

Situation Report 12

Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes

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Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes

The Swedish National Police Board hereby submits Situation Report 12 “Människohandel för sexuella och andra ändamål” [Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes] for the year 2010.

The Situation Report gives the Swedish National Police Board’s scenario of the way in which the scope and spread of human trafficking in Sweden has changed since the situation report for 2009. The report is based primarily on preliminary investigations and judgements as well as on information received by the Police in 2010, and which touch upon human trafficking and crime related to that. The report is intended principally for the government, public authorities in general and, in particular, the special police units. However, it also

contains information that may be of use by voluntary organisations and by the general public.

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1. Summary

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in Sweden's Penal Code (BrB), Chap. 4, on crimes against liberty and peace (see Annex 2). Criminal liability applies to anyone who, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, accommodates or receives another person, in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced labour or some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim. If the victim is under 18, the perpetrator will be convicted of human trafficking even if no improper means have been used in order to carry out the crime. Common to the circumstances mentioned in the provision is that they, in various ways, intend to control the victim's free and true will, regardless of the intended exploitation.

In most cases, the perpetrators and the victims who are forced or induced to travel to Sweden come from countries of origin where widespread poverty prevails, unemployment levels are high and where there is also a lack of any social security network. Usually, the victim is usually in such a vulnerable situation that she or he cannot see any possibility of turning down an offer to earn money in another country, despite the fact that it may be clear that this offer involves a risk of her or him being exploited in some way. This must be viewed in relation to the fact that there are people in the destination countries who are prepared to exploit the victim and that there are financial reasons for this.

1.1 Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

According to the Swedish National Police Board it is difficult to estimate how many people may have fallen victim to human trafficking in Sweden during 2010. The number of victims of human trafficking discovered in Sweden depends largely on the resources which the police put into detecting this crime and on the experience and competence that exists within the police organisation. The level of these initiatives varies between police authorities and differs from one year to another. Nor is it possible to identify, or even to locate, all of the victims, mainly girls and women, who are mentioned in tapped telephone calls or observed during police surveillance. Nor can the estimate be based exclusively on the number of victims that are seen as injured parties in human trafficking investigations, since the majority of these investigations result in sentences for procuring/aggravated procuring.

In 2010, the police drew up 31 reports relating to human trafficking for sexual purposes. In that same year, three people were sentenced for human trafficking for sexual purposes and one person was sentenced for complicity in the same crime. In addition, five people were sentenced for aggravated procuring and fourteen for procuring of a human trafficking nature. Finally, 336 legal proceedings were initiated concerning the

purchase of sexual services¹. More preliminary investigations into human trafficking, procurement and purchase of sexual services are ongoing, for which judgements are expected to be pronounced in 2011.

The information that has been received by the Police in 2010 shows that the majority of victims are girls and women. No boys or men were identified in 2010 as victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes. The foreign girls and women recruited to Sweden for the purposes of prostitution came primarily from Eastern Europe in 2010 (in particular from Romania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary), Thailand and Nigeria. A clear change can be perceived here. In previous years, the majority of these girls and women came from Estonia, Poland and Russia.

The people responsible for criminal activities investigated in 2010 were men and women from Slovakia, Romania, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Nigeria, Cameroon, Uganda and Iran. There were also cases in which the perpetrators exploited the same victims for several different purposes. In one case, for example, women from Poland were exploited both for housekeeping work and for committing property crimes. The perpetrators also made money from these victims by signing up for different subscriptions and ordering goods worth hundreds of thousands of Swedish Kronor in their names. In another case, male and female berry pickers from Bulgaria were threatened with being sold for the purposes of prostitution or being forced to commit burglaries unless they picked a sufficient quantity of berries.

Human trafficking taking place from Nigeria has been a major problem for some years throughout large parts of Europe. In Sweden too, in 2010, primarily in Gothenburg, the Police noted a certain increase in the number of Nigerian women being exploited for the purposes of prostitution. The perpetrators behind this trade, male and female, originally came from countries such as Nigeria, Cameroon, Uganda, Denmark and Iran.

As in other countries, sexual services in Sweden were mostly sold via the Internet in 2010. In most cases, the Internet advertisements were placed by human traffickers or pimps but are designed to appear to the "punters" (purchasers of sexual services) as if the vulnerable women themselves were behind them. In actual fact, the women usually have no knowledge of what the advertisements actually contain particularly those women who can neither read nor write.

In 2010, as in previous years, the police authorities reported on cases of procuring in which mentally impaired girls and women have been sexually exploited by men. The victims were resident in Sweden and the cases were reported by the police authorities in the counties of Västra Götaland and Skåne.

¹ The sum of judicial decisions, orders of summary punishment and failed prosecutions in 2010.

1.2 Other forms of trafficking in human beings
Other types of exploitation mentioned in the clause on human trafficking in Sweden's Penal Code² include exploitation of the victim for active military service, for the removal of organs, for forced labour or some other activity in a situation which involves distress for the victim³.

In 2010, the police drew up 53 reports relating to human trafficking for other purposes.

The subjects covered by the reports included human trafficking for various forms of forced labour and unreasonable employment terms concurrent with increases in the foreign workforce in 2010. The reports also covered situations in which people were forced to travel to Sweden to beg or to be complicit in criminal activity.

In the same year, five people were sentenced for human trafficking for purposes other than sexual exploitation. In one case, one woman living in Sweden forced five Polish women to travel to Sweden for the purpose of committing property crimes in a situation that involved distress to them. In another case, two people forced a Romanian man to travel to Sweden to exploit him for the purposes of begging. In some cases of other human trafficking, prosecutions were disallowed because the use of improper means or exploitation could not be proven or because the suspects did not have the required control over the victim.

As with human trafficking for sexual purposes, it is hard to give precise figures concerning the scope of human trafficking for other purposes to, through and within Sweden. In 2010, it was confirmed that both children and adults were brought to Sweden to beg and commit crimes such as thefts and fraud. This information mainly concerns victims and perpetrators from Central and Eastern Europe, primarily Bulgaria and Romania.

1.3 Child trafficking for sexual and other purposes

In one study, an analysis was carried out by the Department of Child and Youth Science at Stockholm University in 2010, into the sentences pronounced for human trafficking for sexual purposes and procuring with children since the legislation was introduced on 1 July 2002⁴. The study concerned a total of 144 vulnerable people of whom 33 were girls aged under 18 when they were exploited. The result shows that the

girls who were exploited came from twelve countries other than Sweden. The analysis of the recruitment process showed that the family and other close relations constitute a potential risk for these girls; i.e. people in the girls' close environment exploited them in various ways before they were exposed to procuring or fell victim to human traffickers. Adults in the close environment also let them down in other ways, such as the parents often being absent from the girls' lives. Of the 33 girls who were identified, fourteen came from Sweden. None of these were judged by the courts as being victims of human trafficking. Instead the judicial decisions focused on different forms of procuring.

In 2010 a preliminary investigation was carried out by the police authority in the county of Skåne concerning a 17-year-old Slovakian girl who was being exploited for sexual purposes. Two Slovakian men, aged 39 and 27 respectively, were given a custodial sentence of three years by the Court of Appeal, for human trafficking for sexual purposes.

Another preliminary investigation in 2010 which was carried out by the police authorities in the counties of Skåne and Stockholm led to a total of eight people being convicted by the district court for offences against a girl aged 16 and a woman aged 21 from Nigeria. Two of the eight people convicted were women from Cameroon. One was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for human trafficking for sexual purposes and the other to two of imprisonment plus deportation for five years, for complicity in human trafficking for sexual purposes.

Two further cases that have attracted attention concerned Skåne. One concerned a 14-year-old girl with a slight mental disability who ran away from a foster home and finally ended up in the Malmö suburb of Rosengård. There she was sexually exploited by several men on a couple of occasions, including in a public toilet. Originally, ten men were prosecuted, three of whom for crimes including human trafficking for sexual purposes. Only three of them were convicted and that was for aggravated fraud, procuring and the purchase of sexual services, respectively. In the county of Skåne, two teenage girls were also convicted of procuring and sentenced to probation in combination with community service and youth welfare, respectively, for ten months. They were convicted for repeatedly having sold a 14-year-old mentally impaired girl to different men.

A small number of investigations initiated in Sweden focused on human trafficking in which girls and boys from south-eastern Europe were exploited for the purposes of theft and begging. Some of these children were exploited for the purpose of theft at a number of locations in Sweden, and in other European countries. The National Criminal Investigation Department continuously records information that concerns the trafficking of children for theft and begging into Sweden from Bulgaria, Romania and other EU countries.

2 Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code.

3 The term "distress" is used here to refer to the fact that the victim is prevented from freely making decisions about his or her own actions or finds him- or herself in a really serious predicament which is not coincidental or transient. Swedish Government Bill 2009/10:152 Förstärkt straffrättsligt skydd mot människohandel [Enhanced protection against human trafficking, provided by criminal law], Page 21.

4 "Människohandel för sexuella ändamål och koppleri med barn. Hur förstås fenomenet i svenska domar?" [Child trafficking for sexual purposes and procuring. How is this phenomenon understood in Swedish judgements?]

1.4 The child sex trade

One type of crime that ought to be given greater attention concerns Swedes who commit sexual crimes against girls and boys in other countries. The term “child sex trade” is usually used to mean that a person resident in Sweden travels to another country in order to have sexual intercourse with a girl or boy resident in that country, in return for some form of payment. The crimes committed against children especially are rape/aggravated rape of a child, purchase of sex acts by children and child pornography crimes.

In the experience of the Police, there are usually organised groups or associations of Swedish men who commit this abuse abroad. The ways in which the perpetrators contact the children include visits to local brothels, seeking contact with street children or contacts with older boys who can offer younger children for sexual purposes (sexual abuse and/or production of child pornography).

In 2009–2010, the National Criminal Investigation Department ran a project to combat the child sex trade within the framework of the Government’s commission to the Swedish National Police Board to reinforce initiatives against prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes⁵. The purpose of this project was to combat more effectively sex crimes against children abroad, to create a simplified procedure for giving the Swedish Police tip-offs about these crimes and to facilitate the identification of people who are suspected of exploiting children for sexual purposes outside Sweden’s borders. During the project period, January 2009–December 2010, around fifty Swedish men were charted, who were suspected of travelling abroad with the aim of committing sexual abuse of children.

5 Ju2008/7403/PO

2. Introduction

The crime of human trafficking involves situations in which several people, usually in different countries, collaborate in order to recruit a victim and then induce that person to travel from one place to another, where they are then exploited for various purposes. Trafficking in human beings is a global problem that is on the increase and requires a strategy involving extensive international collaboration, building on national measures.

In its latest report from the year 2010, *The Globalization of Crime – A Transnational Threat Assessment*, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) reports that more than 140,000 victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes are exploited every day in Europe. On an annual basis, around 70,000 new victims are drawn into this trade in Europe and, according to the report, there are no signs of the number of victims reducing.

2.1 The purpose of this report

This year's situation report from the Swedish National Police Board provides an overview of the situation during 2010 concerning human trafficking and criminality related to that within, through and to Sweden and the way in which its scope and distribution has changed since the previous year's situation report.

Separate annexes provide reports on:

- current Swedish legislation in the field
- judgements and information relating to victims, perpetrators and sentences concerning various forms of human trafficking, procuring and purchase of sexual services/sexual acts from children
- statistics on the numbers of reports,
- the police authorities' reports to the Swedish National Police Board.

3. Criminal Development

3.1 Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

The National Criminal Investigation Department regularly receives information about the groups and individuals responsible for various forms of human trafficking within, through and into Sweden. This information is provided by bodies including the Swedish and foreign police, PTN police liaison officers⁶, NGOs, the general public and the Swedish Migration Board. Information, and the preliminary investigations undertaken during 2010, show that human trafficking is not just a city phenomenon but also occurs in smaller towns throughout Sweden.

According to the Swedish National Police Board it is difficult to estimate how many people fell victim to human trafficking in Sweden during 2010. The number of victims of human trafficking identified in Sweden largely depends on the resources which the police put into detecting this crime and on the experience and competence that exists within the police organisation. The level of these initiatives varies between police authorities and differs from one year to another. Nor is it possible to identify or even to locate all of the victims, mainly girls and women, mentioned in tapped telephone calls or observed during police surveillance. Nor can the estimate be based exclusively on the number of victims that are seen as injured parties in human trafficking investigations, since the majority of these investigations result in sentences for procuring/aggravated procuring. The course of events in a procuring case may exhibit very great similarities with the course of events in a human trafficking case, in which the crucial issue is whether the victim's freedom has been violated, which is necessary if anyone is to be convicted of human trafficking.

There may be several explanations for why the majority of cases brought to trial result in convictions for procuring/aggravated procuring instead of human trafficking. It may be because the human trafficking legislation is still complex and difficult to apply. In addition, the perpetrators have changed their modus operandi in recent years. Instead of using violence and threats against the victim, the perpetrators often make offers of "better conditions", for example in the form of more freedom of action. The victims are also allowed to retain a major part of their earnings. This is an effective way of getting the victims tied in and making them dependent, resulting in the victims remaining loyal to the perpetrators and being less inclined to act as witnesses against them.

In 2010, the police drew up 31 reports relating to human trafficking for sexual purposes. In that same year, three people were sentenced for human trafficking for sexual purposes and one person was sentenced for complicity in the same crime. In addition, five people were sentenced for aggravated procuring and fourteen for procuring of a human trafficking nature. Finally, 336 legal proceedings were initiated concerning the

purchase of sexual services⁷. More preliminary investigations into human trafficking, procurement and purchase of sexual services are ongoing, for which judgements are expected to be pronounced in 2011.

The above statistics can be compared with the situation during 2009 when 31 reports were drawn up concerning human trafficking for sexual purposes. None of these reports led to convictions. Instead, seven people were convicted of aggravated procuring, three for procuring, one for attempted procuring and one for complicity in procuring that was in the nature of human trafficking. In the same year, 107 legal proceedings were initiated that related to the purchase of sexual services.

The increase in the number of convictions for human trafficking, procuring and the purchase of sexual services from 2009 to 2010 is due to the increased efforts of the police to combat prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes as a consequence of a Government assignment during the implementation of the national action plan⁸. The increase is also due to the methods and skills developed within the police organisation during the period of the assignment.

Information received by the Police during 2010 showed that the absolute majority of victims are girls and women. No boys or men were identified in 2010 as victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes. The foreign girls and women recruited to Sweden for the purposes of prostitution in 2010 came primarily from Eastern Europe (especially Romania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary), Thailand and Nigeria. A clear change can be perceived here. In previous years, the majority of the victims identified came from Estonia, Poland and Russia.

Changes in the victims' backgrounds and nationalities can be explained by a weaker national socio-economic climate or may be the result of EU-wide political resolutions. When visas ceased to be required for citizens of the Baltic countries, in conjunction with various Eastern European countries becoming members of the EU, for example, the number of human trafficking victims increased in Sweden and within the EU. Another example is the temporary increase during the period 2009–2010 of the number of Nigerian women who were brought to Sweden for prostitution purposes. To a certain extent, this increase coincided with Norway introducing a ban on the purchase of sexual services. Similarly, the information about human trafficking victims from Poland has reduced over the last five years as a result of the strong economic growth within that country, a growth that also benefited women.

In 2010, just as in previous years, information has continuously been received by the National Criminal Investigation

⁶ Police and customs collaboration between the Nordic countries.

⁷ The total number of judicial decisions, orders of summary punishment and failed prosecutions in 2010.

⁸ JU2008/7403/PO and the Final Report of the Government's assignment to the Swedish National Police Board to reinforce its efforts to combat prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes 2008–2010, POA 429-2253/08, page 44.

Department concerning the trafficking of Thai women who are exploited for the purposes of prostitution in Thai massage parlours in Sweden and in brothels abroad. Many of these women travelled on Swedish visas which were issued by the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok.

3.1.1 PROFILES: PERPETRATORS, ORGANISED NETWORKS

The criminal groupings responsible for human trafficking crimes detected in Sweden in 2010 were on a smaller scale, but are assumed in many cases to belong to larger organised networks in the victims' countries of origin. The groupings, which mostly comprised men and a few women, came from different countries with varied ethnic backgrounds and links to organised crime or were included in family-like constellations. Many of the women involved have themselves been exploited for the purposes of prostitution and were later recruited as intermediaries by someone higher up in the criminal network. In 2010, preliminary investigations and sentences show that the people who operating in human trafficking also, in certain cases, devote themselves to other criminality such as drug crime and aggravated theft.

