



Polisen

Situation Report 10

Människohandel för sexuella och andra ändamål

(Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes)

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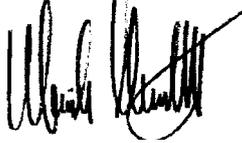
Människohandel för sexuella och andra ändamål (Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes] for the years 2007 and 2008)

Situation Report 10 "Människohandel för sexuella och andra ändamål" [Trafficking in human beings for sexual and other purposes] for the years 2007 and 2008 is hereby submitted.

The situation report aims to provide a picture of trafficking in human beings for various purposes, and also the way in which the extent and prevalence of trafficking in human beings in Sweden has changed since the previous situation report for 2006. The report is based primarily on sentencing and preliminary investigations, and on information received by the police relating to trafficking in human beings in recent years. The report is aimed primarily at the government, authorities in general and the various police units in particular, though it contains information that may also be useful for NGOs and the general public.

The report was drawn up by detective inspector Kajsa Wahlberg and Lotta Jagefjord, criminologist, of the Swedish National Police Board, and also by Matilda Hult, who is an analyst at the National Criminal Investigation Department.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT



Ulrika Herbst

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

The National Criminal Investigation Department continuously collects data on trafficking in human beings within, through and into Sweden via various sources, such as the police, PTN police liaison officers¹, NGOs, the general public and the Swedish Migration Board. The available information indicates that trafficking in human beings is a phenomenon that is not just found in major towns and cities, but that it is also present in smaller communities. It is difficult however to come up with an estimate of the number of victims of trafficking in human beings during 2007 and 2008. This is mainly due to the number of victims discovered in Sweden being dependent on the resources devoted by the police to detecting this type of crime.

In 2007 and 2008, 1 person was sentenced for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In addition, 1 person was convicted of conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and a further 22 people were sentenced for trafficking-related crimes such as procuring or aggravated procuring.

Information received by the police shows that girls and women who are exploited for sexual purposes came primarily from Estonia, Russia, Romania and Poland and were aged 13-36 years. Some individual girls and women have also come from Albania, Bulgaria, Nigeria, Thailand, Latvia, the Czech Republic and the Ukraine. The majority of all the girls and women belong to minority groups in their home countries or come from an abusive home environment.

Many of the perpetrators who were behind the activities investigated during the period 1999-2008 have had strong ties to the country from which the victims came. The majority of perpetrators have been living in Sweden for quite a long time, or have resided here, and are able to speak Swedish. The perpetrators often exploit the vulnerability of their victims in order to get them to leave their home environment, for example by offering them attractive livelihoods. Many of the women subsequently become aware that they will be exploited in various prostitution activities, but they are cheated in terms of the actual conditions. The women are expected to repay a sum of money to the perpetrators for travel documents, travel and other peripheral expenses, and as a result they fall into a debt

¹ Police and customs collaboration between the Nordic countries.

trap. In addition, the original debt then often increases, since the women are also expected to pay for such costs as rent, advertising, condoms, food and hygiene items. As a result of indebtedness to the human traffickers and threats of harm to them or their relatives, women very rarely try to escape.

The sale and purchase of sexual services now takes place largely over the Internet. In 2008, the National Criminal Investigation Department's computer crime division investigated six sites where women were being offered for prostitution purposes in Sweden. There were 417 such advertisements on these six sites. The National Criminal Investigation Department suspects that in many cases the sale and purchase of sexual services via the Internet might be organised. Examples of this are provided by the fact that several women have been photographed in the same environment and/or have very similar email addresses. Many of the websites are however updated several times a week, which complicates the investigation and detection of the women who are being sold, those who wish to purchase sexual services and those behind the advertisement sites.

1.2 Other forms of trafficking in human beings

In addition to exploitation for sexual purposes, the paragraph on trafficking in human beings also mentions examples in which the victim is exploited for forced labour or some other such coerced status. As with trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, it is hard to give precise figures for the scope of trafficking in human beings to, through and within Sweden for forced labour. In 2007, thirty-five reports of trafficking in human beings for forced labour were made to the police, and in 2008 there were eight reports. Not one person was sentenced for this crime during this reporting period.

In 2007 the intelligence section of the National Criminal Investigation Department noticed a number of aspects resembling trafficking in human beings in the multi-criminal activities conducted in Sweden and other European countries by certain British and Irish tarmac and pavement layers, often belonging to the group referred to as "travellers"². In 2007 sixteen people visited the British Embas-

² An itinerant group of people with Irish descent and who are resident in the Republic of Ireland and in the United Kingdom. It is estimated there are approximately 25,000 "travellers" in the Republic of Ireland and approximately 15,000 in the United Kingdom.

sy in Stockholm on various occasions for assistance in travelling back to Britain. They said that they had been exploited by people in order, among other things, to do tarmac and paving work for private individuals throughout Sweden.

In most cases the men recruited were people who had been living outside of society in some way or who had been marginalized, such as the homeless or men with intellectual disabilities. The victims had been provided with genuine or fake passports, which were often taken away from them when they arrived in the destination country. In this way, the victims' freedom of movement was restricted.

These groups of perpetrators are organised on family structures and they are hierarchical in nature. The groups move from one site to another with cars, caravans and construction equipment during the period between April and September. They then offer their services to people in the neighbourhood at reasonable prices. The companies are usually not legal and only a few are registered in the companies register.

There was however no information that confirmed that any people were being trafficked amongst British or Irish tarmac and paving workers operating in Sweden in 2008.

1.3 Trafficking in minors

The investigations conducted during 2007 and 2008 into trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and similar crimes such as procuring/aggravated procuring did not reveal any victims under the age of 12. All the children were girls aged 16-17.

A small number of investigations initiated in Sweden related to trafficking in which children from south-eastern Europe were exploited for theft and begging. Some of these girls and boys were exploited for the purposes of theft at a number of locations in Sweden and, in some cases, throughout Europe.

Information indicates that a common recruitment procedure involves human traffickers contacting parents living in poverty in south-eastern Europe, for example Romania and Bulgaria, in order either to buy or rent their children for use in stealing, begging or prostitution. The child-

ren, who are often aged between 10 and 14, do not get to attend school but are trained early to steal in shops and to pick pockets. Presumably, these human traffickers exploit the children's young age in order to escape punishment and getting a criminal record. Sometimes these girls and boys are also provided with different identities, which complicates investigation of this type of crime. The children are then often taken from their home countries under the guise of groups resembling families.

1.4 The child sex trade

One type of crime that often goes unnoticed is the sexual exploitation of children in other countries by Swedish nationals, the so-called child sex trade. The child sex trade therefore represents a reversed transportation situation compared with trafficking in human beings.

The experience of the police indicates that this form of abuse is mostly perpetrated by men involved in organised groups/associations, with contact with the children being established by visits to brothels, for example, or by seeking contact with street children directly. The perpetrators often establish contact with the children over quite a long time, and as a result their control over the children becomes very strong. The pattern of assaults then develops slowly and is insinuated into play. In some cases, the assaults are filmed for subsequent sale on the Internet.

During the period 2004-2007 there were only four documented cases of suspected sexual abuse of children in which the suspected perpetrators were of Swedish origin. This indicates that foreign sex tourists are often not arrested by local police, nor are they reported on their return home. The problem of achieving more reports and convictions under both foreign and Swedish legislation may be due to the relative difficulty involved in proving sexual crimes committed abroad, where perpetrators are rarely caught in the act. There may be difficulties in determining the age of the children, and the offender and the victim are often in different countries. Furthermore, it is highly unlikely that the child itself, or the child's family, would report the crime when the income from the sexual exploitation may be providing a living for the child or its family.

2. INTRODUCTION

Trafficking in human beings is a ruthless and cynical exploitation which entails a lifetime of violation and suffering for the victim. It is also a crime with a devastating scope and impact that prevents people enjoying their human rights and that constitutes a serious obstacle to social and gender equality.

Trafficking in human beings entails a number of separate elements in which many people, usually in different countries, collaborate in order to get the victim to travel from one place to another, where they are then exploited for various purposes. In most cases, this purpose is sexual exploitation or forced labour, victims may also be forced to commit crimes or to go out begging.

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) confirmed in its 2008 global report on trafficking in human beings that several million people become the victims of trafficking each year. About 79 percent of this trade is made up of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, and about 18 percent is trafficking in human beings for forced labour. The remaining 3 percent relates to other trafficking in human beings, such as organ

trafficking, forced marriage, etc. The report shows that the vast majority of victims are women and girls, but men and boys are also exploited. The global report also points out that trafficking in human beings is the fastest growing source of income for organised crime.

2.1 The purpose of this report

The aim of this report is to highlight the current situation in the years 2007 and 2008 relating to trafficking in human beings within, through and to Sweden, and how its scope and prevalence has changed since the previous situation report for 2006. Separate appendices provide accounts of legislation in this area, judgments relating to trafficking in human beings, procuring and buying sexual services, statistics on numbers of victims, perpetrators and sentences and the police authorities' own reports to the National Criminal Investigation Department.

3. CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

The National Criminal Investigation Department regularly receives information about who is behind trafficking in human beings within, through and into Sweden. This information is provided by police authorities, PTN police liaison officers³, NGOs, the general public and the Swedish Migration Board. This information and the preliminary investigations carried out indicate that trafficking in human beings is a phenomenon that is not just found in major towns and cities, but that it is also present in smaller communities.

According to the National Criminal Investigation Department, it is difficult to estimate how many people may have been trafficked into Sweden in 2007 and 2008. The number of trafficking victims found in Sweden depends largely on the resources devoted by the police to detect this type of crime. These activities vary from one police authority to another and from year to year. Nor is it possible to identify, or even to locate, all the girls and women mentioned in tapped telephone calls or observed during police investigations. It is also difficult to restrict oneself to estimating numbers of trafficked people that are considered to be victims according to the paragraph on trafficking in human beings when most investigations result in convictions for procuring/aggravated procuring.

In 2007 and 2008, 1 person was sentenced for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In addition, 1 person was convicted of conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and a further 22 people were sentenced for crimes resembling trafficking in human beings such as procuring or aggravated procuring.

Information received by the police during the years 2007 and 2008 shows that girls and women who are exploited for prostitution purposes come primarily from Estonia, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Nigeria, Thailand and Poland. There is also information indicating that women and girls from Latvia, the Czech Republic and the Ukraine have also been recruited to Sweden. In 2008, the police authorities in Stockholm and Västra Götaland County reported that foreign women who had been found engaged in street prostitution were mainly from the Middle East, Nigeria, Hungary, Romania and Albania.

³ Police and customs collaboration between the Nordic countries.

When Romania and Bulgaria joined the EU on 1 January 2007, the visa requirement for entry into other EU member states was scrapped for citizens of these countries. This is probably the reason for the relative increase in information provided to the police about Romanian women in particular being exploited for prostitution purposes in Sweden. The abandonment of the entry visa requirement also meant that it became harder for the police to survey this activity, since the opportunity of routinely asking questions about these individuals' inward journeys and stays in Sweden was lost.

