

**Report on the work of Intergovernmental
Working Group on the fight against trafficking
in human beings for 2006**

Ljubljana; April 2007

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Summary

In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, no. 240-05/2003-1, dated 18 December 2004, the Intergovernmental Working Group for the fight against trafficking in human beings (hereinafter as the IWG) prepared a report on the work for 2006.

In 2006, IWG met five times, namely on 13 January, 22 February, 06 June, 08 September and 11 December. The content and the decisions of the discussions from the working meetings have been recorded in individual Meeting Records which were distributed to the members of the IWG after they were confirmed.

In the first half of 2006, the work of IWG was directed towards the preparation of the Action Plan for 2007 which was accepted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on its 84th regular session on 27 July 2006 (Resolution no. 23100-3/2006/7).

Towards the end of 2006, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia accepted the Resolution on changes and amendments to the membership in the IWG. The change arose due to the closure of IOM's and UNHCR's offices in Slovenia, as well as UVI, MZ, GPU – MNZ, DZ RS and MORS appointed new members.

Legislative framework

IWG was made aware of the proposed changes to the Aliens Act which, pursuant to some EU Directives, in a separate article defines the procedure with victims of trafficking in human beings – foreigners. Some members of the IWG were participating in the legal editing of the Convention of the Council of Europe on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings as the initial stage of the ratification process.

Prevention

Preventative activities occurred within the framework of wider public awareness via the web page of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, by preparing preventative advertisements, reissues of preventative material and so forth; target population awareness via projects of non-governmental organisations with co-financing from the individual ministries; expert public awareness or education, mainly training of the police in cooperation with non-governmental organisations and internal expert training and education of non-governmental organisations. Within this framework, the organisation of the conference with the theme 'Conventions of CE on measures against trafficking in human beings' should be separately mentioned. The conference, held on 18 October and co-organised between the Ministry of the Interior and the Information Documentation Centre of the Council of Europe in Ljubljana, was intended for the Slovenian expert public. At this opportunity, the Ministry of the Interior financed the edition and the printing of the publication that summarised all expert contributions and other materials in the area of trafficking in human beings.

One of the preventative measure methods is also to record the information of the Employment Service of Slovenia that refers to the issuance of working permits to people with a foreign citizenship, for 'risk occupations' where the detection of elements on trafficking in human beings could be made. In comparison with the previous years, a slight increase in the issuance of working permits for the bar dancer occupation can be noticed.

Prosecution of criminal offences

On the grounds of previous experiences it has been found that, on the basis of the statistical data that refers to the number of matters – criminal complaints, charges, final decisions, number of suspects and victims – it is difficult to define an occurrence that would mirror a

specific time period. Lengthy procedures and circumstances accompanying individual matters, that from the initially given criminal complaint moves to the charge and the judgement, must be taken into consideration. For any one case, there are a number of different possible outcomes, so it is difficult to monitor them individually. Taking into consideration the statements above, IWG declared that the occurrence of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Slovenia is monitored separately on the basis of measurable data of the police and of the Public Prosecutor's office. Therefore, within the framework of criminal offences that are connected with the problems on trafficking in human beings, the data on criminal offences is being monitored; Trafficking in human beings - article 387a of the Penal Code, Placing in a Slavery Position – , article 387 of the Penal Code and Abuse of Prostitution - article 185 of the Penal Code. For comparison within a wider context, the criminal offence of Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material under article 187 of the Penal Code is also monitored as well as the Prohibited Crossing of State Borders under article 311 of the Penal Code.

Indirect indicators of non-government organisations on work with victims of trafficking in human beings is taken into consideration with reference to which the number of considered victims must be adjusted beforehand.

Assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings

A three-year long implementation period of the project, 'Introducing the mechanism for recognition, assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings and/or sexual violence in asylum procedures in Slovenia' (PATS), that was running in the asylum home in Ljubljana, has now ended. It was implemented by the Asylum Sector at the Ministry of the Interior, non-governmental organisations 'Društvo Ključ' and the Centre for psycho-social assistance to refugees at the 'Slovenska filantropija' (Slovenian Philanthropy). In the past year, the total number of users was 35. The project was for the whole three years financed by the Ministry of the Interior, in the amount of **20,865 EUR (5 million SIT)** in 2006, which is also providing political support by stimulating a transfer of knowledge that was developed by the Slovenian non-governmental organisations within PATS framework.

In June 2006, Slovenian Caritas joined in solving the problems of trafficking in human beings with the project 'Care of victims of trafficking in human beings'. Slovenian Caritas registered for a tender prepared by the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice and was, pursuant to the tender requirements, selected for the implementation of the programme 'Care of victims of trafficking in human beings'. The project was valued at **36,213 EUR (8,678,150 SIT)**. In the period from 22 May 2006 to 31 December 2006, within the framework of this project, Slovenian Caritas dealt with 21 victims of trafficking in human beings. 'Društvo Ključ' was also active in this area and, as one form of help, offered assistance to 19 people under the assumption that they were victims of trafficking in human beings.

In 2006, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs, in accordance with the Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Working Group for the fight against trafficking in human beings for 2006 that was approved by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 84th regular session on 27 July 2006, published on 22 December 2006 two contextually separate but harmonised tenders in the total framework value of **68,000 EUR (16,300,000 SIT)**

The project (Re)integration of victims of trafficking in human beings, coordinated by the 'Društvo Ključ' - Centre for fighting against trafficking in human beings, was also implemented in 2006. The project is intended for foreigners as well as for Slovenian citizens. It incorporates social and work (re)integration through which the aim is for the victim of trafficking in human beings to obtain self-confidence and self-initiative that were lost during the period of exploitation. From the programme, EQUAL Community Incentives, the project

was awarded with 232,799.90 EUR (55,788,167 SIT) of resources, and by the end of 2006, the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs reimbursed the coordinator with the proven expenses in the total amount of **70,330.40 EUR** (16,853,976.64 SIT). In 2006, two users were included in the program of (re)integration.

