



# Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

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**National Criminal Police**  
**Criminal Intelligence and Investigation Division**  
**Criminal Intelligence Section**

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# 1 Introduction

Situation report 8 "Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes" is hereby submitted. This report renders an account of these criminal activities in 2005. Furthermore, this report provides a basis for measures to take against feared further crime development and how to prevent and combat this development. The report is mainly intended for the Government, authorities in general and in particular for the specific units of the police.

Previous reports have described the national and international work of the police. They have also included the work of other actors, summaries of sentences etc. In the course of the years the reports have become to comprehensive and detailed and for this reason the National Criminal Police has chosen to make its contribution in accordance with the original Government commission from 1997. This commission involves "collection of information on the extent of such trafficking in Sweden and between Sweden and other countries and how to prevent and combat this trafficking". Results of sentences in 2005 up to *1 July 2006*, number of victims and perpetrators, nationalities, sanctions etc. are accounted for in the form of *annexes* at the end of this report.

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## 2 Summary

In the eighth Swedish National Criminal Police situation report on trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes the work of the police against this form of trafficking in human beings and how it can be prevented and combated as well as present legislation and its application are accounted for.

In 2005 44 reports to the police of trafficking in human beings, chap 4, section 1a of the Penal Code, have been made in Sweden. The reports have mainly concerned trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In 2005 seven persons have been convicted of trafficking in human beings, (for sexual purposes) chap. 4, section 1a of the Penal Code, and here the victims have in all cases been under the age of 18. In addition to this 25 persons have been convicted of crimes similar to trafficking in human beings like grave procuring/procuring/complicity in procuring, chap.6, section 12 of the Penal Code. The sentences have in several cases also included other crimes like for instance rape, unlawful deprivation of liberty, drug crimes, grave arms crimes, and theft. The sentences have been pronounced in the county of Stockholm, the county of Västra Götaland, the county of Skåne and the county of Södermanland. This can be compared with the year 2004 when a total of 20 persons in Sweden were convicted of grave procuring/procuring etc. that had been of a nature similar to trafficking in human beings. In 2005 32 men have been convicted of buying or having attempted to buy sexual services, chap.6, section 11 of the Penal Code, within the scope of the criminal networks that have been revealed by the police.

The National Criminal Police refrains from making an assessment of the number of girls and women that might have been victims of trafficking in human beings in Sweden in 2005. The number of victims of trafficking in human beings that is revealed in Sweden is to a large degree connected to the resources that the police spend on combating this crime. The efforts of the police change strongly from county to county and from year to year. In the preliminary investigations that were carried on in Sweden in 2005, women were mainly recruited to this trafficking from Estonia, Russia, Poland, and Rumania and in a few cases there were also women from Slovakia and Kosovo.

Traffickers and pimps have originated from Estonia, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Serbia-Montenegro, Macedonia, Rumania, Lebanon and Sweden. Some of them have been residing in Sweden while some of them have come to Sweden only for carrying on criminal activities.

In Sweden as well as in other countries the offer of sexual services takes to a great extent place via the Internet. In 2005 the Information Technology Crime Squad at the National Criminal Police has assisted the police authorities in the country, where girls and women have been offered for sale via the Internet. In the course of the year the selling on the Internet has changed in nature. Now sex buyers can order women to Sweden via Internet advertisements, where you can get telephone

numbers to booking centres abroad. Travels and hotel rooms are booked and paid and after that the women are sent to Sweden as ordered. Instructions to the women and the sex buyers about time and place for agreed purchases of sex are given via the Internet and SMS.

To make legal proceedings against perpetrators easier a provision has been entered into the Aliens Act relating to granting time-limited residence permits to foreign witnesses and injured parties when it is considered justified for the realisation of a preliminary investigation and main hearing in a criminal case. In 2005 23 decisions have been made to grant time-limited residence permits to such persons.

In 2003 the Government earmarked 30 million SEK for the work of the police against trafficking in human beings in the years 2004 – 2006. The money has made it easier for the police to combat trafficking in human beings. This crime has been given priority in accordance with the planning prerequisites of the National Police Board for 2004 – 2006.

The report also brings up the existence of trafficking in children in Sweden and gives proposals for further measures of combating trafficking in human beings.

### 3 Legislation within this sphere

#### Trafficking in human beings

##### **Chapter 4 Section 1 a (Trafficking in human beings) of the Penal Code (2004:406)**

*"A person who otherwise than as stated in Section 1, by unlawful coercion or misleading, with exploitation of someone's exposed situation or with other similar undue means recruits, transports, accommodates, receives or takes other similar measure and by this assumes control over this person for the purpose that this person will be*

- 1. Subjected to crime under Chapter 6, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6, be exploited for casual sexual relations or otherwise be exploited for sexual purposes,*
  - 2. Exploited for active service or forced labour or other similar restraint,*
  - 3. Exploited for removal of organs, or*
  - 4. Otherwise exploited in a distressful situation,*
- shall be sentenced for **trafficking in human beings** to imprisonment for at least two and at most ten years.*

*The same applies to a person, who for such purpose that is referred to in the first Section,*

- (1) transfers control to another person, or*
- (2) from another person receives control of a person.*

*A person who commits an act referred to in first the Section against a person who has not attained the age of 18 shall be sentenced for trafficking in human beings even if such undue means referred to have been used.*

*If crime referred to in the first- third Sections is of a less serious nature, imprisonment for at most four years shall be imposed."*

Trafficking in human beings is by definition a crime against a person and is dealt with under Chapter 4 of the Penal Code relating to crime against liberty and peace. The crime of trafficking in human beings differs from procuring by focusing on the act against the liberty of the victim rather than an intended exploitation. A sentence for trafficking in human beings requires that the perpetrator by means of unlawful coercion, misleading, exploitation of a person's exposed situation or by other similar undue means recruits, transports, accommodates, receives or takes other similar measure, and by this assumes control over a person for the purpose of for instance exploiting the person for sexual purposes, forced labour, trafficking in organs or in another way exploiting a person in a distressful situation. Taking control over a person by undue means for the purpose of exploiting this person is punishable. Casual connection must exist between the undue means and the taking of control. The control should involve an obvious disadvantageous position of the victim and an obvious influence by the perpetrator as to the actions

of the victim. Control is the prerequisite that is crucial for classifying an act as trafficking in human beings or not. It is also punishable to transfer or receive control over a person for the purpose of exploiting a person for sexual purposes, forced labour, active service, donation of organs or for another purpose in a situation that is a distressful concerning the person in question.

In 2005 seven persons have been convicted of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In all cases the victims have been less than 18 years of age and in these cases the prosecutor does not have to prove that the perpetrator has used undue means. As to children it is considered that a situation of control can be established by the psychological superior position of an adult in relation to a child, in particular a young child.

The fact that the victim was less than 18 years of age must not necessarily be considered enough for such a control situation that is referred to in Chapter 4, Section 1a of the Penal Code. Such a case is described in a sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court where the prosecution relating to trafficking in human beings concerning to 17-year-old girls was dismissed.

## Procuring

### **Chapter 6, Section 12 (Procuring/grave procuring) of the Penal Code (2004:406)**

*"A person who promotes or by undue means financially exploits that a person has casual sex for payment shall be sentenced for **procuring** to imprisonment for at most four years.*

*If a person who with the right of use has granted the use of a flat learns that the flat fully or to an essential part is used for casual sexual relations for payment and does not do what can be reasonably required to have this use terminated, he or she shall, if the activities continue or are resumed, be considered to have promoted the activities and shall be found responsible according to the first Section.*

*Is crime referred to in the first or second Section is considered as grave, imprisonment for at least two and at most eight years shall be imposed for **grave procuring**. When judging whether the crime is grave, special consideration shall be given to whether the crime has concerned activities that have been carried on to a greater extent, has involved significant profit or has involved ruthless exploitation of another person."*

On 1 April 2005 the crimes of procuring and grave procuring, in principle unaltered, were brought together to one and the same section. The procuring responsibility falls upon the person who promotes or exploits that a person has more than one casual sexual relation for payment. The procuring can be judged as grave if the crime has concerned activities that have been carried on to a great extent, have involved significant profits or ruthless exploitation. A crime of procuring can also

be judged as grave if elements exist similar to trafficking in human beings and where girls and women are brought to Sweden from other countries for the purpose of prostitution. The fact that “the crime has involved “significant profits” is a new element compared with previous regulations.

Maximum punishment for grave procuring has been increased from six years’ to eight years’ imprisonment. This is for instance to make it possible to punish a person that have planned and organised procuring activities similar to trafficking in human beings but where the prerequisite of undue influence has not been possible to prove.

### The concept of injured party and witness

Injured party is the person against whom a crime has been committed or who by that crime has been offended or has suffered. Each person that is not one of the parties of the case can be heard as a witness.

Of fundamental importance as to whether a crime shall be considered to have been committed against a person is the issue against whom a certain type of crime is considered to be directed. To consider a private person an injured party, i.e. the person against whom a crime has been committed or who by that crime has been offended or has suffered, it is presumed that the crime in question is considered to be directed against a private person and not against for instance the public or the State. The person who is an injured party is entitled to for instance bring action as to responsibility and institute a private claim, often damages, in connection with public prosecution of the crime. Injured party also has a certain right to a legal representative and support person. Trafficking in human beings is a crime against a person, where the person subjected to the crime is to be considered injured party.

Procuring is a crime against the State and the person that is subjected to the crime is generally to be considered a witness. For witnesses there is nothing corresponding to a legal representative. Witnesses do not have a right by law to damages or right to be accompanied by a support person during the trial. Concerning procuring cases similar to trafficking in human beings a legal representative has, however, almost always been appointed.

Chapter 36 Section 6 of the Code of Judicial Procedure reads *”A witness may decline to testify concerning a circumstance that should reveal that he, or a person related to him as stated in Section 3, has committed a criminal or **dishonourable act**. Further, a witness may refuse to give testimony that should involve disclosure of a trade secret unless there is extraordinary reason for examining the witness on the matter”*.

The Parliamentary Ombudman has been of the opinion that prostitution under now existing circumstances should be regarded as **dishonourable acts**.