The organised and criminal networks engaged in trafficking in women from Nigeria have been a problem for many countries in Europe for a few years now. However, unlike its Nordic neighbours, Sweden has remained relatively unaffected by this⁴. In Gothenburg in November 2008, a woman was sentenced to jail for 1 year and 6 months for aggravated procuring having promoted a crime in which four women from Nigeria had occasional sexual relations for payment. The Court of Appeal changed the judgement to procuring and the sentence was reduced to one year in prison.

According to information received by the National Criminal Investigation Department it is also common for Swedish men to travel to Thailand in order to establish contact with and to sexually exploit Thai women and children involved in prostitution. These men offer some Thai women an opportunity to come to Sweden by means of marriage or a tourist visa so that they can be sold for sexual services in Sweden at a higher price. Information indicates that the number of women from Thailand being offered for prostitution in Sweden has increased in the last three years. Confirmed information from criminal investigations also shows that individual businesses offering Thai massage also offer certain types of sexual services. An increase has also been seen in the number of Thai women who are exploited in prostitution in other countries which they have entered using Schengen visas issued by the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok.

On 1 July 2004 the legislation on trafficking in human beings was extended to include, among other things, trafficking within Sweden's borders. 2008 saw the first indictment in which both the victim and offender were Swedish citizens and where the crime was committed in its enti-

⁴ EUROPOL, Crime Against Persons Unit.

rety in Sweden. The indictment concerned a 19-year-old woman with intellectual impairment who was exploited by her husband for prostitution and who it was estimated was sold to over 100 men at numerous locations throughout the country. Contacts with buyers had been established by Internet advertising and other routes. Stockholm District Court sentenced the principal defendant and an accomplice for aggravated procuring and conspiracy to commit aggravated procuring, which was the prosecutor's alternative charge. The court found no evidence to indicate that there was initially any intent to commit trafficking in human beings when the victim and the offender began their relationship.

3.1.1 Profiles: perpetrators, organised networks

Those parts of the criminal networks that are detected in Sweden are often fairly small, though they may belong to a larger network in the countries of origin. They are made up of both men and women of various ethnic origins. Most of the women involved have previously been exploited in prostitution before being expected to assume the role of pimp. The structures of the criminal organisations uncovered in Sweden may vary from being linked to organised crime in Estonia, to groups resembling families, in which a couple who are married or co-habiting support themselves by prostituting foreign women and girls.

It can be confirmed from previous cases that almost all of those indicted or convicted of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes or for crimes resembling trafficking in human beings, such as procuring/aggravated procuring, have had strong ties to the country from which the victims came or where they had previously lived. This means that the perpetrators should have had a thorough knowledge of their victims' living conditions and their economic and social conditions in the country of origin, and this knowledge has been used to recruit and control the women. The majority of perpetrators have been living in Sweden for quite a long time, or have resided here. They speak Swedish, and sometimes also English, and have some knowledge of Swedish society.

The people who were behind the activities investigated in 2007 and 2008 were men and also some women from Sweden, Estonia, Russia, Nigeria, Albania, Romania and Syria. Some of the foreign citizens had been resident in Sweden or had come here with the intention of carrying out criminal activities. In 2007 and 2008, the National Criminal Investigation Department also obtained further evidence from judgments and preliminary investigations that those who trade in human beings for sexual and other purposes also commit other crimes such as drug offences,

theft, receiving stolen goods, as well as rape and aggravated sexual abuse of minors.

Whenever the police raid a brothel in Sweden, they rarely find more than 3-4 women in the premises at any one time, as well as a number of purchasers of sexual services. After studying the telephone taps made in these cases, among other things, the National Criminal Investigation Department can confirm that the supply of those wishing to buy sexual services is not as great as the pimps would like.

The police and social workers also believe that certain groups that sell women for sexual purposes, and that are also present in other Nordic countries, avoid Sweden because of its Purchase of Sexual Services Act⁵. Moreover, a survey conducted in 2008 indicates that the Purchase of Sexual Services Act has a preventive effect on the behaviour of men who purchase sexual services. Ten years after the introduction of the Purchase of Sexual Services Act, the proportion of people who buy sexual services has fallen from 13.6 percent to 7.9 percent⁶.

3.1.2 The victims: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

According to a report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 79% of global trafficking in human beings is for sexual purposes. According to the report, the majority of the victims of this trafficking in human beings are girls and women⁷.

This is also reflected in the Swedish statistics. Since 1999, people who have been victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes or of procuring/aggravated procuring were girls and women aged between 13 and 36. Where men or boys have been victims of trafficking in Sweden, it was for purposes that were other than sexual.

The majority of these women belong to minority groups that experience difficulty finding employment in their home countries, or their home backgrounds are characterised by unsatisfactory conditions such as assault, sexual abuse and social exclusion. Sentences indicate that many of these women had never previously left their home country before becoming victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. They are therefore lacking in

⁵ "Prostitution i Norden" [Prostitution in the Nordic countries], Research Report, TemaNord 2008:604.

⁶ "Tio år med lagen: Om förhållningssätt till och erfarenheter av prostitution i Sverige" [Ten years of the Act: On the approach to and experiences of prostitution in Sweden], Kuosmanen, J., 2008.

⁷ "Global Report on trafficking in human beings", UNODC, 2008.

any awareness of how Swedish society functions or of any opportunities for seeking help and protection from the police, social authorities and NGOs. Only a few of the women and girls understood or spoke Swedish and only few have mastered the English language.

Various experiences show that victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes often do not trust the authorities and are not particularly willing to talk with the police. They may also have a lack of trust in the interpreters that are available. Interpreters are sometimes from the same background and the same location as the victim, which makes the victim feel concerned about his or her personal safety and that derogatory information about them will be spread in their home countries and among compatriots in Sweden. They may also fear reprisals from the perpetrators and feel shame and guilt about discussing the sexual abuse they have experienced, and which often has continued for a long time.

There is also the fact that these women are very often from very different backgrounds. It may be the case that they are being prostituted for the first time, or they may have been exploited in prostitution for many years. They may also be women who come from a poor background and who lack any education, or they may be educated women, but from countries where there is no functioning social security network. In these countries, women's rights are often limited or non-existent. Societies may also be involved here that have undergone major changes due to economic crises, political instability, armed conflict or natural disasters.

It has become increasingly common to appoint experts on trafficking in order to clarify 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 sometimes claimed to be the victim's "voluntariness".

3.1.3 Approach: Trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes

Information received by the police indicates that it is common for traffickers to exploit victims' vulnerability to get them to leave their home environment. This is done by offering women attractive livelihood opportunities which they have difficulty resisting due to their already vulnerable situation. It is more common for women to leave after entering into an agreement with the recruiter with whom they had been in contact via newspaper advertisements, the Internet, local recruitment agencies or personal contacts, e.g. within the family.

Most women are aware that they will be exploited in prostitution, but are deceived concerning the actual terms, their living conditions, financial arrangements, abuse and the degree of personal freedom. For some women, the abuse to which they are subjected by people paying for sex and by human traffickers has already become the norm during the time they were exploited for prostitution for a longer or shorter period in their home countries. According to information received, those who become victims of trafficking in human beings are often expected to repay a sum of money for travel documents, and expenses for travel and other peripherals. This creates a debt trap in which the person who has borrowed money from the human trafficker will never earn enough to be free of debt. The human traffickers also usually retain all or large parts of the income. The original debt also grows increasingly fast since the women are usually expected to pay for various peripheral costs in the recipient country, such as advertising and rent for premises, transportation, sanitary items, condoms and food - a cost of which the victim may not be aware during the recruitment phase.

Human traffickers usually use cars, busses or ferries to transport the women to Sweden, though they do also use air links. The perpetrators provide themselves or the women with fake or other people's travel documents in order to conceal their own and the victims' real identities. Perpetrators also do this in order to evade visa requirements or to avoid detection when a perpetrator is wanted. There is information to indicate that many women are also exploited by people paying for sex during the journey to Sweden or to other countries, and that the women themselves are often forced to commit crimes, particularly burglaries and thefts.

Once the women have arrived in Sweden, they often have to make their own way to an agreed address, usually a flat, or else they are taken there by the perpetrators. The women are exploited for prostitution in different premises, such as sublet apartments or hotel rooms, which are visited by those purchasing the sexual services. Pimps and human traffickers also escort the women to pre-defined locations such as the home of a person purchasing sexual services, or to a hotel, which reduces the risk of detection and results in fewer peripheral costs for premises. As a result of indebtedness to the human traffickers and threats of harm to the women or their relatives, women very rarely try to escape.

To avoid prosecution, perpetrators often tell the women to say that they are running prostitution activities on their own if they have an encounter with the police, something

that has been confirmed by telephone call taps. The arrangements of perpetrators with regard to operations are well organised and may be controlled from just about any country. It is therefore difficult to obtain evidence physically linking the human traffickers and pimps to the women. The human traffickers rarely or never visit the premises where the women are exploited and they are rarely to be seen outside with them. When these women are to hand over their earnings to the perpetrators, this is often done in a public space or on public transport in order to prevent discovery. The criminal bosses, i.e. those who are higher up in the criminal networks, are not generally seen in Sweden but instead send so-called "local managers" here.

In recent years there has been an increase in the trafficking of women from Nigeria for prostitution purposes to and within Europe's borders. The trade is operated by organised criminal networks, from Albania or Nigeria for example. According to information received by Euro-pol, the recruitment of women from Nigeria is conducted in most cases via voodoo rituals. The traffickers use these to gain control over the victim. These are also used to determine the amount which the woman is expected to pay her traffickers. This debt may be as much as EUR 50,000-80,000 - a sum that may take up to five years for the woman to pay back⁸.

Once the debt has been decided, the victim is probably sent to Spain or Italy using genuine or forged residence permits. In these countries, brothel owners spread throughout Europe can order/purchase victims. It also happens in some cases that some women, so-called "madams", who themselves were former prostitutes, continue to sell sexual services while exploiting other women in prostitution. This makes it difficult for the police as it may be difficult to clarify roles within networks and ascertain who is the perpetrator/victim. The real criminal bosses of the organisation trading in women from Nigeria are also located outside of Sweden's borders, and in most cases outside of Europe.

3.1.4 The sale and purchase of sexual services on the Internet

Since 1998, street prostitution has declined and the sale of sexual services in Sweden, as in other countries, is now conducted largely over the Internet, where it can operate relatively undisturbed and anonymously, from any part of the world.

⁸ "Trafficking in human beings from Nigeria to the EU: Intelligence Assessment", Europol, EDOC 299698

In 2008 the National Criminal Investigation Department's computer crime division investigated six websites containing advertisements in which women were offered for the purposes of prostitution in Sweden⁹. None of the sites appeared to be localised to a server in Sweden, but the vast majority are located in the U.S., though with some also in Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark and Russia.

