in Norway.

Question 52

52. Please describe how your internal law provides for the possibility of not imposing penalties on victims of THB for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they were compelled to do so. (As provided for in Article 26 of the Convention.)

The Criminal Procedure Act 22 May 1981 No. 25 section 69 provides that prosecution may be waived even though guilt is deemed to be proved, on condition that "such special circumstances exist that the prosecuting authority on an overall evaluation finds that there are weighty reasons for not prosecuting the act". Furthermore, if a person has suffered deprivation or pressure of circumstances which compelled him or her to commit an illegal act, the regulation on necessity or self-defence in the Penal Code sections 47-48 may lead to justification.

The Penal Code of 2005 section 61 contains a new provision which gives the court a possibility not to impose a penalty when there are special reasons for doing so, even though guilt is deemed to be proved. The provision has not entered into force.

Question 53

53. Does your internal law provide for the initiation of legal proceedings by the victim and/or ex officio (for example, by the public prosecutor)?

- ⊙ Yes
- ○ No

Possible comments concerning your reply

Violation of the Penal code section 182, 185 second subsection, 187 and 224 are subject to public prosecution cf. the Penal Code section 77. Thus, an application from the victim is not a condition for initiation of legal proceedings.

It can also be noted that pursuant to the Criminal Procedure Act section 224, a criminal investigation shall be carried out “when as a result of a report or other circumstances there are reasonable grounds to inquire whether any criminal matter requiring prosecution by the public authorities subsists”. This means that a report from the victim may be one of several “reasonable grounds” for investigation if the penal provision in question is subject to public

prosecution.

Question 54

54. Please describe how your internal law allows for NGOs or associations/groups assisting or supporting victims to participate in legal proceedings (for example, as third parties)? (Please specify the conditions for this participation as well as their legal status during these proceedings.)

According to Norwegian law, NGOs or associations may not formally assist or support victims in criminal proceedings. However, the court proceedings are open to the public. The associations may thus follow the main hearing in matters of particular interest. It can be noted that NGOs or associations may assist a victim in civil proceedings of claims of compensation, pursuant to the ordinary conditions stated in the Dispute Act of 17 June 2005 No. 90 chapter 15.

It can also be noted that according to the Criminal Procedure Act chapter 9 a, the aggrieved person is entitled to the assistance of counsel remunerated by the state. The victim is entitled to such assistance, inter alia, in cases concerning trafficking, serious sexual offences and breach of injunctions on visiting.

In other cases the court may appoint counsel for the aggrieved person “if there is reason to believe as a result of the criminal act the said person will incur considerable harm to body or health and there is deemed to be need for counsel”. The counsel shall act on behalf of the victim in connection with the investigation and the main hearing.

Question 55

55. Please describe the measures taken in your internal law to protect the identity and safety of victims before, during and after investigations and legal proceedings.

One of the main tasks of the police is to protect persons cf. the Police Act 4 August 1995 No. 53 section 2. Protective measures include physical protection, moving the victim and giving the victim a new identity cf. the Police Act section 14 a. The police also cooperate with the civil service to provide secure housing, work and income for victims in need protection.

During legal proceedings the victims’ privacy is protected by a number of provisions in the Criminal Procedure Act. Section 134 provides restrictions regarding the questioning of witnesses. According to section 136 the court shall ensure that the examination is conducted in a manner that shows reasonable consideration for the witness. Furthermore, section 136 third paragraph provides that questions which are not pertinent to the case shall be rejected. Pursuant to section 284, the court may decide that the defendant or other persons shall leave the courtroom during the examination of the aggrieved person.

For examination of victims under 16 years of age, the Criminal Procedure Act section 239 provides a possibility to take the statement separately from the proceedings in court. As a general rule, the judge shall summon a well-qualified person to assist with the examination in such cases. Furthermore, in cases of trafficking which also concern rape, death or considerable injury, the court may decide to hear the evidence of an anonymous witness, if knowledge of his or her identity may entail certain risks.

It can also be noted that the criminal proceedings may be held behind closed doors pursuant to the Act Relating to the Courts of Justice 13 August 1915 No. 5 section 125. According to section 129 the court may bind the parties in a criminal case to secrecy. Section 131 a prohibits photographing and filming the proceedings, which contribute to the protection of the

victim’s identity.