The people who were behind the activities investigated in 2010 were men and women who came originally from Romania, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sweden, Poland, Nigeria, Cameroon and Uganda.

On the whole, all of those who were prosecuted or sentenced for human trafficking for sexual purposes, or for crimes similar to human trafficking such as procuring/aggravated procuring in 2010, had a link to the countries of origin of the victims of the crime or to countries in which these people were resident. This meant that the perpetrators had knowledge of the victim's living conditions and the financial and social conditions in their country of origin. This knowledge was then utilised by the perpetrators for recruiting and controlling the women. Some of the perpetrators stayed in Sweden for varying periods, or were domiciled in the country. They had a command of Swedish, and sometimes also English, and had a good knowledge of Swedish society.

3.1.2 VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES

According to a 2008 report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 79% of global human trafficking is for sexual purposes. The report indicates that the majority of these victims of human trafficking are girls and women⁹.

In its latest report from 2010, *The Globalization of Crime – A Transnational Threat Assessment*, the UNODC also reports that more than 140,000 victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes are exploited every day in Europe. On an annual basis, almost 70,000 new victims are drawn into this trade in Europe and, according to the report, there are no

signs of any reduction in the number of victims.

The fact that, globally, the majority of the victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes are girls and women is also reflected in the Swedish statistics. Since 1999 all known victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes, or procuring/aggravated procuring have been girls and women between the ages of 13 and 45. In cases where men or boys have been victims of human trafficking in Sweden, it has been for non-sexual purposes such as theft, begging and forced labour.

In 2010, the majority of foreign girls and women who were subject to human trafficking and crime related to that, in Sweden, belonged to minority groups in their homelands, had difficulties gaining employment or came from a home environment in which circumstances had been bad, involving assault, sexual abuse and social exclusion. Many people lacked any awareness of how Swedish society functions or of any opportunities for seeking help and protection from the police, social authorities and voluntary organisations. None of the women and girls understood or spoke Swedish, and only a few had any command of English.

Different experiences and studies in Sweden and internationally show that victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes often do not trust the public authorities and are unwilling to be interviewed by the Police, or testify against their attackers. They may also not have trusted the available interpreters since they may come from the same background as the victim or come from the same place or country. This means that the victim may feel uneasy about her/his personal safety, and because humiliating and sensitive information may be spread in their home countries and among their compatriots in the destination country. They may also fear reprisals from the perpetrators and feel ashamed and guilty about discussing the serious, degrading sexual abuse they have experienced, and which has often been taking place for a long time. There are also cases in which a perpetrator initiates a sexual relationship with the victim, which may create unwillingness in the woman to report her "partner". The women will thus be more loyal with the perpetrators and less inclined to act as a witness against them.

The women, who are subject to human trafficking or crimes similar to human trafficking to Sweden in 2010, had, as in previous years, a similar background. It was about women who are being prostituted for the first time, or women have been exploited in prostitution activities for many years. There were also women who came from a poor background without basic education or women who came from countries in which the labour market is not open to them or where there is no functioning social security network. In these countries, women's rights are often limited or completely non-existent. Experts on trafficking are often appointed in order to make clear the social, economic, legal and political conditions in which the victims live, which psychological mechanisms control the behaviour of trafficking victims and what motivates what is

9 "Global Report on Trafficking in Human Beings", UNODC, 2008.

sometimes claimed to be the victim's "voluntariness".

During 2010, the police investigated a case in which girls and women had been recruited via the Internet to be exploited sexually by several men at the same time at hotels or apartments in Sweden. The victim was often induced, under false pretences, to take part in sex acts, often in a vulnerable situation. The perpetrators exploited the fact that several of the victims had problematic relationships with their parents, difficulties at school and that, in several cases, they had been subject to sexual abuse. Some of the vulnerable girls and women have stated that they participated in the sex acts because they had a poor level of self-confidence and were looking for "acknowledgement from men". After these abuses, they experienced feelings of shame and were in need of long-term psychological support and medical treatment.

In 2010, the police authorities in Västra Götaland and Skåne reported cases of procuring in which girls and women with mental impairment had been sexually exploited. The victims were permanently domiciled in Sweden. The case in Västra Götaland concerned a woman who was being cared for at a psychiatric clinic. When the woman was admitted to a hospital her pimp continued to exploit her sexually, bringing "punters" to her in the closed ward. The man was sentenced by the District Court to four months in prison for procuring. The court considered there to be aggravating circumstances due to the vulnerability of the victim and sentenced one of the "punters" to a suspended sentence and a fine, based on daily income, for the purchase of sexual services. According to the court, the man had understood and been aware of the woman's difficult situation but had still paid to exploit her sexually on repeated occasions.

3.1.3 APPROACH

Information received by the police in 2010 indicates that human traffickers and pimps exploit their victims' vulnerability to get them to leave their home environment. The method used is to offer the women attractive opportunities to earn a living, and also by offering a feeling of affinity, which they have difficulty resisting due to their already vulnerable situation. It is most common for women to travel after having entered into an agreement with the recruiter with whom they had been in contact via newspaper advertisements, the Internet or social media such as Facebook, local recruitment agencies or frequently through personal contacts, e.g. within the family.

The majority of the women and girls discovered in 2010 were aware that they would be exploited in prostitution, but were deceived about the actual terms, their living conditions, financial arrangements, the abuse and degree of personal freedom. For a large proportion of these women the abuses to which they are exposed by men who purchase a sexual service and human traffickers have already been normalised, since they had been exploited in prostitution for varying periods

of time in their home country and/or have previously been subject to sexual abuse.

The information also showed that those who were victims of human trafficking in 2010 were often expected to repay, to the traffickers and pimps, a sum of money for travel documents, travel expenses and other peripheral expenses. This created a debt trap which meant the person borrowing the money would never be able to earn enough to be free of debt. The human traffickers also usually kept all or most of the income. The original debt increased since the women were expected to pay for various peripheral expenses in the destination country, such as the costs of advertising and rent for premises, transportation, sanitary items, condoms, cleaning and food – a cost liability that the victim may not have been aware of during the recruitment phase.

The human traffickers usually used flights, cars, buses or ferries to transport the girls and women to Sweden. The perpetrators sometimes procured false passports or passports belonging to other people to hide their own real identity and that of their victims, to circumvent visa requirements or to avoid discovery if a perpetrator was a wanted person.

Once the women arrived in Sweden, they often had to make their own way to an agreed address, usually a flat, or else they would be taken there by the perpetrators. The women were exploited for the purposes of prostitution in sub-let apartments or in rented hotel rooms. Sometimes the pimps and human traffickers escorted the women to the "punter's" home or to a hotel room. This procedure reduced the risk of discovery and led to fewer peripheral costs for premises, for example. The women also very rarely dared to escape because of their indebtedness to the human traffickers and their threats of harm to the women or their relatives.

Interviews with the vulnerable women showed that the perpetrators often instructed the victims, if met by the police, to state that they were involved voluntarily in the business of prostitution on their own behalf. The businesses were well organised and could be controlled from just about any country. It was therefore difficult to obtain incontrovertible evidence to physically link the human traffickers and pimps to the victims.

According to the Stockholm police, the Estonian criminal networks have, in recent years, changed their methods as to how they collect their earnings. Today, the vulnerable women were required to pay a fixed sum equivalent to approx. SEK 2,000 per day, instead of half of the earned daily amount as was previously the case. This was also the case in 2010. Often the women had to pay a fixed sum per day regardless of how many "punters" exploited them.

Information showed that the human traffickers rarely if ever visited the premises in which the women were exploited and that they only in exceptional cases appeared in public with the victims. To make discovery more difficult, the earnings were handed over to the perpetrators in public places or while

travelling on public transport. The criminal bosses, i.e. those who are higher up in the criminal networks, were not generally seen in Sweden at all, sending so-called “local managers” here instead.

3.1.4 HUMAN TRAFFICKING: – VICTIMS FROM NIGERIA

Human trafficking for sexual purposes, involving victims from Nigeria, has been a significant problem for some years throughout large parts of Europe. In Sweden too, primarily in Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm, in 2010 the police handled a few cases in which Nigerian women were exploited in prostitution.

Most of these women come from Benin City in the state of Edo in which the oppression of women and poverty are serious problems and the most important cause of human trafficking for sexual purposes¹⁰.

The victims are mainly recruited by being subjected to a voodoo¹¹ ritual through which the human trafficker takes control of his or her victim. A priest carries out a “juju ritual” by means of various personal objects, the woman’s hair or nails to bring out supernatural powers. Religious symbols from Christianity and Islam are integrated into the rituals in order to make them particularly strong. These rituals are used to remind the woman that parts of her remain in the possession of a priest in Nigeria regardless of where she is.

The rituals force the woman to behave in a certain way or to perform a specific undertaking. The women are induced to believe that if they break their promises they or their families will be affected by misfortune. At the same time, the voodoo rituals are regarded as offering protection for the women if they comply.

Women who have received an education are not quite as easily influenced or vulnerable as women who have not had the benefit of education. The women are often scared of not being believed and it is only once confidence has been built up between them and the person conducting the interview that the women will talk about what they have gone through. Experience from Germany, for example, also shows that the first stage in the contact with women who have been subject to controlling voodoo rituals is to show acceptance of their religious beliefs¹².

The structure surrounding the controlling rituals often involves a human trafficker, a victim and a madam. The human trafficker is responsible for expenditure for travel and any necessary documents, and ensures that the victim enters into the ritual pact that makes her deeply indebted and thereby

forces her to be exploited. The human traffickers often use a woman, the madam, who has often previously been subject herself to prostitution, to exploit the other women in prostitution. In certain cases, the madam is still subject to prostitution which can make it difficult for the police to clarify the roles in the networks, and who is the perpetrator and who the victim.

Many of these women are aware, or guess, that they are going to be exploited in prostitution in the destination country, but are kept unaware of how long this will be for and what the circumstances will be. Their living conditions in their home country make it impossible for them to go against the wishes of the human traffickers. The debt, which can amount to SEK 400,000–800,000, greatly exceeds the human trafficker’s outlay. This means that the woman is forced to “work off” her debt through prostitution for a long time, frequently under conditions reminiscent of slavery.

Both the Norwegian and Swedish police have received information about the young Nigerian women, who have been subject to human trafficking for sexual purposes in Norway, travelling by themselves from Italy and Spain, with Sweden as a transit country after their arrival at Skavsta airport. From there the women travel on to Norway by bus. In collaboration with the Norwegian police, the Swedish police have implemented measures to prevent this transiting or to make it more difficult.

In Sweden in 2010 it was noticed that there were primarily three groupings running human trafficking operations from Nigeria. However, the scale of this was not as great as had been feared when Norway made the purchase of sexual services a criminal offence on 1 January 2009. These three groupings are mainly active in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. The police were able to establish, for example by monitoring transactions between the chief protagonists in the Swedish groupings, that the networks’ chief protagonists were located in Spain and Nigeria. As a direct result of Sweden’s Purchase of Sexual Services Act it has been more difficult to place the women in street prostitution. The criminal networks therefore advertised on the Internet instead, to try to make contact with the “punters”. It ought to be emphasised that the Internet exposure simultaneously made things easier for the police to investigate the individuals and networks organising the trade and in locating “punters” and victims.

A matter of special interest

In December 2009, the police in Stockholm and Malmö carried out a joint initiative against suspected human trafficking for sexual purposes and aggravated procuring involving women from West Africa. The matter was initiated through an intelligence operation that was set up by the intelligence service of the National Criminal Investigation Department. In December 2010, a total of eight people were convicted by Stockholm District Court for offences against a girl aged 16 and a woman aged 21 from Nigeria. Two of the eight

10 “Sexuell trafficking från Nigeria: ett allt mer uppmärksammat problem” [Sexual trafficking from Nigeria: a problem attracting an increasing amount of attention]. Report from Sweden’s embassy in Abuja, Nigeria. 08.02.2010.

11 Voodoo is part of a group of West African and Haitian animistic religions.

12 Telecommunications messages from the Swedish Embassy in Berlin. 26.06.2009.

people convicted were women from Cameroon. One was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for human trafficking for sexual purposes and the other to two of imprisonment plus deportation for five years, for complicity in human trafficking for sexual purposes. One man from Uganda was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for aggravated procuring and a man from Denmark was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for attempted aggravated procuring. One woman from Nigeria, one man from Iran and one man from Denmark were given suspended sentences for procuring and one man with Swedish citizenship, although originally from Rwanda, was sentenced to probation for procuring.

The Court of Appeal overturned the District Court sentence for one perpetrator and also convicted that person for procuring. However, the sentence of two years' imprisonment remained. In addition, the Court of Appeal increased the sentence of one more of the perpetrators, who was imprisoned for one year and six months, for procuring. The Court amended the charge and convicted a third perpetrator for complicity in human trafficking for sexual purposes and changed the sentence to one year's imprisonment. Finally, the Court of Appeal reduced the damages for the two plaintiffs from SEK 300,000 to SEK 250,000 each.

3.1.5 SALE AND PURCHASE OF SEXUAL SERVICES VIA THE INTERNET

As in other countries, sexual services in Sweden are today mostly sold via the Internet. In 2010 therefore the National Criminal Investigation Department's IT-crime section assisted the police authorities in several investigations in which advertisements for the sale of sexual services had been published on the Internet. The perpetrators published the advertisements on websites and formulated them to give purchasers of sexual services the impression that the victims were themselves responsible for the advertisements. In reality, the women usually had no knowledge of what was actually being described in the advertisements. This applied to women and girls from Sweden and from abroad, but was clearest in cases involving girls and women with Roma and Nigerian origins who were unable to read or write. In 2010, the National Criminal Investigation Department received information that social media such as Facebook and popular discussion forums were being used for the purpose of recruiting girls and women for prostitution purposes.

In 2010 the following websites were among those used to publish advertisements in which women and girls were offered for prostitution purposes.

- Stockholm Top Escort
- Secretary Academy or Sexwork
- Thumblogger
- Sthlmtjejer
- Best Forums
- Sex Work

- Cityflore
- Sexy Stockholm City Escorts
- CityofLove
- Rosa Sidan

Stockholm Top Escorts and the discussion forum Flash-back were among the sites that also contained escort reviews and exchanges of experiences between "punter" concerning safety and the best method of going about purchasing sexual services.

None of the websites could be traced to a server in Sweden. Instead, the police were able to establish that most of the websites were stored on servers in the USA, but also in the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Denmark and Spain. The website administrators often used different services for analysing visitor traffic to find out where the users were located geographically, and therefore provide the opportunity to customise the advertisements for the correct group of recipients and part of the country.

The information in 2010 showed that "punters" were able to order women and girls on the Internet, to be brought into Sweden for sexual exploitation, by telephoning a call centre based abroad to make a booking. These centres were located in countries such as Ukraine, the UK, Hungary, Russia, Moldavia, and the Czech Republic. Travel and hotel bookings were probably arranged by the call centre, and the women would then be sent to Sweden or to some other country, depending on the wishes of the "punter". Information about the time and place of agreed purchases of sexual services were notified to the victims and "punters" through websites and email, but also via SMS text messages. The websites often stated clearly that the person buying the sexual services would have to pay a deposit, usually half the purchase sum, into an account, and then pay the balance in cash to the woman.

In 2010 several of the advertisement names appearing on two large websites were identified as belonging to Hungarian women. The information indicated that an escort company in a third country was behind recruitment, transport to and accommodation in Sweden. The escort company required fifty per cent of the earnings from the victims as payment for this. In 2010, Europol and the UK police also observed a significant increase in perpetrators and victims from Hungary.

Many of the women who were being sold in 2010 for prostitution purposes through escort businesses were also being sold in other countries. The women were advertised for sale on Swedish advertising sites a few weeks before their planned arrival in Sweden. Other women had Swedish mobile numbers even before their arrival in Sweden, but stated in the advertisements that would not answer on that number before they had arrived. The foreign mobile numbers were updated to Swedish numbers on the advertising site after the women's arrival in Sweden. The websites allowed a person both to order a woman to go to that person's home/hotel room (known as an

out-call) or to visit the woman in an apartment brothel or in a hotel room (known as an in-call).