At a description of the crime where the prostituted person is described as exploited by another person for his/her financial profit under forms similar to trafficking in human beings, the question is whether the prostituted person is a witness or an injured party. One of the issues that the defence sometimes targets at hearing of the evidence from witnesses and at the questioning in court with witnesses is the regulation in the Code of Judicial Procedure according to which a person does not have to give evidence if what he/she will state constitutes a dishonourable act. The objective of the defence is to put a stop to the testimony of the prostituted person and get the witness not to tell that she/he has been prostituted.

Such a situation appeared in the Stockholm City Court where hearing of the evidence was carried out in Estonia with the prostituted women as witnesses in the case. During the main hearing in the Stockholm City Court it was decided by the court, due to the description of the crime, to make the women injured parties. When it concerns grave procuring that involves financial exploitation or is similar to trafficking in human beings, the person that has been exploited in prostitution should be considered to be an injured party and not a witness.

### Time-limited residence permits

To make criminal proceedings against criminals easier, a provision on time-limited residence permits to foreign witnesses and injured parties has been introduced into the Aliens Act that makes it possible to grant a time-limited residence permit when this is considered to be justified for the carrying out of preliminary investigation and main hearing in a criminal case. The provision came into force on 1 October 2004 and implies that for instance victims and witnesses of trafficking in human beings can be permitted to stay in the country during the period of the criminal investigation and court action. Application for a residence permit shall be made by the inquiry leader and be granted for a limited period and no limit of the total period exists. Depending on the circumstances with regard to criminal investigation and legal process in each separate case persons concerned will sometimes stay in Sweden for a longer period.

In 2005 the women that have chosen to remain in Sweden as so called *evidence persons* ("suspects, defendants, injured parties, witnesses and other persons who feature or have featured in a preliminary investigation or in legal proceedings regarding serious or organised crime") have been granted time-limited residence permits. The inquiry leaders also apply for time-limited residence permits to citizens of the European Union in these cases. This because the compensation from the Government to the local authorities for support and assistance that have been given according to the Social Services Act is connected with the *evidence person* having been granted a time-limited residence permit. The compensation from the Government to the local authorities is regulated in Section 9 of the Ordinance (2002:1118) on government compensation for asylum seekers and others.

*”Section 9 a A local authority is entitled to compensation for the support and assistance that have been given according to Chapter 4 of the Social Services Act (2002:453) and the care that has been provided according to the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act or the Care of Abusers (Special Provisions) Act to a person that stays here by virtue of an application or decision about a time-limited residence permit according to Chapter 5 Section 15 of the Aliens Act (2005:716)”.*

It is important that information about this residence permit is distributed within the judicial system in order to avoid erroneous interpretation like the one that was made in case No. B 4156-04 in the Stockholm City Court on 2 June 2005. The City Court says in page 87:

*”Discussions have been had with Jelena and Julia M about their possibilities to stay in Sweden, which has been of great importance to them both, and what they in that connection would receive. Julia M has in addition to this been forced to enter into an agreement about co-operation with the police. The advantages received by her according to the agreement have not appeared but it can not be excluded that she would take an interest in questions about possible bookkeeping and tax crimes in connection with the prostitution activities not being investigated as well as her earnings not being subjected to an examination of the Swedish Tax Agency. Such an agreement with persons of importance to the investigation is suggestive of so called state’s witnesses, where the persons are given advantages for providing information about others”.*

In addition to the fact that the reasoning of the court demonstrates insufficient knowledge of the purpose of the temporary residence permits, it is surprising that the court engages in vague reasoning about to what other use an *evidence person* could have by such a state of things. It is also serious that it has been stated by the court that the police should have *forced* a person to enter into an agreement. If this has been confirmed, a crime has been committed by the police.

Since the provision came into force about thirty *evidence persons* have been granted time-limited residence permits in relation to different types of crimes. These persons originate from Estonia, Indonesia, Iraq, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Vietnam.

The possibility of offering the victims time-limited residence permits is satisfactory but the victims have mostly chosen to stay in their country of origin during the investigation.

There have been discussions whether victims of trafficking in human beings automatically shall be granted permanent residence permits. As the greater part of these victims wish to return to their country of origin and family the National Criminal Police is of the opinion that it is not necessary to automatically issue permanent residence permits to these victims of crime. Permanent residence permits are not necessary in order to carry out the legal proceedings. There is a risk

of women accepting questionable offers of work and reckoning on solving possible problems by applying for a permanent residence permit if the worst scenario occurs. It must not be ignored that those that organise this crime can regard these permanent residence permits as a good method to “plant” the women in Sweden and in that way strengthen their organisation here. Consequently, this can take place in the same way as has been done by making the women enter into a bogus marriage. It is to be feared that the permanent residence permits can be used for strengthening this serious crime in Sweden and within the Schengen area. An *evidence person* that for some reason is in need of a permanent residence permit always has the possibility of applying for such a permit for humanitarian reasons. Up to now one woman who has assisted the police in these investigations has been granted a permanent residence permit for such reasons.

## 4 Challenges for the judicial system

### **The national view of the National Criminal Police**

The task of being national rapporteur to the Government as regards the situation of trafficking in human beings in Sweden has by the National Police Board been delegated to remain at the National Criminal Intelligence Service at the National Criminal Police. This task involves “collection of information about the extent of such trafficking in Sweden and between Sweden and other countries and how it can be prevented and combated”.

The National Criminal Intelligence Service at the National Criminal Police notes major difficulties in acting strategically as well as operationally, mainly on account of deficiencies in the reports from the authorities. These reports are very different from county to county and consequently it is very difficult at a national level to get a comprehensive picture of the situation in the country. At the same time the possibility of finding common points of similarity between different counties and as regards other countries is rendered considerably more difficult.

Some police authorities have asked for a better dissemination of operational information from a national level, and this is something the National Criminal Police sympathises with and aims at. The National Criminal Police is, however, of the opinion that the strategic tasks take up too much of the available resources at the same time as certain authorities call for support and dissemination of information without satisfying the demand for delivering information to national level.

In 2005 there were 348 cases in the Swedish National Criminal Intelligence System classified as trafficking in human beings/procuring and 462 cases classified as sex crime/procuring or a total of 810 cases. 209 and 190 of the mentioned cases, or a total of 399 cases, were reported to the Trafficking Team at the National Criminal Police. Some of the cases that have not been reported have very likely been assessed by local authority as being of a local nature and not relevant to the National Criminal Police.

In addition to deficiencies in reporting of intelligence information the Trafficking Team notes that as soon as a preliminary investigation is started in the country, all information of the case to the National Criminal Police is “throttled”. The preliminary investigations are carried on for long periods and often contain much valuable and confirmed information. The fact that this information is not checked in relation to existing intelligence material to a greater extent constitutes a considerable deficiency. Often the National Criminal Police is at best acquainted with the information to a limited degree by active collection of its own in the cases where the National Criminal Police has learnt about the case. This is unsatisfactory. It also occurs that separate authorities/co-workers send requests for information etc. to police authorities/contacts of their own in other countries without doing this through the International Police Cooperation Division at the National

Criminal Police. The National Criminal Intelligence Service and the International Police Cooperation Division at the National Criminal Police do not even for information receive the information according to existing rules, and this makes it impossible at national level to check the previous or future existence of requested information in Swedish or foreign cases.

The National Criminal Police is fully aware of the circumstances under which separate investigators work and it is unreasonable to demand that these investigators at the same time should be responsible for the reports to the National Criminal Police. However, the National Criminal Police, the police authorities and the inquiry leaders must co-operate for a solution to the problem by the elaboration of necessary routines, IT solutions etc. Moreover, this problem does not only concern investigations of trafficking in human beings but also exists in investigations of other crime of national interest.

The National Criminal Intelligence Service in Sweden is being restructured according to the Police Intelligence Model. In the Police Intelligence Model it appears among other things that "the National Criminal Police has been given the responsibility for co-ordinating the criminal intelligence activities of the police and the mandate to decide the policy as to the activities of the Criminal Intelligence Service in the whole country. The police authorities shall include the decided national policy in their operational planning." It also appears very distinctly that a fundamental factor of success for every organisation is the understanding and engagement of the personnel as regards the task. For this reason it is extremely important that that routines for exchange of information will be elaborated in agreement between the authorities and established with concerned personnel.

### **A resource-demanding crime**

In addition to the fact that it is very difficult to prove the crime of trafficking in human beings, this crime is in many ways also very resource-demanding. Physical surveillance for long periods, translations, interpreters, telephone interception, and travels to the countries of origin of the victims to look for evidence make the costs of these cases soar. To make it easier for the police and to encourage the police to tackle this crime, the Government earmarked 30 million SEK for the work of the police against trafficking in human beings in the years 2004 – 2006. The 30 millions SEK have been divided into 10 million SEK a year. The money has made it easier for the police to combat trafficking in human beings and the number of persons against whom legal proceedings have been instituted has increased. The money has also made it easier to get resources within the authorities to work against this serious crime. Several police authorities have also reported that the money has been crucial as to the possibility of detecting and investigating these crimes.

As the police have investigated more and more cases the police have also been able to refine the working methods. Investigating personnel have learnt to make a better selection among intercepted conversations and at questioning of victims. The surveillance documentation is being integrated into the evidence in a better way and the police and prosecutors try new ways of presenting the cases to the court. A close co-operation is carried on between the police authorities and the National Criminal Police as regards information about new experiences in this sphere. In 2005 the National Criminal Police received a contribution from the 30 million SEK in order to arrange two conferences for police personnel from the whole country for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and informing about new experiences in this sphere.

### **Issues as regards victims of crime**

There is still a necessity of tangible and co-ordinated efforts to support victims of trafficking in human beings. There is still a need of a suitable solution to where victims of trafficking in human beings are to stay during the period of investigation as well as other support in the form of something to do or in contacts in case of need of care. This social support is often difficult to provide and is often solved from case to case, and sometimes thanks to personal contacts between police officers and social workers. In Sweden there are at present very few places for protected housing or treatment centres that receive persons that have been exploited in prostitution or are victims of trafficking in human beings. In most municipalities no model exists of how to take care of victims of trafficking in human beings in the best way.

