

Social aspects of human trafficking

Host Country Report

Ministry of Welfare

1. Introduction

In connection with Denmark's application for the Peer Review, Denmark has proposed the topic social aspects of human trafficking and finding EU-based solutions to preventing of human trafficking, which is a cross-border problem and can be solved best through international cooperation.

In this context the Peer Review can be seen as a part of the implementation of the "social approach" to human trafficking and the discussion of the options we have on an EU level for measures and for promoting combating of human trafficking.

Additionally, the Peer Review is a good opportunity to present the results, for which Denmark has been working internationally, including the results from "Stop Trafficking Camp 07 – Boosting the Social Dimension" and hopefully to open the way to more projects and partnerships for the participants.

2. The Social Aspects of Trafficking

Denmark has a strong focus on combating and preventing human trafficking. In an international context, we have attached special importance to the social aspects of human trafficking.

The social aspects of human trafficking refers to the social conditions under which people live before, during and after becoming victims of human trafficking. The concept also encompasses the social factors in the countries of origin and destination countries that enable and foster human trafficking.

Several EU human trafficking initiatives are already underway, one being the 'Action Plan on Trafficking in Human Beings', adopted in December 2005. However, to date, these initiatives have focused specifically on the legal aspects of human trafficking and less on the underlying social causes and social problems arising from human trafficking.

Today, people who are trafficked have certain serious economic and social problems in common and, in many cases, already belong to marginalised groups before falling victim to trafficking. Life as a victim of human trafficking only worsens their situation, and to many of them, reintegrating into society on returning to the home country seems an impossible dream.

The victims of trafficking are a highly diverse group of people with various problems and resources. The common denominator is their need for specific social measures.

So not only do we need intensified research efforts and better health services, we also need more rigorous, targeted social prevention of human trafficking: Holistic social measures for supporting, stabilising and repatriating victims and – most importantly – an alternative to come home to.

Prevention should take place at all stages of human trafficking and we need more proactive, integrated, cross-sector initiatives in the individual countries and in the EU as a whole. Cooperation between the police, social and health sectors is essential, as well as between local and international NGOs. EU-level initiatives to coordinate and generate synergy effects for the numerous projects launched by central government, international and private stakeholders would also be productive.

2.1 Human trafficking at EU level

Human trafficking is a cross-border problem in the EU and as such needs joint European solutions. Each Member State deals with the consequences of human trafficking in its own territory, but a cross-border problem of this scope requires the Member States to communicate, coordinate and engage in jointly developing solutions.

At EU level, we must use the lessons learned and the results individually achieved by each Member State in this area to create a general overview of results and experiences in the Member States and the EU. It would be useful to build an extensive Member State network as a simple, well-integrated means of collecting this information and establishing key contacts in other EU countries.

2.1.1 *The Open Method of Coordination*

It would be natural to integrate the work on the social dimension of human trafficking in the Open Method of Coordination introduced at the European Council meeting in Lisbon in March 2000. At this meeting, the European Council decided to put the modernisation of social protection systems on the agenda.

The method includes a number of elements to ensure that social protection and social inclusion are prominently positioned on the EU agenda.

The Council for Social Ministers has adopted several social policy goals for the next few years, and the Member States have politically undertaken to achieve these goals with the funds each finds appropriate.

At suitable intervals, the respective Member States will prepare strategic reports describing progress in the area. These descriptions will form the basis of a joint annual report from the Council and the Commission, to be submitted to the European Council.

Indicators will be developed on an ongoing basis and 'peer reviews' held on appropriate topics with a view to measuring ('benchmarking') the Member States' initiatives.

3. Definition and facts

3.1 Trafficking definition (Palermo Protocol)

Article 3 of the Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, UN 2000 (the Palermo Protocol):

- a. Trafficking in human beings shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.
- b. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used.
- c. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article.
- d. Child shall mean any person under eighteen years of age."

Women, men and children are trafficked globally for a wide variety of purposes in the Western destination countries.

All incidents of trafficking involve a degree of exploitation, with the victims ultimately finding themselves trapped in an inescapable relationship of dependency on the traffickers. Difficult economic circumstances and lack of opportunity in the countries of origin, demand in the destination countries and criminal ringleaders out for financial gain are at the root of all human trafficking.