International cooperation

In 2006, the representatives of the Ministry of Interior, within their organisations and/or member of group delegations, attended a number of domestic and international events on the fight against trafficking in human beings.

I. Legislative framework

1. On 14.07.2006, the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, on its 19th regular session, accepted the Act amending the Aliens Act (ZoT, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia no. 79/06). The provisions of the proposed Act define the issuance of the permit for staying and the permit for temporary residence to the victims of trafficking in human beings in its new article 38a 'Victims of trafficking in human beings'.

Due to compliance with the Council Directive 2004/111/EC, dated 13 December 2004 on conditions of admissions of third-country nationals for purposes of studies, pupil exchange, unremunerated training or volunteer work (Official Gazette L no. 375, dated 23.12.2004, page 12) it is newly stipulated that the permit of a temporary residence in the Republic of Slovenia may be issued to foreigners who are victims of trafficking in human beings.

Due to the implementation of the Council Directive 2004/81/EC, dated 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities, an additional reason for the issuance of temporary residence permit has been added, namely that the temporary residence permit may be issued to foreigners, citizens of third countries who are victims of trafficking in human beings and who participate as witnesses in the criminal procedure on trafficking in human beings. For foreigners who are victims of trafficking in human beings, the issuance of the first temporary residence permit is regulated differently than for other foreigners - citizens of third countries since the application for the issuance of the permit is filed with the competent body in the Republic of Slovenia and the conditions for the issuance of the permit are also different. During the stabilization or recovery period, in which the victim of trafficking in human beings is deciding whether they will participate as a witness in the criminal procedure on trafficking in human beings, namely prior to the issuance of the temporary residence permit, the victim of trafficking in human being is given permission for physical presence in the Republic of Slovenia upon his or her request or upon official duty. The victim of trafficking in human beings has, during the time he or she has the permit for physical presence, the rights that are assured to foreigners with temporary permits for physical presence (basic health care and basic care). A victim of trafficking in human beings who has been issued a temporary residence permit and does not have his or her own living resources is entitled to equal rights. After the criminal procedure on trafficking in human beings is completed, the victim of trafficking in human beings may be issued a temporary residence permit for a different purpose for a residence in the Republic of Slovenia if he or she fulfils the conditions for the issuance of such a permit.

2. In 2006, Slovenia commenced the procedure to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings which is temporarily postponed. The Convention was accepted at the extraordinary session of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 03.05.2005 and was open for signatures at the Third Summit of the Council of Europe that was held in Warsaw between 16 and 17 May 2005. Slovenia signed the Convention on 03 April 2006. The representatives of IWG were actively participating at the sessions of the Council of Europe Committee in the preparation of the Convention on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings and supported its adoption. The Plan of the European Union on best practices, standards and procedures on preventing and fighting against trafficking in human beings (published on 09.12.2005, Official Gazette C 311, page 0001-0012), by priority imposes on the member states of the European Union the signing and the ratification of the Convention of the Council of Europe on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings by the end of 2007.

Due to the provisions of the Convention, in the Republic of Slovenia, small changes or amendments will be needed to the Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Act and Criminal Liability of Legal Entities Act that will be prepared in 2007. For this reason, the ratification procedure will only be completed by the end of 2007 or at the beginning of 2008.

3. From the point of view of the legislative work by the Ministry of Justice, the Act on Compensation to Crime Victims (Official Gazette of the RS no. 101/05) came into force on 01.01.2006 and was prepared by the Ministry of Justice in 2005. This Act, in reference to violent acts, allows for preliminary payment of monetary compensation to crime victims from the budget of the Republic of Slovenia provided the victims are citizens of the Republic of Slovenia or other member state of the European Union. These rights also apply to victims of trafficking in human beings subject to condition they are citizens of the Republic of Slovenia or other member state of the European Union and they fulfil other conditions stipulated in this Act. In 2006, the Ministry of Justice, for the effective implementation of this Act, issued four executive acts. Pursuant to article 20 of this Act, a Committee that decides on awarding the compensation to crime victims commences with its activities.

II. Prevention

Prevention is undoubtedly one of the most important areas of actions against trafficking in human beings. In order to avoid consequences that are, due to the vulnerability of human dignity and breaches of human rights, which are difficult to remedy, it would be sensible to invest in preventative activities and thereby aim to eradicate or at least extenuate this repulsive phenomena of today's society.

Preventative actions are possible for various population segments and, at the same time, for various target groups. It involves wider public awareness, education and training of experts in the field concerned, target group awareness - potential victims of trafficking in human beings, research activities, monitoring of the phenomena, and strengthening of monitoring mechanisms within the framework of investigation and prosecution bodies as well as within the framework of other institutions whose work extends to the area on fighting against trafficking in human beings.