The National Criminal Investigation Department is able to confirm that topics that concern escort service and prostitution become an obsession. On the Swedish “Flashback” discussion forum, there are hundreds of pages with thousands of discussion threads relating to these topics. Certain of these threads contain reviews, written by “punters”, about women who are exploited for the purposes of prostitution. The reviews concern whether the woman lives up to expectations, her appearance and her willingness to carry out the “services” that have been promised on the website, whether the woman who has been ordered is the one who turns up, about her physical attributes and other information that is of importance to the “punter”. There are similar threads on the “Secretary Academy” Internet forum, which is also subdivided into different regions, Sweden, other Nordic countries, Europe and Thailand.

In most of the cases reviewed by the National Criminal Investigation Department in 2010, there were suspicions that the sales were being organised by criminal groups or networks. Websites contained pictures of a fairly large number of women who had been photographed in the same environment and/or were linked to email addresses with similar names or themes, or to the same mobile phone number. The advertisements were also published on different websites at around the same date. The originators of many of the Internet advertisements were however often difficult to trace since they were published on legitimate open websites and discussion forums.

3.2 Other forms of trafficking in human beings

The clause on human trafficking in Sweden’s Penal Code¹³ can also be used in situations in which the victim is exploited for active military service, for the removal of organs, for forced labour or some other activity in a situation which involves distress for the victim¹⁴.

In 2010 five people were sentenced for human trafficking for purposes other than sexual exploitation. In some cases of other human trafficking, prosecutions were disallowed because it could not be proven that the suspects had used improper means, because exploitation could not be proven, or because the suspects did not have the control required over the victim. The reports received by the Swedish National Police Board in 2010 indicate that the number of reports, preliminary investigations initiated and cases brought concerning other human trafficking increased more than as regards human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in the same year. In

¹³ Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code.

¹⁴ The term “distress” is used here to refer to the fact that the victim is prevented from freely making decisions about his or her own actions or finds him- or herself in a really serious predicament which is not coincidental or transient. Swedish Government Bill 2009/10:152 Förstärkt straffrättsligt skydd mot människohandel [Enhanced protection against human trafficking, provided by criminal law], Page 21.

2010 the police drew up 31 reports on human trafficking for sexual purposes and 53 reports concerning human trafficking for purposes other than sexual exploitation. The latter reports principally concerned situations in which people had been brought to Sweden by criminal groups from other countries to be exploited for begging, for forced labour or for complicity in criminal activities.

According to the Swedish National Police Board there are several reasons for the number of reports of other human trafficking having increased more than the number of reports of human trafficking for sexual purposes. The number of reported cases of other human trafficking increased during the period 2008–2010 throughout the EU, for reasons such as the fact that combating these crimes had been given priority within European legislative and police work. The expansion of the EU also resulted in organised crime networks changing their activities also to include trafficking in vulnerable people for purposes other than sexual exploitation. In addition, these relatively new forms of crime have gained a great deal of attention in the Swedish and foreign media in recent years.

The Border Police departments in city administrative provinces have had a clearer responsibility for combating human trafficking for purposes other than sexual exploitation. The Swedish National Police Board’s training initiatives and distribution of information during the period 2008–2010 focused on all forms of human trafficking which led to an increase in knowledge within the police organisation. Increased knowledge of the problem means that the crime is detected more easily and that more reports were filed.

3.2.1 FORCED LABOUR OR SITUATIONS THAT INVOLVE DISTRESS

Within several sectors of the Swedish labour market, foreign workers are being used to an increasing degree extent, often recruited by means of foreign manpower companies. Concurrent with increases in the foreign workforce on the Swedish labour market there was also an increase in the number of police reports concerning factors such as poor working conditions, unreasonable terms of employment and wages, difficulties in getting paid for work done, but also concerning human trafficking for forced labour.

In 2010 reports were received that foreign employees who had been promised work within the construction industry or within the agricultural, hotel, restaurant and other service professions, had been informed by the perpetrators about working conditions having changed only in conjunction with the journey to or just after arrival in Sweden. The people were therefore put in a situation in which they were either forced to accept considerably poorer terms of employment, or would completely lose the opportunity of work. These cases implied certain investigation difficulties for the Police since it was not clear whether the cases concerned human trafficking for forced labour, or whether they should be viewed as fraud or breach of contract. Details also came in to the National Criminal

Investigation Department about rogue Swedish employers threatening foreigners who were working in Sweden with revealing their illegal residence to the authorities.

A matter of special interest

In 2010 a woman was sentenced to two years of imprisonment for human trafficking by the District Court in Solna for other purposes and fraud etc. The Court considered it proven that she had exploited five Polish women to commit property crimes (thefts) in a situation that involved distress for them. In addition, the District Court found it proven that the woman had intended to exploit all of the plaintiffs to acquire mobile phones, mobile subscriptions and various goods from mail order companies. The telephone subscriptions were used to make calls within Sweden, to Iraq and Poland after the subscriber had returned to Poland. The perpetrator also used the same modus operandi to buy goods from various mail order companies after the plaintiffs had returned to Poland. The judgement was appealed to the Court of Appeal which disallowed the prosecution for human trafficking in June 2011. The sentence was changed to ten months' imprisonment for fraud, receiving stolen goods, threats to public officials and shoplifting.

3.2.2 HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR BEGGING AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES

The Border Police have a duty to protect Sweden's external borders, to inspect whether people arriving in the country have valid travel documents and to search for wanted persons. The Border Police Department also had to gather information on cross-border crime such as human trafficking and people smuggling. In Stockholm and Skåne, for example, the Border Police Department also has a certain investigation responsibility relating to preliminary investigations concerning human trafficking for non-sexual purposes.

As with human trafficking for sexual purposes and forced labour, it is hard to state precise figures for the scope of human trafficking for other purposes to, through and within Sweden. In 2010 it became clear that people were being brought to Sweden to be forced into begging and to be complicit in criminal activities. The majority of these travelling perpetrators and their victims came from Romania, Belarus and Bulgaria. In certain municipalities, this resulted in discussions about banning begging in public spaces with the purpose of facilitating investigations into human trafficking crimes. However, a ban of this type in the municipality's local public order by-laws conflicts with Sweden's Public Order Act and is considered to be a much too far-reaching restriction on the freedom of the individual.

In February 2010, the police decided to implement the deportation of 26 Romanian Roma who were temporarily living in an apartment outside Stockholm. According to the police, these people devoted themselves to begging and could

be deported with reference to Sweden's Aliens Act Chap. 8 § 2: "...when an alien, while residing in Sweden, does not support themselves in an honest manner"¹⁵. After the media had publicised the deportations, the Ombudsman for Justice (JO) took the initiative to call for an enquiry into the case¹⁶. The JO directed serious criticism towards the Police and was of the opinion that begging is only punishable in association with other circumstances, such as when the person who is begging uses threats or assault.

In 2010, information concerning suspected human trafficking for other purposes in which people were forced to come to Sweden by itinerant criminal groups from other countries to commit crimes primarily concerns victims and perpetrators from Central and Eastern Europe (Romania, Bulgaria, the Baltic States, Poland and Slovakia). The victims did not usually report personally that they had been subject to human trafficking because they lacked confidence in the authorities that administer justice and were afraid of acts of reprisal. In addition, the exploited individuals did not consider themselves victims of crime, were under-age or had mental disabilities.

The foreign criminal groupings responsible were well organised and systematic in practising their crimes, particularly as regards crimes of theft and fraud. The crime was usually of a serial nature and encompassed several countries. The perpetrators and victims moved rapidly between county and national boundaries and regularly replaced vehicles and people in the groupings. Information confirmed that the number of individuals within these groupings had been forced to commit crimes and they could thus be victims of human trafficking.

Many of these groupings consist of family constellations with complex loyalties between perpetrator and victim. This becomes particularly clear in the cases concerning children since the children frequently have no other relatives than the people who have forced them to steal or beg. It can also be difficult to identify people within the itinerant families since the family members often have several different ID documents and have a negative attitude to the public authorities getting involved.

The problem with itinerant groups which exploit people for the purposes of begging and theft has increased since the EU borders were expanded with fewer border controls as a result. These groups seem to have developed a conscious strategy to commit crimes with a low punishment value that are seldom investigated. This leads to perpetrators avoid punishment and getting a criminal record which make it more difficult for the police authorities to detect serial crime. The national serial crime initiative that is being constructed will mean increased opportunities for identifying and combating suspected human trafficking, providing in turn increased opportunities for using secret means of compulsion in combating serial crimes.

15 The Aliens Act (2005:716) Chap. 8 § 2 paragraph one 2.

16 Parliamentary Ombudsman - JO. Registration number 6340-2010.

A matter of special interest

In 2010, two Romanian citizens were sentenced to three years' imprisonment and eight years' deportation for human trafficking. The court considered it to be authenticated that the perpetrators had brought a Romanian man with mental disabilities to Sweden and forced him to bed in different places on their behalf. The Court considered begging, in this case, to be comparable to a form of forced labour. These were special circumstances since the man "had been particularly receptive to influence and easy to subjugate". The fact that he had also been brought to a foreign country in which he had neither the ability to speak the language nor the economic possibility to influence his situation meant that he was left completely vulnerable to the perpetrators.

3.2.3 FOREIGN BERRY-PICKERS IN SWEDEN

Commercial berry picking in Sweden is largely carried out by temporary foreign workers and mainly takes place in the summer months and early autumn. After the berries are picked they are sold on to the food and pharmaceuticals industry. In recent years the collaboration between different players within the industry has increased and led to a higher level of specialisation and a marked division of roles between those players. Certain players function as purchasers on site in the forests and, in that way, are in direct contact with the berry pickers, while others act as wholesalers, and are responsible for selling on to Swedish and foreign customers.

Berry pickers are recruited mainly from Thailand, but they also come from other countries like Vietnam, Bangladesh, China, Ukraine and Bulgaria. In 2010, the Swedish Migration Board granted temporary work permits to almost 4,500 Thai citizens as berry pickers.

In recent years, details have been received by the National Criminal Investigation Department making it apparent that berry pickers from countries such as Thailand and Bulgaria had been misled even at the recruitment stage in their home country. They were promised terms and earnings opportunities that were not fulfilled on their arrival in Sweden or at the end of the contract. Many of the employees told of missing wages payments, deficient accommodation standards, but also of an acute lack of food and water. In addition, certain employers exercised or threatened violence when the berry pickers refused to hand over passport documents, telephones and other possessions. Certain employers also threatened berry pickers that they would be forced to carry out thefts (men) or exploited in (women) unless they picked sufficient quantities of berries.

Many berry pickers went into debt in their home country in order to be able to pay for their journey to Sweden. This indebtedness made them particularly vulnerable and easy to exploit. They had no knowledge of Swedish conditions and of the Swedish language, which meant that they could not assess the risks of travelling to and working in Sweden. Many berry

pickers did not earn a sufficient amount to cover their travel and accommodation costs, despite there being a relatively good supply of berries and long working days, resulting in their now running into debt.

The Swedish National Police Board can confirm that an increase in collaboration between the public authorities and labour market parties involved is required and ought to be developed to ensure that it is possible effectively to combat foreign workers being exploited improperly, with unreasonable terms of employment, unpaid wages and under slave-like conditions.

A matter of special interest

The National Criminal Investigation Department's intelligence service set up an operational investigation concerning human trafficking within the berry picking industry in the county of Gävleborg during the autumn of 2010. This led to a preliminary investigation that was carried out at the National Criminal Investigation Department's investigation section.

The information was based on police checks which were carried out in the area and information obtained from interviews with berry pickers which had been submitted in conjunction with crime reports have been received at local level. At the start of the investigation, all of the victims of crime identified had left Sweden and it was assessed that the suspected perpetrators would not be able to continue their activities since the berry season was coming to an end. The Swedish Prosecution Authority therefore decided to discontinue the preliminary investigation. The information and collaboration that had been built up between the public authorities, nationally and internationally, laid the foundation for the work by the National Criminal Investigation Department and Police Authority in the county of Gävleborg to combat similar criminal activities during 2011.

3.2.4 TRADE IN ORGANS

Information concerning the trade in human organs with links to Sweden is extremely limited. However, information has been confirmed concerning people resident in Sweden who have chosen to travel abroad to purchase organs and organ transplants. The scope in which this trade takes place is unknown, but one possible indicator of the scope would be the number of people seeking after-care in Sweden, having undergone a transplant abroad. According to unpublished research at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, it is estimated that there have been around thirty cases since the 1980s of kidney transplant patients in Sweden who have had their surgery abroad, and who have since been treated at Swedish hospitals¹⁷.

¹⁷ Dagens Nyheter 25 March 2011

3.2.5 NEW TRENDS

In 2010, the National Criminal Investigation Department was informed that women are being recruited in Eastern European countries to be transported to countries in Western Europe for the purpose of economic exploitation. The women are being promised well paid work in Germany, the UK and Sweden. Once on site in the destination country, the women's identities are used to register companies, open bank accounts, apply for and receive different forms of benefit. Some of the exploited women also stated that they had been exploited for sexual purposes. In 2010, confirmed information in Sweden related to suspected human trafficking crimes show that the victims' identities were used to make purchases by mail order, sign up for mobile phone subscriptions and similar transactions. In certain cases, the victims knew the purpose of the journey but were unaware that they would not receive any payment. This financial exploitation of the victims went on long after they had left the country. In other destination countries, several of the victims were illiterate and only spoke their own language. The scope of this exploitation was so great in the UK in 2010 that a process began to change the legislation and regulatory system to sort out the problem.

3.3 Child trafficking for sexual and other purposes

In the preliminary investigations carried out in Sweden during 2010 into human trafficking for sexual purposes and similar crimes such as procuring/aggravated procuring, none of the victims were below the age of twelve. So far, since the legislation was introduced in 2002, all of the child victims of human trafficking for sexual purposes in Sweden have been, with one exception, girls aged 16–17 years.

In a study at Stockholm University's Department of Child and Youth Science, an analysis was carried out of the sentences passed for human trafficking for sexual purposes and procuring with children since the legislation was introduced on 1 July 2002¹⁸. The study, which reported in 2010, concerned a total of 144 vulnerable people of which 33 were girls under the age of 18 when they were exploited. The results showed that the girls who had been affected came from twelve different countries apart from Sweden, such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Finland, Kosovo, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia and Hungary. The analysis of the recruitment process showed that the family and other close relatives were a potential risk to the girls. It was shown that there were people in the girls' close environment who exploited them – something that the girls were unable to protect themselves against. Adults close to the girls also let them down in other ways because the parents were often absent. Out of the 33 girls, fourteen were from Sweden. None of these were assessed by the courts as being vic-

tims of human trafficking, instead the judgements concerned various forms of procuring. The research study also showed that children make their own decisions to avoid a destructive environment. Many children left a risky environment for a new one and had difficulty in seeing the consequences of their decisions.

In 2010 a preliminary investigation was carried out by the Police Authority in the county of Skåne concerning a Slovakian girl, aged 17, who was being exploited for sexual purposes. Two Slovakian men, aged 39 and 27 respectively, were given a custodial sentence of three years by the Court of Appeal, for human trafficking for sexual purposes. Both of the perpetrators were sentenced to paying damages to the plaintiff. A Swedish man, aged 63, was sentenced by the Court of Appeal to eight months' imprisonment for procuring. Two men were prosecuted in the District Court for purchasing sex acts by children but were convicted of the purchase of sexual services. This was because the investigation did not provide any evidence to prove that, at the time the act was carried out, they realised or had any reason to assume that the girl was under 18. One of the two men was acquitted by the Court of Appeal.

Another preliminary investigation which was carried out by the Police Authorities in the counties of Skåne and Stockholm led to a total of eight people being convicted by the District Court for offences against a girl aged 16 and a woman aged 21 from Nigeria. See page 14 of the report.