The victims come from a wide variety of backgrounds in terms of age, education, family provider status, life situation, etc. Valid data on and an overview of the people trafficked to the EU are generally difficult to obtain, as none of the Member States systematically collects national data, and/or the data are not internationally comparable.

It should be noted that the information below primarily concerns trafficking in women for sexual exploitation, as trafficking into forced labour is not at present a known problem in Denmark.

3.2 Scope

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that more than 100.000 women have been trafficked for prostitution in Western Europe since the 1990s.

3.3 Countries of origin

According to UN statistics, women are chiefly trafficked to Western Europe from Central and Eastern European countries (CEE). Destination countries often receiving mention include Lithuania, Latvia, Albania, Rumania, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Poland and Hungary. Reports have also been received concerning women trafficked from Nigeria, Colombia and other South American countries and the Dominican Republic, as well as the Ukraine, Russia and Moldavia.

According to Europol, the number of victims trafficked for sexual exploitation in the EU from and between Central and Eastern Europe has increased over the past five years. The majority of the women come from the Baltic countries, Moldavia, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, Russia and Albania.

An increase in the number of Nigerian women has been seen in Denmark and Norway in particular.

3.4 Push and pull factors

The following push and pull factors can be pinpointed as the underlying causes of human trafficking:

Push factors

- Poverty and high unemployment
- Feminisation of poverty and a labour market that excludes women
- Gender inequality and ethnic discrimination
- Flight from human rights violations
- Flight from environmental conditions
- Desire to earn money for the family back in the home country

Pull factors

- A growing sex industry and demand for 'new' women
- Optimism regarding better future opportunities in the EU
- Trafficking as a 'high-profit, low-risk' business
- Cheap labour

4. The Danish Approach

The main objectives of the Danish efforts to combat human trafficking are to strengthen the prevention of trafficking in women both domestically and internationally, strengthen investigative and other police-related measures and strengthen the work to aid the women while they are staying in Denmark and when they go back home.

The goal is to ensure that a holistic effort is put in place to deal with victims of human trafficking. The Danish effort therefore encompasses both preventive, supportive and investigative activities as well as a strengthening of the coordination of collaborative efforts between social organizations and government agencies.

The Danish experiences show that most of the trafficking that takes place in Denmark is trafficking in women for prostitution. However, a few examples of trafficking in children have also been seen.

No reliable statistics on the origin of victims of human trafficking exist. However, the trends are that Nigerian women and women from some of the new EU-member states constitute an increasing share of street prostitutes while other prostitutes primarily are coming from Eastern Europe. In massage parlours the largest group of women is of a Thai background. There are also African, Eastern Europe and Baltic women in the massage parlours.

A number of the women trafficked to Denmark are EU citizens or obtain a residence permit upon arrival. New monitoring efforts will improve knowledge in this area as well as in other areas where there is a lack of data available.

4.1 The first Danish action plan – experience gained

Denmark has had two action plans, the *2002 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Women* and its 2005 appendix concerning children and the 2007 action plan that was put out in March 2007.

The objective with the first action plan was to test various methods and models employed to prevent trafficking in women and to support victims. The core of that action plan was to put in place outreach work where the women were located as well as to ensure that the victims were as well prepared for their return as possible.

The activities of the first action plan were solely focused on women who had been trafficked for sexual exploitation and included a wide range of initiatives.

The appendix concerning children contained a number of initiatives whose purpose was to create a preparedness system for children trafficked to Denmark.

The efforts were evaluated in October 2006. The evaluation consisted of an in-depth assessment of the impact of the initiatives contained in the action plan to combat trafficking in women. Since

¹ See COWI: "Evaluering af handlingsplanen til bekæmpelse af kvindehandel" (2006) [*Evaluation of the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Women*].

the Appendix concerning trafficking in children had only been in existence for less than a year at the time of the assessment, and since there were only a limited number of children available for study during that period, the evaluation of the Appendix concerning children primarily consisted of a description of the initiatives, including administrative procedures and collaboration relations.