Some of the women that have been sent to Sweden for the purpose of prostitution have been subjected to robbery and rape etc. In March 2006 a man was sentenced to six years' imprisonment by the Stockholm City Court for robbery and rape. In this case the police believe that there can have been as many as about 30 victims. Here a number of unrecorded cases presumably exists, as many women probably are afraid of reporting such perpetrators for fear of the police, the publicity and reprisals. Victims of trafficking in human beings mostly do not behave like a "traditional" victim of crime that usually is co-operative and wants/dares to help the police to find the perpetrators. These victims of trafficking in human beings do not often have much confidence in authorities and interpreters. They fear reprisals from the perpetrators and feel shame and guilt to talk about the sexual abuse that they have experienced. All these obstacles must be overcome before the inquiry leader can have a confiding communication with the victim of crime. In addition to this there are also the different types of victims of crime that the police meet in these investigations. In one case it may be the woman that is prostituted for the first time and in another case it may be the woman that have been exploited in prostitution for many years. Regardless of the background of the victim it is important that the circumstances under which the victim lives really are described to the court. In the course of the year it has become more and more usual to appoint experts in the cases in order to explain the social, economic and political circumstances under which the victims live, and the psychological mechanisms that rule

the actions of the victims of trafficking in human beings, and the meaning of the expression “voluntariness”.

## 5 Trafficking in children

### **Background**

According to the UN Convention on the Right of a Child a person that is less than 18 years of age is to be considered a child if this person does not reach majority at another age according to existing legislation in the country where this person lives.

In the autumn of 2004 the National Criminal Police started to make a survey of trafficking in children in Sweden and this survey has continued in 2005. When the survey of trafficking in children was started, there was little or no known information about this at the police authorities, the social welfare authorities or the voluntary bodies. For this reason the National Criminal Police chose to look for information among groups of personnel within the social welfare authorities and the Swedish Migration Board among others, that could be believed to get into contact with children that have been presumed to be victims of this trafficking. The National Criminal Police has also tried to get information from the children that have been victims of trafficking of human beings in current investigations. The National Criminal Police has not got a complete picture of the trafficking in children in Sweden and there is still a good deal to survey. It should also be pointed out that the existing material about trafficking in children is still rather limited.

### **The situation in Sweden**

In the investigations that have been carried on in Sweden concerning trafficking in human beings and crimes similar to trafficking in human beings there have been no prepubescent victims of crime. The girls that have been found as victims of crime under the age of 18 have been 16 – 17 years old. In one preliminary investigation in Sweden information appeared from a young injured party that it occurred that girls and women already from the age of 14 started this life at brothels in her country of origin. At a questioning with this injured party she told that at the age of 15 she attended a “striptease course” in her country of origin. The participants of the course had to be more than 18 years old but the leaders of the course never checked the age of the participants and for this reason there was no problem for the girl to attend this course. The course was held at a sports centre and after the course one of the course-leaders arranged “jobs” to the girl in the country of origin as well as abroad.

In recent years information has been received by the National Criminal Police that Chinese children have applied for asylum in Sweden to then disappear from the premises of the Swedish Migration Board after only a few days. It concerns slightly more than 100 Chinese children and they have told similar stories to representatives of the National Migration Board. In June 2006 a Chinese couple with connection to the missing Chinese children was sentenced to prison for serious smuggling of human beings etc. at the Stockholm City Court. At the initial stage



the preliminary investigation was also directed to trafficking in human beings but the investigation could never prove any form of purpose of exploitation.

Confirmed as well as unconfirmed information exists from non-profit organisations and police authorities in other countries about children being bought and sold for prostitution, begging or for committing different types of crime like for instance pocket-picking. According to a report from the International Organisation for Migration from the year of 2005 a significant increase of the number of children that have been forced to beg, sell their bodies, work within farming and building has been observed. According to the report many children from Rumania and Moldavia end for instance up in the hands of organised gangs of beggars in Russia and Poland. Many of them are forced to live like slaves. In the night they are kept locked up, they are almost not paid, and they are bought and sold between different owners. In 2005 information has been received by the National Criminal Police according to which trafficking in children for the purpose of begging and committing crimes also exists in Sweden. Information from preliminary investigations about trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes shows that sexual abuse against the women exists to mentally break them and make them into victims easy to handle. It can not be excluded that breaking-down methods can also be used against children to make them commit crimes etc.

Since several years employees at one of the youth centres of the Swedish Migration Board in the south of Sweden have observed that in the spring young girls from the former Soviet States generally turn up. The girls usually arrive by groups and state that they are sisters. They are almost always accompanied by a "big brother". The girls return year after year and many times they have new identities and a new "big brother". Employees at the youth centre have suspected that the girls have been exploited for the purpose of committing thefts and other crimes. When the girls visit the youth centre they sometimes want medical care because of pregnancies or venereal diseases and for this reason the employees think that the girls can have been exploited for sexual purposes. During the visit at the youth centre "big brother" usually comes for his "sisters" and it is not unusual that these girls are arrested on the suspicion of thefts. These girls usually disappear when their application for asylum has been turned down. The personnel at the youth centre have noticed that some girls have previously asked for asylum in other identities and have then had another "big brother".

The Örebro County Police and the Kronoberg County Police have surveyed the existence or organised pocket-picking in the counties during the years 2004 – 2005, and have found that many times family-like groups that have arrived in Sweden and asked for asylum are behind this pocketpicking. Some or several persons ask for asylum and while the asylum investigation is in progress the organiser and other persons use the period of investigation to commit thefts. The persons that commit the thefts have often been girls that when discovered have stated that they are less than 15 years of age. They have not been subject to detention but have instead been returned to the person that has stated that he/she is a parent and after that the girls have disappeared. During the survey the police in Örebro have

received information from another EU country that certain criminal organisations buy girls in the Balkans. They are taught to be “pickpockets” and are then brought to countries in Europe with different identities in order to commit various minor crimes. The children are brought to different countries in Europe in “family-like” constellations and are transported to different places where it is easy to pick people’s pockets. Often 2-3 persons co-operate when thefts are committed and adults take away and are in charge of the stolen goods. The criminal groups exchange children and provide the children with new identities. The Örebro County Police has established that one girl that was arrested for grand theft (pocketpicking) in 2004 had had 15 different identities in Europe and had asked for asylum in Sweden under 3 different identities. A young man from Moldavia/Rumania that was arrested in Stockholm in 2006 for grand theft (pocketpicking) had appeared under 27 different identities in Europe.

It has appeared that adults with children involved in thefts etc. are found under several different identities in different countries and this makes it more difficult for the police to survey and intervene against this organised crime. This is made even more difficult by the fact that separate crime reports mostly appear as just separate incidents to the local police and for this reason they are not seen as part of organised crime like trafficking in human beings.

In order to work against trafficking in human beings a close operational co-operation between the police, the social welfare authorities and the Swedish Migration Board is required. The different authorities must know their specific roles and they must understand one another’s activities and fields of responsibility, and give one another opportunities to take the measures that are the best as regards the children. The police have participated in different joint co-operation projects with concerned authorities but police personnel must still find driving forces within these authorities to get assistance in an operational case. It is of importance to know that the Swedish legislation relating to the protection of children applies to all persons under the age of 18 years that *stay* in Sweden, regardless of nationality.

## 6 Crime development

### Crime development

The largest information flow to the National Criminal Police about the persons that could be behind trafficking in human beings are provided from the police authorities, the liaison officers belonging to the Police and Customs Co-operation between the Nordic Countries, the public, and the Swedish Migration Board. The information flow from the border checks and then especially the Free Port in Stockholm has increased somewhat in 2005. This is very likely due to the fact that intelligence work has been developed after border checks were changed and resulted in a decreasing flow of information after the admission of the Baltic States into the European Union in 2004. Information that is received by the National Criminal Police and the preliminary investigations that have been carried on also indicate that trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes is not only a big city phenomenon but also exists in smaller places.

For the year 2005 the information to the police mainly concern women from Estonia, Russia and Poland. Also women from Rumania, Slovakia and Kosovo have existed as victims in investigations. It is also worth noticing that in several cases the victims have been under age, that is less than 18 years of age. Information about girls and women from Rumania and Slovakia indicates that they are gypsies and that those that carry on the trade in these women and girls also often belong to this ethnic minority. Information about women from Lithuania has decreased significantly but the information flow concerning women from Rumania and Thailand that are offered in prostitution in Sweden has increased. Information shows that the Thai women sometimes arrive in Sweden through connection with a Swedish man. Similar information also exists concerning women from other countries, for instance Russia.

In Oslo the police estimate that there are hundreds of Nigerian women in street prostitution. Information to Swedish police, mainly from Skåne and Skavsta Airport indicates that Sweden sometimes is a transit country. The risk exists that those that organise the prostitution of the Nigerian women in Norway could direct their interest towards the Swedish market but so far the legislation relating to purchase of sexual services seems to constitute an effective obstacle.

The National Criminal Police refrains from making an assessment of the number of girls and women that may have been victims of trafficking in human beings in Sweden in 2005. The number of victims of trafficking in human beings that is revealed in Sweden is completely due to the resources of the police to reveal this crime. The efforts of the police also change significantly from county to county and from year to year. The National Criminal Police can, however, confirm that these criminal activities exist in most counties.

In the cases where persons have been convicted of trafficking in human beings in 2005, the victims have been less than 18 years of age and in these cases the prosecutor does not have to prove that the perpetrator has used undue means. The fact that the victim has been less than 18 years of age is not necessarily enough for considering such a control situation referred to in Chapter 4 Section 1a of the Penal Code to be fulfilled, which is necessary to convict a person of trafficking in human beings. Other preliminary investigations and sentences that are mentioned in this report concern women that have been brought to Sweden to be exploited in prostitution and the crimes that have been committed against them have in certain cases been judged as procuring/grave procuring.

