FORCED CRIMINALITY AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

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Indicators of exploitation and child trafficking

- Juvenile delinquents are not aware of being used or exploited, most of the time they believe to be part of a family or peer business.
- They trust their exploiters.
- Speechs are stereotyped.
- The amount of money stolen doesn’t fit the life and appearance of the minor (about 12000 euros/month).
- Family doesn’t show even when the minor is jailed.
- The offences all have very similar process as if they were rehearsed.
Unaccompanied minors involved in delinquency in 2015 (details)

- 1225 indictments related to unaccompanied minors on a total of 2335 indictments (more than half of juvenile delinquency in Paris)
- 582 indictments regarding minors from the Maghreb for approximately 250 minors (mostly Algerians)
- 505 indictments regarding Romanians for approximately 200 minors
- 68 indictments regarding Serbians for approximately 20 minors

Note that due to those figures, the phenomenon has became not only a judicial issue but also a social and political issue
General overview on the criminal groups using minors

- A precise geographical origin limited to a few neighbourhoods or to a narrow number of towns

- A family and community basis used for the psychological hold/influence of the victims,

- A *modus operandi* specific to each group (theft by the Automated Teller Machines or ATMs, theft of mobile phones, pick pocketing using fake petitions etc.),

- Ramifications in different Western European countries fostering children movements or transfers.
Using the system’s failures

- Failing to register the births
- Aliases
- Fake filiations and cloning identity
- Regular children movement in other Western European countries
Focus on 2 children groups who are forced to commit crimes in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Norway

- Exploited in Paris from 2009 and in Spain and Italy from 2005
- From Constanta and Tandarei (Romania)
- Around 70 children boys and girls, 10 to 16 years old
- Pick-pocketing, mobile phones theft, ATM theft
Structuring & Recruitment

- Family base 15 (Constanta) to 50 families (Tandarei)
- No hierarchy structure, opportunistic alliances (Constanta)
- Families including in the network by a *camata* system or “taxes” (Tandarei)
- Girls are more vulnerable (no school, early marriage)
- Daughters in law are the most exploited
Twisted codes around marriage customary

- The profitability of the young girl is a preponderant criterion in the choice of the bride.
- The dowry loses its symbolical value and becomes a “price of the bride”, sometimes as high as \(10,000\) euro.
- The family in law converts symbolically the money paid at the marriage ceremony into a debt that must be paid back through stealing activities.
- If a girl is promised to an in-law family, and the word of her father is not kept, the Stabor (traditional court) meets and important sums of money must be paid as compensation by the family of the young girl.
Boys position

- The pressures imposed on them are not as high as those imposed on the girls
- They help or survey their wives with phone stealing or ATMs theft
- Presence of enslavement situation for boys coming from violent families
Factors determining minors to ask for protection

- Mistreatment,
- Low level of personal benefits,
- The daughters in-law have no possibility to grow-up their children; most of the time, the child is entrusted to relatives in Romania;
- Several young girls who married very early fell in love with other boys who pushes them to break up with their husbands and so with their in-law families in order to live a teenager’s life.
- A high quantity of stolen mobile phones demanded from them or high quantity of money
- The absence of perspective within the organisation.
INITIATIVES TO PROTECT CHILD VICTIMS IN EUROPE

- Victim identification system in the UK is disconnected from the opening of a police investigation
  - improving process of identification (602 minors 2013)
  - forms of child exploitation covered are not limited to sexual exploitation
  - Changing our view on THB (1st nationality are Britain)
- UE database for victims of THB
- Facilitating access to the status of victim (Ity art.13 and art.18)
- Simplifying the referrals procedure, innovative responses and specialised centres, (NL)
- Guardianship (Bl)
- Educational approach and multidisciplinary work
Fantasies and Realities Fueling Child trafficking in Europe

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