On the six sites investigated, there were advertisements for 417 women in prostitution. Of these, 376 were women, 10 were transsexuals/shemales¹⁰ and 31 were men who were in most cases targeted at women and couples. The age range of the women who were being offered for prostitution purposes stretched from 18 to 64 years, but most of the advertisements were offering women aged 22 to 35 years. The women being offered for prostitution purposes originated in countries from all parts of the world and most of the advertisements were in English or Swedish. For the 338 women who were advertised, there were links to phone numbers that in most cases belonged to Swedish mobile phone subscriptions. In other cases the women, or more commonly the pimps who control the operation, could be contacted by e-mail addresses that were predominantly with Microsoft (Hotmail and Live) and Yahoo. A breakdown by county showed that 222 women were sold in Stockholm County, 51 in Västra Götaland and 39 in Skåne. Cities such as Sölvesborg, Halmstad, Jönköping and Linköping etc. were also represented. It does happen however, that people who are usually based in Stockholm for example, are occasionally offered for prostitution in some of the country's smaller towns. They are then booked into a hotel for a few days, where they take bookings for the purchase of sexual services according to the advertisement.

One of the major escort sites is "Stockholm Top Escort", whose server was at the time located in Denmark. The site provided approximately 100 women for prostitution purposes, especially in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. Another relatively large advertising site is "Independent Stockholm Escorts", which offers exclusive escorts, mainly from the Russian-speaking parts of Europe. To contact one of the escorts, the customer rings a booking number with country code 7, i.e. Russia and Kazakhstan. These escorts are also sent out to several different countries. Oth-

⁹ "Nätprostitutionens omfattning och utbredning i Sverige" [The scale and prevalence of Internet prostitution in Sweden], The National Criminal Investigation Department, 2008.

¹⁰ Shemale is a term used to describe a person who is often but not always transsexual and who has undergone hormone treatment prior to male-to-female gender reassignment surgery, and who therefore has breasts and other female characteristics while retaining a penis and testicles.

er advertising sites include "Escorts in Scandinavia" for example, which is registered in Germany but which has advertisements in Swedish, and "Sthlmtjejer", which at the time of review had 40 published advertisements with images. In addition, anyone can add their own text advertisements. The website has space for 300 advertisements, with the oldest being deleted as a new one is added. Monitoring revealed a turnover in advertisements of about 300 in three days. Many of the sites are updated several times a week, which complicates the investigation and impedes tracing of the women being sold and those behind the advertisement sites.

The sites also use various services that can analyse visitor traffic. In this way it is possible to see where the visitors are located in geographical terms, thus providing an opportunity to optimise the advertisements by directing them at the right part of the country.

Some women sold for prostitution purposes by escort operations for a limited time, mainly in Stockholm, are also sold in other countries. The women are advertised for sale in Swedish advertising sites a few weeks before their planned arrival in Sweden. According to the advertisements, other women have Swedish mobile numbers even before their arrival in Sweden, though they state that they will not respond until they have arrived. The foreign mobile numbers on the advertising site are updated to Swedish numbers after their arrival in Sweden.

According to the National Criminal Investigation Department it is evident that those who purchase sexual services are obsessed by material relating to escort services and prostitution. On the "Flashback" forum there are 282 pages of 7,034 discussion threads relating to these topics. Some of the threads contain reviews of women engaged in prostitution and discussing whether a woman meets the expectations suggested by her picture, whether a woman who has been ordered is actually the one who turns up, and such like. There are similar threads on the "Secretary Academy" forum, which is also divided up into different regions, both in Sweden and in other Nordic countries, Europe and Thailand. "Secretary Academy" has also organised cruises on the ferries to and from Finland to meet the requirement for the purchase of sexual services that was initiated over the Internet. Another forum is "Swedish Escorts Reviews Forum", which was under construction at the time of the study.

In a number of the cases investigated by the National Criminal Investigation Department, there have been suspicions of underlying organisations. Examples of this are

provided by the fact that many different women have been photographed in the same environment and/or have very similar email addresses. In addition, these advertisements have been published in conjunction with each other. Other examples show different women with the same mobile number. However, it is difficult to locate the source of many of the sites since they are posted on sites which themselves are wholly legitimate and which provide space for anyone wishing to publish on the Internet.

3.2 Other forms of trafficking in human beings

3.2.1 Forced or other such coerced status

Other exploitative purposes referred to in the section on trafficking in human beings include exploitation of the victim in active military service or forced labour, or some other similar coerced status. A coerced status is taken to mean complete or partial restriction of an individual's freedom of action. The exploitation of people as workers, or workforce exploitation, is not regarded as trafficking in human beings for forced labour unless there is fulfilment of the necessary conditions in the section on trafficking in human beings.

As with trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, it is hard to give precise figures for the scope of trafficking in human beings to, through and within Sweden for forced labour. The fact that the crime is rarely reported may be one of the reasons for this. In 2007 thirty-five reports were made to the police in connection with trafficking in human beings for forced labour. In 2008 there were only eight. The fact that the victims do not report these crimes may be due to a lack of trust in the law enforcement authorities and also a fear of reprisals. Another problem is a reluctance by the individuals who exploit illegal labour for various services to report suspected trafficking crimes because they would then run the risk of becoming the subjects of a criminal investigation. Regardless of these difficulties, the available information indicates that trafficking in human beings for forced labour does occur in Sweden.

In December 2008 the trial began of five people accused of having exploited a Ukrainian man with functional difficulties over a period of two years for begging purposes at various places in Europe. The perpetrators exploited this man's vulnerable economic and social situation in their home country to recruit him for what he believed would be fairly simple clerical work in Moscow. He was then forced to beg for six days a week, from early morning to late evening. The perpetrators exploited the victim's disabilities by, among other things, not allowing him to use his arm prostheses. The victim was watched around the clock and he was subjected to violence and threats. In January,

four of the five accused were sentenced by the Stockholm District Court to imprisonment for 5 years and 3 years for trafficking, and 9 month and 6 months for complicity in trafficking in human beings.

3.2.2 Specific details of tarmac and pavement-laying work

On various occasions during 2007, sixteen individuals visited the British embassy in Stockholm to seek assistance with repatriation to the United Kingdom, having been exploited by certain persons often belonging to the group known as "travellers"¹¹ for, among other things, tarmac and pavement-laying work for private individuals at various locations in Sweden. In the cases where the Swedish police were involved, preliminary investigations were launched and those people who were still in the country were interviewed. None of the investigations initiated resulted in convictions in Sweden, but in 2008 seven criminal preliminary investigations where the evidence was judged to be good, were handed over to the British police for prosecution in Britain.

In the same year, the intelligence section of the National Criminal Investigation also noticed a number of aspects of trafficking in human beings in the multi-criminal activities that accompany some of the British and Irish asphalt and paving operators. At a Europol meeting in September 2007, colleagues from the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland were informed of the current image problems. On 30 January 2008, UKHTC¹² organised a conference at Sheffield that was attended by delegates from the host country, the Republic of Ireland, Sweden, Norway and a representative from Europol. At the meeting it was decided to initiate a joint project with the aim of acquiring information about the itinerant British and Irish tarmac layers in order thereby to chart the criminal phenomenon. The goal was summarised as an intention to identify criminally active individuals and potential victims, as well as finding links between them and launching investigations. The project would also aim to explore the possibility of proposals for preventive measures.

During the project, it was confirmed that suspected trafficking in human beings occurred in some cases, and reports were drawn up. Cases of kidnapping, arson, assault and unlawful threats have also been reported in connection with this type of crime. Preliminary investiga-

¹¹ An itinerant group of people with Irish descent and who are resident in the Republic of Ireland and in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that there are about 25,000 "travellers" in the Republic of Ireland and about 15,000 in the United Kingdom.

¹² United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre.

tions were launched in six cases, and these investigations were conducted by the police authorities in Stockholm, Västra Götaland and Västernorrland counties.

However, there was no information received in 2008 indicating that trafficking in human beings continues to be practised amongst certain "travellers". Information points instead to the fact that travelling families involved in illegal activities choose to use people of mainly Romanian and Polish origins from the "pools" already established in Sweden, and who are coordinated by a compatriot living and working in this country. It is then a matter of a black market workforce and the criminal activities that may be linked to this, though not necessarily trafficking in human beings¹³.

3.2.3 The victims: tarmac and paving work

According to information obtained by interrogation, men are recruited who live in one way or another outside of society, such as the homeless and men with intellectual disabilities. The perpetrators exploit the victims' vulnerability, since they are often without work, family or housing. The men recruited in Sweden have been asylum seekers or had belonged to marginalised groups in their home countries, such as Roma from Romania. Some victims interviewed by the police tell of working days starting at 07:00 and finishing at 23.00, substandard housing, inadequate and bad food and low wages. Wages of SEK 100 for a day's work are not uncommon. Some victims have reported that the perpetrators forced them to steal tools and materials used in the work, as well as food, fuel and other things. There have also been reports that caravans and other equipment used in the work is often stolen in the country in which these activities are carried out.

The victims are provided with passports, genuine or false, which are often taken away from them on their arrival in the destination country, and in this way, the perpetrators restrict the victims' movements. Information from both Norway and Sweden suggests that victims are subjected to threats and violence if they protest or try to escape.

3.2.4 Approach: tarmac and paving work

The various criminal factions are based on family structures and they are hierarchical. Fathers act as the head of the family and their sons may be in charge of operations and the workers who are recruited. The groups travel from one site to another with caravans, cars and construction equipment during the period April to September. On finding a

¹³ "Projekt Troy – Brittiska och irländska asfalt- och stenväggare i Sverige" [Project Troy - British and Irish tarmac and pavement layers in Sweden], The National Criminal Investigation Department, 2009.

suitable place in which to settle down, for example campsites or fairly large parking areas, they then travel around the neighbourhood offering their services to private individuals. They hand out brochures and business cards with information about companies and contacts offering tarmac and paving services.

The companies are usually not legal and only a few are registered in the companies register. As a result no fees, VAT or tax is paid - either by the perpetrators or by the private individuals who use the companies. The work to be carried is offered at a reasonable price, preferably as black market work, and they often try to get customers to pay in advance. Work that is paid for in advance is rarely done and work that is started is not usually completed. Customers have often also felt pressured to pay more than what had been agreed.

Complaints of fraud and illegal threats have sometimes been made against some of the so-called "travellers" where there has been disagreement about payment or the work that has been carried out. There are also reports of environmental crime, since the perpetrators sometimes dump old asphalt and soil in the countryside and at other unauthorised places. The customers, who benefit financially from hiring illegal workers, did not however report suspected crimes to the police for the unacceptable living conditions of the victims.

Sales of work are difficult to assess, but the Norwegian tax office estimated that some individuals belonging to the group of "travellers" in the areas around Stavanger, Trondheim, Bergen and Bodø had sales of approximately NOK 22.5 million during the month of May 2007. Based on this estimate, the Norwegian police estimate that this activity may earn as much as NOK 100 million in one year.