In 2005 several preliminary investigations concerning trafficking in human beings and similar crimes have been carried on at the police authorities in the country. In the course of the year seven persons have been convicted of trafficking in human beings, ten of grave procuring, nine of procuring and six of complicity in procuring that originates from trafficking in human beings. The criminal networks that have been detected are as a rule, as mentioned previously, rather small. The structure of the criminal organisations that are detected in Sweden can vary from having confirmed links to the Estonian Mafia to the "family business" where a married couple/a couple living together prostitute foreign woman for a living.

Those behind these activities in 2005 have been men and women from Estonia, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Rumania and Macedonia, Hungary, Poland and Sweden. Some of the foreign citizens have been residing in Sweden or have come here only for the purpose of carrying on criminal activities. Especially in Stockholm the police have noticed an increased number of women traffickers and pimps. In most cases these women have themselves been exploited in prostitution or have been victims of trafficking in human beings. Traffickers in human beings often give the women traffickers in human beings the role of being responsible for the women that are being exploited in prostitution as it can be supposed that it will be easier for them to gain the confidence of the prostituted women. To the criminal groups it is a matter of reducing the risks to a minimum concerning the persons involved that are at the key persons of the organisation.

At a crackdown in Sweden generally never more than 3-4 women are found at the same time. From telephone interception it appears that the stream of sex buyers is not often as large as desired by the pimps. A probable explanation is that the law relating to purchase of sexual services works like a barrier as to the establishment of trafficking in human beings in Sweden. An exception was the brothel in a flat in Alby to which the stream of sex buyers was unusually large. In the course of five weeks the police identified not less than 510 local sex buyers between 14 and 70 years old that visited the brothel. One woman was used by 17 sex buyers in one and the same day. In this case the sex buyers were recruited by the fact that the pimp and the women distributed visiting cards in the neighbourhood and this made it more difficult for the police to get information about the brothel at an early stage. After that the recruitment of sex buyers was also carried out "from mouth to mouth". In the flat the police found pieces of paper with phrases in Rus-

sian that had been translated into Swedish. In this way the women could make themselves understood by the sex buyers by being able to say "be more quiet" and "it hurts".

If the measures against trafficking in human beings are not covering all aspects, criminal groups may grow larger and stronger. The efforts do not cover everything until measures are taken against traffickers in human beings, pimps *and* sex buyers. All these criminal actors are as necessary to make the trafficking effective and profitable.

In Sweden as well as in other countries the selling of sexual services takes to a great part place via the Internet. In 2005 the Information Technology Crime Squad at the National Criminal Police has assisted the police authorities in the country in the cases where girls and women have been offered for sale via the Internet. According to the Information Technology Crime Squad the number of advertisements is about the same as in 2004. There are, however, somewhat more places in Sweden where Swedish women are sold. During the Olympic Winter Games in Turin the number of advertisement concerning Sweden decreased but it increased again when the Olympic Games were over. It is not known whether a possible connection of this to the Olympic Games exists. As well as the prostitution can have been moved temporarily to another country, the number of customers may have been reduced in Sweden, as the interest in following the Olympic Games is great.

In 2005 the selling via the Internet has partly changed. Today sex buyers can order women to Sweden via the Internet by calling a booking centre abroad. Travels and hotel rooms are paid, probably by the booking centre, and then the women are sent to order to Sweden or to some other country. Instructions to the women and the sex buyers about time and place for agreed purchases of sex are given via the Internet and SMS. In the advertisement it very often appears in plain text that the sex buyer is to pay a certain part of the purchase sum (often half of it) into an account and pay the rest in cash to the woman.

In general it is getting more difficult to physically tie the perpetrators to the women as they seldom or never visit the women in flats or are together with them out of doors. Telephone interception has provided the police with the information that the women in case of a crackdown have been given careful instructions about saying that they themselves have arranged their stay in Sweden. Money from the women are handed over to the perpetrators according to agreement, and this can take place in public places or during a trip by public services. The principals, higher ranking persons in the criminal organisations, never come to Sweden at all, but send so-called "managers" to Sweden.

According to further evidence that has appeared in 2005 the persons that are engaged in trafficking in human beings also commit other types of crime like smuggling of human beings, drugs, arms, alcohol and cigarettes.

## Modus operandi

To succeed in the recruitment the traffickers in human beings must force or persuade the women to leave their home environment and go away together with them. This can be done in different ways. Some victims are simply taken away by force, sometimes after having been drugged. Others leave after having reached an agreement with the recruiter with whom they have got into contact via newspaper advertisements, the Internet, recruitment agencies or via personal contacts.

Some victims have been deceived and believe that they are to be offered normal jobs in the countries to where they go. Others know that they will be used for sexual purposes but they do not know that they will be deceived concerning the real conditions, circumstances, the financial situation, and the degree of personal liberty. Mostly no force is necessary as the perpetrators use the desperate situation of the victims and talk about promises of money in a way that the victims cannot resist.

The victims often agree to pay back a sum of money as regards for instance travel documents, costs concerning the travel, and other costs concerning the prostitution. This creates a debt trap, a system of debts that results in the fact that it will be impossible to get rid of the debts to the traffickers in human beings. The original debt increases more and more quickly because of concealed costs in the country of destination (for instance advertisements and rent). The victims are not informed about these costs during the stage of recruitment.

The most usual way of transportation of women is still by car, bus or ferry. Transportation by air also exists. Prostitution in the ferries has been noticed during the year but no information exists to make it possible to estimate the extent of this prostitution. When the women are transported by ferry they either go alone to Sweden or together with some escort. At the arrival in the country they themselves present their passports and a sum of money that has been given to them by the pimp/trafficker in human beings. The money and sometimes also the passports are sometimes taken from the women after the arrival. It occurs that the perpetrators provide themselves or the women with false passports or other persons' passports to conceal the real identity. This is among other things done because the perpetrators want to evade requirements for visa or to avoid the risk of discovery in case of a warrant of arrest. Today evidence exists according to which the women are also exploited sexually in the transit countries. Everything is done to make the activities as profitable as possible to the perpetrators.

When they have arrived in Sweden the women go by themselves to an agreed address, mostly a flat, or they are brought there by the perpetrators. The women are exploited in prostitution in various different places, mostly flats or hotel rooms to where the sex buyers go. It also occurs that the pimps and the traffickers in human beings accompany the girls to agreed places like for instance the residence of a sex buyer or a hotel.

It is supposed to look like the woman herself arranges her prostitution activities and she also gets instructions to say so if she is found by the police. The strategy is well organised and those that are behind the activities can on the whole stay in any country. Today information exists that persons stay in other countries or in other continents directing girls and women for prostitution in for instance Sweden. In these cases the perpetrators run the risk of being swindled out of their money, as they do not know the exact number of sex buyers of the woman. In certain cases this problem has been solved by the fact that the woman must pay the perpetrator a certain sum of money for the rent of the flat. This rent can amount to about 2 000 SEK a day but in certain cases the customer potential has been so poor that the woman has instead owed the perpetrator thousands of crowns. In certain cases the perpetrator has delayed entering the advertisement on the Internet and then the woman has got into debt to the perpetrator that in this way can take control of her.

Information indicates that certain criminal individuals are well aware of the ongoing discussions and know exactly how to organise their activities in order to make it more difficult for the police to detect them.

### Sentence pronounced in the Supreme Court

In a sentence creating a precedent pronounced by the Supreme Court in November 2004 the punishment was reduced for a man that was suspected of having brought foreign women to Sweden for the purpose of prostitution. The Stockholm City Court was of the opinion that the crime was grave while the divided Svea Court of Appeal was of the opinion that it concerned procuring of the normal degree. The Supreme Court did not share the opinion of the Prosecutor-General of the dividing line between procuring and grave procuring. The Supreme Court argued that two sex buyers a day did not amount to an especially high degree and was of the opinion that the women "voluntarily and without pressure had gone to Sweden for the purpose of prostitution". The sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court gave no guidance about the dividing line between the normal degree of procuring and grave procuring when it concerned the extent of the activities, something that the police and prosecutors had hoped for. The Stockholm County Police is of the opinion that in the courts today there is uncertainty as regards the definition "to a great extent" concerning the period, number of women, the amount of money that has been made and verified violence that the women have been subjected to. It is also considered that the sanctions have been reduced in spite of the fact that the perpetrators have handled several women for a long time (several months up to a year, for longer in certain cases). An example of this is the sentence pronounced against the Russian woman pimp in Alby that was sentenced to 3 years and 5 months' imprisonment in spite of the fact that the police had identified 510 sex buyers in 5 weeks.

According to the Stockholm City Police the sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court has been of great importance in the continued judgement whether the crime is to be considered grave procuring or not. The sentence has involved the fact that

the periods of surveillance have been extended in order to make it possible for the police to demonstrate that the activities have been carried out to a great extent and have been carried on for a long time. A consequence of this is that the women will be sexually exploited and traumatised for long periods while the police are forced to "watch". This is of course a very unsatisfactory situation. According to personnel at the trauma and crisis centre at the Danderyd Hospital there are comprehensive international studies indicating that about 70 % of the prostituted women that have been examined suffer from posttraumatic stress syndrome.



## 7 Analysis

Trafficking in human beings is a crime that in principle exists in the whole country and that has an obvious connection to other serious or organised crime.

When Rumania and Bulgaria become member states of the European Union some of the present requirements for entry into the European Union will be removed and it is feared that this will lead to an increase of the number of Rumanian and Bulgarian women in prostitution in Sweden and in the other member states of the European Union. It will also be difficult to make a survey of these activities owing to the fact that the police lose the possibility of asking routine questions about the entry and stay in Sweden of these persons. At present more information exists about Rumanian than Bulgarian women that are brought to Sweden for the purpose of sexual exploitation. This can among other things be due to the fact that Sweden has more coach connection with Rumania than with Bulgaria and that Rumanian criminal organisations since previously are more established in Sweden.

