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The Human Trafficking and Exploitation (Further Provisions and Support for Victims) Bill -
Committee Stage

1st November, 2013

Dear Committee

I campaigned as a colleague of Janice Raymond, Co-Executive Director, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women in relation to sex trafficking linked to lap-dancing clubs in Ireland and Scotland.

(Clause 6) I recommend the criminalization of buying sex re: prostituted women. I am supporting clause 6, for the same purpose Janice Raymond has endorsed the Swedish model, and because no other model anywhere else has been successful.

"Shall we tell women and girls in prostitution that they must continue to do what they do because prostitution is inevitable, or because that's the way men are? Sweden's law against the buying of "sexual services" has been a model that should be emulated elsewhere. There is an urgent need for governments to put male buyers of women and children in prostitution on the policy and legislative agenda, taking seriously that the problem of global sex trafficking will not be dented unless those who create the demand for prostitution are addressed and punished. Sweden has clearly chosen to resist the legalization/regulation of prostitution and to address prostitution as a form of violence against women." Public Hearing on "The Impact of the Sex Industry in the E.U.," Committee on Women's Rights and Equal Opportunities, European Parliament January 19, 2004

(Clauses 15 and 16)

It is of paramount importance to anticipate and rectify infiltration of counter-trafficking structures by transgressive groupings and criminal elements. I advise the Department of Justice, PSNI, and OCTF, to develop mechanisms for identifying threats. I refer to measures studied and implemented by the International Organization for Migration as a template.

Respectfully submitted

Gregory Carlin
(Notes re: Clauses 15 and 16)

Infiltration of counter-trafficking work.

Preventing such infiltration is equally important as fighting organised crime with the tools of the criminal justice system. Some EU States are fairly advanced in implementing this new approach, while others only recently discovered it.

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/index_en.htm

On Thursday 19 February 2004, IOM and the European Parliament co-hosted a meeting in Brussels to discuss the findings of a worrying report focusing on the infiltration by criminal networks of counter-trafficking structures in participating EU, EU candidate and selected neighbouring countries.

<http://www.seetv-exchanges.com/archive/videos/coverage-of-events/2004/trafficking-in-human-beings.790.html>

BELGIUM - Infiltration of Counter Trafficking Structures By Criminal Networks - On Thursday IOM and the European Parliament will co-host a meeting in Brussels to discuss the findings and action-oriented recommendations of a

14-month research and networking process focusing on the infiltration by criminal networks of counter-trafficking structures in participating EU, EU candidate and selected neighbouring countries.

The meeting will bring together representatives and experts from the European Commission, European Parliament, participating governments and non-governmental sector in order to develop further recommendations and counter-trafficking initiatives to be implemented at the European and international level.

The research, funded by the European Commission Justice and Home Affairs Directorate's Hippocrates Programme 2002, surveyed both law enforcement and other agencies working to combat human trafficking, and NGOs and other victim support agencies.

Of 100 expert participants surveyed, 25 claimed to have direct experience of infiltration. 37 had indirect experience with infiltration and were aware of specific cases. 91 out of 100 respondents admitted that a problem existed and recognized the need for measures to protect their structures from infiltration.

63 out of 100 respondents stated that they were concerned or very concerned by the problem of infiltration in their respective countries. 55 out of 100 believed that the risk of infiltration is likely to grow in the future.

The project, launched in January 2003, established a clear link between counter-trafficking work and infiltration and other security risks stemming from the activities of criminal organisations with a vested opposing interest. It also identified a need to respond to the problem of infiltration both to protect victims and counter-trafficking workers, and to uphold law enforcement and judicial systems.

The project above all calls for more co-operation, information exchange and research. Among its proposals for future action, it includes a comparative legislative and policy review; the setting up of multi-agency co-ordination groups to address related problems; establishment of specific legal provisions and measures to increase physical, judicial and data protection for victims and counter-trafficking personnel; the strengthening of relevant management practices; and a code of conduct for personnel.

Training and awareness raising activities are also recommended to support counter-trafficking practitioners including the judiciary, police, NGOs and social workers.

THE IOM HANDBOOK ON DIRECT ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/site/myjahiasite/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/books/CT%20handbook.pdf

The guidance below is recommended at the initial contact with trafficking victims. All members of staff engaged in this type of activity should also bear in mind that proven cases of infiltration of victim assistance programmes have already been identified and staff should always remain alert to this risk.