The evaluation's principal conclusion concerning trafficking in women was that the general activities had been implemented and that significant experiences had been gathered. That was a satisfactory result considering that the plan was a development project. Social support mechanisms for victims of human trafficking had been set in place, methods had been developed and the development of a network of NGOs had been launched.

The evaluation also showed that, even if the action plan had had a positive impact, there was room for improvement. Specifically, it was pointed out that:

- Cross-sector collaboration among government agencies, the police and the social organizations, among others, was good, while improvements were proposed with respect to collaboration among the social organizations.
- Social work should be coordinated and quality assurance efforts implemented as well as monitored on an ongoing basis. The effort should also be coordinated with the initiatives that are already underway regarding Danish prostitutes and prostitutes from abroad. It was also recommended that the collaboration between the social organizations and the health care sector be formalized to a greater degree.
- It is problematic that such few women accept the offer of being received by an NGO in their respective country of origin.
- International efforts should be made more visible.

With regard to the Appendix concerning children, the evaluation showed that good collaboration relations had been established, and that good experiences had been gathered in the area. But it also showed that there was a need to clarify the division of responsibilities across government agencies, organizations and the NGOs.

The experiences from the 2002 action plan and 2005 appendix as well as the 2006 evaluation conclusions form the basis for the new action plan.

4.2 The new Danish action plan 2007-2010 – initiatives

As already mentioned the Danish Government recently published its new action plan to combat human trafficking.

The new action plan runs up to and including 2010 and focuses on four areas:

- Strengthening the investigation so that ringleaders are identified and punished
- Supporting victims by improving social services in Denmark
- Preventing human trafficking by limiting demand and increasing the population's knowledge
- Preventing human trafficking by improving international cooperation, including improving preventive work in the countries of origin

The action plan includes a number of new initiatives:

- All people, regardless of the purpose for which they have been trafficked, must receive support and help while staying in Denmark.
- Victims of human trafficking must receive help when they return to their countries of origin, and for this reason we improve the prepared repatriation. For example, victims of human trafficking can now stay for a period of up to 100 days before leaving the country (reflection period).
- We refocus attention on international efforts – preventive social measures through the EU.
- The initiatives need to be spread out geographically in order to reach more trafficked women.

4.2.1 National Anti-trafficking Centre

Social services offered to victims need to be improved and better coordinated. For this reason, the national Anti-trafficking Centre has been established.

The Centre is a knowledge and coordination centre whose tasks are to coordinate all initiatives, including coordinating outreach work among foreign prostitutes and trafficked women and develop methods to streamline efforts on an ongoing basis.

Once every year the centre will report on the status for implementing the action plan, including key figures concerning the development in numbers, country of origin, citizenship etc.

4.3 Social efforts for victims of trafficking

4.3.1 Outreach work

Social organisations situated in different parts of the country are doing outreach work among prostitutes within the escort environment, in massage parlours and among street prostitutes to

inform the women about their options for help and aid in Denmark. Within the framework of the present action plan, the outreach work will be expanded to cover the entire country.

The outreach work is coordinated with the efforts involving other groups of prostitutes, both Danish and foreign.

The social organisations take part in local teams where police, municipalities and the organisations share information and collaborate on local interventions.

4.3.2 Meeting places

It can be difficult to establish contact with victims of human trafficking. Experiences from other countries have shown that foreign women in prostitution utilize meeting places as a support option, because there they have the chance to meet other women and receive information about healthcare services.

Meeting places are being established, where victims of trafficking can speak with social professionals and meet other women in the same circumstances. The trafficked women will be offered legal and social counselling along with basic healthcare. They can also be accompanied by a social worker to actual treatment.

4.3.3 Safe shelters, crisis centres and support during the stay

Women trafficked into prostitution have the option to stay in a crisis centre that suits their specific situation. The women will be granted a reflection period, which gives them an opportunity to consider their situation, cooperate with the police and have their return home prepared.

The reflection period can be extended, so that victims of human trafficking, who cooperate on the preparation of their return, can stay in Denmark up to 100 days. A personal action plan is prepared, describing what will happen during the extended reflection period. Victims of human trafficking can be granted a travel deadline of up to 100 days.