There may be several reasons for the fact that the participation of women trafficking in human beings and pimps has increased. However, most of these women have themselves been exploited for prostitution for a long period. They have been in an environment where they have been subjected to serious assault as well as serious physical and sexual violence by pimps, traffickers in human beings and sex buyers. The traffickers in human beings and the pimps have complete control as regards the lives and liberty of these women. Sometimes these women have been made to make the impossible choice of a continued exploitation in prostitution or taking over certain functions from the pimp or the trafficker in human beings. Some of these women have been forced to take over the criminal activities of their husband/cohabitant when he has been caught. Surveillance and investigation indicate that the women pimps and traffickers in human beings sometimes seem to be under the orders of other persons, mostly men that are organising the activities of trafficking in human beings but that do not appear in Sweden.

The fact that foreign escort firms send women to Sweden that have been ordered by sex buyers via the Internet at the same time as the principal perpetrators start to direct the activities from abroad involves large difficulties concerning criminal investigations. It is mostly more difficult to get at perpetrators that carry on activities from abroad and from there have control of the victims of crime in Sweden. The National Criminal Police is concerned about the fact that foreign women that are being prostituted in Sweden sometimes by persons within the judicial system are said to be directing the activities themselves. This often results in the investigations being limited to the activities in Sweden and legal proceedings will not be instituted against the real principals of the organised networks. In addition to this there is always a risk that the real situation of the women will not be noticed. Such a development may lead to many authorities not giving priority to this type of

crime. The National Criminal Police is of the opinion that this would be devastating as regards the work against trafficking in human beings. The work against trafficking in human beings must strike against all parts of the crime, from the sex buyers to the organisers of trafficking in human beings. This is especially important in order to prevent the establishment of grave crime organisations and to put an end to the demand for sexual services. For this reason it is important that also crimes like procuring and purchase of sexual services are considered to be crimes that must be given priority and not only trafficking in human beings.

There are several explanations of the increase of legal proceedings from year 2004 to year 2005. The main reason is the special means assigned to the police by the Government to combat trafficking in human beings. The heavy expenses as regards these cases constitute without doubt the largest obstacle for an efficient judicial system as to coping with and combating this crime. Another reason for the increased number of legal proceedings is the increased knowledge of the police of this sphere and also better knowledge of the prostitution activities on the Internet. In 2005 the special means have not only been used directly for operational measures but also for increasing knowledge at the police authorities of prostitution and trafficking in human beings by for instance conferences arranged by the National Criminal Police.

Even if the special means have resulted in an increase of the number of persons against whom legal proceedings have been initiated, the number of legal proceedings could have been even larger. Several police authorities are in want of personnel, in numbers as well as with the necessary qualifications as regards these cases. The long periods of investigation after surveillance and crackdown, among other things because of issues concerning victims of crime and geographical issues, is a great problem. The investigation work often binds up the investigating personnel for a much longer time than it takes for the intelligence and surveillance personnel to prepare and make a new crackdown in the next case. Cases that have been processed will not be investigated until resources are available.

The maximum punishment for grave procuring has been increased from six to eight years. This, among other things, to make it possible to more severely punish those that have planned and organised procuring activities that are similar to trafficking in human beings but where the requirement for undue influence has not been proved. The penal value of organised cross-border crime that offends public as well as private interests must be high. This is above all to discourage criminal groups to establish or increase their activities in Sweden but also to point out the serious nature of the crime. The precedential sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court can be the reason that sentences concerning international procuring activities generate rather light sanctions. One principal perpetrator was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment in a case where 510 sex buyers had been identified during 5 week's activities and women had been exploited by up to 17 sex buyers a day. Such a judgement of the penal value brings up the question of what is required for the crime of grave procuring to generate a more severe sanction.

Within the scope of the Government commission on a review of the regulation on the crime of trafficking in human beings etc. an overhaul has for instance been made of general practice concerning procuring, grave procuring and trafficking in human beings. It has then been possible to establish that the courts when it comes to prosecution regarding trafficking in human beings mostly use the lower part of the range of punishment and that the terms of imprisonment many times are lower or are equivalent with the punishments that are pronounced concerning grave procuring.

## 8 Proposals for measures

- It is still necessary to develop the methods and routines within the police intelligence service. Detailed information about the Police Intelligence Model (PUM) is found on the internal police web page - *Intrapolis*. The exchange of information between the police authorities and external collaborators should be developed by routines that to the greatest possible extent will be automated and digitised for an efficient administration, processing, analysing and forwarding. This is necessary for providing the National Criminal Police with a national general view of the situation in order to give the representatives of the National Criminal Police an opportunity to support and coordinate the local activities. These activities require improved and standardised processing and IT solutions. Uniform basic and further training should be carried out for intelligence personnel for the purpose of standardising the activities to a certain level.
- As investigations regarding trafficking in human beings are very resource-demanding an extension is proposed of the assignment of earmarked means to the police for further measures to prevent and combat this crime.
- A plain legislation relating to this sphere is necessary, as it is difficult to initiate legal proceedings as regards trafficking in human beings. A Government commission that will make a review on the regulation on the crime of trafficking in human beings etc. has been appointed and is supposed to be finished by the autumn of 2007.
- Bugging of premises for preservation of evidence should be valuable and efficient in order to investigate trafficking in human beings and other grave crime. To bug premises that are used as a brothel would soon prove how criminal persons and networks control the women and how the profits from the criminal activities are taken care of. Such technical evidence also reduces the pressure and exposure that the person is subjected to whose statement will constitute the principal production of evidence.
- Plans of action concerning taking care of victims of crime need to be made between the social welfare authorities and the police authorities to make it easier to solve the problems on a local level. One solution could be to select some of the women's refuges in the country that are especially suited for taking care of victims of trafficking in human beings. Special activities are needed for children, where consideration is taken to the different conditions and needs of the girls and the boys. If the problems remain as to where victims of trafficking in human beings are to stay etc. during the period of investigation compelling instructions should be realised concerning the custody of victims of crime.

- A national plan of action should be realised about routines within the police for the custody and sending back of victims of crime as experiences and contacts as regards this work today often remain at the separate police authorities. This know-how should be gathered centrally in order to make it available to all authorities when required and at the same time the national review should be improved. This should not only streamline the work of the police but also provide increased safety to the victims of crime.
- In preliminary investigations about trafficking in human beings more attention should be paid to investigation of the financial part of the crime. Police and prosecutors must spend more time for tracing and forfeiting money that has been generated by criminal activities.
- If Sweden does not pay attention to the issue of trafficking in children, there is a risk of more children being brought to Sweden for exploitation in begging and for committing crimes in organised forms. In certain cases it is impossible to establish the identity of a person and in certain cases it would make it easier if a DNA test could be made in order to establish that children, brothers and sisters, and parents are in fact related.
- To follow up a possible increase of Rumanian and Bulgarian women that are exploited in prostitution in Sweden the National Criminal Police must develop the co-operation with the police in these countries. This could take place through the liaison officers posted abroad and Europol.
- To avoid wrong interpretations of the purpose of the time-limited residence permits, the National Criminal Police proposes that the reasons and conditions as to these permits clearly appear from the decisions that have been made.

### Reports from the police authorities

In previous years the reports from the police authorities have been based upon what they themselves through their county contact persons have reported to the National Criminal Police. After a decision made by the National Police Commissioner the network of county contact persons was dissolved in 2005. The following report is instead based upon what the police authorities, through the regional cooperation areas (SamO) of the NCIS, have reported to the National Criminal Police for the year 2005. Here *only* the police authorities that have had something to report are mentioned. .

#### Stockholm SamO

(Stockholm County, Gotland County)

##### Stockholm County

###### *The Stockholm City Police*

The Stockholm City Police covers the centre of Stockholm. The daily inflow of information about trafficking in human beings, procuring and prostitution is large. The information in 2005 mainly concerns girls and women from Estonia, Russia, Poland and Romania. Also the perpetrators mainly originate from these countries. The foreign women that are for sale on the Internet in Sweden are mostly to be bought in flats and at hotels in Stockholm. The women are first of all sent to Sweden by ferry from the Baltic States, Finland and Poland. Bus is also a usual means of transport. Some are sent to Sweden by air and there is information about Arlanda Airport and Skavsta Airport. The police have followed the development of the prostitution and connected crimes like procuring and trafficking in human beings for a long time. At the Stockholm City Police there are employees with a long experience of crimes similar to trafficking in human beings and this has contributed to the development of working methods that have provided good results.

###### *Project Europe*

In 2003 the Government decided to grant the Police 30 million SEK for combating trafficking in human beings during the period 2004 – 2006. For this reason the Surveillance Unit / the Stockholm City Police initiated a project, *Project Europe*. The management of the Stockholm County Police decided in the spring of 2004 that Project Europe should be included as a subproject in the Nova Project. The purpose of Project Europe is identifying criminals and networks that are occupied with trafficking in human beings and connected crimes in the county and instituting legal procedures against these persons and networks.

The 30 million SEK from the Government have made it possible for *Project Europe* to increase the number of the staff and today about 30 police officers work

off and on in the project. In 2005 the Stockholm City Police, through *Project Europe*, carried on eight major preliminary investigations concerning trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and procuring etc. Five preliminary investigations have led to convictions against 18 persons. Of the 18 convicted persons 3 have been sentenced to imprisonment for trafficking in human beings, 10 for grave procuring/procuring and 5 for complicity in procuring distributed among five cases. Some preliminary investigations are in progress and several sentences are expected to be pronounced in 2006. A greater number of preliminary investigations could have been carried on, but lacking investigative personnel this was not possible. The team is actively looking for prostitution advertisements on the Internet, where Stockholm without doubt is the largest market in Sweden. The special means that have been granted to the police for combating trafficking in human beings have made it possible for the Stockholm City Police to direct efforts against organised criminal organisations that among other things are engaged in this criminality. In the cases that have been handled by the project also seizures of drugs and arms have been made.

## **Västra SamO**

(Västra Götaland county, Halland county)

### **Västra Götaland county**

The Västra Götaland County Police has since February 2001 a special group, the *Trafficking Team*, which is responsible for the work against trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, procuring and prostitution. Since 1 January 2005 the *Trafficking Team* belongs to the Surveillance Unit at the Regional Criminal Investigation Department.