3.3 Trafficking in minors

In the preliminary investigations carried out in Sweden during 2007 and 2008 into trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes as well as similar crimes such as procuring/aggravated procuring, no victims of crime were found that were below the age of twelve. So far, all child victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in Sweden were girls aged 16-17 years. An exception can be found, by way of an example, in one case in which there was a conviction for trafficking in human beings and investigation of the victim's age revealed that the girl in question, who had come from Albania, had been sexually-exploited from the age of thirteen¹⁴. In the court of appeal,

¹⁴ Sentences in Södertörn district court, 03-07-2007, Case No. B 5346-07.

investigation of the victim's age revealed that sexual exploitation of the girl began when she was 15¹⁵.

A small number of investigations initiated in Sweden have focused on trafficking in human beings in which girls and boys from south-eastern Europe were exploited for the purposes of theft and begging. Some of these children have been exploited for the purpose of theft at a number of locations in Sweden, but also in other European countries. During 2007 and 2008, however there has been no major increase in the inflow of information to the National Criminal Investigation Department concerning trafficking in children for the purposes of theft and begging from Bulgaria, Romania or from any other EU countries. This information does indicate on the other hand that those who traffic girls and boys are also interested in becoming established in Sweden. Surveillance in Stockholm's central areas has also allowed the police to confirm that groups of individuals of various ages, usually from south-eastern Europe, have been taken to Sweden on occasional visits.

According to information from Europol, the police in the United Kingdom estimate that during 2007 some 180 roma girls and boys were brought into the country as victims of trafficking in human beings for various purposes. The boys and girls were sold for as much as EUR 27,000 each, with any one child having the potential to generate as much as EUR 135,000 a year¹⁶. Information from Europol also shows that more than 1,100 girls and boys from Romania were reported missing in 2007. Romanian authorities suspect that many of the children who have definitely left the country but not returned, are victims of trafficking in human beings in Western European countries. Above all, the authorities believe that the children are being exploited for pickpocketing and begging, which has been confirmed by several of them having been caught when they were forced to commit crimes or to beg in several EU countries. Neither is it uncommon for the children's parents or other family members to have been aware of and agreed to the children being exploited for such purposes¹⁷.

3.3.1 Examples of *modus operandi*: children exploited for committing crimes

Information indicates that a common recruitment procedure is for traffickers to make contact with parents living in poverty in southern European countries like Romania and Bulgaria, and either to buy or rent their girls and boys so that they can then be used for theft and begging or in

¹⁵ Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 19-09-2006, Case no. B 5488-07.

¹⁶ Serious Organized Crime Agency (SOCA).

¹⁷ EUROPOL, Crime Against Persons Unit.

prostitution. A family with a lot of children will not always be paid for the child, but instead they may be that someone else is taking responsibility for the child.

The girls and boys, who are often aged 10-14 years, do not get to attend school, but are instead trained early by the human traffickers, among others, to steal from shops and to pick pockets. Presumably, these human traffickers exploit the children's young age in order to escape punishment and getting a criminal record. It is not uncommon for them also to provide the children and themselves with different identities, making it difficult for the police to detect and identify this crime, especially since the groups often move from one European country to another.

The girls and boys are often taken out of their country in groups resembling family units, consisting of an adult couple and two to three children. To prevent detection, the perpetrators have false documents showing that they are acting as guardians with permission to travel abroad with the child/children for an indefinite period. The group travels by car from country to country and from place to place in Europe, including Sweden, using the children for begging and theft.

In cases where the girl or boy has been caught committing a crime, police investigations show that an adult will often turn up claiming to be a relative of the child, or the child's guardian, in order to collect the child from the police or the social services. Since children represent a significant investment for the traffickers, they may go to considerable lengths to recover them from the authorities. Children may also be emotionally attached to the perpetrators and therefore be very likely to run away from any care homes in which they may be placed. They also frequently do not trust the authorities, especially the police, and often they do not see themselves as victims. In all, these challenges result in lengthy investigations in which the conditions with fairly little chance of success.

3.4 The child sex trade

One type of crime that often goes unnoticed is the sexual exploitation of children in other countries by Swedish nationals, the so-called child sex trade. The child sex trade is defined as a person resident in Sweden, travelling to another country in order to have sexual intercourse with a child resident in that country, in return for some form of payment. The child sex trade is therefore a reverse transportation procedure compared with trafficking in human beings, since it is usually the perpetrators who go to where the victims are.

The experience of the police indicates that this form of abuse is usually committed by organised groups/associations of men, with the perpetrators making contact with children in various different ways. This could involve employment abro-

ad, for example, or the perpetrator emigrating to the country in question. Contact can also be established through visits to brothels or by seeking to make contact with street children directly. In many cases, perpetrators make contact with the child over quite a long period, as a result of which the perpetrator's control over the child becomes very strong. The pattern of assaults then develops slowly and is insinuated into play¹⁸. Sometimes children are also taken from other regions or countries to "stay" with one of the men who also rent them out to his associates. In some cases, the sexual assaults are filmed and then sold via the Internet, an activity which generates large amounts of money that can then be used within the organised associations.

However, there are only four documented cases of suspected sexual abuse of children involving suspected Swedish perpetrators in reports from the period 2004-2007. This suggests that foreign sex tourists are rarely arrested by the local police, and hardly anyone runs any risk of being reported on their return.

The reason there are so few reports and convictions under either Swedish or foreign legislation is that it is relatively difficult to prove sexual offences committed abroad due to the difficulty of catching perpetrators in the act. It can also be difficult to tell the age of the children or the degree of control the adult has over the child. In addition, there are problems involved in investigations where the victim and the alleged perpetrator are in most cases in different countries. It is in fact only when the perpetrators document their abuse and the victim is found that good evidence opportunities become available. Furthermore, it is highly unlikely that the child itself, or the child's family, would report the crime when the income from the sexual exploitation may be providing a living for the child or its family. The child may also be sold to a pimp and therefore have very little opportunity to influence its own situation¹⁹.

In an attempt to combat the child sex trade more effectively, an opportunity has now been provided for giving tip-offs via the police's website at childabuse@rkp.police.se. Tip-offs can also be left with the State Department Web site for the Swedish Embassy in Thailand. According to the National Criminal Investigation Department, however, only a limited number of tip-offs have been received so far, which may be due to the difficulty experienced by vacationing Swedes in finding an Internet connection the moment they witness anything that may be related to the sexual exploitation of children.

¹⁸ "Barnsexhandel – kommersiell sexuell exploatering av barn", [Child sex trade - Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children] Ed. H, Karlén, 2009.

¹⁹ "Sexualbrott med svensk anknytning" [Sex Crime and the Swedish connection], Diesen C. & E. Diesen, 2008

4. NATIONAL POLICE BOARD INITIATIVES AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

In September 2008 the Government issued an assignment to the Swedish National Police Board and the Swedish Prosecution Authority to strengthen operational initiatives and to work to achieve an expanded methodology and skills development relating to trafficking in human beings, primarily for sexual exploitation and prostitution. This assignment was accompanied by an extra allocation of SEK 40 million in funds during the period 2008-2010, of which SEK 30 million was intended to support operational initiatives and SEK 10 million was for the Swedish National Police Board for method and skills development within the police organisation²⁰. The training initiatives were implemented in close collaboration with the Swedish Prosecution Authority and Brottsoffermyndigheten [the Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority].

Several targeted training initiatives were implemented during spring 2009 in order to improve the skills of the police authorities in terms of the detection and investigation of prostitution and trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. During autumn 2009 and spring 2010, there will be a training programme at the Police Academy for those who direct preliminary investigations. In order to provide the broad group of police officers in the field with more knowledge about trafficking in human beings and prostitution, work has also begun on developing an interactive web-based training application in this subject area.

In addition, in 1997 the Swedish National Police Board was given the assignment of acting as a national rapporteur on trafficking in women²¹. This assignment also included the task of collecting data on the extent of such trafficking in Sweden and between Sweden and other countries, considering how it may be prevented and combated, and reporting its results annually to the government. The assignment formally came to an end at the end of 2002, but the function of national rapporteur has since

then been maintained at the National Criminal Investigation Department. It was announced in the Government's action plan to combat prostitution and trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes that it may once again be appropriate to task the Swedish National Police Board with setting up a national rapporteur function on trafficking in human beings. In October 2008 the function was therefore moved back to the Swedish National Police Board in order to clarify the need for a national rapporteur on trafficking in human beings, and to submit a proposal as to what mandate a function of this kind should have. This will be drawn up internally within the Swedish National Police Board.

In early 2009, the Swedish National Police Board introduced the opportunity of using police contact centres (PKC), with the telephone number 114 14, to give tip-offs about suspected criminal activity. This opportunity is in principle available for all types of criminal activity, but in terms of trafficking in human beings, it can may provide residents in an area for example with a simple opportunity for giving tip-offs about anything that may indicate that some kind of trafficking in human beings is going on.

Finally, the The National Criminal Investigation Department will be implementing a special initiative on sexual crimes against children committed abroad by Swedish nationals. The initiative will form part of the government's special drive against trafficking in human beings and it is being funded by money from the government commission. The initiative was fully developed in summer 2009 and amongst its aims is the collection of information and investigating committed crimes, and also working to increase the willingness of witnesses to report this type of crime. Four people who are employed in the National Criminal Investigation Department's IT crime section will be working specifically on these issues.

²⁰ "Handlingsplan mot prostitution och människohandel för sexuella ändamål"

[Action plan against prostitution and sex trafficking], Skr 2007/08: 167.

²¹ Regeringsbeslut [Cabinet decision] 1997-12-16, A97/3077/JAM

Appendix 1

Reporting by the police authorities

The following statements are based on what the police authorities, through the National Criminal Intelligence Service collaboration areas (SamO), have reported to the National Criminal Investigation Department in 2007 and 2008. On the whole it mentions only those police authorities that had anything relating to trafficking in human beings to report or anything else that might be considered of particular interest.

Collaboration Area Stockholm (Stockholm County, Gotland County)

Stockholm County

City Police Commissioner's district

During 2003 the government decided to make SEK 30 million available to the police for combating trafficking in human beings during the period 2004-2006. As a consequence, the investigation department of the City Police Commissioner's district launched a project entitled Projekt Europa. The City Police Commissioner's district covers Stockholm's inner city area. The management of the Police Authority in Stockholm county has decided that the project is to be extended until 2010, and in May 2008 Projekt Europa became a commission on trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. The objective of this commission is to identify criminal individuals and networks involved in aggravated procuring or trafficking in human beings and associated crimes in the county and to bring these people to trial.

The situation in the City Police Commissioner's District The police have been monitoring the development of prostitution and associated crimes such as procuring and trafficking in human beings for a long time. Since the City Police Commissioner's district had personnel with lengthy experience of crimes resembling trafficking in human beings, this helped in developing working methods that produced good results.

The influx of information on trafficking in human beings, procuring and prostitution in 2007 was relatively large, though it subsequently fell slightly in 2008. In the case of street prostitution, a increased proportion of foreign prostitutes has been noted.

