

## Crime prevention policy

<b>EU priority</b>	Trafficking in Human Beings
<b>Country</b>	Denmark
<b>Year</b>	2017(-2018)

### 1. Overview of the field

#### Definition of the crime

Section 262a of the Danish Criminal Code criminalizes human trafficking.

This provision reads as follows:

”Section 262 A

- (1) A penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years of imprisonment for human trafficking is imposed on any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbours, or subsequently receives another person who is or has been subjected to –
- (i) duress as defined in section 260;
  - (ii) deprivation of liberty as defined in section 261;
  - (iii) threats as defined in section 266;
  - (iv) the wrongful creation, confirmation or exploitation of a mistake; or
  - (v) any other improper procedure to exploit such other person for prostitution, the taking of pornographic photographs, the recording of pornographic films, pornographic performances, forced labour, slavery, practices similar to slavery, criminal acts or the removal of organs.
- (2) The same penalty is imposed on any person who, for the purpose of exploitation of such other person for prostitution, the taking of pornographic photographs, the taking of pornographic photographs, the recording of pornographic films, pornographic performances, forced labour, slavery, practices similar to slavery, criminal acts or the removal of organs
- (i) Recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or subsequently receives a person under 18 years of age; or
  - (ii) Gives payment or other benefit to achieve the consent to such exploitation from a person having control over the victim and from the person receiving such payment or benefit.”

## Assessment of trends and developments

The below analysis is prepared by the National Centre of Investigation (NCI), Section for Trafficking in Human Beings.

**Prostitution:** Nigerians and Romanians are still the most visible, as regards street prostitution. However, Copenhagen Police and CMM report independently that you no longer see as many Nigerians in street prostitution in Copenhagen as before. According to reports, a growing number of Nigerians are noticed in connection with controls of brothels. The brothels/clinics consisted earlier primarily of Thais, Romanians and Brazilians. However, more and more Poles and Chinese are noticed and this is a change in the picture compared to previous years. This increase in the number of both Poles and Chinese is also experienced in several other countries in Europe, and via the international co-operation this modus is being investigated.

Nigerian women are statistically still the most frequently represented, as regards victims of trafficking in human beings whereas only one Nigerian kingpin is charged. Organised Nigerian networks are our most recent focus area and target of national monitoring. Based on source information, our conclusion is that one or several confraternities control much of the drug trade, prostitution, forgery and data fraud, mainly in Copenhagen.

Until now the kingpins of the various exploitation methods have been of the same nationality as the victims. Internationally, this tendency is changing as the victims are recruited online and not always in the neighbourhood as before. However, the tendency that both the kingpin and the victim are of the same nationality is still dominant in Denmark.

**Forced labour:** Forced labour is most frequently established within the hospitality industry, building industry, cleaning services industry and the agriculture. During the last couple of years we have assessed only a few victims of forced labour.

**Criminal acts:** The main part of women trafficked in order to carry out criminal acts we have established is in connection with the case 'Hvæpsebo' (Wasp Net) – a case where Romanian kingpins used the identity of fellow-countrymen to obtain loans, to lease luxury cars, to buy electronics such as computers and telephones. Furthermore, we have experienced production of drugs, for instance cases where Vietnamese are used as gardeners in large

skunk laboratories. Exploitation methods for begging and theft are, however, also well-known methods in connection with this kind of trade.

## Recent overview of statistics and research

### Number of reported violations of section 262a of the Danish Criminal Code

2015	2016	2017	2018
8	6	9	11

### Number of charges for violation of section 262a of the Danish Criminal Code

2015	2016	2017	2018
67	4	9	0

### Number of court decisions regarding violations of section 262a of the Danish Criminal Code

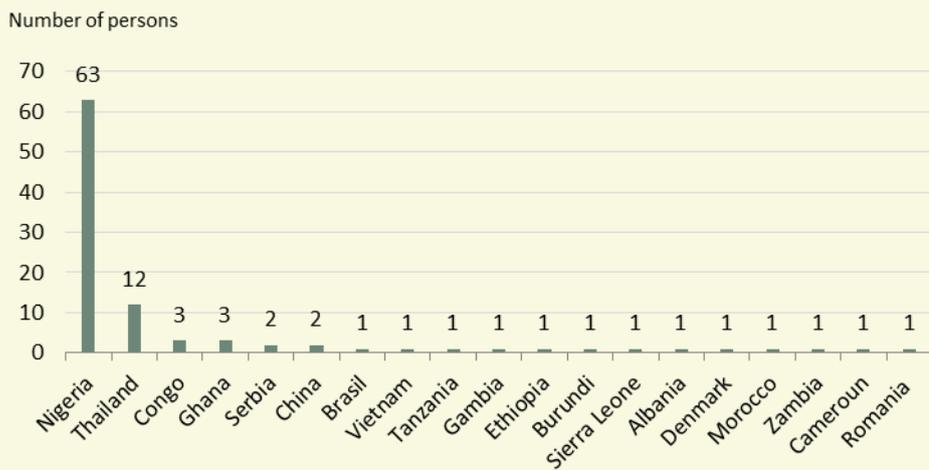
Type of Crime	Type of Ruling	Year of decision	2015	2016	2017	2018
			<b>25</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>
Human trafficking	Convictions		16	23	13	1
Human Trafficking	Aquittals		7	22	10	1
Human Trafficking	Withdrawal of a charge		2		2	3
Human Trafficking	Dismissals		2	0	2	15