Wider public awareness

1. Media is one of the more important forms of wider public awareness. For understanding the relationship between the media and trafficking in human beings in Slovenia, it is important to analyse each case individually and only then recognize the realisation of the mission that is attributed to the media. Despite some critical remarks, mainly of the investigative journalism which claims that trafficking in human beings is no longer an event worthy of publication, there has been a number of radio and television shows on this theme in the past year. A number of newspaper articles were also published on events that stir the wider public attention as for example the death of a bar dancer, supposedly also a prostitute. Such sensational publications do not serve to present the real position of the problems on trafficking in human beings. This method presents to the wider public only limited information on the incident and it is understandable that the public does not differentiate between the concepts of trafficking in human beings, forced prostitution, illegal migration and so forth. Unfortunately, the media that reports on these incidents is also deficient in such knowledge. Despite the above mentioned, we can bring to attention a number of examples of good and proper reporting, especially when it concerns a wider presentation of the same problems. One of such from a radio station was "Studio at 5 p.m" on Radio Slovenia that, under the guidance of an investigative journalist, in a two-hour contribution, very clearly and with selected interviews, fully presented the problems on trafficking in human beings in the European and Slovenian space.
2. One of the forms of transparent actions in relation to the wider public is access to the basic information published on web pages. In 2006, the problems of fighting against trafficking in human beings were published, in Slovenian and English languages, on the web page of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (internet address: http://www.vlada.si/delo_vlade/projekti/boj_trgovina_z_ljudmi/). The web page includes a presentation of the work by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the fight against trafficking in human beings, key international and national documentation, research, reports and links to organisations providing assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings. The Government Communication Office is responsible for updating the contents. Internet users can also access these contents via the E-administration portal <http://e-uprava.gov.si/e.uprava/> - category "Life events"
3. In 2006, the police were not responsible for preventative measures in the area of prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The preventative objectives were directed to wider public awareness. In its activities, the police were providing the information for the public in this area via messages for the public and at press conferences. It also presented

the methods of exploiting the victims of prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The police also presented its activities to the wider public at round tables and conferences that were organised by non-governmental and other organisations.

4. In the area of wider public awareness, 'Društvo Ključ' was also active, namely:
 - it presented a preventative advertisement targeted at the users of prostitution services and was broadcasted 16.06.2006 to 17.07.2006 on RTV SLO and POP TV;
 - it issued a documentary on the work of 'Društvo Ključ', intended for the expert public awareness;
 - it issued a reprint of preventative material in the form of postcards and distributed them to local bars;
 - it cooperated with MTV on making new preventative material in a CD form;
 - it participated in group actions of five organisations on daily violence of women – publication of postcards and their distribution.

Expert public awareness - education

5. The Information Documentation Centre of the Council of Europe in Ljubljana (IDC SE) and the Ministry of the Interior organised a conference on the theme Bringing into Force the Convention of the Council of Europe on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings. At this conference, the Minister of Interior, Dragutin Mate, made an introduction speech. He urged the participants of the conference towards greater motivation on actions against trafficking in human beings and thereby, gave this event a special emphasis. The members of IWG on the fight against trafficking in human beings also attended this conference.

The conference was an opportunity for a thorough briefing, with efforts from international communities and their legal instruments, concerning the situation in the international communities, Europe and Slovenia. Experts and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations presented their key starting points of individual content sections, namely:

- Efforts of international organizations and international legal instruments on fighting against trafficking in human beings,
- Required amendments to Slovenian legislation and executive acts for enforcing the provisions of the Convention of the Council of Europe on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings,
- Effectiveness of police, Public Prosecution's Office and the judiciary in uncovering, prosecuting and penalising the perpetrators of criminal offences connected to trafficking in human beings,
- Form of assistance to victims for their physical, psychological and social recovery
- Strengthening of national harmonisation between various bodies and organisations responsible or working in the area of preventing trafficking in human beings.

In the discussion that followed the conference, the participants exchanged opinions, experience and put forward proposals.

Regarding the conference, a publication with contributions from the speakers and some more important documents in the area concerned was issued. The publication is therefore an appropriate material in educational system at university faculties that include trafficking in human beings in their educational programme.

6. In 2006, criminal police, in cooperation with uniform police, implemented evaluation train-the-trainer courses for trainers to educate police officers in the area of fight against trafficking in human beings. These trainers then further implemented a number of training sessions for police officers at the local police directorates. Over 800 police officers attended the training.

7. Criminal police also implemented specialist training of criminal police officers on the theme Smuggling of Human Beings and Trafficking in Human Beings. Training was directed towards methods and procedures in uncovering illegal pecuniary benefit and towards investigating the criminal offence of money laundering as a consequence of carrying out criminal offences of Smuggling of Human Beings and Trafficking in Human Beings.

8. After the signing of the agreement on the implementation of the project Care of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in 2006, training of expert assistants and experts was carried out within Slovenian Caritas. Weekly meetings were held by the expert team of three full-time assistants and five volunteers training for work, evaluated cases and set up cooperation network at home and abroad. For training, expert assistants invited recognised experts to participate and themselves participated in expert seminars at home and abroad. In nine months, approximately 10 people were trained that are capable of providing 24 hour on-call assistance. Special training, carried out individually and was completed with a joint meeting, was made for translators.

9. Expert assistants and volunteers underwent training by using literature, attending workshops and at the same time, two excursions were made by visiting the implementation of programme abroad. The team coordinator provided the literature. Education and additional training was carried out through social workshops, in cooperation and under the guidance of experts. They considered areas of counselling work with victims, conversation management, feedback, active participation of a victim in the situation solving process and in the unloading process, and understanding and sympathising with the victim. The contents were also intended for the development of personality and care for personal unloading involved in difficult work with victims of trafficking in human beings. Techniques and methods of good expert cooperation were implemented.