One highlighted case in Skåne concerned a 14-year-old girl with slight mental impairment who ran away from a foster home and finally ended up in the Malmö suburb of Rosengård. There she was sexually exploited by several men, in places including a public toilet. From the start, ten men were prosecuted of whom only three were convicted. The prosecutor started proceedings for human trafficking for sexual purposes, aggravated procuring and child rape but the three responsible were finally convicted of the crime of aggravated fraud, procuring and purchase of sexual services, respectively. The Court of Appeal considered that the abuse to which the girl was exposed did not constitute "ruthless exploitation" on the part of the pimps. With that, the perpetrators were sentenced for procuring of the normal degree and the girl was not assigned the status of a victim of crime and was awarded no damages. One of the men had sex with the girl for payment several times and he was convicted in the District Court of the rape of a child since the girl was under the age of 15. The Court of Appeal acquitted the man since he has not been "negligent to as a high a degree in relation to the girl's age" that he could be convicted of the crime. On this issue, the Chief Public Prosecutor petitioned for a review in the Supreme Court, which would be able to provide a precedent. The Chief Public Prosecutor believed that there had been such a great deal of uncertainty about the girl's age that the man ought to have refrained from having sex with the girl. The Chief Public Prosecutor was not granted leave for a review since the court

¹⁸ "Human trafficking for sexual purposes and procuring with children. How is this phenomenon understood in Swedish judgements?"

considered that there was no prejudgement interest or particular reason to take up the case. As the law currently stands, the court can only convict for the rape of a child if the defendant realised or had justifiable reason to assume that the plaintiff was under 15 years of age. There is no precedent according to which a person who has not made reasonable efforts to assure himself that the plaintiff was aged over 15 would make himself guilty of a criminal offence.

In the county of Skåne two teenage girls were also convicted of procuring and sentenced to probation in combination with community service and youth welfare, respectively, for 10 months. They were convicted for having sold a 14-year-old mentally impaired girl to different men several times a week. The youngest girl was regarded as being the ringleader and was also the one who handled the money.

A small number of investigations initiated in Sweden have focused on human trafficking of girls and boys from south-eastern Europe who were exploited for the purposes of theft and begging. Some of these children have been exploited for the purpose of theft at a several locations in Sweden, but also in other European countries. In 2010, information was received constantly by the National Criminal Investigation Department as regards trafficking in children for the purposes of theft and begging, from Bulgaria, Romania or from any other EU countries.

In 2010 the Police Authority in the county of Stockholm initiated a preliminary investigation concerning a 15-year-old Romanian girl who was forced by her parents to beg, to contribute to the family's income. According to the District Court the whole family was living in "extreme poverty". The District Court therefore made the assessment that the girl did not live a more difficult life than her parents and therefore considered that she had not been exploited. The District Court therefore dismissed the prosecution concerning human trafficking. The Court of Appeal made the same assessment and confirmed the District Court's sentence.

Examples of modus operandi – children exploited to commit crimes

It has been known for some years that human traffickers often get in touch with parents who are living in poverty in countries such as Romania and Bulgaria, either to buy or hire their boys or girls with the purpose of exploiting them for purposes of theft or begging or to exploit them sexually in prostitution. A family with a lot of children will not always be paid for the child, but instead they may be satisfied that someone else is taking responsibility for the child.

The girls and boys, who are often aged 10–14 years, are not allowed to attend school but are instead trained at an early stage by human traffickers to steal from shops and to pick pockets. These human traffickers exploit the children's young age in order to escape punishment and a criminal record. It is not uncommon for them also to provide the children and

themselves with several identities, making it difficult for the police to identify and chart this criminality, especially since these itinerant groups often move from one European country to another.

The girls and boys are often taken out of their home countries in groups resembling family units, consisting of two adults and two or three children. To make detection more difficult, the perpetrators arrange for special documents showing that they are acting as guardians with permission to travel abroad with the child/children for a specific period. The groups travel by car between countries in Europe, including to and through Sweden, and exploit the children for begging and for committing different crimes such as thefts.

According to information received during 2010 in the police reports of crimes committed by these children it is common for an adult to pretend to be related to the child or to be the child's guardian in order to enable them to pick up the child from the police or social services. The children constitute a significant investment for the traffickers, who may use violence to recover them from the authorities. The children are often isolated socially and are linked emotionally to the perpetrators. They are therefore extremely likely to run away when they are placed in safe houses. In addition, the children frequently do not trust the authorities, especially the police, and often do not see themselves as victims of a crime. This leads to time-consuming preliminary investigations in which, to date, there has been little chance of prosecuting the perpetrators.

A case of special interest

In November 2006, a Bulgarian girl, aged 12, was arrested at a hypermarket in Sollentuna after having stolen a handbag. Since the girl was alone when the theft occurred, she was handed over to the social services. A man later turned up at social services, maintaining that he was the girl's uncle. He had the girl's passport with him and authorisation from her parents that they had given him permission to take the girl to an unlimited number of countries for an unlimited time. The social services did not hand the girl over to the man, but requested instead that the guardian should come to fetch his daughter.

Three days later, the father came from Bulgaria together with the alleged uncle to fetch the girl. The police investigation showed that the girl was suspected of several thefts of handbags at various locations within Sweden and she had a recently issued passport that had been stamped around seventy times. In the police interviews, the father, the alleged uncle and the girl made statements that failed to correspond. It was therefore suspected that the girl was the victim of human trafficking and she was taken care of by social services under the terms of the Law (1990:52) with special provisions concerning the care of young people (LVU). The National Criminal Investigation Department initiated a preliminary investigation into human trafficking.

The girl was suspected of nine thefts of handbags in different food stores in Sweden, and a further two thefts could be linked to the grouping. In summer 2007, the National Criminal Investigation Department, together with the Bulgarian police, tapped the telephone of the girl's father in Bulgaria. Details emerged that it was the father who was organising the business. On this journey through Sweden, an older daughter was also exploited to carry out thefts. The perpetrators were able to earn up to SEK 20,000 per day, and had a conscious strategy to steal from older women since they were less attentive.

In summer 2007 the girl was handed over from Sweden to Bulgaria. At the start of 2009, an arrest warrant was raised for the alleged uncle, in his absence, and he was posted as wanted internationally, with extradition to Sweden requested. In June 2010, he was arrested in Bulgaria and was extradited to Sweden one month later. In April 2011, he was convicted by the District Court to four years' imprisonment and ten years deportation for human trafficking and aggravated theft. In questioning in the District Court, the girl stated that the thefts were her idea, but the District Court excluded this, bearing in mind her low age and considered that the girl had been used as a tool for carrying out the thefts.

3.4 Child sex trade

One type of crime that ought to be given increased attention is the sexual exploitation of children in other countries by Swedish nationals, usually men, the so-called child sex trade. The term "child sex trade" is usually used to mean that a person resident in Sweden travels to another country in order to have sexual intercourse with a girl or boy resident in that country, in return for some form of payment. The crimes committed against children in particular are the rape of children, purchase of sex acts by children and child pornography crimes.

In the police's experience, there are usually organised groups or associations of Swedish men who commit these crimes abroad. The ways in which perpetrators make contact with the children include visits to local brothels, seeking contact with street children, or making contact with older boys who can offer younger children for sexual purposes such as prostitution and/or the production of child pornography.

In the majority of cases, the perpetrator has contact with the child over a fairly long period, allowing the perpetrator's control over the child to be strengthened. In certain cases, the sexual assaults on the girl or boy are filmed for subsequent distribution as child pornography and to be sold on the Internet. This generates large sums of money which is used within the organised networks. There is a strong link between child trafficking for sexual purposes and production and distribution of child pornography.

Project to combat child trafficking for sexual purposes

During the period 2009–2010, the National Criminal Investigation Department IT Crime Section ran a project against

child trafficking for sexual purposes within the framework of the Government's assignment to the Swedish National Police Board to strengthen national initiatives to combat prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes.¹⁹ The purpose of the project was to combat more effectively the crime of child trafficking for sexual purposes and a simplified procedure for giving the police tip-offs about these crimes in Sweden. This is intended particularly to facilitate the identification of people suspected of exploiting children for sexual purposes outside Sweden.

During the project period, around fifty Swedish men were charted who were suspected of travelling abroad with the aim of committing sexual abuse of children. Gradually, as the general public became more aware of the project, the number of tip-offs coming in regarding these men increased.

Cases of particular interest

During the project period, thirteen reports were made concerning sex crimes against children abroad. The number of reports were higher than the number suspected since several reports concerned one and the same perpetrator who was suspected of having exploited more than one plaintiff. The reports concerned the following cases:

a. Thailand: Five people were suspected of child rape and one person was suspected for purchasing sex acts by children.

Three of the suspects were released on bail.

In August 2010, an action was initiated against one of the suspects for child rape in the Royal Criminal Court in Bangkok, after the suspect failed to appear on two occasions. For the second man, the status of the investigation in Thailand is not clear. However, he is still a suspect in a preliminary investigation in Sweden for purchasing sex acts by children in Thailand.

b. The Philippines: One person was suspected of child rape and one person was suspected of child rape and aggravated child pornography crime. In the first case, a request for legal aid was executed.

c. Cambodia: One person was suspected for making preparations for child rape.

In autumn 2010, a Swedish man was arrested in Cambodia pending legal proceedings in a higher court. The man was sentenced in a lower court to six years and six months' imprisonment for child rape. After the appeal the sentence was confirmed.

An additional fifty people resident in Sweden are suspected of sex crimes against children in the Thailand/Cambodia region, in Sri Lanka and in Latvia. In these cases, surveillance and intelligence work is ongoing.

Campaign to combat child trafficking for sexual purpose

In 2010, a special campaign was held to reach people travelling abroad with the purpose of increasing the frequency

¹⁹ Ju2008/7403/PO

of reports concerning child trafficking for sexual purposes outside Sweden. Campaign posters were placed in locations such as passport offices, and advertisements were published in travel industry magazines. In addition, two different brochures were produced containing information on police employees and other categories of personnel. In mid-June 2010, 1000 information folders were distributed via the border police, to the police volunteers at Arlanda airport. These folders were handed out to all travellers checking in with Thai Airways with Thailand as their destination.

The number of tip-offs received by the National Criminal Investigation Department's team combating child sex trafficking via the website's tip-off form increased as a result of the campaign.²⁰ These tip-offs concerned both Swedish and foreign suspected perpetrators. The tip-offs concerning foreigners, primarily from European countries, were forwarded to the police authorities in the countries concerned. The work was praised and led to an international contact network being established for the exchange of intelligence on these issues.

Crime prevention and measures for creating contact opportunities

In 2010, personnel within the project travelled to Thailand and Chile to obtain further knowledge about the child sex trade in these countries, about their legal systems and capacity to plan police activities on these issues. In addition, contacts were established with voluntary organisations and new channels for collaboration were created. Personnel from the project also assisted the public authorities of other countries such as in Chile, with the aid of their investigations which concerned sex crimes which Swedish men had committed against children.

During the project period, problems arose which led to unnecessarily long administration periods. The lack of collaborative agreements on mutual legal assistance between Sweden and certain other countries, such as with regard to the exchange of information and aid in preliminary investigations made the administration of these cases more difficult. In different contexts, representatives from the project reported the problem of the lack of collaborative agreements, for example to the Swedish Cabinet Office and the Ministries. The work of drawing up a collaborative agreement between Sweden and Thailand is therefore ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2011.

Having prosecutors who are familiar with these issues means that these cases can be processed more quickly and more efficiently. For that reason, during the project period, the Swedish Prosecution Authority trained prosecutors who were linked to the investigations that the National Criminal Investigation Department's child sex trafficking team is operating. The travel industry, the Swedish Customs, the Border Police, the Foreign Force of the Swedish Armed Forces and the Swedish Migration Board were contacted concerning the project

and proved to be very positive to the work of the National Criminal Investigation Department.

The personnel on the project were given opportunities for skills development with the purpose of increasing the quality of the work and of acquiring further experience. Their work was noted in other countries in which similar activities are being formed.

²⁰ Available at: <http://polisen.se/sv/Kontakta-oss/Tipsa-Polisen/>

4. Other NCID²¹ Initiatives Against Human Trafficking

By processing and analysing information, the National Criminal Investigation Department's Intelligence Section have acquired a good overview of the aggravated organised crime with impacting on Sweden. The Intelligence Section is also expected to have a good ability to communicate this overview in the form of strategic reports and high quality operational intelligence. The intelligence work is intended to lead to preventing and combating organised crime or, in tangible cases, initiate preliminary investigations on ongoing serious crimes. The National Criminal Investigation Department constitutes the Swedish Police's national point of contact in international cases and collaborate closely with bodies such as Interpol and Europol.

The intelligence section is responsible for the strategic and operational criminal intelligence service at national level targeting among other things human trafficking. The intelligence section assists, arranges and coordinates international cases and intelligence assignments that affect several authorities or countries. The work takes place in collaboration with the police authorities' criminal intelligence services, other crime-fighting authorities and through international police collaboration.

In 2010 the National Criminal Investigation Department has been participating actively in the cases described in that year's situation report and has also taken responsibility for two major international human trafficking cases.

Case in collaboration with Norway

Since autumn 2010, the National Criminal Investigation Department's intelligence service has been assisting the Norwegian Police in a far-reaching case concerning human trafficking in children who had been exploited for committing thefts and other crimes. In Sweden, the case was initiated in September 2010 when two women and two girls, aged 17 and 12 respectively, from Romania, were arrested on suspicion of theft. A report was drawn up concerning suspected human trafficking within the case and the National Criminal Investigation Department started acquiring international and national information about the people concerned. Legal proceedings were taken against the two women and the 17-year-old for theft; they were sentenced to suspended sentences plus fines based on daily income or only fines based on daily income, respectively, and set free. The girl aged 12 was taken into the care of the social services under the Act (1990:52) with special provisions concerning the care of young people (LVU). In October, the preliminary investigation was closed as regards human trafficking after the Swedish Prosecution Authority gave its verdict.

Later in October 2010, the 17-year-old was taken care of by the social services in Norway as a probable victim of human trafficking and several people, including the two women who had been involved in the theft case in Sweden, were arrested on

suspicion of human trafficking. The scope of the investigation grew both as regards the number of suspects and the number of children, including the 12-year-old, who was identified as a victim of human trafficking in Sweden.

Case in collaboration with Denmark and Germany

Starting with the case of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation with victims from Nigeria who have been described previously in this report and through the acquisition of new information the National Criminal Investigation Department set up one more intelligence operation. The case was named "Newton" and had the aim of initiating further preliminary investigations into Nigerian networks. Internationally operational collaboration was introduced with Denmark and Germany in which a preliminary investigation was carried out. The National Criminal Investigation Department and the Police Authority in the county of Skåne assisted Germany in the case, which led to four people, some with a Swedish connection, being arrested in Germany in December 2010 on suspicion of human trafficking.

²¹ National Criminal Investigation Department

5. National Police Board Initiatives Against Human Trafficking

In September 2008, the Government commissioned the Swedish National Police Board and National Prosecution Authority to reinforce current operational initiatives against prostitution and human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and to ensure that police and prosecution organisation methods and skills are developed in this field.

The Swedish National Police Board undertook a number of measures during the period of the commission, which are expected to give a lasting result within the Police as regards the preventive activities and combating prostitution and human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

The Swedish National Police Board's aims with the government commission included, for example,

- detecting more crime concerning human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, procuring, the purchase of sexual services and the purchase of sex acts by children;
- making these investigations more effective by developing Police methods and skills through training initiatives as required;
- reinforcing the operational initiatives and stimulating enduring work;
- improving collaboration with other authorities and organisations affected by the government's action plan to combat prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes;
- collaborating with Sweden's Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority to improve the way victims of crime are treated, to produce quality assured methods of working and to support the ongoing research into the field, and
- strengthening international collaboration.

Collectively, the actions were intended to increase skills within the Police, improve collaboration with other public authorities and organisations, and to increase and make more efficient the operational initiatives to ensure that more crimes are detected and investigated.

The funding assigned in conjunction with the government commission for developing methods and skills were mainly distributed to special needs-based training initiatives, local development work at the police authorities, collaborative activities, training programmes for improved treatment of crime victims and development work at the Swedish National Police Board.