The information received during 2007-2008 relates main-

ly to girls and women from Estonia, Russia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Romania. The perpetrators also come primarily from these countries. The foreign women who are for sale on the Internet in Sweden are mainly available for sale in apartments and at hotels in Stockholm. The women are preferably sent to Sweden by ferry from the Baltic States, Finland and Poland, but buses are also a common means of transport. Some women are sent to Sweden by air, with information on this coming primarily from Skavsta Airport.

During 2007, the City Police Commissioner's district, operating as part of Projekt Europa, conducted six major preliminary investigations that related to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, and eighteen preliminary investigations involving procuring/aggravated procuring etc. In addition, six other preliminary investigations were launched relating to trafficking in human beings for other purposes, and fifty-nine preliminary investigations relating to the purchase of sexual services. Three investigations led to convictions against fourteen people. Of the fourteen prisoners, one person was sentenced to imprisonment for trafficking in human beings, three to prison for aggravated procuring/procuring and ten to prison for procuring. Of the three who were sentenced to prison for aggravated procuring, one was also sentenced for conspiracy to trafficking in human beings. A larger number of preliminary investigations could have been conducted, though this was not possible due to a shortage of investigative personnel.

The group is actively looking for prostitution advertisements on the Internet, with Stockholm evidently representing the largest market in Sweden. The biggest sites that charge for advertising the sale of these women have been losing ground. There is now more advertising on new forums, the so-called free sites.

The Stockholm police has obtained information that people from other countries, primarily Romania, are being transported to Sweden for organised begging and stealing. These other forms of trafficking, including for forced labour, are dealt with primarily by the Border Police Department in Stockholm County. During the summer of 2007 and in 2008, the Border Police Department took additional measures against those people from the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom who organise rogue tarmacing and paving work. Efforts were consisted

primarily of checking up on these groups and distributing information to the general public. The Border Police Department has also been tasked with gathering information on cross-border crime and trafficking in human beings and smuggling.

the Border Police Department, in collaboration with the social services and the Swedish Migration Service, has drawn up an action plan for dealing with unaccompanied children and young people seeking asylum who enter the country via Arlanda airport and who abscond, or who are at risk of absconding from municipal care homes. The Border Police Department has also drawn up an action plan for children who are exploited for begging.

The special funds received by the police for combating trafficking in human beings have allowed the City Police Commissioner's district to direct its efforts at organised criminal organisations that are involved in these criminal activities, among other things. Cases dealt with by staff involved in the project dealt with have also featured seizures of weapons and drugs.

An Estonian grouping which has been involved in trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and other criminal activities now seems to have abandoned Sweden as a market.

One trend that has been highlighted by Projekt Europa is that more of the victims and perpetrators are now Swedish. Another is that perpetrators are increasingly distancing themselves physically from the criminal act. There are examples in which those paying for sex call pimps who are located abroad and who then arrange meetings between clients and prostitutes.

Matters of special interest

2008 saw the first indictment in which both the victim and offender were Swedish citizens and where the crime was committed in its entirety in Sweden. The indictment related to a 19-year-old woman with intellectual impairment who was exploited by her husband for prostitution and who it was estimated was sold to over 100 men at numerous locations throughout the country. Contacts with buyers had been established by Internet advertising and other routes. Stockholm District Court chose to convict the main defendant and a fellow perpetrator for aggravated procuring and conspiracy to aggravated procuring, rather than to trafficking in human beings. The court found no evidence confirming that there was initially any intent to commit trafficking in human beings when the victim and the offender began their relationship.

In 2008, 5 people were prosecuted for trafficking in human beings/complicity in trafficking in human beings for having forced a physically disabled man from the Ukraine to beg at various locations in Europe over a period of two years. This is the first prosecution in Sweden for trafficking in human beings for other than sexual purposes. In January 2009 Stockholm District Court convicted four of the five accused for trafficking in human beings or complicity in trafficking in human beings. The two ring-leaders were sentenced to 5 and 3 years in prison and two others to prison terms of 6 and 9 months. The preliminary investigation was conducted in cooperation with the Border Police Department.

In December 2008 a sentence was passed in a case of aggravated procuring. The case concerned a Swedish man who had encouraged several women to have occasional sexual relations in return for payment in Stockholm and Gothenburg. A number of underage women appeared as the victims. The man was sentenced by the Stockholm District Court to two years in prison for aggravated procuring. The preliminary investigation and intelligence-gathering was conducted in close cooperation with the police group on trafficking in human beings in Västra Götaland.

In another Internet-related case in early February 2009, three people were sentenced to prison for aggravated procuring. The women who were exploited for the purposes of prostitution were marketed via web sites controlled by the principals in Romania. Two drivers located in Stockholm drove the women to the purchasers of sex services. Cooperation with the Romanian police and prosecution service functioned very well.

One case which did not result in any convictions for trafficking in human beings or procuring

In 2007, the Stockholm City police noticed that prostitution advertisements from known websites were linked to two well-known striptease clubs that were operated by a company. The City Police contacted the Swedish Prosecution Authority and the Swedish Economic Crime Authority in Stockholm, and together they created an operational action plan which resulted in two parallel investigations. One study focused on aggravated procuring and the other on serious tax crime and serious bookkeeping crime. Investigations in the case were handled by a combined investigative team from the City Police and the Swedish Economic Crime Authority. The investigations were complicated by the fact that one of the principals had a background in the police, which made the investigation vulnerable to improper influence.

Investigations revealed that one of the principals was also the actual owner of the clubs. It was also noted that large sums of money were being taken out of Sweden and then brought back by a number of different routes in order to avoid taxation.

The allegations regarding aggravated procuring were weakened over the course of the investigation, though suspicions of serious tax crime and serious bookkeeping crime were strengthened. In 2008 the Stockholm District Court convicted the owner of the clubs to imprisonment for 2 years and 3 months. The sentence is under appeal and is expected to come up in the Svea Court of Appeal in 2009.

The Swedish Economic Crime Authority's criminal proceeds unit coordinated contacts between the investigating authorities, and the Swedish Enforcement Authority's criminal proceeds unit evaluated the evidence relating to concealed assets, both movable and immovable property, belonging to the owner of the clubs. The valuation of the evidence was compiled and the served to the Swedish Enforcement Authority which was able to secure assets worth SEK 15 million.

Collaboration Area West *(Västra Götaland County, Halland County)*

Västra Götaland County

In 2007, seven preliminary investigations into trafficking in human beings have been initiated, including three for sexual purposes and four for other purposes. In addition, one preliminary investigation was initiated into procuring/aggravated procuring which was attributable to trafficking in human beings. The latter investigation was larger in scope, with the activities having been carried out by two men and a woman from Russia. These three people were sentenced in 2007 to imprisonment and deportation for the aggravated procuring of eight women from Russia and one woman from Latvia. In this case fourteen men were fined for buying sexual services. In addition, the court of appeal for western Sweden issued suspended sentences and fines to a further four men for the purchase of sexual services where the circumstances of the crimes were considered to be aggravating²². These sentences represent a deviation from the practice that had prevailed since a ruling in the Supreme Court in which a typical case of the crime of buying a sexual service (oral sex in a car) was seen by the Supreme Court as deserving of a fine that was 50 times the offender's daily income²³. During the year, 27

men were convicted of the purchase of sexual services.

In the preliminary investigations conducted in 2007 on trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, the perpetrators were primarily from Russia and Romania. The perpetrators in the preliminary investigations relating to trafficking in human beings for other purposes were mainly from Romania, the Balkan region and the United Kingdom/Republic of Ireland. In some preliminary investigations there are also suspicions of some other crime, such as theft, shoplifting, drug offences and rape.

The women who were exploited in prostitution during 2007 and 2008 were mainly from Russia, Latvia, Nigeria, the Czech Republic, Serbia and Romania. The perpetrators select the women carefully, particularly those living in harsh economic conditions. In order to recruit and control the women, the perpetrators use economic extortion and threats rather than violence, though there is some information indicating that women have also been subjected to blackmail and rape. A lot of women are transported to Sweden with false documents. The buyers of sexual services are recruited by the women on the street in order to establish contact, and also via taxi drivers and the Internet.

In Norway and Denmark during the years 2007-2008 a great many Nigerian women were found who were being exploited in organised prostitution. A few women with Nigerian backgrounds were also found in Gothenburg during the autumn of 2008, and one woman was sentenced for aggravated procuring after being encouraged four Nigerian women to have sexual relations for payment. The Court of Appeal subsequently changed the conviction to procuring.

The police in Västra Götaland have found people from Romania and Slovakia being used for begging purposes in Gothenburg and they noted that some of these people could be connected to a large number of thefts. There is also evidence to suggest that children are being taken to Sweden from Romania and Bulgaria and elsewhere for begging, stealing, playing music or for prostitution. This activity appears to be on the increase, though as yet there have not been any convictions in this area.

In 2007, information was received about people from the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom organising rogue tarmac and paving operations. Some individual investigations have been launched into trafficking in human beings for forced labour etc. where the victims were young men from the United Kingdom.

²² Government Decision of 16-12-1997, A97/3077/JÅM

²³ The Court of Appeal for western Sweden on 18 December 2007, Case B 3065-07

The inflow of information about criminal activities involving trafficking in human beings is increasing, though it is hard to say anything about a definite increase in trafficking in human beings in the county. After training and information from the police's group on trafficking in human beings, more police officers now understand the crime and provide information to the group.

The work of the police

Since February 2001, the police authority in Västra Götaland has had a special group, the Group on Trafficking in Human Beings, which is responsible for the work of combating trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and procuring. Since 1 January 2005 the Group on Trafficking in Human Beings has been a part of the permanent organisation at the County Criminal Police's Investigation Division. The criminal intelligence division is responsible for intelligence activities and the County Criminal Police's Investigation Unit is responsible for most investigations. An analyst from the county criminal intelligence division and a police inspector from the border police chart the crime area and assist other departments with information.

In order to provide support for police officers on patrol, the group has produced an action card which is intended to function as a guide if police officers are faced with suspected cases of trafficking in human beings.

A plan has now been drawn up for taking victims of crime into care. In addition to taking victims into care in Sweden, it also includes an undertaking by authorities 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.

The group on trafficking in human beings is actively looking on the Internet, but this rarely leads to the opening of new investigations. The number of advertisements for prostitution appears to be increasing, and in the case of some of the advertisements on the Internet 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 prostituted young women on the Internet, and it is very easy for the prospective purchasers of sexual services and the police to find the advertisements.

During the year the group on trafficking in human beings has been working in particular on a case in which Czech women were advertised on the Internet and then sold at

various hotels throughout Sweden. In this case, the Czech women were sent here to order by the buyers of sexual services, and their pimps were not located in Sweden as far as the police have been aware. When questioned, some of these women told the police that they get to keep 40 percent of their earnings while the pimp in the Czech Republic takes 60 percent.