The Immigration Services in cooperation with the National Anti-trafficking Centre arrange for the victims of human trafficking to be offered health care treatment, psychological help, legal assistance and socio-pedagogical assistance during their stay to help them process their experiences.

Aliens who are victims of human trafficking are subject to the Danish Immigration Service's maintenance obligation. Under the Danish Aliens Act, the Danish Immigration Service is responsible for providing accommodation, healthcare treatment and financial support and — in the event the person in question is not granted a residence permit — in collaboration with the relevant organisations and government agencies, to the greatest extent possible, ensure that all victims of human trafficking are offered a well-planned and properly managed reception in his or her country of origin.

On that basis a number of the social services provided should be seen as an offer to human trafficking victims that the immigration government agencies and other authorities and voluntary or-

ganizations will ensure a return that, to a greater degree, takes into account the difficult situation in which trafficked aliens find themselves.

4.3.4 *Hotline*

The 24-hour hotline is an offer for victims of human trafficking, persons with knowledge of situations that can be defined as human trafficking, professionals and customers and clients to receive consultation, referral to relevant organisations or government agencies and so on.

4.4 Compensation to victims of human trafficking

It is laid down in section 262 of The Penalty Code that human trafficking is a criminal offence and the sanction is up to eight years in prison. Additionally, possible profit is to be confiscated by the state.

According to section 26, article 1 in the Danish Liability for Damages Act, a person who is liable for unlawful violation of someone's freedom, privacy, honour or person, is due to pay the injured party compensation. At present there have been very few cases of compensation in connection with human trafficking.

The compensation in cases of similar criminal acts, i.e. violence, rape etc. in general is not very high. It is a result of the understanding that the Danish welfare system provides the pertinent services which in many other countries have to be paid for, such as stay at a hospital, psychological treatment etc.

4.5 Women in prostitution

In practice it has proven to be difficult to assess if a particular woman from abroad discovered in prostitution was trafficked. However, the majority of women by far has been exploited and may need special support. Therefore, some of the initiatives will be aimed at women from abroad in prostitution generally. Outreach work will especially be targeted at women from abroad in prostitution. And, therefore, it will be coordinated with the action plan "Another life" ["Et andet liv"] targeting prostitutes from Denmark and abroad.

Prostitution is considered to be a social problem. There are huge negative consequences, both in terms of health problems and socially, for a person in prostitution. And often behind the debut in this vicious circle one can find social reasons.

In 2005 the Danish Government presented an action plan called "Another Life" with measures in the area of prostitution.

In connection with this plan the Government has established Competence Centre Prostitution, with the purpose of carrying out the action plan through a number of activities and efforts. The Centre is involved in social field work among prostitutes all over Denmark and gathers and spreads knowledge about prostitution and prostitutes in Denmark.

The efforts of the Centre are directed towards:

- Offering support to prostitutes to come out of the vicious circle
- Reducing the traumas of prostitution
- Preventing prostitution among young people at risk
- Increasing the knowledge of the relevant expert groups about the problem area.

Initiatives directed towards experts:

- Tools and methods in the work with adult victims of prostitution
- Bridge-building function
- Telephone counselling to case-workers from the municipality and other experts
- Training of the staff working in the area of children and young people in order to strengthen the preventive work
- Telephone counselling in the social work with young people, whose behaviour shows risk of prostitution.

Initiatives directed towards persons in prostitution:

- Anonymous telephone and internet counselling, among other things on health and social issues
- Assistance in the contact with the authorities
- Offering psychological help to present and former prostitutes.

5. Danish initiatives with an international view

5.1 Round Table Conference

In October 2006, along with the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Danish Minister for Social Affairs co-hosted a round table conference at which the social ministers of the Baltic Sea countries met to discuss the social aspects of human trafficking. At the conference, the ministers adopted a joint resolution to establish a framework for future cooperation on the social aspects of human trafficking in the area. They also pledged to launch a partnership-based project to train and educate social workers in the countries of origin to prevent disadvantaged teenagers from being recruited into human trafficking.

5.2 Stop Trafficking Camp 07 – Boosting the Social Dimension

To follow up the Minister of Social Affairs hosted “Stop Trafficking Camp 07 – Boosting the Social Dimension” to kick-start the process of working within the framework of the social dimension.