The information flow concerning these criminal activities is increasing but it is difficult to say whether trafficking in human beings within the county really is increasing. After training and information from the group there are more police officers and others that understand the characteristics of the crime and deliver information to the *Trafficking Team*. Now and then it occurs that young women come to the Migration Board in Gothenburg to apply for asylum. In certain cases trafficking in human beings can be suspected but it is very difficult to have these suspicions verified.

The *Trafficking Team* is also carrying on surveillance activities on the Internet. It seems that the number of advertisements about prostitution is increasing and in some advertisements on the Internet it can be suspected that foreign women/girls are offered for sale. The number of foreign women for sale on the Internet is much lower in Gothenburg than in Stockholm.

The group has a very close co-operation with the unit at the police authority in charge of personal safety. The *Trafficking Team* has together with the Swedish Migration Board, the Border Control Unit, the emergency offices at the social

services, and the prostitution group at the Social Welfare Authority developed a pattern for the custody of the victims during the period of investigation.

The group has carried on surveillance activities in several different cases concerning trafficking in human beings/ procuring but where it has not been possible to secure evidence or where the girls have disappeared during the surveillance activities. A case that attracted attention concerned a 17-year-old girl from Kosovo that escaped from a buyer of sex and went to the police. During the trial a photo of the girl was published in an evening paper and after that the lives of this girl and her family in Kosovo were threatened. For this reason the girls has been granted a permanent residence permit in Sweden. Three men were sentenced to prison for trafficking in human beings, grave procuring and rape.

In another case that attracted attention five taxi drivers offered male customers, in addition to a taxi journey, to also buy sexual services from women that they could provide. This mostly occurred when the men left a sex club in Gothenburg. In the investigation it appeared that the pimps had at least for women for sale. One of the women originated from Morocco. Three drivers were sentenced in the city court for grave procuring and two for procuring. In the sentence pronounced in the Göta Court of Appeal in 2005 the punishments were reduced and the court sentenced the three men for procuring.

In a sentenced pronounced in the Gothenburg City Court two Polish men were sentenced to prison for trafficking in human beings and procuring against two girls from Poland, 17 and 19 years old.

The Västra Götaland County Police has been granted additional means after application to the operational council at the National Criminal Police. These means have been of great importance as investigations concerning trafficking in human beings are very resource-demanding.

### **Norra SamO**

(Västerbotten county, Norrbotten county, Västernorrland county, Jämtland county)

No reports to the police and no preliminary investigations concerning trafficking in human beings or similar crimes have been reported from the Norra SamO. There are advertisements about prostitution on the Internet indicating that women are sold/sell themselves for the purpose of prostitution in the counties belonging to the Norra SamO. However, in this advertising nothing indicates trafficking in human beings. Information indicates that purchases of sex take place at hotels and in flats.

### **Norrbotten county and Västerbotten county**

In the Norrbotten county a Swedish man has been sentenced for having purchased sexual services. In the Västerbotten county five reports have been made concern-



ing purchase of sexual services. The reports concern four men where one man is mentioned in two of the reports. Three of the men have been sentenced for having purchased sexual services and one of them has been sentenced twice in 2005.

In the Norrbotten county and the Västerbotten county the police are developing activities and information channels between the Nordic countries and Russia within the Barents region. The frontier supervision includes checks of persons and vehicles and measures against purchase of sexual services. Since 2004 the police in the Västerbotten county have tried to find out whether trafficking in human beings exists within the county.

Subsidised by the special means from the operational council the Norrbotten County Police has carried out training for the police in co-operation with the Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications and the National Criminal Police. This has resulted in better knowledge and understanding of the problems concerning trafficking in human beings everywhere within the police.

The Norrbotten County Police and the Västerbotten County Police have together arranged a conference that was held in Piteå in February 2006. The purpose of the conference was to develop the exchange of information concerning chiefly trafficking in human beings between the north of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Russia. About 30 persons, mainly personnel from the criminal intelligence service, from the four countries had a meeting where they prescribed the general outlines for an increased exchange of information.

## **Mellersta SamO**

(Örebro county, Gävleborg county, Dalarna county, Värmland county, Västmanland county, Uppsala county)

### **Örebro county**

Via home pages on the Internet men can make contacts with women that are carrying on prostitution/escort activities. Some of these women can be associated to the Örebro county and in these home pages information about the women, sexual services for sale and prices are presented. By agreement buyers of sexual services can obtain the sexual services at different hotels or home addresses within the region. In 2005, 3 – 6 advertisements concerning women that sell sexual services in the county have been found on one of the large sex sites. However, it has not been possible to verify that trafficking in human beings exists in the Örebro county via these Internet sites.

### **Gävleborg county**

In 2005 a preliminary investigation associated to unlawful deprivation of liberty and grave procuring has been initiated. Two reports concerning trafficking in human beings have been made and one of these has been delivered to another authority. No one of the involved person have connection to Gävleborg in any other

way than that the injured parties have reported the crimes in connection with applying for asylum at the Migration Board in Gävle.

In 2005 a number of tips were received about Russian and Thai women applying for asylum that had arrived in Sweden and had been exploited for sexual purposes. In some cases a couple of restaurants in the county are mentioned as a meeting place for the activities and in other cases certain persons are pointed out as being in charge of procuring and prostitution activities. For the police the prostitution associated to restaurants is a rather new phenomenon in the county. The women move from restaurant to restaurant but with focus on the large dance restaurants. The women mostly get into contact with the buyers of sex in a rather innocent way and after that the buyer of sex and the prostituted woman meet in an agreed flat. According to information the visits are rather quick and often the prostituted woman return to the restaurant to find new buyers of sex.

### **Uppsala county**

A preliminary investigation concerning procuring has been initiated and discontinued in 2006. Also in the Uppsala county women are sold for the purpose of prostitution on the Internet.

### **Dalarna county**

A couple of investigations concerning procuring have been carried on in the county. One of the cases concerned a Swedish girl that was forced by her boyfriend to prostitute herself.

### **Östra SamO**

(Jönköping county, Östergötland county, Södermanland county)

### **Jönköping county**

A preliminary investigation has been initiated concerning procuring that can be associated to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. This investigation has been transferred to another authority. Two preliminary investigations have been initiated concerning trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In one of these preliminary investigations the victim originates from Estonia.

### **Östergötland county**

In 2005 a preliminary investigation concerning trafficking in human beings has been carried on where a sentence was pronounced in the Norrköping District Court on 14 February 2006 against nine persons. The victims were two women from Slovakia, 20 and 28 years old. Among other things, five persons were sentenced to prison for trafficking in human beings and one person for complicity in trafficking in human beings.

The sentence attracted much attention, as it was the first time that persons were sentenced for trafficking inhuman beings when it concerned a victim that was more than 18 years old. In this case the woman was 20 years old. The perpetrators were prosecuted for having transferred to another person or from another person having received *control* over a person for the purpose of exploiting this person for sexual purposes, i.e. for trafficking in human beings according to Chapter 4 Section 1a the second paragraph of the Penal Code. The accused tried to argue that the provision in the second paragraph was not applicable if the *original* control over the person had not been taken by some undue means according to the first paragraph of the same section of law. From preparatory work it appears, however, that no such requirement has been established. The provision is applicable even if control exists for some other reason.

The indictment of trafficking in human beings was dismissed in the case concerning the 28-year-old woman, as there was not enough evidence that she had been under the control of the perpetrators. .

In the Court of Appeal the sentences for two of the perpetrators were increased. The Court of Appeal changed the sentence of the district court as regards the responsibility and judged one of the acts as trafficking in human beings according to Chapter 4 Section 1 a paragraph 1 instead of paragraph 2. The Court of Appeal also judged one of the acts as trafficking in human beings instead of procuring.

It would have been difficult for the Östergötland County Police to carry out the preliminary investigation without the special means that had been granted by the operational council.

### **Södermanland county**

In the autumn of 2003 information was received from an investigation in Norway that a woman had stated that she had been subjected to trafficking in human beings by persons that were residing in Katrineholm and then sold on for prostitution in Norway. The Nyköping police carried out a directed intelligence collection that increased the suspicions that the indicated perpetrators probably had carried on trafficking in human beings and for this reason a preliminary investigation was initiated.

It was assessed that this would be an extensive case and it was presented to the operational council that promised means and certain assistance from the National Criminal Police. The part of the case concerning trafficking in human beings is mainly based on analysis of telephone conversations, passenger lists and very well executed hearings of injured parties. Other crimes in the form of grave procuring, rape, unlawful use, fraud, smuggling of human beings etc. is above all confirmed by a large-scale telephone interception that was started during the first six months of 2004 and went on until the crackdown in February 2005.

The case has in principle been carried on without surveillance resources and this can have contributed to the necessity of the large-scale telephone interception. An

additional contributing element is that the criminal activities of the perpetrators concerning for instance organisation and routines have been carried on in a rather unorganised and spontaneous way and for this reason surveillance resources should not have been cost-efficient. The few surveillance observances that have been made in this case have, however, been very informative to foreign police and have contributed to arrests in another country for aggravated narcotics crime at the same time that a serious criminal person has been prevented from being granted a residence permit in Sweden.

The principal of the case has together with other men in Katrineholm carried on less well working procuring activities at a local level where women in exposed situations have been exploited. They have mainly arranged local women with certain addiction problems for prostitution but have also actively taken contact with girls under age that have been placed at a Home for the Care of Young Persons in the neighbourhood and have offered them for sale for prostitution. In view of the low age and exposure of these girls and of the fact that one of the perpetrators also was sentenced for having raped one of the girls, these procuring activities were to be considered grave. This part of the case was decided in a part judgement and in the Svea Court of Appeal the principal was sentenced to 2 years and four months' imprisonment for grave procuring and one accomplice, citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to 4 years' imprisonment for grave procuring and rape.