10. 'Društvo Ključ' implemented expert training for individual programmes that were, fully or partially, co-financed by the competent ministries of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (The Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs);

- within the framework of the programme VIJOLICA, two internal trainings for new volunteers,
- within the framework of the programme CAP, one training for new volunteers,
- within the framework of the programme »GENERACIJA II«, training course for new volunteers that will work in a group for assisting victims of trafficking in human beings,
- within the programme EQUAL, training of trans-national partners from Spain on the forms of work. They were trained for the occupation »peer counsellors« that was prepared by the trans-national partner from Italy,
- within the framework of the programme ACTA, three training courses for partners from Macedonia were implemented,
- within the framework of the programme »PATS«, two training courses for partners that are included in the regionalisation process (Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Republic of Croatia) were implemented,

11. Training and forms of cooperation were also implemented, at the conferences on the theme Trafficking in Human Beings, for the following subscribers:

- three trainings for the employees of the Operation and Communications Centre of the General Police Directorate (113),
- one training for the employees of the Criminal Police Administration,
- two trainings for the Peace Institute within the framework of the programme East/East (international participation),
- two conferences for the employees of the Asylum home,
- one training for the Peace Institute within the framework of the programme Border Monitoring (international participation),
- one training for the General Police Administration at the departure of the police unit to Kosovo,

- education for new volunteers of the Slovenian Philanthropy,
- participation at the conference in the context of promoting the new “Convention of the Council of Europe on Actions against Trafficking in Human Beings”.

Target public awareness

12. In 2006, the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs – Directorate for Family, has within the framework of annual public tender for co-financing programmes for supporting families, co-finances two preventative projects in the area of fight against trafficking in human beings and domestic violence, namely the project “Vijolica”, in the amount of 2,537.14 EUR (608,000 SIT) and the project CAP – The Programme for Child Abuse Prevention that is primarily a prevention programme, in the amount of 2,537.14 EUR (608,000 SIT). Both projects were implemented by 'Društvo Ključ'. Therefore, in 2006, workshops with a preventative programme ‘Vijolica – how to avoid the traps in trafficking in human beings’ were implemented for children at primary and secondary schools, their parents and school personnel, involving approximately 545 users in total. City Municipality of Ljubljana, as a co-financer of the programme, commissioned external and expert evaluation. 'Društvo Ključ' also continued with workshops on measures against child abuse. CAP workshops were carried out for 896 primary school children, their parents and school personnel.

13. Information leaflets were made for victims of trafficking in human beings containing notices on the forms of assistance offered by 'Društvo Ključ', on procedures carried out by the police and on interrogation by the investigating judge. In March 2006, in the educational centre Gotenica, police and criminal police officers were distributed with 2000 leaflets within the train-the-trainer framework.

Monitoring of the phenomenon through employment of foreign citizens

14. Within the framework of preventative activities, in the Action Plan 2004 – 2006, under point 4 in the chapter Prevention, a need was defined for setting up appropriate terminology for collecting statistical data on the phenomenon on trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Slovenia. One of the methods is to record the data of the Employment Service of Slovenia that refers to the issuance of working permits to people with a foreign citizenship, for 'risk occupations' that would detect the elements on trafficking in human beings. These occupations are dancers, entertainment programmes, construction and working permits for Chinese citizens.

In 2006, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia accepted a Decree laying down work permit quota for 2006 to limit the number of aliens on labour market (Official Gazette of the RS no. 30/2006) and the Decree amending the Decree laying down work permit quota for 2006 to limit the number of aliens on labour market (Official Gazette of the RS no. 106/2006) within which it increased the number of permits for 1150, namely 500 for seasonal work in construction, 350 for new employment – subject to the regulation (without employment market control) and 300 for posted workers.

With the primary Decree laying down work permit quota for 2006 (published in the Official Gazette of the RS no. 30/2006), the government stipulated a quota in the amount of 17350 working permits. After the consideration of the Decree proposal, at the session of the Economic Social Council, a Resolution was accepted for the Ministry of Work, Family and Social Affairs to inform the social partners in six months on the use of the quota and to propose possible amendments to the Decree.

On 31.12. 2006, 53661 foreigners, that were employed or performed services, participated on the Slovenian employment market. Of which:

- 3436 (1485 employees and 1951 services) were citizens of the EU;
- 50225 (49052 employees and 1173 services) were citizens of third countries among which the greatest number of them were from the republics of former Yugoslavia (47711; 46611 employees and 1100 services).

In 2006, 769 working permits were issued for bar dancers of which 53 were for female citizens of the EU member states (42 from Czech Republic and 11 from Slovakia). The greatest number of issued working permits were for the female citizens from Ukraine, namely 454 permits.

305 working permits were issued to Chinese citizens.

In 2006, with reference to the construction season, the number of seasonal workers in construction was the following: 2607 at the end of March, 3909 at the end of June, 5153 at the end of September and 2921 at the end of December – on average 3647 working permits.

Table 1: Number of issued working permits in 2006 for 'risky occupations'

Issuance of working permit for 'risky occupations'	2004	2005	2006
Bar dancer occupation	707	694	769
Occupation in construction	3,665	3,465	3,647
Chinese citizens employed in catering industry	245	284	305
Total	4,617	4,443	

Table 2: Issued work permits for the occupation 'bar dancer', from 2001 - 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Issued work permits – bar dancer	679	630	880	707	694	769

Source: Employment Service of Slovenia

I. **Prosecution of criminal offences connected to trafficking in human beings**

Previous experiences shows that, on the basis of the statistical data that refers to the number of matters – criminal complaints, charges, final decisions, number of suspects and victims - it is difficult to define an occurrence that would mirror a specific time period. Lengthy procedures and circumstances accompanying individual matters, that from the initially given criminal complaint moves to the charge and the judgement, must be taken into consideration. For any one case, there are a number of different possible outcomes, so it is difficult to monitor them individually. Taking into the consideration the statements hereinabove, IWG declared that the occurrence of trafficking in human beings in the Republic of Slovenia is monitored separately on the basis of measurable data of the police and of the Public Prosecutor's office, namely direct indicators. In addition, indirect indicators of the non-government organisations on the work with the victims of trafficking in human beings is taken into consideration with reference to which the number of considered victims must be adjusted in advance.

Activities of the police

The police predominantly directed the activities on fight against prostitution and trafficking in human beings in uncovering individual and criminal groups that obtain illegal pecuniary benefit by carrying out criminal offences in the area of prostitution and trafficking in human beings. After hearing the cases, it was found that individuals and criminal groups in 2006 obtained illegal pecuniary damage in the amount of at least 15 million SIT or 62,500 EUR.