To increase the number of operational initiatives, the skills development was aimed initially at the groups within the Police which are working on acquiring information concerning suspected criminal activities. Examples of groups such as these would be the informer activities²², criminal intelligence service, forensics and police personnel who are working on secret telephone surveillance. During the period 2009–2010, as a result, the police authorities increased their reporting of information on human trafficking and prostitution to the National Crimi-

²² Informer activity is police activity which consists of obtaining information from an informer within issues concerning crimes or criminals.

nal Inspection Department's criminal intelligence service. Examples of method and skills development for the police authorities during the commission period:

- Further training at the Police Academy for preliminary investigation managers and investigators of crimes which concern human trafficking, procuring and the purchase of sexual services.
- Courses at the Police Academy concerning qualified intelligence work on the Intern.
- An interactive training course on human trafficking which is available for all police employees on the Swedish Police intranet.
- A manual for investigators.
- Four work meetings/experience seminars for police and prosecutors with a great deal of experience in investigating human trafficking crimes to make the Swedish Police's work in this field more efficient.
- Initiatives for developing methods and skills concerning the particular problems that become relevant when children and teenagers are subject to human trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- A special initiative for the improved treatment, within the judicial system, of people with experience of prostitution.
- The distribution of funding to a number of police authorities for local development work within specific authorities.
- The Swedish National Police Board situation reports concerning human trafficking for sexual and other purposes intended for the Government are distributed to relevant authorities, voluntary organisations and the general public.
- An information site on preventive measures and combating prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes was published on the Swedish Police intranet.
- The Swedish National Police Board's own development work with regard to strengthened international collaboration comprised of participating in different working parties within the EU, in an EU-financed project, and in several of the programmes of visits that the Swedish Institute arranged for key foreign players.

The government commission led to a marked increase both in the number of reports filed and preliminary investigations initiated on crimes related to human trafficking, although there are still differences between the police authorities. However, the reports received by the Swedish National Police Board in 2010 indicated that the number of reports, preliminary investigations initiated and cases brought concerning other human trafficking increased more during the assignment period than as regards human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

The government commission created good conditions for the police authorities to continue improving their efforts to prevent and combat prostitution and trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and related criminality.

Annex 1 – Reporting by the police authorities

The following report is based on the information that the police authorities, by means of the criminal intelligence service's areas of collaboration (SamO), reported to the Swedish National Police Board for 2010. In this, only those police authorities are mentioned which have reported information about cases of a human trafficking nature or other cases of special interest.

Collaboration Area Stockholm (County of Stockholm, County of Gotland)

The Situation in the County of Stockholm

In 2003, the government resolved to convey SEK 30 million to the Swedish Police in order to combat human trafficking during the period 2004-2006. Then the surveillance squad at the City Police Commissioner's district initiated a project named Project Europa.

In May 2008, the management of the Police Authority in the county of Stockholm resolved that Project Europa should be reformed into a commission against human trafficking for sexual purposes and the project period was extended up to and including 2010. The objective of this commission was to identify criminal individuals and networks involved in aggravated procuring or human trafficking and associated crimes in the county of Stockholm and to bring these people to trial. Simpler cases of procuring are normally dealt with at the county's other police commissioner's districts.

For a long time, the Police have been following the development of prostitution activities and related crime such as procuring and human trafficking for sexual purposes. The City Police Commissioner's district had personnel with lengthy experience of crimes similar to human trafficking, which has helped in the development of working methods that have produced good results.

The information received during 2010 relates mainly to girls and women from Estonia, Latvia, Russia, Nigeria, Albania, Hungary, Thailand and Romania. The perpetrators also came primarily from these countries and from Sweden. The foreign women who were available for sale on the Internet in Sweden are mainly available for sale in apartments and at hotels in Stockholm. By preference, the women were sent to Sweden by ferry from the Baltic States and Finland, but buses are also used as a means of transport. Some women were sent to Sweden by air, arriving at Skavsta airport. As regards the transportation of Nigerian women, they were commonly first exploited in prostitution in Italy or Spain and then transported further by air to countries such as Sweden.

An increased proportion of foreign women exploited in street prostitution was noted in 2010, mainly from Romania and Hungary. Occasionally, women from Albania, Thailand and Africa were also discovered.

In 2010, a total of six reports were filed concerning human trafficking. All of these were closed after investigation. Thirty

two reports were filed concerning aggravated procuring or procuring.

In 2010, 344 reports were filed concerning the purchase of sexual services. All reports reviewed led to preliminary investigations being initiated. Of these preliminary investigations, police preliminary investigation leaders wrote off 73 cases, and 244 cases were reported to the prosecution authority which issued 117 orders of summary punishment and brought 59 cases. Of these 39 were convicted. Of the remaining 54 cases, some were open as at the date of this report.

Of the 117 orders of summary punishment issued during 2010, almost all resulted in fines equivalent to 50 times daily income.

All reports concerning the purchase of sexual services dealt with men who bought/tried to buy sexual services from women, apart from one report in which one man bought a sexual service from another man. That case was closed since the suspect died.

In 2010 around 30 women who had been in the prostitution environment in Stockholm were deported. Before deportation took place, the police tried in vain to investigate whether the women within the framework of criminal activity were being exploited in prostitution activities in Sweden.

Below are details of a number of cases in which investigation has taken place or sentences passed during 2010. Reported cases were investigated within the Commission to Combat Human Trafficking for Sexual Purposes, the Border Police in Stockholm and within the Serious Crime section in Söderort.

Preliminary investigation: The Angela Case

The preliminary investigation in the Angela Case was carried out in collaboration with the Police Authority in the county of Skåne. In this case, seventeen reports were filed in Stockholm concerning human trafficking, aggravated procuring, procuring and purchase of sexual services.

The plaintiff/witness in the case all came from Africa and the majority of those from the state of Edo in Nigeria. Most of the women and girls could neither read nor write.

The women and girls were exploited in prostitution activities in several European countries including Belgium, Denmark, Finland and Spain. Some of the "older" women who were being exploited in this case had Spanish residence permits.

In the investigation it emerged that some of the girls and women had undergone a voodoo/juju ritual before leaving their homeland for Europe. Most of the women did not want to talk about the ritual. The ritual was used to strengthen their fear, scare them into silence and prevent any attempts to run away. The Nigerian women had been put into debt and were expected to pay back approx. EUR 50,000 to the human traffickers through being exploited in prostitution. Apart from the debt itself they also paid for accommodation, advertising, transport and other expenses on site in Sweden. The surveillance work was made more difficult because the women were

constantly being forced to change their appearance by changing clothes and wigs. The work was also made more difficult by the lack of authorised interpreters in the women's native language.

For four women, evidence was heard before they left Sweden. Several women also took part in the main hearing. The preliminary investigation led to eight people being convicted by the District Court for offences against a girl aged 16 and a woman aged 21 from Nigeria. Two perpetrators, two women from Cameroon, were sentenced to six years of imprisonment for human trafficking and deportation, or to two years of imprisonment, and for complicity in human trafficking and deportation, respectively. One man from Uganda was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for procuring and one man from Denmark was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for procuring and attempted aggravated procuring. One woman from Nigeria, one man from Iran and one man from Denmark were given suspended sentences for procuring, and one Rwandan man with Swedish citizenship was sentenced to probation for procuring.

The Court of Appeal overturned the District Court's judgement concerning a perpetrator who was convicted of complicity in human trafficking by also sentencing him for procuring. However, the sentence of two years' imprisonment remained. In addition, the Court of Appeal made the sentence more severe for one perpetrator who had been sentenced for procuring by changing the sentence from a suspended sentence to imprisonment for one and a half years. The Court amended the charge and convicted one perpetrator for complicity in human trafficking instead of procuring and changed the sentence to one year's imprisonment. The Court of Appeal also reduced the damages for the two plaintiffs from SEK 300,000 to SEK 250,000 each.

The Commission collaborated on this case with the Police Authority in Skåne, police authorities in Finland, Germany, Denmark and with the Nigerian authorities with the purpose of establishing the women's identities, for example.

Preliminary investigation: The Polischef Case

Sixteen reports were filed in the Polischef case. The preliminary investigation led to a Swedish man, aged 64, was sentenced by the District Court to six and a half years of imprisonment. The Court of Appeal changed the sentence to six years of imprisonment for aggravated rape, rape, assault, procuring, the purchase of sexual services and the attempted purchase of sexual services. A further two men, aged 40-50, were sentenced to fines for the purchase of sexual services.

The plaintiffs in the case were ten Swedish girls and women and four Swedish women were witnesses.

The Commission collaborated with the unit for internal investigations in Stockholm and with the Swedish Security Service (Säpo) and with the police authorities in Dalarna, Skåne and Örebro to investigate the case.

Preliminary investigation: The Pannkaka Case

In the Pannkaka case, twenty-two reports were filed concerning aggravated procuring, weapons crime and the purchase of sexual services. The perpetrators who were from Romania exploited four Romanian women were born between 1988 to 1990. The women were offered safe houses in Sweden but chose to travel back to their homeland. The women were later interrogated in Romania.

The preliminary investigation led to two of the main suspects, a Romanian man, aged 34, and a Romanian woman, aged 23, were sentenced by the District Court to imprisonment for procuring. The man was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months and to ten years of deportation and the woman was sentenced to imprisonment for seven months plus seven years' deportation. In addition, five men were fined for the purchase of sexual services and three men fined for attempting to purchase sexual services. The Court of Appeal confirmed the sentences for procuring and fined a further two men for the purchase of sexual services.

The Commission collaborated in the case with the Swedish liaison police and with the Romanian police and prosecutor.

Preliminary investigation: The Rån Case – Joint Investigation Team¹ with Estonia

Fifteen reports were filed in the Rån case. A Joint Investigation Team (JIT) was formed to make more efficient the work in which the police and prosecuting authorities in Estonia and Sweden were participating. The Commission is collaborating in the case with the Scandinavian liaison police in Estonia and the National Bureau of Investigation and with the International Prosecuting Authority in Tallinn and the Swedish International Prosecution Authority in Stockholm.

The main suspects were three men from Estonia, aged 24-29, and a woman, aged 46, from Sweden. Surveillance and telephone tapping was carried out in both countries at the same time. After operations that happened simultaneously in both countries two people were arrested in Tallin and three people in Stockholm. The house search was carried out and several objects of interest to the investigation were seized in both countries. The people arrested in Estonia were then extradited to Sweden.

The preliminary investigation led to a woman, aged 47, being sentenced in the District Court to three years of imprisonment and 10 years of deportation for aggravated procuring and extortion. A 30-year-old man was sentenced to imprisonment for two and a half years for aggravated procuring, procuring, attempted procuring and attempts at extortion. A man, aged 26, and a man, aged 25, were each sentenced

¹ A joint investigation team (JIT) is an operational association of police officers and prosecutors with a time-limited mandate which coordinates cross-border criminal investigations. Members from two or more EU countries are members of a joint investigation team with the assistance of Europol and Eurojust.

to imprisonment for one and a half years and five years of deportation for procuring. Finally, a 24-year-old man was sentenced to imprisonment for three months for procuring and two men were fined 50 times their daily income for the purchase of sexual services.

Nine Estonian women aged between 24 and 41 were plaintiffs/witnesses in the case.

Preliminary investigation: The STHLMSTJEJER Case

A report concerning aggravated procuring was filed in this preliminary investigation. The main suspect was a Finnish man, aged 52, resident in Sweden. The man acted as a “webmaster” for a website in which he published advertisements for the sale of hundreds of women between the ages of 18 and 40 for sexual purposes. The man was arrested but released pending legal proceedings.

Preliminary investigation: The Natalia Case

The Natalia preliminary investigation was initiated after the communication of operational intelligence from the National Criminal Investigation Department’s Intelligence Service in 2008. A report concerning aggravated procuring was filed in the case. The main suspect was a Swedish man, aged 41, who managed a website on which he published pictures of and advertisements about hundreds of women for sale for sexual purposes.

The man was given a custodial sentence by the District Court of one year and six months for procuring and was placed under an obligation to pay SEK 700,000 to the State as forfeited proceeds of crime. An additional woman, aged 43, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months, for procuring. The Court of Appeal confirmed the District Court ruling.

Preliminary investigation: The Tjeck Case

Three reports concerning aggravated procuring were filed in the Tjeck case. The main suspect, a man aged 22 from the Czech Republic, was sentenced by the District Court to one month’s imprisonment for procuring. No appeal was raised against the sentence.

One known victim of crime appeared in this case, a 23-year-old woman from the Czech Republic.

Preliminary investigation: The Anna Case

In the Anna case, four reports were filed concerning the purchase of sex acts from children, child rape, sexual posing and aggravated child pornography crimes. The suspect, a 29-year-old Swedish man, the District Court imposed a custodial sentence of two years for the sexual exploitation of children, exploitation of children for sexual posing, the purchase of sex acts by children and aggravated child pornography crimes.

Plaintiffs in the case were one 18-year-old Swedish woman and two Swedish girls aged 15 and 17. The suspect was sentenced to pay damages to two of the plaintiffs of SEK 35,000

and SEK 20,000 respectively. The claim for damages applying to the third plaintiff was dismissed.

Preliminary investigation: The Oktav Case

In this ongoing preliminary investigation, reports were filed concerning aggravated procuring and the purchase of sexual services. The main suspects were a man, aged 32, and a woman, aged 29, resident in Sweden but originating in Poland. One more man was arrested for the crime in Poland but was released by the Polish authorities. Four women from Poland, aged between 20 and 33, were identified as witnesses in the case.

The Commission collaborated in the case with the customs liaison officer in Poland and with the Polish police and prosecutor.

Preliminary investigation: The Ballong Case

In this preliminary investigation, reports were filed concerning human trafficking, shoplifting, fraud, receiving stolen goods and threats to public officials. The preliminary investigation led to a Swedish woman, aged 47, being given a custodial sentence of 2 years for human trafficking, shoplifting, fraud, receiving stolen goods and threats to public officials. The District Court considered it to be proven that the victims had been forced to travel to Sweden to carry out property crime and that the situation had involved distress for them. A 54-year-old Swedish man was sentenced to four months’ imprisonment for receiving stolen goods, petty receiving of stolen goods and weapons crimes. An appeal was raised to the Court of Appeal regarding the sentence which changed the District Court’s sentence to the women in such a way that the prosecution for human trafficking was dismissed. The sentence was set at ten months’ imprisonment for shoplifting, fraud, receiving stolen goods and threats against a public official.

Five women from Poland, aged 24-44, were the plaintiffs. All of the women were heard in the District Court. Some were interviewed personally and some via video link from Poland and the UK.

The Commission collaborated in the case with the liaison police in Poland and with the British police and prosecutor.

Preliminary investigation: The Anna A Case

In the Anna A case sentence was passed in the year 2010. It resulted in the District Court sentencing a man, aged 44, and a woman, aged 29, to a custodial sentence of two years and six months, for aggravated procuring. They were sentenced to pay SEK 130,000 each in damages to the plaintiff. The Court of Appeal confirmed the sentence, about which an appeal was also raised with Sweden’s Supreme Court, which did not give leave for a review.

The plaintiff was a 29-year-old woman from Estonia.

Preliminary investigation: Söderort

Nine reports were filed in this case which concerned nine plaintiffs aged between 18 and 21. A man, aged 41, was sentenced by the District Court to four years and six months imprisonment for aggravated procuring, rape and the purchase of sexual services. The operation lasted for six years and he exploited eight different women on different occasions. Initially the man was reported for rape. In conjunction with the house search, the police found computer files and images which led them to eight plaintiffs. The District Court decided on restitution of SEK 630,000 of which SEK 270,000 was to cover damages claims for the plaintiffs and SEK 360,000 related to the value of the proceeds of crime.

Preliminary investigation: The Stöld Project

The Court of Appeal changed the District Court's acquittal of the case of human trafficking against two Romanian men, aged 21 and 22. They were prosecuted for having forced two Romanian boys, aged 17, to travel to Sweden to commit crimes. The Court of Appeal sentenced the men to imprisonment for one year and three months and one year plus five years' deportation, respectively, for human trafficking. The convicted men are to pay SEK 30,000 each in damages to the plaintiffs.

The City Police Prostitution Project

For a long time, the Police Authority in the county of Stockholm have been focusing efforts against open street prostitution and the purchase of sexual services at hotels and in other premises in Stockholm. Police initiatives against street prostitution usually result in interventions against the crime of purchasing sex, assault, drink driving, drugs crimes, and breaches of the Aliens Act. The Police Authority also exercises statutory supervision and controls of known activities that offer striptease and "video clubs"². These police initiatives always take place in collaboration with the social services' prostitution groups which have the possibility of offering support and assistance to the people they come across. A special project, Öppna Gatuprostitutionen [Open Street Prostitution], began in 2008 and carried on until December 2010.

The police initiatives were intended to disturb and intervene against purchasers of sex on the street and indoors in different premises, and to intervene against other criminal activity which often follows in the tracks of prostitution activities.