There has been some increase in the number of foreign women observed to be involved in open prostitution. These women come from countries such as Cuba, Poland, Cape Verde and Nigeria. It is very difficult to ascertain whether or not the prostitutes on the street have pimps.

Experiences from working with the support of the Purchase of Sexual Services Act are good. Västra Götaland police believe however that it can be suggested that someone who pays for sex and who currently orders, pays for and exploits a young woman who does not speak Swedish or English and who is delivered by a pimp, will not receive a sentence any higher than a fine fifty times his daily income, as is currently the practice. The Swedish police should work to make the legislation more stringent in this respect.

Meetings to discuss open prostitution have been held with representatives from the Border Police, social authorities and representatives from the City of Gothenburg.

Halland County

In Halland one preliminary investigation was conducted into trafficking in human beings in connection with the extensive human smuggling operation that was conducted in Halmstad during 2007-2008. This preliminary investigation was closed without any prosecutions.

Collaboration Area North

(Västerbotten County, Norrbotten County, Väster-norrland County, Jämtland County)

A total of fifteen reports were made in the northern collaboration area during the period 2007-2008, thirteen of which were made in 2007. Of these fifteen reports, eight related to men who had in various ways approached women in order to buy sex, and three reports related to human smuggling. There remains a total of four reports, all from 2007. Of these, four related to two men who had offered women for sexual services, and two related to women who reported that they had been forced into prostitution. The first two reports resulted in one preliminary investigation being closed (no offence could be substantiated) and the other not being launched in the first place (there were no investigation leads). The reports from the two women also resulted in the preliminary investigations

being closed. In one case no crimes could be proven and in the second there was insufficient evidence because the crime had been committed abroad.

The information received by the police in the county on trafficking in human beings and procuring/prostitution can be divided into the following categories:

1. Women offering men sexual services in pubs, restaurants and similar locations
2. Women offering sexual services via the Internet
3. Woman being identified as prostitutes
4. Women/men being observed with groups of (mostly foreign) women
5. Women/men being identified as involved in procuring activities
6. Vehicles being stopped for inspection where there is a suspicion that the occupants are involved in possible prostitution/trafficking in human beings.

In Jämtland in spring 2008, newspaper articles were published stating that there was supposedly trafficking in human beings in the Åre region. According to one article tip-offs about this had supposedly been received by the police. Following contacts with the police in Jämtland, it can be seen that these allegations are not true and that there is no evidence to prove that there is any trafficking in human beings in the county/counties. A relatively large amount of information has also been received from the Haparanda area on suspected prostitution, primarily of Russian women. Contacts with the Eastern Norrbotten police region indicate that the information is most likely exaggerated and that it cannot be proven that trafficking in human beings/prostitution takes place.

Presumptive perpetrators and victims

It is apparent from the material that has been studied that the men who are identified as being involved in procuring activities, or as prostitutes' clients, are mainly Swedish men with local connections in the region. With some few exceptions, it is men who do not appear in any police records, except for traffic offences such as speeding. Several of those who were identified as being involved in procuring activities were married or cohabiting with foreign women.

Among these women, and as possible victims, three categories can be distinguished: those who advertise their services on the Internet, those who offer or are suspected of offering their services in e.g. restaurants and hotels, and those who are identified by name and/or address. The first category is for obvious reasons relatively anonymous. The second category is also anonymous, except

that the respondents have provided information that the women are, for example, Polish, Thai, Asian, Russian, or "speak some Eastern European language." The final category with identified individuals or addresses contains only women of foreign origin. These women come from Russia, Iran, Colombia, Burundi, Kenya and Honduras. A total of eight women have been identified, the oldest of whom was born in 1964 and the youngest in 1991.

Geographical spread

Since much of the material comes from Norrbotten and Västerbotten, a geographical analysis for the region does not present an entirely accurate picture. In the two counties, there have been a number of observations, primarily from Umeå and Luleå, of suspected prostitution or trafficking in human beings, though there have also been observations from some larger communities such as Lycksele, Gällivare and Kalix. Even though there is no material from Jämtland and Västernorrland, it may be reasonable to assume that any occurrence of prostitution/trafficking in human beings will be located primarily in Östersund and Sundsvall.

Collaboration Area South

(Skåne County, Kalmar County, Kronoberg County, Blekinge County)

Skåne County

In 2007 three pre-trial investigations were initiated that related to trafficking in human beings for other purposes. One of the cases involved two Polish men who had been compelled to travel to Sweden in order to steal. Thirty-three investigations have been initiated that related to the purchase of sexual services, resulting in orders of summary punishment being issued for nineteen individuals. The purchase of sex was not linked to any trafficking in human beings or procuring cases.

During the same year, the police in southern Sweden cooperated with the police in Denmark on a case involving Thai women who had been invited to Sweden by individuals resident here. Instead of travelling to Sweden, these women ended up in prostitution in Denmark. The police in southern Sweden have also assisted the Polish police with intelligence gathering in ongoing trafficking in human beings cases.

In 2008 there was one report of trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, which involved a woman from Sierra Leone. This report was transferred at an early stage to the Police Authority in Stockholm County. In addition, two preliminary investigations were initiated relating to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, and

four preliminary investigations of procuring/aggravated, though these were not attributable to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. One preliminary investigation was directed against a man from Slovakia suspected by the police of having sold two Slovak women, aged 30 and 32 years, for sexual purposes. The investigation did not provide any support for these allegations but it was likely that the women had been brought to Sweden for stealing. Nor could it be shown in this case why the investigation was closed. The other investigation involved a woman from Vietnam, but the preliminary investigation was closed by the prosecutor following a period of investigation.

In 2007 there was a considerable fall in the information received on trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes, and the trend continued into 2008. To reverse the trend, the police in southern Sweden decided to set up a commission in March 2009 to counter trafficking in human beings and procuring during the year.

Blekinge County

A preliminary investigation into aggravated thefts was launched in Karlskrona in 2008. Two young women from the Czech Republic were suspected of aggravated theft. When interrogated by the police, the women said that a man had forced them to commit burglaries in homes during the day and one of them explained that she also had to prostitute herself in the evenings and at nights. A preliminary investigation into trafficking in human beings was initiated against two men, with the suspicions against one of the men being dismissed in the course of the investigation. At the same time however, allegations of trafficking in human beings against the other man were strengthened.

The Central Collaboration Area during 2007 (according to the 2007 division)

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

The entire region saw one preliminary investigation initiated into procuring/aggravated procuring that was attributable to trafficking in human beings. An additional seven preliminary investigations into trafficking in human beings have been initiated, including three for sexual purposes and four for other purposes. Finally, seven preliminary investigations were initiated that related to the purchase of sexual services started. Two of the preliminary investigations relating to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes were initiated when the women in question reported the crime in connection when the Immigration Service investigated their applications for asylum

in Sweden. One case was investigated by the police authority in Dalarna County and the other by the police authority in Gävleborg county. In Västmanland County one preliminary investigating into trafficking in human beings for other purposes, in which two Roma children from the Czech Republic had allegedly been the subject of sale, was closed down.

Collaboration Area Central-Eastern *(Uppsala County, Gävleborg, Västmanland)*

Reports

There were no reports of trafficking in human beings in any of the three counties during 2008.

Nor were there any reported cases of procuring/aggravated procuring in Gävleborg county in 2008. In Uppsala, three cases were reported, one of which involved two girls who had escaped from a care unit and had to sleep over at the home of a man who took them to another man in Katrineholm, where they had sex in return for payment. In Västmanland there was one report of procuring. This case however was transferred to Blekinge County.

The purchase of sexual services from children

In 2008, there were two reports in Gävleborg county relating to the purchase of sexual services provided by children. One man had had contact with two girls through an Internet forum. The reports feature the same victims but different perpetrators. In Uppsala County, there was one notification in 2008. The victim has been called by telephone and was later sent a text message from a man wanting to pay for sex. The man said that he had obtained the victim's telephone number via the Internet.

In Västmanland County, there was one report from 2008. The victim has received a text message with a request to meet and to take pictures in return for payment. The victim accepted and was paid SEK 1,000. The pictures were nude shots. The victim subsequently had contact with the suspect via SMS. She was asked to take naked pictures of herself and send them, after which he threatened to distribute the pictures if she did not take more.

Preliminary investigations

No investigations were initiated in the county in 2008 relating to aggravated procuring. In Uppsala County was one preliminary investigation was initiated in a case that was then referred to the Police Authority in Stockholm County. One preliminary investigation was also initiated in a case in Västmanland County, which was then referred to the Police Authority in Blekinge County.

During 2008, two were initiated in Gävleborg County that

related the purchase of sexual services. In Uppsala County one preliminary investigation was initiated in a case that was closed for reasons of litigation economics.

Victims

The women/girls during this year all came from Sweden and were born between 1989 and 1992, with one exception where the victim was born in 1970.

Other information

The amount of information received on trafficking in human beings and related crime is small, but the police process the information that is received. In Västmanland County, a person was employed as part of a project to develop the methodology and the skills of personnel in the field of trafficking in human beings during the years 2009-2010.

Collaboration Area Mid-West during 2008 *(Örebro County, Dalarna County, Värmland County)*

In Örebro County one preliminary investigation was initiated into trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in the country. In Dalarna County one preliminary investigation on trafficking in human beings for purposes was initiated. It was suspected that a woman had lured foreign women into Sweden for the purpose of marriage with foreign men so that they could obtain citizenship. In Värmland one report of trafficking in human beings was issued.

Collaboration Area East *(Östergötland County, Jönköping County, Södermanland County)*

Södermanland County 2007

The police authority in Södermanland County maintains a response facility and gives matters relating to trafficking in human beings top priority. The Criminal Intelligence Service in Södermanland has a coordinator at Skavsta airport who works every day on the flow of intelligence received on human smuggling and trafficking and other crimes relating to foreign nationals. The coordinator is also the contact person for the National Criminal Investigation Department in these matters and continuously reports in processed into information.

At Skavsta airport during 2007 it was noticed that people who might be suspected of being involved in procuring activities frequently travelled between certain destinations and Stockholm/Skavsta. However, it was difficult

to obtain clear evidence since the young women mostly booked and paid for their trips themselves, which made it impossible to link the reservations to those who were suspected of being key players in the activity.

Östergötland 2007

In Östergötland County three preliminary investigations were initiated into procuring/aggravated procuring that were attributable to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. In addition, one preliminary investigation was initiated into the purchase of sexual activity by children that was attributable to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes and twelve preliminary investigations were initiated into the purchase of sexual services.

In one case, the perpetrators made contact with eight young girls and women aged 15-29 years on the Internet. These young girls and women were offered modelling assignments via the Internet, but on arriving at the venues (hotel rooms) the men instead asked girls and women if they wanted to film porn instead. When they refused to do so, they were instead sexually exploited by the men.