Some new forms of carrying out the criminal offences in the area of prostitution and trafficking in human beings were observed. Aside from already known methods of sexual exploitation, a method of form of work exploitation was also observed. It was discovered that the victims of trafficking in human beings and exploitation of prostitution do not come only from the countries outside the EU (Ukraine, Moldavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Dominican Republic, Columbia) but also female citizens of the EU member states (Slovakia) are arriving.

Article 387a of the Penal Code – Trafficking in Human Beings

Under article 387a of the Penal Code, three criminal offences on Trafficking in Human Beings were heard. Statistically, 11 suspects were informed of. There were 16 statistically identified victims. 3 reports were given to the competent State Prosecutor's offices. 1 criminal offence was heard as a consequence of organised crime.

Article 387 Penal Code – Placing in Slavery Position

In 2006, under article 387 of the Penal Code, no criminal information was given on criminal offences Placing in Slavery Positions. Two reports were given to the competent State Prosecutor's offices.

Article 185 of the Penal Code – Abuse of Prostitution

In 2006, pursuant to article 185 of the Penal Code, the police dealt with 18 criminal offences of Abuse of Prostitution. Statistically, 65 suspects were criminally informed of, of which 28 victims were statistically identified. 4 reports were given to the competent State Prosecutor's offices. 8 criminal offence was heard as a consequence of organised crime.

Article 187/2 of the Penal Code – Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material

The police identified 55 cases – information on such criminal offence. In 20 cases, criminal charge was given to the District State Prosecutor's offices and in 8 cases a report. 27 cases remain unsolved.

Article 311 of the Penal Code – Prohibited Crossing of State Border

In 2006, pursuant to article 311 of the Penal Code, the police dealt with 348 criminal offences of Prohibited Crossing of State Border. Statistically, 568 suspects were criminally informed of, and 47 reports were given to the State Prosecutor's offices. 85 criminal offence was heard as a consequence of organised crime. In investigating the criminal offences of Prohibited Crossing of State Border in 2006, there is less suspicion that smuggled people are potential victims of trafficking in human beings. This partially coincides with a different migrant structure when compared to previous years due to the preparation of entering the EU memberships by Bulgaria and Romania.

Table 3: Statistical data on criminal offences considered by the police in connecting with trafficking in human beings in 2006

Criminal Offence	Number of criminal charges at the District Prosecutor's office	Number of reports to the District Prosecutor's office	Number of suspects	Criminal offence resulting from organised crime	Number of victims
Trafficking in Human Beings Article 387a of the Penal Code	3	3	11*	1	16
Placing in Slavery Position Article 387 of the Penal Code		2			
Abuse of Prostitution Article 185 of the Penal Code	18	4	65*	8	28
Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material Article 187/2 of the Penal Code	20	8			
Prohibited Crossing of State Border Article 311 of the Penal Code	348	47	568*	85	

Note:

* *number of suspects with reference to the cases heard and not as the actual number of investigate individuals.*

Activities of the State Prosecution's office

In the reporting year, according to the annual working plan of the Supreme Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Slovenia, the Supreme State Prosecutor was tasked with monitoring, directing and coordinating activities related to effective handling of problems on trafficking in human beings whereas individual district prosecutor's offices and the Special Group of State Prosecutors for the Fight against Organised Crime appointed individual district state prosecutors to deal with concrete cases in this area.

In the year of reporting, state prosecutors cooperated well, district state prosecutors report on criminal matters in which they were directing pre-criminal procedure or managed criminal procedures. Meetings of all District State Prosecutors working on this area, with the Supreme

State Prosecutor, contributed towards developing a uniform policy on the prosecution of criminal offence in question. Exchange of experiences and knowledge of District State Prosecutors also opened new problems associated with a breach of fundamental human rights to freedom and this recognition led the District State Prosecutors to take over work, to the extent possible, in criminal matters that concern this criminal offence.

Statistical review, with short content explanations, shed light on problems associated with the criminal offence of Trafficking in Human Beings under article 387a of the Penal Code (KZ). Monitoring individual criminal matters through a longer period of time, with emphasis on 2006, shows that a number of actions cannot be defined as a criminal offence of Trafficking in Human Beings under article 387a of the Penal code, but only as related criminal offences, most often the criminal offence of Abuse of Prostitution under article 185 of the Penal Code. Changes to the Slovenian criminal legislation in 2004 to the content of the breach of fundamental human right to personal and sexual freedom joined the breach of the latter, expressed through actions prohibited in the criminal offence of Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material under article 187 of the Penal Code. In 2006, District State Prosecutors dealt with, deliberated and concluded criminal matters from previous periods when the acts, now falling under the statutory definition of criminal offence of Trafficking in Human Beings, fell under the criminal offence of Placing in Slavery Position under article 387 of the Penal Code.

Article 387a of the Criminal Code – Trafficking in Human Beings

In 2006, District State Prosecutor's office of the Republic of Slovenia and groups of State Prosecutors for prosecuting organised crime (the group) accepted 6 criminal complaints against 8 people for harming 18 victims.

In 4 matters it was already adjudicated, namely 1 matter against 2 people ended with dismissed criminal complaint, 2 investigations were requested against 4 people and 1 charge was filed against 2 people that were at the time of the criminal investigation in custody. The procedure was stayed against 1 person.