During the period January-November 2010, almost 300 reports were filed concerning the purchase of sexual services. All of the reports led to preliminary investigations being initiated. Of these preliminary investigations, almost 280 led to guilty verdicts in which an order of summary punishment was issued. Ten preliminary investigations also concerned the purchase of sex acts by children. The project also led to the

² The term "video club", in this context, is used to mean a video shop that also offers booths for people who want to look at erotic films and simultaneously satisfy themselves sexually.

initiation of about ten preliminary investigations concerning suspected procuring. These cases were transferred to the Commission against Human Trafficking in Stockholm for further investigation.

When the project began in 2008 a number of human traffickers and pimps from other countries, inside and outside the EU, established themselves as operators within street prostitution in Stockholm. In 2010 this trend stopped as a result of the increased police presence together with an increased reporting frequency concerning the purchase of sexual services and procuring. During the project period, different organised crime networks originating in West Africa tried to establish themselves in the prostitution environment at street level in Stockholm. All well-known establishment attempts was slowed down as a consequence of the collective police initiative.

Through initiatives in 2010 focusing on preventing abuse of young girls and boys, several major cases were detected in which sex acts by children were being purchased and in which children were sexually exploited in other ways. The daily presence of police officers in the area during the project period had a direct crime prevention impact in the district around Malmskillnadsgatan in central Stockholm. Fewer drug crimes were reported in the area during the project period. The risks of violence towards the people being exploited in prostitution also reduced in the area.

Border Police Department

Since 1 October 2010, the Border Police Department in the county of Stockholm has had investigative responsibility as regards human trafficking for non-sexual purposes. The Stockholm police are regularly receiving information that people from other countries, primarily Romania, are being brought to Sweden to be exploited for begging and stealing in an organised way.

In 2010, 29 reports were filed concerning human trafficking for non-sexual purposes in the county of Stockholm. Most of the reports concerned human trafficking in which the victims were forced to beg or to commit crimes. During the year, it was of particular note that children between the ages of 15 to 17 from Belarus were being exploited to commit thefts. In certain cases preliminary investigations were introduced concerning human trafficking. The children were forced to seek asylum as children arriving along and were come across later in conjunction with their having committed thefts. The cases were particularly difficult to investigate since the children did not want to cooperate in interviews or failed to appear in continued investigation.

In 2010, the Border Police Department investigated a case in which two people from Romania were found guilty of human trafficking and sentenced to three years' imprisonment each plus deportation. The victim was a mentally impaired Romanian man, aged 31, whom the perpetrators exploited for begging activities. The Court of Appeal ranked begging in the

same category as forced labour or another such enforced status or the exploitation of a person in a situation that involves distress to the vulnerable person.

Another case concerned a 15-year-old Romanian girl who was forced to beg by her parents in order to contribute to the family income. The whole family lived in severe poverty and the girl therefore was not in a more difficult situation than her parents. A prosecution for human trafficking was dismissed by the District Court since there had been no threats or compulsion, nor had it emerged that the girl had been exploited. The Court of Appeal made the same assessment and confirmed the District Court's sentence.

Collaboration Area West (Counties of Västra Götaland and Halland)

County of Västra Götaland

In 2010, three preliminary investigations were initiated concerning human trafficking for sexual purposes in the county of Västra Götaland. In addition, eighteen preliminary investigations were initiated concerning procuring/aggravated procuring which could be linked in certain cases to human trafficking for sexual purposes. Other cases concerned women from Romania and Nigeria who were brought to Sweden to be exploited for sexual purposes. The women from Romania and Nigeria were being sold in street prostitution and via the Internet.

In the preliminary investigations conducted in 2010 into human trafficking for sexual purposes, the perpetrators were primarily from Nigeria, Sweden and Romania. In some preliminary investigations there were also suspicions about other crimes such as drug offences, money laundering and fraud.

In one of these cases, the District Court found a Swedish man, aged 50, guilty of procuring and drugs offences and sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment. The man was convicted of procuring since he had promoted the exploitation of six Nigerian women for casual sexual relations in return for payment. In another case, three people (two men and one woman) were prosecuted for aggravated procuring. The man, aged 37, originally came from Nigeria but was resident in Sweden. The 39-year-old man also originally came from Nigeria but was a Swedish citizen and resident in the Gothenburg area. The 33-year-old woman originally came from Nigeria but is now a Swedish citizen and resident in Sweden. In this case, 26 Nigerian women between the ages of 25 and 39 were identified as victims of crime. In most of the cases, the women had residence permits in Italy or Spain and left Sweden after having refused to collaborate in the investigation. The prosecution was dismissed by the District Court on all points.

In 2010, the Greater Gothenburg Police District ran an operation in the Rosenlund district focusing on the purchase of sexual services. A large number of "punters" were reported and close collaboration between the police district and the

County Criminal Police laid the foundation for certain sex purchasing cases being taken forward.

In Västra Götaland, information was also received suggesting that children are being brought to Sweden from countries such as Romania and Bulgaria for begging, stealing, playing music or for sexual exploitation.

The work of the police

Since 2003, the Police Authority in Västra Götaland has had a special surveillance team, the Human Trafficking Team, which is administered under the County Criminal Police. The human trafficking team is responsible for working to combat human trafficking and procuring. Two analysts are also linked with this team. The team is one of six surveillance teams which are subordinate to the Serious Organised Crime Department and connected to an action team leader who has the option of detailing other investigation teams to assist the human trafficking team on a human trafficking case. The human trafficking team also works closely with the Public Order Police in the city of Gothenburg and the Border Police.

The human trafficking team actively watches the Internet, but this rarely leads to the opening of new preliminary investigations. The number of advertisements for prostitution appears to be increasing, and in some of the Internet advertisements, it is suspected that the women/girls offered for sale are foreign. There are also discussion sites on which buyers of sexual services ask for certain women or particular sexual services. It is very easy for pimps to advertise their young female prostitutes on the Internet, and it is also very easy for the prospective purchasers of sexual services and the Swedish Police to find the advertisements.

In 2010, a big problem for the Swedish Police was the lack of competent Nigerian interpreters. Several languages and hundreds of dialects are spoken in Nigeria. The translation of the tapped material therefore lagged behind. This means that important information reached the police much too late.

In 2010, the police authority was visited by a delegation from Nigeria, which further developed the personnel's knowledge of the way in which victims of human trafficking are recruited from Nigeria for human trafficking for sexual purposes to Europe.

In Västra Götaland there is a plan for taking care of the victims of crime that were subject to human trafficking. In addition to taking victims into care in Sweden, it also includes an undertaking from the authorities concerned wherever possible to make preparations for a return to the victim's home country and to get in touch with the relevant authorities and organisations there to facilitate the victim's reintegration.

County of Halland

A preliminary investigation was initiated in 2010 into a Swedish man concerning the purchase of sex acts by children and

the purchase of sexual services. The man was suspected of having sexually exploited about ten Swedish girls and women between the ages of 15 and 18, after having bought them alcoholic drinks. The preliminary investigation led to a conviction regarding the purchase of a sex act by a child that was not related to human trafficking or procuring.

Collaboration Area North

(Counties of Västerbotten, Norrbotten, Västernorrland, Jämtland)

County of Västerbotten

The Police Authority in Västerbotten, assisted by the National Criminal Investigation Department, carried out a project between February and December 2010, Vitberget, within the framework for a special initiative against human trafficking. The purpose of the project was to detect, document and identify suspects and networks involved in procuring activities and suspected “punters” in Västerbotten and Norrbotten. The objective of the special initiative was to bring both suspected “punters” and procurers to trial, and to offer all plaintiffs support and assistance to come out of a destructive and dangerous situation.

In total, 27 reports were filed in the project, of which 18 concerned the purchase of sexual services. Some of the reports also concerned suspected aggravated rape, aggravated procuring and complicity in these crimes. Among the reports there was also a report on child pornography crimes, crimes against weapons legislation, drug offences, receiving stolen goods, theft and procuring. All of the reports led to preliminary investigations being initiated. Five of the 18 preliminary investigations which concerned the purchase of sexual services led to an order of summary punishment being issued and one is ongoing. The other 12 preliminary investigations that concerned the purchase of sexual services were closed.

In one case, five people were arrested and four of those were detained when they were suspected on probable grounds for aggravated rape, aggravated procuring, procuring and complicity in these crimes. A 36-year-old Swedish woman, a 21-year-old Swedish woman and a 52-year-old Swedish woman were identified as victims of crime. The preliminary investigation was closed when it gave no results.

County of Norrbotten

In 2010, the Police Authority in Norrbotten together with Västerbotten, Västernorrland and Jämtland, was included in a project named Aurora. In this project, work was being done on issues concerning development work as well as operational work against prostitution and human trafficking for sexual purposes.

In 2010, the Police Authority in Norrbotten was working on internal surveillance and monitoring of advertisements for sexual services. The work resulted in a powerful reduction

in advertisements for sexual services in Norrbotten. In those cases in which the person who had been exploited in prostitution was particularly young and could be identified, preventive talks were also offered.

In 2010 five preliminary investigations were initiated concerning procuring/aggravated procuring. A preliminary investigation into human trafficking for non-sexual purposes was initiated but was handed over to a different police authority. A preliminary investigation led to a man, aged 58, with Finnish citizenship, being sentenced for procuring by Haparanda District Court to a fine based on daily income. The District Court found it proven that the man had, on two occasions, brought Russian women from Finland who had then conveyed “punters” in Sweden. One further man was sentenced in this case to a fine based on daily income and a suspended sentence for the purchase of sexual services.

County of Västernorrland

In 2010, three preliminary investigations into procuring were initiated which could be linked to human trafficking for sexual purposes and two preliminary investigations into procuring that did not involve human trafficking for sexual purposes. A preliminary investigation into human trafficking for non-sexual purposes was closed. Three preliminary investigations that concerned the purchase of sexual services was initiated but could not be linked to cases of procuring or human trafficking.

One case of procuring concerned two Swedish men who were suspected of having promoted the subjection of four Swedish women to casual sexual services in return for payment. The perpetrators placed advertisements on a website in which the women were sold for sexual purposes. They also let an apartment in which the sex purchases took place.

In 2010, the Police Authority in Västernorrland collaborated with the Police Authority in Jämtland on a case of procuring. The prostitution activities took place in Sundsvall but the case was investigated and was dealt with in Jämtland.

County of Jämtland

In a wide-ranging procuring case that was investigated by the Police Authority in Jämtland, a Swedish man, aged 42, was sentenced in September 2010 by the Court of Appeal to two years of imprisonment for aggravated procuring. The person convicted appealed to the Supreme Court but then withdrew the appeal. Around 30 orders of summary punishment have been issued to date, based on 427 reports on the purchase of sexual services. The procurer advertised that he had women for sale via the Internet and the women were sold for sexual purposes in the procurer’s home, at hotels and youth hostels as well as at the “punter’s” home and business.

Five women aged between 28 and 42 were identified in the case as plaintiffs, of which two denied the procurer’s involvement. Three of the women came from Uganda/Rwanda and

were married to Swedish men and one woman came from Thailand. The women left Sweden in conjunction with the police action. They were allowed to retain approx two-thirds of their earnings from the prostitution business and constantly sent money to relatives in their home countries. The fifth woman was Swedish and was living in a very difficult financial situation.

Collaboration Area South (The counties of Skåne, Kalmar, Kronoberg, Blekinge)

County of Skåne - Project Omega

In 2010, four major preliminary investigations were carried out concerning human trafficking for sexual purposes/aggravated procuring, within the framework of a project named Omega, at the County Criminal Police in Skåne. One of the cases was investigated in close collaboration with the team for closely related crimes in Malmö police district. Project Omega also assisted the Border Police Department in a preliminary investigation into human trafficking for sexual purposes. All four preliminary investigations led to legal proceedings.

Preliminary Investigation Project Olivia

In this preliminary investigation 39 reports were filed: One report relating to human trafficking for sexual purposes with children under 18, one relating to human trafficking for sexual purposes with people aged 18 or over, and aggravated procuring, and 37 reports concerning the purchase of sexual services. When the case branched off to Stockholm, collaboration with the Stockholm Police's Commission to Combat Human Trafficking began (see Project Angela).

Preliminary Investigation Project Beata

Eight reports were filed in Project Beata. Two concerned human trafficking for sexual purposes involving people aged 18 or over. One report concerned procuring and the purchase of sexual services. Five further reports concerned the purchase of sexual services. The case involved four perpetrators. Two perpetrators exploited a 23-year-old Romanian woman for the purposes of prostitution. They sold her on to two other men who continued the business at another location until the police action took place.

The woman, who did not want to collaborate with the police or take the opportunity of safe housing, returned to Romania. When the investigation closed the perpetrators were released pending prosecution.

Preliminary Investigation Project Rocent

Twenty-three reports were filed in Project Rocent. Two concerned aggravated procuring, seven aggravated rape of a child, seven child rape, assault, unlawful threats and unlawful interference. In addition, four reports were filed concerning threats against public officials, directed against investigating

police officers, prosecutors and district court judges.

The preliminary investigation concerned aggravated sexual abuse of a mentally impaired 14-year-old Swedish girl in foster care. The girl was exploited by several men on several occasions, including at a public toilet, in apartments and in a club premises.

In the District Court, a Swedish man, aged 19, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for aggravated procuring. A Slovakian man, aged 35, was sentenced to imprisonment for three years and six months for the rape of a child and aggravated procuring. A Polish man, aged 51, was sentenced to two years imprisonment plus ten years' deportation for the rape of a child. A Swedish boy, aged 17, was fined for the purchase of sexual services. In addition, the court sentenced a Swedish man, aged 36 to imprisonment for four months for threats to public officials. At the same time a Swedish woman, aged 18, was fined for insulting behaviour.

The Court of Appeal amended the District Court judgement against the 19-year-old man by sentencing him for procuring and lowering the sentence to imprisonment for three months and by dismissing the plaintiff's claim for damages. For another perpetrator, the Court of Appeal lowered the fine to 40 days' income. The court dismissed the prosecution against two people. For a fifth perpetrator, the description of the offence was changed to aggravated fraud by means of the use of false documents with a sentence of probation.

Preliminary investigation Project together with the Border Police

This preliminary investigation was run by the Border Police in the county of Skåne supported by the County Criminal Police Department in Malmö. The preliminary investigation concerned a Slovakian girl, aged 17, who was exploited for sexual purposes. A Slovakian man, aged 39, was sentenced by the Court of Appeal to three years' imprisonment for human trafficking for sexual purposes. A Slovakian man, aged 27, was sentenced by the Court of Appeal to three years' imprisonment for human trafficking for sexual purposes. Both of the perpetrators were sentenced to pay damages to the plaintiff. A Swedish man, aged 63, was sentenced by the Court of Appeal to eight months' imprisonment for procuring.

County of Skåne - Border Police Department

In 2010 the Border Police Unit in Skåne investigated a case of human trafficking for forced labour. Two men from the UK were prosecuted for jointly and in consultation having taken control of three British men and brought them to Sweden with the purpose of carrying out paving/tarmacking work. The three men had been misled regarding accommodation, wages, working hours and working conditions. In addition, the perpetrators exploited the men's psychosocial conditions when they had been both unemployed and homeless in their home country. Some of the control consisted, according to the

prosecutor, of the men not being given sufficient wages to be able to travel back to their home country. The District Court dismissed the prosecution and did not consider that the men had been misled or that control had been achieved over them. No appeal was raised in this case.

Other information

In 2010, 83 preliminary investigations were initiated concerning the purchase of sexual services, of which 48 were investigated in Malmö. Of these 48 sex purchases, ten took place on the streets, four at hotels and 34 in someone's home after contact had been made via the Internet. Most of the "punters" were Swedish men aged between 19 and 70. Five per cent of the "punters" were men whose origins were abroad although they were resident in Sweden. These latter men, in most cases, purchased sexual services on the streets. The majority of the women who were being exploited in prostitution were of African origin.

In 2009, the Family Violence Unit in Malmö undertook a preliminary investigation in which three young men and two young women had sold a young girl to men for sexual services. Four of the suspects were sentenced in 2010 for crimes such as aggravated procuring, procuring, unlawful deprivation of liberty, unlawful coercion etc. The perpetrators were very young and two of them were sentenced to probation, one to youth welfare and one to a suspended sentence.