Collaboration Area East in 2008

Throughout the region in 2008, three preliminary investigations were initiated relating to procuring/aggravated procuring that were attributable to sex trafficking. In addition, three investigations were initiated into trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes in Sweden and one preliminary investigation into the purchase of sexual activity by children that was attributable to trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes. Finally, five investigations were initiated into the purchase of sexual services, where those buying the sexual services were Swedish men aged 28-63 years. There are no reports of any convictions for trafficking in human beings, procuring, the purchase of sexual services or the purchase of sexual services from children.

The four offenders who were suspected of procuring/aggravated procuring and trafficking in human beings were all Swedish citizens, but one of them came originally from Colombia. Some of them had also been suspected of sexually exploiting children, child pornography offences and aggravated rape. The victims who were identified were Swedish women aged 19-56 years and they had been exploited for the purposes of prostitution in apartments. Some recruiting of people who pay for sex had taken place in restaurants or in other similar environments.

Appendix 2

Legislation in this area

Trafficking in human beings

The Criminal Code (2004:406) Chap. 4, section 1 a Trafficking in Human Beings

”A person who, in cases other than those stated in §1, by the use of unlawful coercion or deceit, by exploiting someone’s vulnerable situation or by any other such improper means recruits, transports, houses, receives or takes any other such measure with a person, and in so doing takes control of that person in order for the person to be Exposed to crime as in chap. sections 1,2,3,4,5 or 6, exploited for casual sexual relations, or in any other way exploited for sexual purposes, Exploited in active military service or forced labour, or some other similar coerced status, Exploited for the removal of organs, or In any other way exploited in a situation involving distress on the part of the person thus exploited, shall be sentenced for trafficking in human beings to a prison sentence of at least two and at most ten years. The same applies to anyone who, for such a purpose as is given in para.

*(1) hands control over a person to someone else, or
(2) accepts control over a person from someone else.*

Anyone who commits a crime as intended in para. 1 against a person who has not yet reached the age of eighteen shall be sentenced for trafficking in human beings even if such improper means as stated therein have not been used. If the crime as intended in paras. 1-3 is of a less gross nature, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at most four years.”

Trafficking in human beings is by its nature a crime against the person and it is dealt with in the Penal Code (BrB) chap. 4 on crimes against liberty and peace. The crime of trafficking in human beings differs from procuring by virtue of the focus on violation of the victim’s liberty rather than any intended exploitation²⁴. In order to be convicted for trafficking in human beings it is required that the perpetrator, by use of unlawful coercion, deceit, someone’s vulnerability, or some other improper means, recruits, transports, houses, receives or takes some similar action in order to take control of another person with the intention of exploiting that

person for, for example, sexual purposes, forced labour, the organ trade, or in other way exploiting a person who is in some distress. Using improper means to take control of another person with the intention of exploiting that person is a criminal offence. There must also be a causal relationship between the improper means and the taking of control. This control should entail an evident position of weakness on the part of the victim and an evident influence by the perpetrator over the victim’s actions. The prerequisite of control is of decisive importance as to whether or not an act is to be classified as trafficking in human beings. In addition, it is a punishable act to hand over or receive control of a person for the purpose of exploiting a person for sexual purposes, forced labour, active military service, organ donation, or for some other purpose in a situation involving distress for the victim²⁵.

If the victim is less than eighteen years old, the public prosecutor does not need to prove that the perpetrator used improper means in order to carry out the crime. This is because where children are concerned it is considered that a control situation can arise simply as the result of an adult’s position of mental superiority relative to the child, especially younger children.

Proposed new legislation

The government decided on 20 December 2005 to appoint a special commissioner with a mandate to review the provision on crimes of trafficking in human beings, etc. (dir. 2005:152). The government decided on 31 May 2007 (dir.2006: 78) and 20 June 2007 (dir.2007: 88) on additional directives for the commission. The aim of this review was, among other things, to allow trafficking in human beings to be combated more effectively, and it included an assessment of whether the description of the offence or the punishment scales should be revised. The commission submitted the report entitled Människohandel och barnäktenskap – 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 government in April 2008. It was suggested that the proposed changes to the law take effect on 01 July 2009.

Someone who, in a case other than as intended in section 1,

²⁴ The Supreme Court’s ruling in NJA 2001 p. 527

²⁵ Government bill 2001/02:124, p 24.

1. *with the use of unlawful coercion or deception,*
2. *by abusing someone's vulnerable situation,*
3. *by abusing someone's youth or defencelessness, or*
4. *by abusing someone's dependency, recruits, transports, houses, receives or takes any other such measure with a person or controls a person with the intention that that person shall be*

1. *exposed to crime as in chap. 6, sections 1,2,3,4,5 or 6, exploited for casual sexual relations, or in any other way exploited for sexual purposes,*
2. *exploited in active military service or forced labour, or some other similar coerced status,*
3. *exploited for the removal of organs, or*
4. *in any other way exploited in a situation involving distress on the part of the person thus exploited, shall be sentenced for trafficking in human beings to a prison sentence of at least two and at most ten years.*

The same applies to anyone who, for such a purpose as is given in para. 1,

1. ***provides payment to another person for that person's consent to exploit another person, or***
2. ***receives such payment.***

Anyone who commits a crime as intended in the first paragraph against a person under the age of eighteen shall be regarded as abusing his or her defencelessness.

With regard to the provision's new wording, the commission proposed, among other things, that:

The offence of trafficking in human beings must contain a prerequisite that makes it clear that the offence is a crime involving the deprivation of freedom. The requirement that the offender must have resorted to unfair means should therefore be retained. The prerequisite describing the improper means shall be given a clearer and more accessible wording than is the case at present.

The current list of acts shall have added to it the fact that anyone using improper means to control someone else in order to exploit him or her shall be punished for trafficking in human beings.

The requirement in Chapter 4, section 1 a, first paragraph of the Penal Code, that the offender is required to take control of the victim shall be deleted.

With regard to the purposes of exploitation, the current requirement "in order to" is deleted and replaced with "with intent to". Henceforth, criminal liability shall no longer therefore be conditional on the perpetrator having directly intended to exploit the victim. It shall instead be sufficient

for the offender to have acted with indirect intent or indifferent intent.

In order to clarify the child's vulnerable situation, Chapter 4, section 1 a, third paragraph of the penal code shall state that anyone committing an act as intended in the first paragraph of the provision against a child shall be considered to have abused the child's defencelessness.

Procuring

Chap. 6, section 12 of the Penal Code (2004:406) Procuring/aggravated procuring

"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 at most 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 accordance with para.

If a crime as intended in para. 1 or 2 is regarded as gross, then the perpetrator shall be sentenced for aggravated procuring to a term of imprisonment of at least two and at most eight years. When considering whether or not the crime is gross, 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 aggravated if it has aspects of trafficking in human beings and it 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 from six to eight years. This was done in order, among other things, to be able to punish those who plan and organise procuring in the nature of trafficking in human beings, though where it has not been possible to prove the requirement of improper influence.

The Purchase of a sexual service

The Penal Code (2004:406) chap. 6, section 11, The Purchase of a sexual service

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

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

The Penal Code (2004:406) chap. 6, section 9, The Purchase of a sexual act from a child

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 at most 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 2005 where this is considered justified²⁶ in order to carry out a preliminary investigation and main hearing in the criminal case. During 2007 nineteen decisions were made by the Swedish Migration Board to grant temporary residence permits for such witnesses. In 2008, fifteen such permits were granted. On 1 July 2007 the provision of the Aliens' Act was amended in order to harmonise with an EU Directive on the victims of trafficking in human beings²⁷. 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.

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

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 is issued at the request of the enquiry leader, as long as the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of the first para. are 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 consideration time and the conditions as stated in 1 and 4 of the first para. are still fulfilled.

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

In Sweden, a person who buys/uses the victims' services may risk being found guilty of usury under Chapter 9, section 5, first paragraph of the Penal Code and violation of the provisions of tax law (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 gain a benefit, which is obviously disproportionate to the remuneration or for which should no remuneration is paid, shall be punished

The provision in Chapter 20, section 5 of the Aliens' Act should also be applicable in certain cases in which someone intentionally or negligently employs a foreigner in the service even though the alien in question does not have a prescribed work permit. Mention can also be made here of working environment violations in Chapter 3, section 10 of the Penal Code in cases where someone intentionally or negligently is in breach of what is required, in accordance with the Work Environment Act, to prevent illness or accident, thereby causing manslaughter, bodily injury or illness.

²⁶ Penal Code 4: 1a, para. 2

²⁷ The Aliens' Act (2005:716) chap. 5 15 §.

Appendix 3

Judgements

SENTENCES PASSED IN STOCKHOLM COUNTY 2007-2008

1 A: 2007 Sentences in Sollentuna district court 20-03-2007, Case no. B 2833-06.

1. Male born 1965, originally from Chile but now a Swedish citizen.

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 8 months

2. Female born 1982, citizen of Thailand.

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 months

3. Male born 19, Swedish citizen

Crime: The Purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: The prosecution was dismissed

Victim: A woman, 24 years old, from Thailand.

2 A: 2007 Sentences in Södertörn district court, 03-07-2007, Case No. B 5346-07.

1. Male born 1968, originally from Albania but now a Swedish citizen.

Crime: Trafficking in human beings Rape
Aggravated sexual abuse of a minor
Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 8 years

The offender shall pay damages to the injured party of SEK 340,000.

Victim: A girl from Albania who was born in 1990 and who, according to the Migration Board's investigation of age, was 13 years when she was first exploited in prostitution in 2003.

2 B: 2007 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 21-09-2007, Case no. B 5488-07.

The Svea Court of Appeal confirmed the district court's ruling against the man and increased the compensation payable to the injured party by SEK 25,000. There was a new investigation of the girl's age that showed that she was 15 when she was first exploited in prostitution in 2003.

3 A: 2007 Sentences in Stockholm city court, 06-07-2007, Case No. B 2216-06.

1. Female born in 1979, originally from Estonia but living in Sweden.

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 months

2. Male born in 1966, citizen of Estonia

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year
Extradition for 10 years

3. Female born 1974, citizen of Russia

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 months
(The appeal against the deportation was dismissed)

4. Male born in 1978, citizen of Estonia

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 months
(The appeal against the deportation was dismissed)

5. Male born in 1971, citizen of Estonia

Crime: Procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 5 months

Victim: Seven Estonian women aged 22-36 years.

3 B: 2007 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 04-04-2007, Case no. B 6016-07.

The Svea Court of Appeal increased the sentence for the fourth perpetrator to four months' imprisonment.