Article 387 Penal Code – Placing in Slavery Position

In 2006, under article 387 of the Penal Code, the prosecutor's office did not receive any new criminal complaints. The prosecutors did decide on criminal matter referring to criminal offences from the previous periods and requested 1 investigation, in 1 criminal matter the prosecution was dropped, 2 charges were filed, 1 motion for filing direct charges was filed and, as very important after the criminal procedure ended, a judgement of conviction was obtained. In 2006, there were 12 people involved in the criminal procedure on the grounds of the criminal offence under article 387 of the Penal Code, of which 3 were also convicted of this criminal offence.

Interfusion of actions, regarding which the attention was made in the introduction, came especially to light in the criminal matter involving **7 defendants** of which **3 defendants** were convicted of the criminal offence of Placement in Slavery Position under article 387 of the Penal Code as well as of the criminal offence of the Abuse of Prostitution under the first paragraph of article 185 of the Penal Code and of the criminal offence of the Prohibited Crossing of the State Border under the second and third paragraph of article 311 of the Criminal Code. Of these, **4 defendants** were found guilty of the criminal offence of Abuse of Prostitution under the first paragraph of article 185 of the Penal Code or of an assistance to this criminal offence. The first defendant was issued with a single prison sentence of 5 years, two defendants with a prison sentence of 2 years each, one with a prison sentence of 1 year and 10 months, whereas the remaining three defendants were issued with a conditional sentences in which a prison sentence was stipulated. *

Article 185 of the Penal Code – Abuse of Prostitution

In 2006, State District Prosecutor and the group received 8 criminal complains against 21 people due to the criminal offence of Abuse of Prostitution under article 185 of the Penal

Code. 1 report referring to 1 person was also considered by the District State Prosecution but the data and the evidence collected were not sufficient for a criminal charge.

Article 187/2 of the Penal Code – Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material

In 2006, on the grounds of this criminal offence, 7 criminal complaints against 9 people were made as well as 1 report dealing with 1 person. 2 charges were filed, 2 charges were dismissed and in 3 matters, the District State Prosecutors are still in the process of collecting data and evidence.

Article 311 of the Penal Code – Prohibited Crossing of State Border

Considering the nature of the criminal offence of the Prohibited Crossing of State Border or the Territory of State under article 311 of the Penal Code it can be justifiably accepted that the grey area of undiscovered criminal offence of Trafficking in Human Beings rests here as a result of which, the police as well as the prosecutors and then judges will have to give it an appropriate attention. In 2006, under this criminal offence, the District State Prosecutors were dealing with 546 people.

Table 4: Statistical data on criminal offences considered by the District State Prosecutors in connection with trafficking in human beings in 2006

Criminal Offence	Number of criminal offences /reports	Number of people dealt with in criminal offences/reports	Dismissed criminal offences (against number of people)	Investigation commenced (against number of people)	Charges filed (against number of people)	Judgement rendered (against number of people)	Number of victims
Trafficking in Human Beings Article 387a of the Penal Code	6	8	1 (2)	2 (4)	1 (2)		18
Placing in Slavery Position Article 387 of the Penal Code				1 (from 2005)	2 + 1(7) (from 2005)	1 (3)*	
Abuse of Prostitution Article 185 of the Penal Code	8 / 1	21 / 1				1 (3* + 4)	
Presentation and Manufacturing of Pornographic Material Article 187/2 of the Penal Code	7 / 1	9 / 1	2		2		
Prohibited Crossing of State Border Article 311 of the Penal Code		546				1 (3)*	
Total						1(7)	

Note:

* *It concerns the same matter of 3 convicted people for the criminal offence under article 387 and 185/1 and article 311/2, 3 of the Penal Code, in detail in this text.*

IV. Assistance and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings

Project PATS

A three year period of the project “Introduction of mechanism to connect help and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings and/or sexual violence in asylum procedures in Slovenia” (PATS), which has been performed in the Asylum home in Ljubljana, came to an end. This project has been performed by the Sector for asylum by the Ministry of Interior, by the non-governmental organization, Društvo Ključ and by the Centre for psycho-social help for refugees by the Slovene philanthropy. The joint **number of users** in the previous year **was 35**. The whole three years, the project has been financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - in the year 2006 in the amount of **20,865 EUR** (5 Million SIT) – which also assures political support by stimulating transmission of knowledge that has been developed by the non-governmental Slovene organizations in the framework of PATS.

The pilot project PATS is a unique project. First of all, the programme is meant directly for “potential” victims of trafficking in human beings, namely it offers such people in their language or in the language they understand intensive individual awareness about the danger of trafficking in human beings and introduces the possibilities to seek protection and help. Considering the fact that the asylum procedure is one of the migration canals which can be easily abused by dealers with people to transport “human goods” into target states, the preventive effect of the programme for such a population (asylum applicants) is a very vulnerable category of migrants and for that especially important. The specifics of the project is surely the cooperation between the governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental sector in the preparation phase and the performance of the project PATS.

Each actor is involved in the project PATS individually, but the project partners coordinate, inform and offer professional help, whenever needed. The primary role in the project PATS – especially in the direct work with the potential victims – is carried out by the non-governmental organization, which performs preventive and individual informative conversations every day with the applicants and asylum applicants in the Asylum home. For this purpose, the professional worker is daily present in the lodging quarters (five days a week/4 hours per day). The conversations take place with the help of an interpreter, which contributes to the introduction and awareness of the project – especially to the most risky group of the population, – unaccompanied women and children –, as well as to the existence and danger of trafficking in human beings and sexual violence. The applicants get especially acquainted with elements of criminal offences in the trafficking in human beings and/or sexual violence; this is the first step to recognize the role of the victim and contributes to the fact that the victim easily breaks her/his silence. Attention is also paid to the fact that having the status of a “victim” does not stop the asylum procedure. It is also very important to inform the potential victims about possible access to help and protection in the Republic of Slovenia and the states in the region and that they can find help in the moment when they recognize themselves as one or another victim of abuse. For the purposes of awareness of the applicants, a brochure has been created in four languages, which fictively represents a dictionary, but in fact, it is preventive material with explanations of what trafficking in human beings and sexual abuse is and what kind of help the victims can get, as well containing contacts for the organizations where they are able to find help.