County of Blekinge

In 2010, a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning human trafficking for sexual purposes. In one case a prosecution was initiated for the purchase of sexual services which could not, however, be related to any case of human trafficking or procuring.

County of Kronoberg

In recent years, there has been an increase in the amount of information being received concerning groupings that are suspected of being involved in human trafficking in the county of Kronoberg. This information usually concerns itinerant flower salesmen, street musicians and tarmac and paving layers.

In 2010, a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning procuring which was later closed. One preliminary investigation into human trafficking for other purposes was transferred to the Police Authority in the county of Skåne and two preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sexual services were closed.

County of Kalmar

In 2010, two preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sex acts by children and two concerning the purchase of sexual services were closed. Two prosecutions were initiated concerning the purchase of sex acts by children. One of the cases concerned a Swedish man, aged 30. By offering alcohol

to girls aged 15, the man induced them to send him pictures of them when they were undressed. The man also requested sexual services by the girls in return for payment in alcohol.

In 2010, in the county of Kalmar, there was an increase in information concerning the number of groups that were suspected of being involved in human trafficking, such as itinerant flower sellers, street musicians and paving/tarmac layers.

Central Collaboration Area Central (The counties of Uppsala, Gävleborg, Västmanland)

County of Uppsala

In 2010, a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning human trafficking for non-sexual purposes, three concerning procuring/aggravated procuring, four concerning the purchase of sex acts by children and seven concerning the purchase of sexual services. One of the preliminary investigations into procuring is ongoing and one was closed. The third led to a 32-year-old man being sentenced by the District Court to a suspended sentence for procuring. Of the seven preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sexual services, prosecutions were initiated in four cases, and in one case an order of summary punishment was issued. One preliminary investigation concerning the purchase of sexual services was closed and one is ongoing.

County of Gävleborg

In 2010 a preliminary investigation was initiated against a 46-year-old man who purchased sex acts by three girls under the age of 18. Their payment consisted of drugs and alcohol. Two preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sexual services was initiated against two different men who purchased sexual services from one and the same woman.

In the county, there were also suspicions that human trafficking for forced labour was occurring in conjunction with citizens of foreign countries were being attracted to Sweden to pick berries.

County of Västmanland

In the county of Västmanland, three preliminary investigations were initiated concerning procuring in 2010. One of the cases concerned suspicions that a man was acting as a pimp for a woman from Nigeria. One preliminary investigation was also initiated into human trafficking for sexual purposes within Sweden and two preliminary investigations concerned the purchase of sexual services.

The perpetrators within the preliminary investigation concerning human trafficking were Swedish citizens, relatives and of Roma extraction. The network was suspected of having branches to human trafficking networks in Germany and Slovakia. The victims were Slovakian women and the German police suspected that they were being exploited for financial gain, especially for fraud. It was suspected that the perpetra-

tors provided the women with Swedish personal identity numbers to exploit them economically by opening accounts, for example, and taking out loans in their names.

Bergslagen Collaboration Area (The counties of Dalarna, Värmland, Örebro)

County of Dalarna

In 2010, two preliminary investigations were initiated in Dalarna concerning the purchase of sex acts by children, and four preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sexual services. All of the victims were girls and women domiciled in Sweden. None of the cases could be linked to human trafficking or procuring.

County of Värmland

In 2010 a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning the purchase of sex acts by children against one suspect domiciled in Sweden. Three preliminary investigations were initiated against three men concerning the purchase of sexual services but could not be linked to investigations concerning human trafficking or procuring. In these cases some of the perpetrators were guilty of aggravated assault, aggravated unlawful threats, aggravated theft and extortion.

County of Örebro

In the county of Örebro, in 2010, one preliminary investigation was initiated which concerned human trafficking for sexual purposes, one which concerned human trafficking for other purposes and one which concerned procuring. In addition, 13 preliminary investigations were initiated concerning the purchase of sexual services and five preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sex acts by children. Of the preliminary investigations that concerned the purchase of sexual services, four resulted in orders of summary punishment being issued. Two went on to court. The victims were mainly women aged between 22 and 40 and domiciled in Sweden.

One of the preliminary investigations into human trafficking/procuring concerned a young Latvian woman who was assumed to be being exploited sexually and who was held captive at a camp site outside Karlskoga. The woman was given support and assistance through the auspices of the social services and later returned to her home country.

Collaboration Area East (The counties of Östergötland, Jönköping, Södermanland)

County of Östergötland

In 2010, a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning human trafficking for sexual purposes in which the victim was a woman from Mongolia. The preliminary investigation was closed when no suspects could be identified. The woman applied for and was granted a residence permit in Sweden.

Apart from the preliminary investigation into human trafficking, four preliminary investigations were initiated concerning procuring and three preliminary investigations concerning the purchase of sexual services. The perpetrators were Swedish citizens originating in the former Yugoslavia and Syria. One case concerned a heterosexual couple in which the man was suspected of procuring after he offered acquaintances sexual intercourse with his girlfriend. In all cases, the victims were domiciled in Sweden. All preliminary investigations were written off apart from one case in which a man was fined for the purchase of sexual services.

County of Jönköping

In 2010 a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning sexual molestation and attempting to purchase sexual services. One preliminary investigation which concerned the same charge was closed. The victims were women domiciled in Sweden.

County of Södermanland

In 2010, a preliminary investigation was initiated concerning procuring, and four concerning human trafficking for non-sexual purposes. Of these reports, one concerned human trafficking for forced marriage and one concerned human trafficking for forced labour concerning people from Bangladesh who were being exploited for picking berries. The berry pickers left the country via Skavsta airport.

Annex 2 – Legislation in this area

Trafficking in human beings

The government decided on 20 December 2005 to appoint a special commissioner with a mandate to review the provision on crimes of human trafficking, etc. (dir. 2005:152). The aim was to enable human trafficking to be combated more effectively, and the task included an assessment of whether the charge or the punishment scales should be revised. The commission submitted the report entitled *Människohandel och barnåktenskap – ett förstärkt straffrättsligt skydd* [Trafficking in human beings and child marriage - enhanced protection provided by criminal law] (SOU [Reports of official commissions of inquiry] 2008:41) to the Swedish government in April 2008.

On 18 March 2010, the government submitted a Bill to the Swedish Parliament concerning enhanced protection in criminal law against human trafficking.¹ The Bill proposed a new formulation of the crime of human trafficking, involving a clearer and more appropriate charge.

The aim was to make the charge more effective and to strengthen the protection against human trafficking in criminal law. Among the changes this implied were that the requirement for the perpetrator to take control over the victim via commercial means – the “control prerequisite” – was removed. In addition, the requirement for double criminal responsibility was abolished to enable Swedish courts to be able to pass sentence for human trafficking committed abroad.

The new provision on human trafficking proposed by the government, which came into force on 1 July 2010, reads as follows:

Chapter 4 § 1 a of the Penal Code (2010:371)

A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by means of unlawful coercion, deceit, exploitation of a person's vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means, recruits, transports, transfers, houses or receives another person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be exploited for sexual purposes, removal of organs, active military service, forced work or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim, will be sentenced to imprisonment for human trafficking for a period of a minimum of two and a maximum of ten years.

Anyone who commits a crime as referred to in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of 18 shall be sentenced for human trafficking even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used.

If the crime as referred to in paras. 1 or 2 is of a less grievous nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years.”

Procuring/ aggravated procuring

Chapter 6 § 12 of the Penal Code (2004:406)

“Anyone who encourages or improperly economically exploits a person having casual sexual relations in return for payment is sentenced for procuring to a term of imprisonment of a maximum of four years.

If a person who has leased an apartment with a right of usage becomes aware that the apartment is being used entirely or to a significant degree for casual sexual relations in return for payment and does not do what may reasonably be expected in order for the lease to come to an end, and if this activity continues or is resumed in the apartment, then he or she shall be regarded as having promoted the activity and will be sentenced for culpability in compliance with para. 1.

If a crime as referred to in para. 1 or 2 is regarded as grievous, then the perpetrator shall be convicted for aggravated procuring and sentenced to a term of imprisonment of a minimum of two and a maximum of eight years. When considering whether or not the crime is grievous, special attention shall be paid to whether the activity was conducted on a large scale, entailed significant financial gain or involved the ruthless exploitation of another person.”

Culpability for procuring rests with the person who promotes or exploits the fact of another person having more than casual sexual relations in return for payment. The act of procuring may be considered to be aggravated if the crime related to an activity was carried out on a fairly large scale, resulted in considerable gain or involved ruthless exploitation. A crime of procuring may also be considered to be aggravated if it has aspects of human trafficking and involves the transport of girls and women to Sweden from other countries for the purposes of prostitution.

The maximum punishment for aggravated procuring has been increased to a term of between six and eight years. This was done to make it possible, for example, for the people who plan and organise procuring in the nature of human trafficking to be punished, but where it has been impossible to prove the requirement of improper influence.

Purchase of sexual services in its wording up to and including 30.06.2011

Chapter 6 § 11 of the Penal Code (2005:90)

Someone who, in a case other than as intended previously in this chapter, obtains casual sexual intercourse in return for payment, is convicted of the purchase of a sexual service and sentenced to a fine or a custodial sentence of a maximum of six months.

What has been stated in the first paragraph also applies even if the remuneration has been promised or given by someone else.

¹ Government Bill 2009/10:152

Purchase of sexual services in its wording up to and including 01.07.2011

Chapter 6 § 11 of the Penal Code (2011:517)²

Someone who, in a case other than as intended previously in this chapter, obtains casual sexual intercourse in return for payment, is convicted of the purchase of a sexual service and sentenced to a fine or a custodial sentence of a maximum of one year³.

What has been stated in the first paragraph also applies even if the remuneration has been promised or given by someone else.

The purchase of a sexual act from a child

Chapter 6 § 9 of the Penal Code (2004:406)

Someone who, in a case other than as intended previously in this chapter, induces a child below the age of eighteen to carry out or endure a sexual act in return for payment is sentenced, for the purchase of a sexual act from a child, to a fine or to a custodial sentence of a maximum of two years.

What has been stated in the first paragraph also applies even if the remuneration has been promised or given by someone else.

The Aliens' Act

In order to make it easier for perpetrators to be brought to trial, a provision granting temporary residence permits for foreign witnesses and victims was introduced into the Aliens' Act in 2005⁴ where this is considered justified, in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. In 2010, the Swedish Migration Board made 33 decisions to grant temporary residence permits to such witnesses. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of human trafficking⁵. Witnesses are now required to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, and to break off all links with the individuals who are suspected of crimes, etc. At the request of the director of the preliminary investigation, a residence permit for thirty days can now also be issued if the witness wants time for reflection in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities.

Chapter 5 § 15 of Sweden's Aliens Act (2005:716).

A temporary residence permit may be granted at the request of the enquiry leader to an alien who has been living here, if this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case. A temporary residence permit for a minimum of six months shall be given at the request of the

leader of the preliminary investigation to an alien who is living here if

- 1. this is required in order for a preliminary investigation or main hearing to be held in the criminal case,*
- 2. the alien in question has clearly displayed a willingness to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities,*
- 3. the alien has broken off all contacts with the persons who are suspected of a crime that is the subject of the preliminary investigation, and*
- 4. considerations of public order and safety do not require that the permit should not be granted.*

If the alien wishes to have some time for consideration in order to recover and to make a decision as to whether he or she wishes to cooperate with the criminal investigation authorities, then a temporary thirty-day residence permit will be issued at the request of the preliminary investigation leader, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 have been fulfilled.

A residence permit issued in pursuance of Para. 1 may be extended if so requested by the enquiry leader and if the conditions stated therein are still fulfilled. A residence permit issued in accordance with para. 2 may be extended if so requested by the leader of the preliminary investigation if, for particular reasons, there is a need for a longer period of consideration and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of Para. 1 are still fulfilled.

Legislation to be considered in cases of trafficking in human beings for forced labour

In Sweden, a person purchasing/engaging the victim's services risks being held responsible for usury in compliance with Chap. 9 § 5 Para 1 of the Penal Code and breaches of the provisions of the Act on Tax Offences (1971:69). According to the provision on usury, anyone who, by means of a contract or some other legal document, takes advantage of someone's distress, foolishness, ignorance or dependency in order to derive benefit, which is obviously disproportionate to the remuneration or for which should no remuneration is paid, shall be punished

Chap. 20 § 5 of the Aliens' Act should also be applicable in certain cases if someone intentionally or negligently employs a foreigner even though the alien in question does not have a prescribed work permit. Chap. 3 § 10 of the Penal Code in cases where someone intentionally or negligently is in breach of what is required according to the Work Environment Act, to prevent illness or accident, thereby causing the death of another person, physical injury or illness.

² Swedish Government Bill 2010/11:77.

³ The aim of tightening up the penalties is to create further room for a more nuanced assessment of the punishment value in serious cases of the purchase of sexual services.

⁴ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) Chap. 5 § 15

⁵ Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the issue of residence permits to third-country nationals who have been victims of human trafficking or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities.

Annex 3 – Judgements

Sentences passed in the county of skåne 2010

1A: SENTENCES IN MALMÖ DISTRICT COURT, 04-01-2010,

CASE NO. B 1145-09

1. Woman, born 1990, citizen of Bosnia Herzegovina

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Probation with community service 180 hours.

The convicted person should, jointly and severally with perpetrator 2, pay damages to plaintiff I of SEK 25,000.

2. Female born 1992, Swedish citizen

Crime: Aggravated procuring
Unlawful deprivation of liberty
Unlawful coercion
Robbery

Interference in a judicial case

Sentence: Youth custody 10 months.

The convicted person should pay damages to plaintiff I of SEK 60,000 and jointly and severally with perpetrator 1 to pay damages of SEK 25,000 to plaintiff I. The convicted person should also, jointly and severally with perpetrators 3 and 4, pay damages to plaintiff II of SEK 25,000.

3. Female born 1990, Swedish citizen

Crime: Unlawful deprivation of liberty

Sentence: Suspended sentence and 200 hours' community service

The convicted person should, jointly and severally with perpetrators 2 and 4, pay damages to plaintiff II of SEK 37,000.

4. Male born 1991, Swedish citizen

Crime: Unlawful deprivation of liberty
Unlawful coercion
Robbery

Sentence: Probation with community service 180 hours.

The convicted person should, jointly and severally with perpetrators 2 and 3, pay damages to plaintiff II of SEK 44,500.

5. Male born 1989, Swedish citizen

Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: The prosecution for aggravated procuring was dismissed

Victim: A 14-year-old girl with mental disability, resident in Sweden.

1B: SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SKÅNE AND BLEKINGE 26-03-2010, CASE NO. B 188-10

The Court of Appeal reduced the District Court sentence for perpetrator number 2, for reasons including her youth, and passed a sentence of youth welfare with 150 hours of youth service.

2A: SENTENCES IN MALMÖ DISTRICT COURT, 14-01-2010,

CASE NO. B 3745-09

1. Man, born 1971, citizen of Slovakia

Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)
Assault
Aggravated burglary

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years and 9 months

The appeal against deportation was dismissed

The convicted person shall pay damages to two plaintiffs and is under an obligation, jointly and severally with perpetrator no. 3, as the forfeited value of the proceeds of crime, to pay SEK 16,000.

2. Male born 1947, Swedish citizen

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 3 months

The convicted person shall pay damages to a plaintiff.

3. Man, born 1983, citizen of Slovakia

Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 years and 6 months
Deportation with return prohibited before 12.01.2020.

The convicted person shall pay damages to one plaintiff and is under an obligation, jointly and severally with perpetrator no. 1, as the forfeited value of the proceeds of crime, to pay SEK 16,000.

4. Man born 1980, Swedish citizen

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Suspended sentence and 160 hours' community service

The convicted person shall pay damages to one plaintiff and, as the forfeited proceeds of crime, shall pay SEK 2,000.

5. Man born 1949, Swedish citizen

Crime: The purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 300/day

6. Man born 1961, Swedish citizen

Crime: The purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 50/day

Victim: A girl aged 17, from Slovakia who was exploited for sexual purposes.

2B: SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SKÅNE AND BLEKINGE 07-04-2010, CASE NO. B 256-10

The Court of Appeal amended the District Court's sentence for perpetrator 1 by increasing the sentence to imprisonment for 3 years and for perpetrator 3 by reducing the sentence to imprisonment for 3 years. In addition, the sentence for perpe-

trator 2 was reduced to imprisonment for 8 months and the plaintiff's claim for damages was dismissed. For perpetrator 5 the prosecution was dismissed in its entirety.