The Camp was a high-speed process of innovation. In just 40 hours, the aim was to work to generate results that would otherwise take months or even years to achieve.

There were 48 participants in the Camp: A governmental representative from most Member States, a number of representatives from trans-national NGOs and several independent individuals.

The purpose of the Camp was to identify main issues and find ways at EU level by focusing on the social problems caused by trafficking in human beings by:

- Sharing knowledge and experience to find EU-based solutions.
- Designing specific, practical initiatives and tools that can be further refined at EU level.

The Camp should also consider at which level the initiatives are targeted – EU, Member State or NGO. For EU-targeted initiatives, Camp participants should consider the administrative system or programme into which the initiatives can be integrated.

Initiatives can target all victims of human trafficking and people who risk being trafficked within or to the EU.

Camp participants were divided into five groups, each with a specific theme to work on:

- Prevention
- Identification
- Preparing victims' repatriation
- A new life for returning victims
- Documentation

All together 14 initiatives were presented and we can use these results to lay down a framework for the future strategies in the area. What are our possibilities and challenges? The proposals can be found in annex 1.

Results were reported to the EPSCO Council on 30-31 May 2007 and handed over to the upcoming Portuguese Presidency and the European Commission.

A few are outlined here very briefly because they are good examples of representing a new approach to preventing trafficking in human beings on a European level.

1. "Strategies to strengthening local Communities through mobilisation and empowerment of young people". This is a project, where youth at risk are offered alternatives to the life of a trafficked person through making use of shared experiences, different activities, training, developing relationships with resourceful youth.
2. "Resource Centre for Voluntary Repatriation of Trafficked persons". With this proposal we will be able to collect and update valuable information on Focal Points in the countries of origin. This can provide us with updated knowledge on NGO-networks in the countries of origin in connection to repatriation.
3. "European Cooperation Against Trafficking – ECAT" and "National Cooperation Against Trafficking – X-CAT". These proposals imply the foundation of a central EU-based "register", that collects and systematizes data in each Member state, as well as on a EU-level, that can document the results of national and EU-based initiatives. A national register should be fed with data collected on a national level. This proposal is to be projected in connection with the building of a resource-centre as mentioned earlier
4. "National Action Plan on Social Inclusion" was a proposal under the topic "Documentation". The proposal implies that human trafficking becomes a permanent issue in the topics of the National Action Plans, the Strategy Reports on social protection and inclusion in the social

and healthcare area. Additionally, it has been proposed that those countries, which don't have an individual action plan against human trafficking, implement one.

Appendix 1 – Council Note on Social Aspects of Human Trafficking

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 23 May 2007

9824/07

SOC 225

NOTE

from : The Danish delegation
to : COUNCIL (Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs)
Subject : Social aspects of human trafficking
(Any other business item)

Delegations will find attached a note by the Danish delegation on the above-mentioned subject in view of the Council (EPSCO) on 30 and 31 May 2007.

Social Aspects of Human Trafficking

The Camp

On 18-20 April 2007 the “Stop Trafficking Camp – Boosting the Social Dimension” was held in Elsinore, Denmark.

The Camp was organised with a view to kick-starting the process of working with the Social Dimension of trafficking at EU level.

The purpose of the Camp was to identify main issues and find ways of preventing and combating the social problems that cause human trafficking and the social problems in turn arising from human trafficking by:

- Sharing knowledge and experiences to identify EU-based solutions
- Design specific, practical initiatives and tools that can be further refined at EU level.

The Camp was a high-speed process of innovation and resulted in 14 specific proposed initiatives, each of which can help put focus on the social aspects of trafficking at EU level.

There were 36 participants – Member States, NGOs and independent persons.

The Social Dimension of Trafficking in Human Beings

At the meeting of the EPSCO Council on 1 December 2006, the Danish Minister for Social Affairs presented a non-paper in which it was suggested that Ministers for Social Affairs should discuss the social aspects of trafficking in human beings and consider which initiatives can be set in motion.