Regionalisation of the project PATS

The suggestion for the regionalisation of the project PATS was prepared by the project partners in the year 2004 and presented to the IWG, which supported the extension process of good practice from Slovenia to the region of South East Europe. UNHCR found out – with the help of its representation in Budapest – that PATS is the only model which considers in the suppression of trafficking in human beings also migration or asylum. The interest for the

expansion of the project and support has also been shown at the very beginning by the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Slovenia. The last devotes special attention – in the framework of Slovene foreign political aims – to human rights, among them to the burning problem of trafficking in human beings and support for states of South East Europe in the democratization process. On this basis, the project PATS developed regional dimensions by expanding to Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In BIH, the project is performed by the organization Bosansko hercegovska iniciativa žena (Bosnian and Herzegovinian women's initiative), in Croatia the organization Crveni križ RH (Red Cross of the Republic of Croatia). Representatives of both organizations were on training in April and June 2006 in Slovenia.

Project Care of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

1. In June 2006, Slovenian Caritas got involved in solving problems in trafficking in human beings with the project Care of victims of trafficking in human beings. It was chosen in the public call which was prepared by the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. The project was funded with 36,213 EUR (8,678,150 SIT). The Slovenian Caritas opened a Safe house, a so-called safe place, where care, food, accommodation and professional help were offered to victims which were brought there by the intervention of police or alone. They also assured three locations for accommodation in crises situations.

With the annex to the contract about co-financing "Care of victims of trafficking in human beings in Republic of Slovenia for the year 2006" until the end of the public call or selection of the performer for the year 2007, Slovenian Caritas has received extended permission to carry out the project "Care of victims of trafficking in human beings". Funds meant for the project amounted to **40,739.94 EUR** (9,762,920.00 SIT).

2. In the year 2006 the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs announced – in accordance with the Action plan of the Intergovernmental Working Group for the fight against the trafficking in human beings for the year 2007 - on 22.12.2006 two substantive separate but adjusted calls:

- "Care of victims of trafficking in human beings in Republic Slovenia – accommodation in the safe house in the year 2007", in the indicative value of **35,000 EUR** (8,387,400.00 SIT),
- "Care of victims of trafficking in human beings in Republic Slovenia – accommodation in crisis situations in the year 2007", in the indicative value of **33,000 EUR** (7,908,120.00 SIT).

NGO Društvo Ključ and Slovenian Caritas were chosen at the public call.

The project Care of victims of trafficking in human beings – accommodation in crisis situations includes help for victims of trafficking in human beings in their physical, psychological and social recovery, when the victim makes the first and urgent withdrawal from the present circumstances and includes: suitable accommodation, food and supply, psychological help, help in basic medical care in accordance with the law, which regulates medical care and medical insurance, translation services and interpreting, if needed, help by assuring suitable support to victim's children, advising and offering information, especially in connection with their rights, in the language they understand, as well as other provisions in sense of socialization and revitalization.

When the victim decides to cooperate in a criminal law procedure dealing with trade in human beings, which also contains help in the regulation of their status in the Republic of Slovenia, according to the Aliens Act (Official Gazette of RS, No. 107/2006 – official consolidated text) and protection in a safe place in the time of safe accommodation, the victim is included in the project of Caring – accommodation in the safe house.

3. With the aim of assuring protection and help to victims of trafficking in human beings, the police cooperated actively with non-governmental organizations – Društvo Ključ and Slovene Caritas – in the year 2006. The last also carried out the program, Care of victims of trafficking in human beings in the year 2006. Also prepared is the agreement draft about the cooperation between the General police directorate and the Slovenian Caritas, which will be signed in the year 2007.

4. The Slovenian Caritas has handled **21 people** in the framework of the project “Care of victims of trafficking in human beings” from 22.5.2006 to 31.12.2006 and performed the following:

- 9 people received accommodation in crisis centres – duration 96 days,
- 12 people were treated, but not placed into crisis centres,
- cooperation with state institutions,
- cooperation with other governmental and non-governmental organizations which deal with the problem of trafficking in human beings and migrations.

The following were assured for those people placed in crisis centres; accommodation, food, clothes/shoes, translations, legal services, psycho-social help, transports, accompaniment, 24-hours protection (according to the wishes and needs of the users), support in procedures in the court and with law enforcement authorities, medical help, employment workshops (painting, handwork, literature, active free time), pocket money and “bonuses” (cigarettes, newspapers), protection (when needed), return to home country (8 people), help in the organization of the status and gaining residence documents to live in RS, inclusion in education (1 person) and spiritual care (on applicant’s wish).

An informative talk was conducted with people who were not placed into crisis centres; they were offered translations, legal services, first psycho-social help and also they were informed about the possibility of staying in crisis centres. Some people didn’t want to cooperate with law enforcement authorities and therefore rejected inclusion in crisis centres, some of them rejected it for other reasons (other possible accommodation, own resources).

States of origin of treated people: Slovakia, Ukraine, Moldavia, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro, Macedonia.

User’s age: most of them are between 20-23 years (the youngest person is 19 years old, the oldest 35 years).

Gender: mostly women (from all, also 2 men)

For the complete performance of the crisis accommodation, the following has been assured:

- 24 hour professional help over the phone and an expert on call 24 hours a day,
- caring for victims of trafficking in human beings via crisis and safe houses,
- conclusion of the programme accommodation of the victim in the caring programme and their return into the native country,
- cooperation with the police, office of the prosecutors, court and Centre for foreigners,
- reestablishment and upgrading the cooperation with related foreign organizations, which work in the field of trading with human beings.