In the summer of 2003 two women were enticed into going to Katrineholm from Romania to be exploited in prostitution. They were enticed by the female perpetrator with promises of a job in Sweden respectively a holiday trip. After the arrival here one of the women was in a very exposed situation, as she did not know the language, had no money and she was deprived of her passport. She had no possibility of refusing to provide the sexual services that the principals offered for payment. The other woman was raped on three occasions by the male perpetrator but this was not considered by the district court to have been part of the trafficking in human beings. However, it was considered that the crime of trafficking in human beings had been completed as it had been confirmed that the objective as regards also this woman was that she was to be sold for sexual purposes even if this never took place. Both of them were sentenced for two cases of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and the man also for three cases of rape, one of which was of a less serious kind.

In October 2003 two perpetrators jointly enticed one more woman from Romania to leave her native country with promises of a job in Sweden. After only a few days in Sweden she was under remarkable circumstances delivered to a couple that brought her to Oslo. When she had arrived there the woman was told that they had bought her from the perpetrators in Katrineholm and she was forced to prostitution. The perpetrators in Sweden were sentenced to attempted trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes as it with the legislation then in force was not considered a completed crime until the victim of crime had arrived in the country of destination, in this case Norway.

The female principal was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for the above mentioned cases of trafficking in human beings and attempted trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. The prosecutor's claim for expulsion of the Romanian woman was dismissed. The district court did not find that extraordinary reasons existed for expulsion as she had resided in Sweden for almost 8 years (1 of which detained in custody). The woman had a permanent residence permit and had started training for being an assistant nurse. What must be considered is the serious crime that she repeatedly has been guilty of, that it in fact was initiated after 5 years' stay in Sweden and that she did not have any family or work in the country.

The male perpetrator was sentenced in the district court in addition to trafficking in human beings and attempted trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes also for the mentioned three rapes. In addition to this he was sentenced for unlawful use in the form of having exported cars to Albania that then falsely have been reported stolen in Sweden. He was also sentenced for smuggling of human beings in a case where an Albanian woman had been smuggled into Sweden. There are circumstances indicating that the purpose was that she was to be used in prostitution but the district court did not find this confirmed. It can be noted that the police made their crackdown in the morning after the woman had been smuggled into Sweden and had arrived in the night at Katrineholm. The principal was also sentenced for attempted smuggling of human beings by organising fake marriages for a payment and to attempted crime against the Aliens Act through his own fake marriage.

It can be noted that an investigation of these proportions is very demanding for an authority and it had not been possible to carry it out without a grant of the special means. Surveillance and investigation took almost 2,5 years until a sentence was pronounced in the district court. Appeal has been lodged against the case in toto at the Svea Court of Appeal and it is planned that the main hearing will be ready in the autumn of 2006. At the same time it is possible to establish that the case with support of the large-scale telephone interception, well executed interrogations and other evidence have been successful and several persons have been sentenced in spite of a minimum of surveillance resources.

It was the second case in country (the first one was in the Östergötland county) where perpetrators were sentenced for trafficking in human beings where the victims of crime were more than 18 years old. Like previous sentences in this sphere it must be considered that also this case in spite of elements of misleading, threats, rapes etc. in all essentials have been judged by the district court to have a penal value at the lower part of the range of punishment.

Besides the Romanian female perpetrator that mainly has been a recruiter, the other persons of the group have been linked to the Balkan region. The group consists of a rather loosely and unorganised number of persons that have been engaged in grave crime of different kinds. The investigation has found extensive contacts with persons mainly of the same origin in several different countries like Albania, Macedonia, Italy, Greece, Germany, Poland, Romania and Denmark.

## **Södra SamO**

(Skåne county, Kalmar county, Kronoberg county, Blekinge county)

### **Skåne County**

In 2005, a commission was set up in Skåne that was supposed to only occupy itself with trafficking in human beings. The commission consisted of a surveillance leader, an investigator, two surveillance officers and a case officer at the intelligence service at the Regional Criminal Investigation Department. The work of the commission started in March 2005. The case officer at the intelligence service at the Regional Criminal Investigation Department has provided the surveillance officers with processed intelligence material. Active surveillance has been carried on against suspects and addresses that have attracted the attention of the police.

In 2005 special means have been granted from the operational council. The special means have allowed the Skåne County Police to give precedence to crimes of trafficking in human beings in a better way than previously as such cases are very resource demanding.

In 2005 the police authority has joined an EU project for co-operation between different authorities in Skåne. The same project also includes Stockholm and Västra Götaland. A joint co-operation plan concerning trafficking in human beings shall be elaborated and the authorities of the different counties shall cooperate.

In 2005 five preliminary investigations were initiated concerning trafficking in human beings and four cases concerning procuring/grave procuring that can be referred to trafficking in human beings. In a much noted case in the Helsingborg District Court four men were sentenced to imprisonment for trafficking in human beings, grave procuring and procuring. Seven men were also fined for having purchased sexual services. The girls/women originated from Slovakia and Romania and were between 17 and 24 years old. One girl, of Romany origin, told that she had been recruited for prostitution in her native country and then sold on by the man that had recruited her to another man when she arrived in Sweden. In this way the woman was the payment for a debt that one of the perpetrators had.

The women that were recruited by the principal in Romania were promised work in Sweden. The women went to Sweden by bus and when they had arrived in Sweden they were sold to sex buyers with whom the principal handled the contact. One of the convicted persons acted as a driver when the women were to be delivered to the home of the sex buyer or to other places that had been arranged. The woman stayed with a Swedish man in his house in a village. She was fetched by her new "owner" in the evenings and was driven to the sex buyer that he had arranged for her. As the woman stayed with the Swedish man, he was entitled to use her whenever he wanted to. The woman had been promised to be well paid by the man that brought her to Sweden, but she never received any money.

In the Court of Appeal the punishment for one of the men was reduced from five years' imprisonment to three years and six months' imprisonment for trafficking in human beings and procuring. The punishment was also reduced for the other man from two years and 6 months' imprisonment to one year and two months' imprisonment for procuring. The Court of Appeal did not find it possible to prove grave procuring as the activities had been of short duration and not especially extensive. There was nothing indicating that the perpetrators had been enough ruthless to consider the crime of procuring grave.

**Annex 2****Sentences pronounced in the Stockholm county****1 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court, 28-02-2005, Case No. B 2698-04.**

1. Man, born –78, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking inhuman beings for sexual purposes  
Grave procuring  
Drug crime  
Illegal stay within the country  
Grave unlawful dealing with firearms  
Sanction: 4 years and 9 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life
2. Man, born –72, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes  
Grave procuring  
Illegal stray within the country  
Sanction: 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life
3. Man, born – 71, Estonia, residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Theft  
Sanction: 4 months' imprisonment
4. Woman, born -79, Estonia - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Sanction: 5 months' imprisonment

- 4 men were also fined for having purchased sexual services. 1 man was prosecuted for purchase of sex, but the prosecution was dismissed.
- Victims: 12 women from Estonia, 17 – 25 years old.

**1 B:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal, 09-06-2005, Case No. B 2204-05, B 2343-05, B 3344-05 .**

1. Man, born –78, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes  
Grave procuring  
Drug crime  
Illegal stay within the country  
Grave unlawful dealing with firearms  
Sanction: 4 years and 9 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life



2. Man, born -72, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes  
Grave procuring  
Illegal stay within the country  
Sanction: 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life
3. Man born -71, Estonia - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Theft  
Sanction: 8 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 5 years
4. Woman, born -79, Swedish citizen  
Acquitted

**2 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court, 18-03-2005,  
Case No. B 5533-04.**

1. Man, born in -68, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 3 months' imprisonment
  2. Woman, born in -75, originally from Portugal, now a Swedish citizen  
Acquitted, the prosecution was dismissed
  3. Man, born in -69, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 3 months' imprisonment
  4. Woman, born in -78, Romania  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 5 years
- Victims: 5 women from Romania

**2 B:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal, 03-06-2005, Case No. 2696-05.**

1. Man, born in –68, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 3 months' imprisonment
2. Woman, born in –78, Romania  
Acquitted
3. Man, born in –69, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 3 months' imprisonment

**3 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court, 20-07-2005, Case No. B 7568-04.**

1. Man, born in –62, Sweden  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Instigating forging of document  
Aggravated drunken driving  
Unlawful driving  
Sanction: 3 years and 10 months' imprisonment
  2. Woman, born in –81, Poland - residing in Sweden (married to man No.1)  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 10 years
  3. Man, born in –69, Poland  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 10 years
  4. Man, born in –60, Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Unlawful driving  
Sanction: 4 months' imprisonment
- Victims: 9 women from Poland, 20 – 30 years old.

**3 B:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal, 08-11-2005, Case No. B 6128-05.**

1. Man, born in -62, Sweden  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Instigating forging of document  
Aggravated drunken driving  
Unlawful driving  
Sanction: 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment
  
2. Woman, born in -81, Poland - residing in Sweden (married to man No. 1)  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 5 years
  
3. Man, born in -69, Poland  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 10 years
  
4. Man, born in -60, Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Unlawful driving  
Sanction: 4 months' imprisonment

**4 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court, 02-06-2005, Case No. B 4156-04.**

1. Man, born in - 61, Russia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Drunken driving  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 4 years' imprisonment
  
2. Man, born in - 63, originally from Russia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment

3. Woman, born in - 81, Estonia  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years and 8 months' imprisonment
4. Man, born in - 56, originally from Yugoslavia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Attempted complicity in procuring  
Unlawful possession of alcoholic liquors  
Complicity in smuggling  
Unlawful dealing with smuggled goods  
Sanction: 1 year's imprisonment
5. Man, born in - 65, originally from Lebanon, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Drug crime  
Crime against the Act relating to the possession of knives  
Sanction: 9 months' imprisonment
6. Man born in - 73, Estonia – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Sanction: 5 months' imprisonment

- In the same case 10 men were fined for having purchased sexual services.
- Victims: 8 women and girls from Estonia, 16 – 25 years old.
- The perpetrators withdrew their appeals the day before the judgement of the Court of Appeal.