### Statistics on Victims of Trafficking in Denmark

### 2007 - 2017 - Number of persons identified as trafficked



### 2017 - Number of persons identified as trafficked per country of origin





## 2. Crime strategy and co-ordination

### Objectives of the crime strategy

The purpose of the anti-trafficking crime strategy is that the districts get a solid and broad-based knowledge of trafficking in human beings. We want to make sure that the individual districts are able to manage a good and thorough investigation in cases where there is a suspicion of trafficking in human beings. By paying more attention and by training personnel in cases of trafficking in human beings, the number of charges will increase.

The role of the NCI as a focal point will ensure that Denmark's police districts have a firmly anchored point of contact they can use, if necessary.

### Role of prevention in the crime strategy on state/regional/local level

The NCI has appointed key persons from all the police districts. The purpose of the list of key personnel is to have a direct contact to the districts, which can be used if necessary.

The NCI supports the districts in case of complicated investigations and/or investigations with connections to other countries. Furthermore, the NCI plays a supporting and co-ordinating role in connection with international operations.

Training of police officers and civilians as to trafficking in human beings and identification of possible cases of trafficking in human beings.

### Implementation of the policy (which level is responsible for the implementation and how is the implementation co-ordinated?)

A large number of relevant public authorities and agencies are involved in the implementation of anti-trafficking policies in Denmark, such as the police, the Prosecution Service, the Danish Immigration Service and The Danish Customs and Tax administration. NGOs are also important partners in the efforts to combat trafficking in Denmark. The social efforts are coordinated by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking (CMM).

To provide overall policy coordination, an inter-ministerial group meets on a regular basis.

The following ministries are part of the inter-ministerial working group:

- The Ministry of Justice
- The Ministry of Employment
- The Ministry of Trade and Development Cooperation
- The Ministry of Equal Opportunities
- The Ministry of Immigration and Integration
- The Danish Immigration Service
- The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration
- The Ministry of Taxation
- The Ministry of Health
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Ministry of Children and Social Affairs

Likewise, relevant and important local stakeholders are involved through a National Referral Mechanism, comprising of six regional reference groups throughout Denmark that refer to a national reference group. The groups involve principal national counter trafficking actors, such as the local police, NGO's, municipalities etc. This approach aims to ensure that stakeholders at the local level are informed as well as involved in countering trafficking in Denmark.

### Stakeholders (working groups, specialised agencies, partners, etc)

The National Police participates in the national referral mechanism as mentioned above. The participants are CMM, the National Police (i.e. NCI), the police districts, the Danish tax authorities, the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI), the Danish Immigration Service, the Danish Working Environment Authority, NGOs, the Institute for Human Rights, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

#### Participation in European/ international networks, working groups, etc.

- The NCI has a close co-operation with both Interpol and Europol, among others EMPACT THB with the subproject ETUTU, focusing on Nigerian networks.
- Denmark participates in EMPACT (European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats) groups within Europol, EMPACT THB, a subgroup in which the Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime and the Director of Public Prosecutions participate together with the National Police/NCI.
- EMPACT Forced Labour in which the Danish Working Environment Authority and the National Police/NCI participate and also EMPACT ETUTU dealing with Nigerians. The main focus of these EMPACTs is trafficking in human beings.
- The CMM and the NCI share the role of equivalent mechanism to having a National Rapporteur. The National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms report to the EU anti-trafficking network. The National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms are responsible for monitoring the implementation of anti-trafficking policy at the national level and play a key role in data collection on trafficking in human beings at national and EU Level.

### 3. Good practices

#### Overview of recent good practices, prevention programs, etc.

The NCI and the CMM carries out training of the students at the Police Academy and also training of the border police staff at the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> line education. Furthermore, training is carried out and lectures held for relevant professional groups who might experience cases of trafficking in human beings, for instance the Ministry of Environment and Food, the Danish Red Cross, and other relevant professionals.

Prevention programs and good practices:

- The establishment of the two special investigation co-operations – Special Investigation East and Special Investigation West – on 1 January 2017 is an efficient tool for the handling of particularly complicated and cross-border crime such as organised trafficking in human beings.
- Training is initiated in cases of trafficking in human beings – among other cases – at airports and border areas in co-operation with the Danish Security Intelligence Service.
- The Danish police monitor trafficking in human beings and follow new methods and trends used by the criminal networks. If this monitoring is to have any value, it is of the utmost importance that the police districts inform the NCI about new methods and trends.