

<b>Crime prevention policy</b>	
<b>EU- priority</b>	Trafficking in Human Beings
<b>Country</b>	SPAIN
<b>Year</b>	2018

## 1. Overview of the field

### Definition of the crime

There is trafficking in human beings when the perpetrator uses violence, intimidation or deception, or takes advantage of a situation of superiority or necessity or vulnerability of the national or foreign victim, or delivers or receives payments or benefits to obtain the consent of the person that has control over the victim, or engages, transports, transfers, receives him or her, or receives, including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons, for any of the following purposes:

- a) The imposition of forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or begging.
- b) Sexual exploitation, including pornography.
- c) Exploitation to carry out criminal activities.
- d) The extraction of their bodily organs.
- e) The performance of forced marriages.

### Assessment of trends and developments

Trafficking in human beings is intimately related to irregular migration. Irregular migratory pressure on Spain comes from four different areas: South America, the most important, but least visible in the media; The Maghreb (Morocco and Algeria), West Africa, and the Middle East. Regarding the first three, the migratory pressure is produced, basically, for socio-economic reasons, while in the fourth one, a political-social aspect predominates.

The strengthening of control measures on the eastern and central route of the Mediterranean, as well as in the Balkans will lead to a marked increase in migratory pressure in the Western Mediterranean and probably the reopening of the Atlantic route.

As a consequence of the conflicts in North Africa and the Middle East, there is a change in the migratory pressure of North Africans and sub-Saharan Africans. At this moment the migratory flows are moving from the East on the Libyan-Algeria-Morocco Route (without going through Tunisia) and on the Western Atlantic coast, on the Senegal-Mauritania-Morocco Route.

### Recent overview of statistics and research

Year 2016: 816 victims of trafficking in human beings identified. 911 operations against TSH developed.

Year 2017: 778 victims of trafficking in human beings identified. 949 operations against TSH developed.

## 2. Crime strategy and coordination

### Objectives of the crime strategy

- Detect and disrupt OCGs active in trafficking of human beings.
- Collect information and improve the intelligence picture.
- Disrupt the business model of OCGs.
- Enhance financial investigation related to the OCGs.
- Raise awareness among different sectors, launching prevention campaigns.
- Improve training within different stakeholders (NGOs, Military Forces, Air companies' staff, etc.).

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

Campaigns of prevention/awareness are regularly launched at all levels, as an essential part of the fight against trafficking of human beings.

The network created by the social Partners ("Interlocutores Sociales") displays also a prevention role due to the fact of being in permanent touch with NGOs, receiving early warnings on potential victims of THB.

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

The Regional Brigades for Immigration and the Regional Units against Illegal Immigration Networks and False Documents (UCRIFs) report Central UCRIF, within the General Commissariat for Immigration and Borders, of their local activity, and Central UCRIF manages and coordinates the national policy to be followed.

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

- FRONTEX: collaboration with the European border control agency, exchange of information, contributions to risk analysis units, participation in conferences and working groups.
- Grupo Santa Marta: Participation in the organization and activity programmed by the International Group related to the Catholic Church.
- IOM (International Organization for Migration): participation in international programs, preparation of reports, exchanges of information.
- UNODC (United Nations): participation in international forums and work teams convened by the UN on migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, collaboration in awareness campaigns.
- OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) integration in working groups, participation in programmed activities.
- SELEC (Southern Eastern Europe Law Enforcement Center).
- RIAM (Ibero-American Network of Migratory Authorities): Organization of the celebration in Spain of the last meeting held by international migratory representatives, held in Madrid.

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

- EUROPOL: active participation in the different operational actions foreseen in the framework of the EMPACT platform for the priority of Human Trafficking. Within this priority, the National Police is the action leader of two Operational Actions:
  1. one dedicated to the fight against TSH originating in or passing through third countries other than Nigeria and China (each of which has its own operational Action). Focused on Latin American countries fundamentally.
  2. another dedicated to the fight against the TSH that can occur in the audiovisual sector, specifically, pornographic with majority distribution on the internet. In this area, TSH may be of a sexual and / or work type.
- INTERPOL: participation in programmed actions and operational plans of the same, conferences and working groups, exchanges of information with the Central Offices.

### 3. Good practices

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

- Service for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (SAVTSH), line 900 10 50 90 and email trata@policia.es: taking care of all the information received, establishing the priority according to the type of communication received, once contrasted to be derived to the specialized groups of investigation in matter of Traffic and Traffic belonging to the different templates of each province where the facts are taking place.
- The figure of the "Social Interlocutor for the TSH": with the specific missions of Cooperation and coordination with the different "Territorial Social Interlocutors" to guarantee the dissemination of information related to TSH and to ensure mutual exchange of information. The "Territorial Social Interlocutors in the fight against Human Trafficking", will be experts who will assume the responsibility of the coordination, cooperation and development of the actions related to the "crimes related to the Trafficking of Human Beings" in the territorial scope that it is their own. In addition, they are the permanent point of contact with organizations and entities with proven experience in assisting victims of trafficking.
- Continuous training and updating in terms of HRT for all National Police officers: with the active participation of specialists from the General Commissariat of Foreigners and Borders, periodic centralized and decentralized courses are held, and broadcasts are issued informing about new trends and modus operandi in this delictual area.
- Dissemination through the different social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram ...) in which the National Police is present about the problem of the TSH problem, the severity of the action and the possibility of reporting from the anonymity of possible episodes of TSH that may be known.
- Conferences or talks given by professionals in the school environment, reminding them of the important role played by the Internet and social networks in this area.