4 A: 2007 Sentences in Stockholm city court, 21-12-2007, Case No. B 26037-06.

1. Male born in 1988, citizen of Romania but resident in Sweden.
Crime: Procuring
Conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings
Shoplifting
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 2 months
(The prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed)
2. Male born in 1964, citizen of Romania but resident in Sweden.
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 2 months
(The prosecution for trafficking in human beings, conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings and petty receiving of stolen goods was dismissed)
SEK 130,000 forfeited
3. Male born in 1980, citizen of Romania but resident in Sweden.
Crime: Procuring
Rape
Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years and 6 months
(The prosecution for conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings was dismissed)
4. Female born in 1979, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.
(The prosecution for aggravated procuring and conspiracy to commit trafficking in human beings was dismissed)
5. Female born 1982, citizen of Russia.
(The prosecution for aggravated procuring was dismissed)
6. Male born 1979, no details of citizenship available
(The prosecution for aiding aggravated procuring was dismissed)

7. Male born in 1980, citizen of Romania
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence
(The appeal against the deportation was dismissed)
8. Male born 1968, originally from Syria but now a Swedish citizen.
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence and 190 hours' community service
(If the jail sentence had been chosen, a sentence of 8 months would have been imposed)
9. Female born 1981, citizen of Romania
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence and 190 hours' community service
(If the jail sentence had been chosen, a sentence of 8 months would have been imposed)
10. Male born in 1959, citizen of Sweden
Crime: Procuring
Sentence: Suspended sentence
(Prosecutions for the purchase of sexual services and weapons offences were dismissed)
11. Male born 1979, unknown citizenship
Crime: The Purchase of a sexual service
Sentence: A fine equivalent to 60 days' income of SEK 80
12. Male born 1971, originally from Turkey but now a Swedish citizen.
Crime: A prosecution for the purchase of sexual services was dismissed
13. Male born 1956, originally from Turkey but now a Swedish citizen.
Crime: A prosecution for the purchase of sexual services was dismissed
14. Male born 1960, Swedish citizen
Crime: A prosecution for the purchase of sexual services was dismissed
15. Male born 1942, Swedish citizen
Crime: The Purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: A fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 400

16. Male born 1963, originally from Ethiopia but now a Swedish citizen.

Crime: The Purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: A fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 130

17. Male born in 1958, citizen of the USA but resident in Sweden

Crime: Assault
Complicity in drug-related crime
Drug-related crime
Fraud
Aggravated drunk driving

Sentence: Imprisonment for 4 months (Prosecutions for the purchase of sexual services and offences against the knife act were dismissed)

Victim: Six Romanian women aged 15-25 years.

4 B: 2008 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 05-08-2008, Case no. B 338-08.

The Svea Court of Appeal increased the sentences for several of the perpetrators. The first perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment for 1 year and 10 months and one charge was changed from procuring to aggravated procuring. The second perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 year and 6 months and the charge was changed from procuring to aggravated procuring. The third perpetrator was sentenced to imprisonment for 4 year and 6 months and the charge was changed from procuring to aggravated procuring. The fourth offender was sentenced to 8 months in prison for procuring. The sixth offender was sentenced to 2 months in prison for aiding procuring. The seventh offender was sentenced to 6 months in prison for procuring. The eighth offender was sentenced to 8 months in prison for procuring. The ninth offender was sentenced to 6 months in prison for procuring. The tenth offender was sentenced to 4 months in prison for procuring.

5 A: 2008 Sentences in Attunda District Court 11-07-2008, Case No. B 886-07.

1. Male born 1964, Swedish citizen

Crime: Assault
Unlawful threats
Complicity in rape
Exploitation of children for sexual posing
Procuring
Aggravated procuring
Dealing arbitrarily with a child
Fraud
Fraudulent behaviour
Unlawful control
Aggravated child pornography offences
Violation of a barring order

Sentence: Imprisonment for 5 years and 6 months

2. Male born 1972

Crime: Rape
Exploitation of children for sexual posing
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring
Aggravated child pornography offences

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years and 9 months (Prosecutions for aiding aggravated procuring and for a case of rape were dismissed)

Victim: A disabled 19-year-old Swedish woman.

5 B: 2008 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 29-10-2008, Case no. B 5886-08.

The Svea Court of Appeal also sentenced the main accused, born 1964, for interference in a judicial matter and the court also held that the crime of unlawful interference with children should be regarded as serious. The sentence was changed to 6 years and 6 months.

The Svea Court of Appeal increased the sentence for the co-defendant, born in 1972, sentencing him to an additional case of rape and for abetting aggravated procuring. The sentence was changed to 4 years.

6 A: 2008 Sentences in Stockholm city court, 23-12-2008, Case No. B 2802-08.

1. Male born 1970, Swedish citizen
Crime: Aggravated procuring
Fraud

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

2. Male born 1972
Crime: The Purchase of a sexual service

Sentence: Fine based on daily income

Victim: Six Swedish women and girls.

6 B: 2009 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 07-05-2008, Case no. B 137-09.

The man was also convicted in the Svea Court of Appeal for attempted aggravated procuring and rape, and the sentence was then changed to 6 years' imprisonment.

7 A: 2009 Sentences in Stockholm city court, 30-01-2009, Case No. B 10768-06.

1. Male born in 1984, citizen of Moldavia.
Crime: Kidnapping
Trafficking in human beings
Unlawful threats

Sentence: Imprisonment for 5 years

2. Female born 1980, citizen of Moldavia.
Crime: Trafficking in human beings

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 years

3. Female born 1972, citizen of the Ukraine.
Crime: Complicity in trafficking in human beings
Using counterfeit documents

Sentence: Imprisonment for 9 months

4. Female born 1974
Crime: Complicity in trafficking in human beings

Sentence: Imprisonment for 6 months

Victim: A disabled Ukrainian man who was forced to beg.

7 B: 2009 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 11-06-2009, Case no. B 1479-09.

In the Svea Court of Appeal the sentence was changed to 5 years and 6 months for the man. The woman, born 1980, was also convicted for kidnapping and the sentence was changed to 5 years.

8 A: 2009 Sentences in Södertörn district court, 09-02-2009, Case No. B 6181-08

1. Male born 1986, citizen of Romania
Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years and 6 months

2. Male born 1968, citizen of Romania
Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 years

3. Male born 1976, citizen of Romania
Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

Victim: Five Romanian women.

8 B: 2009 Sentences in the Svea Court of Appeal 02-04-2009, Case no. B 1789-09.

The sentences against the three perpetrators were set in the Svea Court of Appeal.

SENTENCES PASSED IN VÄSTRA GÖTALAND COUNTY 2007-2008

1 A: 2007 Sentences passed in Gothenburg city court, 21-06-2007, Case No. B 12308-06.

1. Male born in 1985, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring
Shoplifting
Making a false statement
Drug-related crime

Sentence: Imprisonment for 6 months
Extradition for 10 years
(A prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed)

2. Male born in 1967, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 10 months
Extradition for 10 years
(A prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed)

3. Female born in 1972, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Aggravated procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 10 months
Extradition for 10 years
(A prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed)

4. Male born in 1972, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring
Theft
Receiving stolen goods
Drug-related crime

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 2 months
Extradition for 10 years
(A prosecution for trafficking in human beings was dismissed)

Victim: Eight Russian women aged 20-30

At the same time, twenty men were prosecuted for the purchase of sexual services, sixteen of whom were convicted of completed crimes and one for aiding the purchase of sexual services. Three of the prosecutions were dismissed:

1. Male born 1945, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 300
2. Male born 1930, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 100
3. Male born 1965, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 300

4. Male born 1949, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 250

5. Male born in 1963, the prosecution was dismissed

6. Male born 1960, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 100

7. Male born 1967, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 70

8. Male born in 1976, the prosecution was dismissed

9. Male born 1936, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 180

10. Male born 1949, fine equivalent to 90 days' income of SEK 300

11. Male born in 1977, the prosecution was dismissed

12. Male born 1974, fine equivalent to 70 days' income of SEK 200

13. Male born 1945, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 250

14. Male born 1975, fine equivalent to 70 days' income of SEK 50

15. Male born 1948, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 300

16. Male born 1965, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 150

17. Male born 1948, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 80

18. Male born 1970, fine equivalent to 130 days' income of SEK 200

19. Male born 1968, fine equivalent to 40 days' income of SEK 50

20. Male born 1954, 50 daily fine to SEK 300 (aiding the purchase of sexual services)

1 B: 2007 Separate judgements in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 07-09-2007, Case no. B 3065-07.

1. Male born in 1985, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Procuring
Shoplifting
Making a false statement
Drug-related crime

Sentence: Imprisonment for 6 months
Extradition for 10 years

2. Male born in 1967, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Aggravated procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 2 years

Extradition for 10 years

Extradition for 10 years

3. Female born in 1972, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Aggravated procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 year and 6 months
Extradition for 10 years

4. Male born in 1972, citizen of Russia but resident in Sweden.

Crime: Aggravated procuring
Preparing to commit aggravated procuring
Theft
Receiving stolen goods
Drug-related crime

Sentence: Imprisonment for 3 years
Extradition for 10 years

Victim: Four Nigerian women aged 20-25 years.

2 B: 2009 Sentences in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 21-01-2009, Case no. B 4924-08.

The Court of Appeal reduced the sentences issued by city court and sentenced the accused for procuring. The sentence was reduced to 1 year.

Sentences in the Court of Appeal for Western Sweden 18-12-2007, Case no. B 3065-07.

The sentences were increased for five of the men indicted for the purchase of sexual services and they were convicted of the completed crime. The reason that some men were given suspended sentences was that the Court of Appeal considered it proven that two of the men were aware that there was an organisation behind the women. The other two were given suspended sentences because the circumstances were considered to be aggravating.

11. Male born 1977, fine equivalent to 50 days' income of SEK 180

12. Male born 1974, suspended sentence and fine equivalent to 40 days' income of SEK 200

16. Male born 1965, suspended sentence and fine equivalent to 60 days' income of SEK 150

18. Male born 1970, suspended sentence and fine equivalent to 60 days' income of SEK 200

19. Male born 1968, suspended sentence and fine equivalent to 60 days' income of SEK 50

2A: 2008 Sentences in Gothenburg City Court 20-11-2008, Case No. B 9080-08.

1. Female born 1972, citizen of Nigeria.

Crime: Aggravated procuring

Sentence: Imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months

Appendix 4

Reported offences 2007-2008

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention		
<i>Reported Crimes</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2007</i>
Entire Country	Number	Number
Procuring incl. aggravated	51	65
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	167	189
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	15	15
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	8	35
Blekinge County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	1	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Dalarna County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	2	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	2
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	1	0
Gotland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Gävleborg County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	1
Halland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	1
Jämtland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Jönköping County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	1	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0

Kalmar County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	2	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	2
Kronoberg County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	1
Norrbottn County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Skåne County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	4	6
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	12	33
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	2	4
Stockholm County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	26	34
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	126	104
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	9	6
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	5	11
Södermanland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	3	2
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	2	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	2
Uppsala County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	3	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	1
Värmland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	0
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1	0
Västerbotten County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	4
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Västernorrland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	3
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	1	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	6

Västmanland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	0	1
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	1
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	3
Västra Götaland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	6	6
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	17	26
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	2	3
Trafficking in human beings (for other purposes)	0	4
Örebro County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	3	2
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	0	1
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	1	0
Östergötland County		
Procuring incl. aggravated	2	5
Crimes of purchasing sexual services	4	16
Trafficking in human beings (for sexual purposes)	0	2



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