Comments concerning your Reply to this Questionnaire

Please use this area to add any comments concerning your Reply to this Questionnaire

(Not answered)

Statistics on THB

Question	Table 1: Victims of THB	2008				2009				2010			
		women	men	children[1]	total	women	men	children[1]	total	women	men	children[1]	total
	Article 10 – Identification of the victims												
T1	Number of victims identified[2] during the year												
T2	Types of exploitation identified victims of THB were subject to:												
	- sexual exploitation												
	- forced labour or services												
	- slavery or practices similar to slavery												
	- servitude												
	- removal of organs												
	- other, please specify												
T3	Number of persons whom the competent authorities had reasonable grounds to believe were victims of:												
	- national trafficking												
	- transnational trafficking	146	16	94	256	191	32	69	292	198	42	79	319
	Article 12 – Assistance to victims												
T4	Number of victims of THB who received assistance of any type												
T5	Number of victims of THB who refused assistance which was offered to them												
T6	Number of shelters for victims of THB in your country												
T7	Total number of places in shelters for victims of THB												
T8	Number of victims of THB accommodated in shelters				44				51				42

[1] "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (Article 4-d of the Convention).

[2] "Identified" within the meaning of the Convention.

Question	Table 1: Victims of THB (continued)	2008				2009				2010			
		women	men	children[3]	total	women	men	children[1]	total	women	men	children[1]	total
	Article 13 – Recovery and reflection period												
T9	Number of victims of THB (including persons whom the competent authorities had reasonable grounds to believe were victims of THB) who were granted a recovery and reflection period								50				30
	Article 14 – Residence permit												
T10	Number of victims of THB who were issued a residence permit												
	- owing to their personal situation												
	- for the purpose of their co-operation with the competent authorities												
	Article 15 – Compensation and legal redress												
T11	Number of victims of THB who obtained compensation												
T12	Compensation awarded to victims of THB:												
	- minimum amount awarded to a victim (in euros)												
	- maximum amount awarded to a victim (in euros)												
	Article 16 – Repatriation and return of victims												
T13	Number victims of THB who were repatriated to your country				0								
T14	Number of victims of THB who were repatriated from your country to another country				14				23	3	1	0	4

[3] "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age (Article 4-d of the Convention).

Question	Table 2: Criminal Proceedings and Sanctions	2008	2009	2010
	Article 18 – Criminalisation of trafficking in human beings			
T15	Number of criminal proceedings initiated on grounds of THB	46	38	40
T16	Number of convictions for THB			
	Article 19 – Criminalisation of the use of services of a victim			
T17	Number of convictions for the use of services of a victim of THB			
	Article 23 – Sanctions and measures			
T18	Number of convictions for THB resulting in penalties involving deprivation of liberty			
T19	Duration of penalties on grounds of THB involving deprivation of liberty			
	- minimum duration			
	- maximum duration			
T20	Number of judgements resulting in the confiscation of assets			
T21	Number of judgements resulting in the closure of a business or an establishment which was being used to carry out THB			
	Article 26 – Non-punishment provision			
T22	Number of victims of THB who benefitted from the non-punishment provision			

Question	Table 3: Country of origin of victims of THB		2008	2009	2010
T23	**Number of victims of THB originating from:**				
	- Council of Europe Member States:	Albania			2
		Andorra			
		Armenia			
		Austria			
		Azerbaijan			
		Belgium			
		Bosnia and Herzegovina			
		Bulgaria			11
		Croatia			
		Cyprus			
		Czech Republic			
		Denmark			
		Estonia			3
		Finland			
		France			
		Georgia			
		Germany			
		Greece			
		Hungary			
		Iceland			
		Ireland			
		Italy			
		Latvia			5
		Liechtenstein			
		Lithuania			23
		Luxembourg			
		Malta			
		Moldova			2
		Monaco			
		Montenegro			
		Netherlands			
		Norway			
		Poland			
		Portugal			
		Romania			26
		Russian Federation			4
		San Marino			
		Serbia			
		Slovak Republic			
		Slovenia			
		Spain			
		Sweden			
		Switzerland			
		"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"			
		Turkey			
		Ukraine			5
		United Kingdom			
	- other, please specify	Nigeria			104

Comments on statistics for 2008

(Not answered)

Comments on statistics for 2009

(Not answered)

Comments on statistics for 2010

(Not answered)

Appendix: Document attached to the Reply to the Questionnaire from Norway (available on-line)

United against Human Trafficking – The Government's Plan of Action against Human Trafficking (2011-2014)