3A: SENTENCES IN MALMÖ DISTRICT COURT, 02-07-2010, CASE NO. B 3745-09

1. Man, born 1988, citizen of the UK
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)
Sentence: A prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed
2. Man, born 1985, citizen of the UK
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)
Sentence: Prosecution for trafficking in human beings dismissed
Victim: Three men from the UK whom the prosecutor considered to have been exploited for forced labour.
The District Court sentence was not appealed.

4A: SENTENCES IN MALMÖ DISTRICT COURT, 02-11-2010, CASE NO. B 5513-10

Sentences in Malmö District Court, 26-11-2010, Case No. B 9487-10

1. Man born 1992, Swedish citizen
Crime: Aggravated procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year
Prosecution for human trafficking for sexual purposes, aggravated rape of a child and aggravated assault was dismissed.
The convicted person, jointly and severally with perpetrator 5, is to pay damages to the injured party of SEK 30,000.
2. Man born 1993, Swedish citizen
Crime: The purchase of sexual services
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 50 per day
Prosecution for rape of a child disallowed.
3. Man, born 1985, citizen of Hungary
Crime: Aggravated rape of a child
Sentence: The prosecution was disallowed
4. Man, born 1987, citizen of Hungary
Crime: Aggravated rape of a child
Sentence: The prosecution was disallowed
5. Man, born 1975, citizen of Slovakia
Crime: Aggravated procuring
Rape of a child
Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 years and 6 months
Deportation with return prohibited until 02.11.2020

Prosecution for human trafficking for sexual purposes disallowed. The convicted person is to pay damages to the plaintiff of SEK 115,000, of which SEK 30,000 jointly and severally with perpetrator 1.

6. Male, born 1983, Swedish citizen
Crime: Aggravated fraud
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year
Prosecution for human trafficking for sexual purposes or aggravated procuring disallowed.
7. Male, born 1979, Swedish citizen
Crime: Aggravated rape of a child
Sentence: The prosecution was disallowed
8. Male, born 1992, Swedish citizen
Crime: Aggravated rape of a child
Sentence: The prosecution was disallowed
9. Male, born 1943, Swedish citizen
Crime: Complicity in trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)
Sentence: Prosecution disallowed
10. Man, born 1959, citizen of Poland
Crime: Rape of a child
Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years
Deportation with return prohibited until 02.11.2020

The offender is to pay damages to the plaintiff of SEK 85,000.

Victim: A 14-year-old Swedish girl with mental impairment.

4B: SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR SKÅNE AND BLEKINGE 18-02-2011, CASE NOS. B -2917-10, B 3184-10

The Court of Appeal amended the District Court judgement against perpetrator 1 by convicting for procuring and lowering the sentence to imprisonment for three months and by disallowing the plaintiff's claim for damages. With regard to perpetrator 2, the Court of Appeal lowered the fine based on daily income to 40 days at SEK 50. For perpetrator number 5, the prosecution was disallowed in its entirety, with the District Court sentence and provisions for deportation therefore being dropped, and the plaintiff's claim for damages was disallowed. For perpetrator 6 the crime for which the man was sentenced was changed to aggravated fraud by means of using false documentation and the sentence determined was probation. For perpetrator number 10, the prosecution was disallowed in its entirety, with the District Court sentence and provisions for deportation therefore being dropped, and the plaintiff's claim for damages was disallowed.

Sentences pronounced in the county of västra götaland in 2010

**1A: SENTENCES IN GOTHENBURG DISTRICT COURT, 16-03-2010,
CASE NO. B 17052-09**

1. Male, born 1960, Swedish citizen

Crime: Procuring
Drug-related crime

Sentence: Imprisonment for 8 months

Victims: Six women from Nigeria.

The District Court sentence was not appealed.

**2A: SENTENCES IN GOTHENBURG DISTRICT COURT, 26-03-2010,
CASE NO. B 1693-10**

1. Male, born 1976, Swedish citizen

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 4 months

A man was convicted, in the same case, in Gothenburg District Court (Case no B 12317-10) on 23 November 2010 to a suspended sentence and a fine based on daily income (50 days at SEK 165) for the purchase of sexual services. The District Court sentence was not appealed.

Victim: A mentally impaired Swedish woman whose claim for payment of damages was disallowed.

The District Court sentence was not appealed.

**3A: SENTENCES IN GOTHENBURG DISTRICT COURT, 30-12-2010,
CASE NO. B 14071-10**

1. Female born 1977, citizen of Nigeria.

Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Prosecution for aggravated procuring dismissed

2. Female born 1973, citizen of Nigeria.

Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: The prosecution for aggravated procuring was dismissed

3. Male born 1971, unknown citizenship

Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Prosecution for aggravated procuring dismissed

Victims: Four women from Nigeria.

The District Court sentence was not appealed.

Sentences pronounced in the county of stockholm in 2010

**1A: SENTENCES IN SOLNA DISTRICT COURT, 17-06-2010,
CASE NO. B 421-08**

1. Female born 1963, Swedish citizen

Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)
Shoplifting
Fraud
Receiving stolen goods

Threatening a public official

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

The convicted person is to pay damages to five plaintiffs.

2. Male, born 1956, Swedish citizen

Crime: Receiving stolen goods
Offence concerning receipt of stolen goods
Crimes involving weapons

Sentence: Imprisonment for 4 months

3. Female born 1953, citizen of Poland.

Crime: Fraud

Sentence: Probation

Victims: Five women from Poland aged between 24 and 44 who were forced to travel to Sweden to commit property crimes in a situation that involved distress to them.

**1B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 01-06-2011,
CASE NO. B 5971-10**

The Court of Appeal changed the District Court sentence of perpetrator 1 such that the prosecution for human trafficking was dismissed. The sentence was set at 10 months' imprisonment for shoplifting, fraud, receiving stolen goods and threats against a public official.

**2A: SENTENCES IN SÖDERTÖRN DISTRICT COURT, 14-07-2010,
CASE NO. B 11224-09**

1. Female born 1965, citizen of Romania.

Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

Deportation with return prohibited before 14.07.2018

The convicted person is to pay damages to one plaintiff.

2. Man, born 1961, citizen of Romania

Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

Deportation with return prohibited before 14.07.2018

The convicted person is to pay damages to one plaintiff.

Victim: A mentally impaired man, aged 31, from Romania who was exploited for begging activities.

2B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 04-10-2010,

CASE NO. B 6263-10

The Court of Appeal changed the District Court sentence for the perpetrators by increasing the sentence to 3 years. The Court of Appeal ranked begging in the same category as forced labour or another such enforced status or with the exploitation of a person in a situation that involves distress to the vulnerable person.

3A: SENTENCES IN STOCKHOLM DISTRICT COURT, 24-09-2010,

CASE NO. B 4647-10

1. Woman, born 1987, citizen of Romania
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 7 months
Deportation with return prohibited until 24.09.2017
2. Man, born 1976, citizen of Romania
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months
Deportation with return prohibited until 24.09.2017
3. Male born 1980
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 50/day
4. Male born 1974
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution for the purchase of sexual services disallowed
5. Male born 1963
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 240/day
6. Male born 1956
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 70 times daily income of SEK 100/day
7. Male born 1967
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 190/day
8. Male born 1968
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution for the purchase of sexual services disallowed

9. Male born 1962
Crime: Attempt to purchase sexual services
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 30 times daily income of SEK 350/day

10. Male born 1978
Crime: Attempt to purchase sexual services
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 30 times daily income of SEK 320/day

11. Male born 1984
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution for the purchase of sexual services disallowed

12. Male born 1972
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 190/day

13. Male born 1977
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution for the purchase of sexual services disallowed

14. Male born 1973
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution disallowed

15. Male born 1973
Crime: Attempt to purchase sexual services
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 50 times daily income of SEK 300/day

16. Male born 1971
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Prosecution for the purchase of sexual services disallowed

Victims: Four women from Romania aged between 20 and 22.

3B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 10-01-2011,

CASE NO. B 8277-10

The Court of Appeal changed the District Court sentence for perpetrator 11 by imposing a fine based on daily income of 70 days at SEK 500 for the purchase of sexual services and attempts thereto. The Court of Appeal also changed the District Court sentence for perpetrator 14 who received a fine based on daily income of 50 days at SEK 50 for the purchase of sexual services.

**4A: SENTENCES IN STOCKHOLM DISTRICT COURT, 23-09-2010,
CASE NO. B 12176-10**

1. Man, born 1988, citizen of the Czech Republic
Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Suspended sentence
Victim: A woman aged 23, from the Czech Republic.
No appeal was raised against the sentence.

**5A: SENTENCES IN STOCKHOLM DISTRICT COURT, 18-11-2010,
CASE NO. B 14880-10**

1. Woman, born 1972, citizen of Romania
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)

Sentence: Prosecution for trafficking in human beings dismissed

2. Man, born 1966, citizen of Romania
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes)

Sentence: Prosecution for trafficking in human beings dismissed

Victim: An 8-year-old Romanian girl, daughter of the perpetrators, who was exploited for begging activities.

**5B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 19-01-2011,
CASE NO. B 89636-10**

The Court of Appeal confirmed the District Court ruling.

**6A: SENTENCES IN SÖDERTÖRN DISTRICT COURT, 30-07-2010,
CASE NO. B 870-10**

1. Man, born 1946, Swedish citizen
Crime: Assault
Rape
Aggravated rape
The purchase of a sexual service
Attempt to purchase sexual services
Complicity in the purchase of sexual services
Complicity in attempt to purchase sexual services
Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 6 years and 6 months
The convicted person is to pay damages to three plaintiffs.

2. Male, born 1964, Swedish citizen
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Attempt to purchase sexual services
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 80 times daily income of SEK 180/day

3. Male, born 1964, Swedish citizen
Crime: The purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: Fine equivalent to 80 times daily income of SEK 290/day

Victims: Ten Swedish girls and women aged between 17 and 27.

**6B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 24-11-2010,
CASE NO. B 6956-10**

The Court of Appeal amended the District Court's sentence for perpetrator 1 by disallowing the prosecution for rape and procuring, and by reducing the sentence to imprisonment for 6 years. In addition, the District Court's sentence for perpetrator 2 was changed by the prosecution for attempting to purchase sexual services being disallowed.

**7A: SENTENCES IN STOCKHOLM DISTRICT COURT, 17-12-2010,
CASE NO. B 19658-10**

1. Woman, born 1980, citizen of Cameroon
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)
Sentence: Imprisonment for 6 years

2. Man, born 1977, citizen of Uganda
Crime: Aggravated procuring
Prosecution for complicity in human trafficking (for sexual purposes) disallowed
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 years and 6 months

3. Man, born 1967, citizen of Denmark
Crime: Procuring
Attempted aggravated procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year

4. Female born 1970, citizen of Nigeria.
Crime: Procuring
Prosecution for human trafficking (for sexual purposes) disallowed.
Sentence: Suspended sentence

5. Man, born 1971, citizen of Denmark
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence

6. Man, born 1964, citizen of Iran
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence

7. Man born 1969, Swedish citizen but originally from Rwanda
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Probation

8. Woman, born 1987, citizen of Cameroon
Crime: Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)
Prosecution for complicity in human trafficking (part of the prosecution relating to human trafficking) and aggravated procuring disallowed

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years
Deportation with return prohibited before
17.12.2015

Victims: A Nigerian girl, aged 16, and a Nigerian woman,
aged 21.

**7B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 11-05-2011,
CASE NO. B 87-11**

The Court of Appeal reduced the punishment for perpetrator 3 who was sentenced to imprisonment for 8 months for attempted procuring. The Court of Appeal increased the punishment for perpetrator number 4 by increasing the sentence to imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months, for procuring. Perpetrator 5 was also sentenced for complicity in human trafficking and the sentence was increased to imprisonment for 1 year. In addition, the court changed the charge and also convicted perpetrator 5 for complicity in human trafficking and changed the sentence to imprisonment for 1 year. Finally, the Court of Appeal changed the District Court sentence for perpetrator 8 by also convicting for procuring. However, the sentence of two years' imprisonment remained. The Court of Appeal also reduced the damages for the two plaintiffs from SEK 300,000 to SEK 250,000 each.

**8A: SENTENCES IN STOCKHOLM DISTRICT COURT, 19-11-2009,
CASE NO. B 10675-09**

1. Man, born 1987, citizen of Romania
Crime: Theft
Assault (minor)
Prosecution for trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes) disallowed
Sentence: The previously imposed custodial sentence shall also relate to the new offence

2. Man, born 1988, citizen of Romania
Crime: Prosecution for trafficking in human beings (for non-sexual purposes) disallowed
Victims: Two boys, born 1992, citizens of Romanian.

**8B: SENTENCES IN THE SVEA COURT OF APPEAL 26-02-2010,
CASE NO. B 9732-09**

The Court of Appeal amends the District Court ruling in such a way that the Court of Appeal sentences perpetrator 1 and perpetrator 2 for human trafficking (for non-sexual purposes) to imprisonment for 1 year and 3 months and 1 year, respectively. The convicted persons shall pay damages to plaintiff A and plaintiff B of SEK 30,000 each. The perpetrators are being deported from Sweden with a ban on returning within 5 years and the Court of Appeal overturns the District Court sentence as regards the liability of perpetrator 1 for assault.

Sentences pronounced in the county of Jämtland in 2010

**1A: SENTENCES IN ÖSTERSUND DISTRICT COURT, 15-07-2010,
CASE NO. B 1102-10**

1. Male born 1970
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year
Victims: Five women from Thailand, Uganda/Rwanda and Sweden.

**1B: SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF APPEAL FOR LOWER NORRLAND
28-09-2010, CASE NO. B 875-10**

The Court of Appeal amended the District Court conviction by sentencing to imprisonment for 2 years, for aggravated procuring. The convicted person appealed to the Supreme Court but then withdrew the appeal.

Annex 4 – Reported offences in 2010

Reported Crimes ¹	In 2010
ENTIRE COUNTRY	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	31
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	53
Procuring incl. aggravated	120
The purchase of a sexual service	1,251
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	231

COUNTY OF BLEKINGE	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	0
The purchase of a sexual service	1
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

COUNTY OF DALARNA	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	7
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	2

COUNTY OF GOTLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	0
The purchase of a sexual service	0
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	1

COUNTY OF GÄVLEBORG	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	2

Reported Crimes ¹	In 2010
COUNTY OF HALLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	1
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	4

COUNTY OF JÄMTLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	450
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

COUNTY OF JÖNKÖPING	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	0
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

COUNTY OF KALMAR	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	0
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	9

COUNTY OF KRONOBERG	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

¹ Statistics from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå). Available at: <http://statistik.bra.se>

Reported Crimes ¹	In 2010
COUNTY OF NORRBOTTEN	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	5
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

COUNTY OF SKÅNE	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	13
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	10
Procuring incl. aggravated	15
The purchase of a sexual service	83
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	13

COUNTY OF STOCKHOLM	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	8
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	29
Procuring incl. aggravated	48
The purchase of a sexual service	391
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	95

COUNTY OF SÖDERMANLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	4
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	0

COUNTY OF UPPSALA	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	4
The purchase of a sexual service	7
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	6

Reported Crimes ¹	In 2010
COUNTY OF VÄRMLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	1
The purchase of a sexual service	3
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	2

COUNTY OF VÄSTERBOTTEN	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	8
The purchase of a sexual service	19
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	5

COUNTY OF VÄSTERNORRLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	4
The purchase of a sexual service	2
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	5

COUNTY OF VÄSTMANLAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	2
The purchase of a sexual service	101
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	2

COUNTY OF VÄSTRA GÖTALAND	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	4
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0
Procuring incl. aggravated	19
The purchase of a sexual service	153
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	10

1 Statistics from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).
Available at: <http://statistik.bra.se>

Reported Crimes ¹ In 2010

COUNTY OF ÖREBRO	NUMBER
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	3
The purchase of a sexual service	18
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	5
COUNTY OF ÖSTERGÖTLAND	
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1
Procuring incl. aggravated	5
The purchase of a sexual service	3
The purchase of a sexual act from a child	12

1 Statistics from the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå).
Available at: <http://statistik.bra.se>