Human trafficking is a major cross-border problem for all EU Member States. It is a European problem that needs European solutions. Each Member State deals with the consequences in its own territory, but with a cross-border problem of this scale, Member States must communicate, coordinate and engage in mutual learning. It is also important that we collaborate with the NGOs in the field.

Some EU initiatives in the area are already underway, one being the Action Plan on Trafficking in Human Beings. These initiatives have all had a special focus on the legal aspects of the problem. The time has come to turn our attention to the social problems that cause human trafficking and the social problems in turn arising from human trafficking.

The social dimension of human trafficking refers to the social conditions under which people live before, during and after becoming victims of human trafficking. The concept also encompasses the social factors in the countries of origin and destination that enable and foster human trafficking.

Today, people who are trafficked have certain serious economic and social problems in common and, in many cases, already belong to marginalised groups before falling victim to trafficking. Life as a victim of human trafficking only worsens their situation, and to many of them, reintegrating into society on returning to the home country seems impossible.

However, social activities cannot stand alone. Cooperation should to a wide extent cross sectors, cultures and formal structures.

The proposed initiatives

Social aspects of trafficking in human beings demand development of new and different approaches and tools.

The proposed initiatives of the camp underline that:

- There is common understanding of the urgent need to work together across boundaries in this field
- The social dimension is integral to preventing and combating trafficking at European level
- We must have a set of fundamental social values to guide our work in this field
- Openness and determination are needed to resolve the problems we face with human trafficking

The innovation of new initiatives during the Camp was based on five specific, carefully selected themes. The five themes were:

- Prevention.
- Identification
- Preparing victims' return to their home country
- A new life for returning victims
- Documentation

The 14 proposed initiatives divided into themes:

1. Prevention

1.1. Hotline, 777

A hotline that works all over Europe. Allows all potential victims to receive immediate help and reliable information. For example, guidance can be given as to whether a job offered is in fact a real job.

1.2 No trafficked children in the streets of Europe

The proposed initiative seeks to avoid the trafficking of children for any form of exploitation. The proposal includes the following elements:

- - Information campaigns at European level, giving local information about protection centres for children
- - Constructive cooperation with countries of origin, authorities and families.

1.3 My Vision – Empowerment of Young People

The project will focus on preventive activities based on resources and the young people's own wishes.

2. Identification

2.1 Euro Support Centre for Trafficking and Exploitation

Establishment of a centre tasked with identifying victims of trafficking, e.g. by developing standards for identification and guidelines for victim support. The proposed initiative includes a website to be used by NGOs, social workers, etc.

The centre should be seen as part of the New European Agency for Fundamental Rights in Vienna. The proposed initiative is inspired by a EUROPOL proposal.

2.2 Including identification and social support of victims of human trafficking on the EU social agenda

The proposed initiative is to ensure that we use the Open Method of Coordination to combat poverty and social marginalisation.

3. Preparing victims' repatriation

3.1 Resource Centre

The objective is to collect and update information on reliable focal points in countries of origin and provide support to victims of human trafficking.

3.2 Specialised Unit on Counselling

The proposed initiative will establish a specialised unit (a meeting place as well as outreach activities) that provides many kinds of help to victims. The proposed initiative is considered to be suited as a model for activities in all member states.

3.3 Remuneration of trafficked persons

Victims should be remunerated for the work they have performed. The remuneration is financed out of the money seized from traffickers and which traffickers have paid in fines.

4. A new life for returning victims

4.1 Who does what - Referral System

Each EU member state appoints a specific authority to have an overall view of services offered to victims of human trafficking.

4.2 One approach - one million options

Each victim should be offered an action plan that maps out individual needs and launches relief measures and development initiatives for the individual.

4.3 A friend for the New Life

Each victim of human trafficking is given a professional contact in both the countries of origin and destination. The contact provides information and consulting services and works to find permanent solutions that take into account the wishes of the victims.

5. Documentation

5.1 European Cooperation Against Trafficking – E-CAT

A general knowledge and cooperation centre for documenting social initiatives connected with human trafficking. The centre should collect documentation for best practice and documentation at the European level and ensure common standards for documentation. It could be placed within an existing EU institution, e.g. the future Gender Equality Institute in Vilnius. The centre could be

developed over several phases – the first phase may, for example, be concentrated on trafficking in girls and women.