**5 A : 2005 Sentence pronounced in the Huddinge District Court, 23-12-2005, Case No. B 1666-05.**

1. Woman, born in - 71, Russia  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Using a false document  
Sanction: 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment
2. Woman, born in - 63, Russia - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Sanction: Conditional sentence and 100 day-fines/80 Swedish crowns

3. Man, born in -50, originally from Iraq, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Theft  
Prosecution of complicity in grave procuring dismissed  
Sanction: Conditional sentence and 50 day-fines/75 Swedish crowns

- In the same case 1 man was sentenced to fines for attempted purchase of sexual service and 3 men were sentenced to fines for having purchased sexual services.
- Victims: 15 women from Russia, 20-40 years old.

**5 B: 2006 Sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal, 13-03-2006, Case No. B9992-05.**

1. Woman, born in -71, Russia  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Using a false document  
Sanction: 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment

2. Woman, born in -63, Russia – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in grave procuring  
Sanction: 3 months' imprisonment

3. Man, born in - 50, originally from Iraq, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Theft  
Complicity in grave procuring  
Sanction: 3 months' imprisonment

**Sentences pronounced in the Västra Götaland county****1 A: Sentence pronounced in the Gothenburg City Court, 30-12-2004, Case No. 9637-04.**

1. Man, born in - 64, originally from Tunisia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment

2. Man, born in - 64, Tunisia – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Drunken driving  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment

3. Man, born in - 67, protected identity, residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment

4. Man, born in - 60, originally from Tunisia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment

5. Man, born in -79, Syria – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: Conditional sentence with 75 hours' community service

- Victims: A woman from Morocco and a woman from Sweden.

**1 B: Sentence pronounced in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden, 16-03-2005, Case No. 1227-05.**

1. Man, born in -64, originally from Tunisia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment

2. Man, born in -64, Tunisia - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring

- Sanction: Drunken driving  
Drug crime  
10 months' imprisonment
3. Man, born in -67, protected identity - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment
4. Man, born in - 60, originally from Tunisia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment
5. Man, born in - 79, Syria – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Attempted procuring  
Sanction: Conditional sentence with 75 hours' community service

**2 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Borås District Court, 18-05-2005, Case No. B 436-05.**

1. Man, born in - 53, originally from former Yugoslavia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Sanction: 3 years' imprisonment
2. Man, born in - 60, Serbia-Montenegro- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Theft  
Sanction: 2 years' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life
3. Man, born - 79, Serbia-Montenegro  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Rape  
Theft  
Crime against the Act relating to the possession of knives  
Sanction: 5 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life

- In the case 3 men were fined for having purchased sexual services.
- Victim: 1 girl, 17 years old, from Kosovo.

**2 B:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden, 06-07-2005, Case No. B 2557-05.**

1. Man, born in - 53, originally from former Yugoslavia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Sanction: 3 years' imprisonment
  
2. Man, born in - 60, Serbia-Montenegro – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Theft  
Sanction: 1 year's imprisonment  
Expulsion for life dismissed
  
3. Man, born in - 79, Serbia-Montenegro  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Rape  
Theft  
Crime against the Act relating to the possession of knives  
Sanction: 5 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life.

**3 A:2005 Sentence pronounced in the Gothenburg City Court, 13-07-2005, Case No. B 4385-05.**

1. Man, born in -86, originally from Poland, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years' imprisonment
  
  2. Man, born in -73, Poland- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Sanction: 3 years' imprisonment
- Victims: 2 girls/women from Poland, 17 and 19 years old.



**Sentences pronounced in the Skåne county****1 A : Sentence pronounced in the Helsingborg District Court, 22-09- 2005, Case No. B 1230-05.**

1. Man, born in - 48, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring  
Sanction: 5 years' imprisonment

2. Man, born in - 47, Sweden  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Forging of document  
Unlawful driving  
Aggravated drunk driving  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment

3. Man, born in - 58, Hungary- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment

4. Man, born in - 80, Romania - residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Sanction: 80 day-fines/30 Swedish crowns

- In the same case 7 men were sentenced to day-fines for having purchased sexual services.
- Victims: 4 girls/women from Romania and Slovakia, 17-20 years old.

**1 B : 2005 Sentence pronounced in the Scania And Blekinge Court of Appeal, 11-01-2006, Case No. B 2429-05.**

1. Man, born in - 48, originally from Romania, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Sanction: 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment

2. Man, born in - 47, Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Forging of document  
Unlawful driving  
Aggravated drunken driving  
Sanction: 1 year and 2 months' imprisonment

3. Man, born in - 58, Hungary – residing in Sweden  
Crime: Procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment
4. Man, born in - 80, Romania- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Complicity in procuring  
Sanction: 80 day-fines/30 Swedish crowns

**Sentences pronounced in the Södermanland county, 2005- - 01-07-2006****1 A : Part judgement pronounced in the Katrineholm District Court, 15-07-2005, Case No. B 133-05.**

1. Man, born in - 63, Bosnia- Herzegovina  
Crime: Rape  
Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Unlawful threat  
Threat to public servant  
Sanction: 3 years and 4 months' imprisonment
  
2. Man, born in -68, originally from Macedonia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Attempted grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment

- In the same case 4 men were fined for having purchased sexual services.
- Victims: 5 girls/women from Sweden, 17-48 years old.

**Part sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal , 21-10-2005, Case No. B 5960-05.**

1. Man, born in - 63, Bosnia- Herzegovina  
Crime: Rape  
Grave procuring  
Unlawful threat  
Threat to public servant  
Sanction: 4 years' imprisonment
  
2. Man, born in -68, originally from Macedonia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Grave procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment

**1 A : Sentence pronounced in the Katrineholm District Court, 12-04-2006, Case No. B 133-05.**

2. Man, born in -68, originally from Macedonia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, in accordance with the Act before 1 July 2004  
Attempted trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, in accordance with the Act before 1 July 2004  
Rape  
Unlawful disposal

- Smuggling of human beings  
Attempted crime against the Aliens Act  
Attempted smuggling of human beings  
Sanction: 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment
3. Woman, born in -75, Romania- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, in accordance with the Act before 1 July 2004  
Attempted trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, in accordance with the Act before 1 July 2004  
Sanction: 3 years' imprisonment
4. Man, born in -86, Albania - residing in Greece  
Crime: Smuggling of human beings  
Sanction: 100 day-fines
5. Man, born in -74, Serbia and Montenegro- residing in Sweden  
Crime: Smuggling of human beings  
Sanction: 100 day-fines
6. Woman, born in -59, originally from Bosnia-Herzegovina, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Attempted smuggling of human beings  
Sanction: 80 day-fines
7. Woman, born in -61, originally from Yugoslavia, now a Swedish citizen  
Crime: Attempted smuggling of human beings  
Unlawful disposal  
Sanction: Conditional sentence and 80 day-fines
- One more woman was sentenced for attempted fraud.
  - Victims: 3 women from Romania, 2 women from Bulgaria and 1 woman from Albania, 23-30 years old.

**Sentences pronounced during the first six months of the year 2006 in the Stockholm county and the Östergötland county**

**1 A : 2006 Sentence pronounced in the Stockholm City Court, 20-01-2006, Case No. 8862-04.**

1. Woman, born in -73, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring  
Sanction: 4 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life  
Forfeiture of 304 800 Swedish crowns from procuring activities (jointly and severally)
  
  2. Man, born in -80, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring  
Crime against the legislation relating to firearms  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life  
Forfeiture of 304 800 Swedish crowns from procuring activities
  
  3. Man, born in -83, citizen in Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring  
Crime against the legislation relating to firearms  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life  
Forfeiture of 304 800 Swedish crowns from procuring activities
  
  4. Man, born in -72, Estonia  
Crime: Procuring  
Sanction: 10 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life  
Forfeiture of 6 000 Swedish crowns from procuring activities
- In the same case 5 men were sentenced to day-fines, 3 of them for having purchased sexual services and 2 for having attempted to purchase sexual services.
  - Victims: 15 girls/women from Estonia, 16-35 years old.

**1 B : 2006 Sentence pronounced in the Svea Court of Appeal, 09-05-2006, Case No. B 21149-06.**

1. Woman, born in -73, Estonia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Grave procuring

Sanction: 5 years' imprisonment  
Expulsion for life

- The perpetrators under the points 2-4 withdrew their lodgings of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

**2 A : 2006 Sentence pronounced in the Norköping District Court, 14-02-2006, Case No. B 982-05.**

1. Man, born in -79, Slovakia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Damage  
Sanction: 3 years' imprisonment.  
Expulsion for 10 years
2. Woman, born in - 79, Slovakia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment  
Expulsion for 10 years
3. Man, born in -82, Bosnia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Sanction: 2 years and 6 months' imprisonment.
4. Man, born in -81, Serbia-Montenegro  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years and 8 months' imprisonment.
5. Man, born in -79, Serbia-Montenegro  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Unlawful selling of alcohol  
Attempted unlawful selling of alcohol  
Unlawful possession of alcohol  
Sanction: 2 years and 4 months' imprisonment
6. Man, born in -77, Bosnia  
Crime: Complicity in trafficking in human beings  
Sanction: 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment.
7. Man, born in -78, Former Yugoslavia  
Crime: Procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment

8. Man, born in -76, Syria  
Crime: Procuring  
Complicity in procuring  
Fraud  
Purchase of sexual service  
Sanction: 1 year and 3 months' imprisonment.

- In the same case 9 men were sentenced to day-fines, 7 for having purchased sexual services and 2 for having attempted to purchase sexual services.
- Victims: 2 women from Slovakia, 20 and 28 years old.

**2 B : 2006 Sentence pronounced in the Göta Court of Appeal, 13-06-2006, Case No. B 626-06.**

Appeals were lodged against three of the sentences to the Court of Appeal concerning perpetrator 4, 8 and 9:

4. Man, born in -81, Serbia-Montenegro  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Procuring  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 3 years and 2 months' imprisonment

7. Man, born in -78, Former Yugoslavia  
Crime: Trafficking in human beings  
Drug crime  
Sanction: 2 years and 2 months' imprisonment.

8. Man, born in -76, Syria  
Crime: Procuring  
Complicity in procuring  
Fraud  
Purchase of sexual service  
Sanction: 1 year and 3 months' imprisonment