5.2 National Cooperation Against trafficking – X-CAT

A register collecting knowledge and documentation from national knowledge and registration institutions. The register should feed documentation to E-CAT.

5.3 National Action Plan on Social Inclusion - NAPs

The national initiatives against the social consequences of human trafficking should be included in the NAP.

Slides presenting the themes can be viewed at:

<http://www.social.dk>, choose "ministeriets områder", "internationalt" and "bekæmpelse af menneskehandel".

Appendix 2 –EU documents

Summary of key EU documents on combating human trafficking

Council of The European Union, Council Conclusions of 8 May 2003 (2003/C 137/01)

Council of The European Union, Resolution of 20 October 2003 on initiatives to combat trafficking in human beings, in particular women (2003/C 260/03)

The Commission, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and Council (COM (2005) 514 final)

Council of the European Union: Council Conclusion on Trafficking in Human beings (12402/3/05 REV 3)

Council of The European Union, Draft Action Plan on Trafficking in Human Beings, 12402/3/05, REV 3

Council of the European Union: EU plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings. 2005/C 311/01.

Council of The European Union: Council conclusions on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings on the basis of the EU Action Plan and including trafficking in connection with major international events (8885/06, 12402/3/05 REV 3)

Council of The European Union: Follow-up to the Action Plan on trafficking in human beings (15321/2/06 Rev 2)

Appendix 3 - Support options within the EU

The following are some of the support options available within the EU.

1. The Daphne III programme

Running from 2007 to 2013, the Daphne programme is a follow-up to the two former Daphne programmes.

Taking preventive measures and providing support and protection for victims and groups at risk, the programme contributes to the prevention of and combat against all forms of violence occurring in the public or the private domain against children, young people and women, including sexual exploitation *and trafficking in human beings*. Support can be provided to Member States, NGOs and certain third countries.

2. The Progress programme

PROGRESS covers five areas: employment, social protection and inclusion, working conditions, anti-discrimination and gender equality.

The PROGRESS programme thus replaces former programmes in the fields listed and will run from 2007 to 2013.

The objectives of the PROGRESS programme are to improve knowledge and understanding of the situation in the Member States and to develop statistical tools and methods. The programme will additionally place emphasis on disseminating good practice and mutual learning among the Member States, improving the monitoring of EU legislation and raising awareness about the EU and its initiatives and policies in the five fields of activity. Finally, the programme will promote the development of central European networks supporting and developing the community's policies and objectives.

3. The Social Fund

In the current programme period 2007-2013, Social Fund resources are to be used to expand the workforce and upgrade its qualifications rather than to focus on certain target groups. The approach selected does not essentially exclude any persons or groups from activities financed by the Social Fund. Furthermore, according to the wishes of the EU Commission, Social Fund resources are to be used to reinforce initiatives aimed at eradicating poverty in Europe.

The following are concrete examples of proposed measures to benefit people in socially marginalised groups:

- Developing courses, course modules and course methods aimed at better incorporating socially disadvantaged people and ethnic minorities in the labour market
- Developing new flexible, specialised education courses targeted at people with special learning needs, such as immigrants and socially disadvantaged people

- Initiating activities aimed at influencing attitudes and expanding recruitment practice to include more people from ethnic minority groups.

Appendix 4 - The Council of Europe

The following are examples of key documents concerning trafficking in the Council of Europe sphere:

[Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings CETS No.: 197 \(2005\)](#)

[Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Recommendation No. R \(2000\) 11](#) Recommendations from the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in which the governments of the Member States are urged to focus national legislation on initiatives for victims of human trafficking and on bringing human traffickers to justice. National governments are also urged to view trafficking in human beings as a transnational issue requiring cooperation with the authorities of other countries.

[EG-S-NT \(2002\) 9. Group of specialists on the impact of the use of new information technologies on trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation.](#) Report published by the Council of Europe in which eight different experts shed light on the role of modern information technology relative to the problems of human trafficking. Some of the issues examined include human traffickers' use of the Internet and the challenges surrounding possible restrictions in the use of the Internet.