In the framework of helping the victims, a supportive program of revitalization and social rehabilitation was performed, which included:

- professional phone support on call 24 hours a day,
- advisory work and accompaniment of the users in the revitalization and social rehabilitation program, who have already finished the basic program of caring for victims or have been included on recommendation of any other NGO.

5. Društvo Ključ has received on its advisory phone line 80 different calls (in some cases more than once, it depends from case to case) in the year 2006.

Društvo Ključ offered one of the forms of help to **19 people** in the year 2006 with the presumption that they were victims of trafficking in human beings (3 people were minors). 11 people were placed in crisis centres, 5 repeated advisory conversations were performed (people were placed in the Asylum house or Centre for foreigners), twice they offered help in the search for missing Slovene minor girls.

States of origin of treated people: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovakia (2), Bulgaria (8), Serbia (2), Ukraine (1), and Montenegro (1).

User's age: between 20-29 years, 2 users were minors (15 and 17 years).

Gender: mostly women, from all also 1 man.

Table 5: Number of people – victims of trafficking in human beings – treated by non-governmental organizations

	Number of treated people – victims of trafficking in human beings	Minors	Women/men	Number of people – accommodated in crisis situations	Help when returning to home country
Slovenian Caritas	21		19 / 2	9	8
Društvo Ključ	19	3	18 / 1	11	11
Together	40	3	37	20	19

Project EQUAL

In October 2007, Slovenia will finish the performance of the projects in the framework of the Initiative of the Community EQUAL for the period 2004-2006. 6,4 Million EUR from the European social fund and 2,1 Million EUR of national funds have been earmarked for the performance of the initiative.

The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs – as the body for the management of the initiative EQUAL in agreement with the European Commission – has prepared the EQUAL Community Initiatives Programme (PPS EQUAL), which was accepted by the Government of RS on 29 April 2004, but the programme was officially confirmed by the European Commission on 7 June 2004. The target aim of the PPS EQUAL is to develop and test new solutions for the fight against discrimination on the labour market over the partner cooperation, which includes also trans-national partners.

In the preparation period (28.10.2004 – 28.4.2005), 26 developmental partners had to prepare a suitable Agreement about the development partnership, which includes also the Agreement about trans-national cooperation. The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs confirmed 20 agreements, on the basis of which the developmental partnerships performed their projects from 23.6.2005.

One of the confirmed partnerships was also the developmental partnership or project (Re)integration of the victims of trafficking in human beings, which is coordinated by the Društvo Ključ – Centre for the fight against trafficking in human beings. The project was meant for foreign people as well as Slovene citizens. It includes social and work (re)integration, through which the victim of the trafficking in human beings should get self-

confidence, self-initiative and self-determination. The developmental partnership has organized a series of consultations and round tables with key actors, which define the conditions of employment for foreign people with the aim to improve the conditions of their inclusion – return to the labour market; the project includes the target group very actively and connects other trans-national partners, which develop projects from the same field. From PPS Equal, the project got 232,799.90 EUR (55,788,167 SIT); by the end of the year 2006, MDDSZ had returned the coordinator expenses in the amount of **70,330.40 EUR** (16,853,976.64 SIT).

Two users were included in the programme of reintegration in the year 2006. The Društvo Ključ stopped the cooperation with one user, because of abuse of confidence.

V. International cooperation

The representatives of IWG participated in the framework of their organizations and/or as members of joint delegations at numerous international events on the field of fighting against the trafficking in human beings, namely:

1. On 17 March 2006, there was a conference in the framework of OSCE in Vienna at a high level. The conference was organized in the framework of "Alliance against the trafficking in human beings" about the fight against trafficking in human beings, especially women and children – preventive measures, protection and prosecution. A representative of MZZ and a representative of the Journalistic association – both members of IWG – participated in the conference.
2. Under the Belgian presidency of the Work group for harmonisation of criminal law in the area of illegal migrations and trafficking in human beings in the framework of the international organisation ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development), there has been a second meeting in Yerevan, Armenia between the 15 and 16 of May 2006. From Slovenia, the coordinator for the fight against the trafficking in human beings participated in the meeting, which was titled "Institutional framework and method of effective coordination".
3. The office for equal rights of women and men organized a conference on 21 June 2006 on the topic "momentum of European and Slovene development". On the topic "Fight against violence and trafficking in human beings", the national coordinator for the fight against trafficking in human beings prepared a contribution on the topic of the regulation of this field in the Republic of Slovenia.
4. The delegation – a representative from MZZ and a representative from MNZ, as the national coordinator for the fight against the trafficking in human beings – participated in the Conference of experts in Brussels between the 28 and 29 June 2006 for the realization of the EU plan for suppression and prevention of the trafficking in human beings. This conference was organized by the Austrian presidency of the EU and European Commission. The meeting was meant for the realization of the EU plan about better practices, standards and procedures to prevent and fight against the trafficking in human beings. The conference was divided into assemblies, namely: coordination and cooperation in the framework of institutions and states of the EU, identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and establishment of a network of organizations in regions.
5. Council of Europe – European Commission for democracy (Venetian commission) organized a four day seminar on the topic "Illegal migrations and trafficking in human beings", which has took place between the 9 and 12 October in Trieste. The representative of MNZ, as the national coordinator for the fight against the trafficking in human beings, participated at the seminar and lectured on the topic "reestablishment of national strategies and mechanisms for the fight against the trafficking in human beings". Other participants at the seminar were representatives of the levels of government from South East Europe.
6. The representative of MZZ participated at the Conference "New ways to prevent the trafficking in human beings! How to start requesting?" which took place in Warsaw, Poland on 11 and 12 October 2006, in the organization of the International organization for migration (IOM) and Ministry for Interior of Poland. Presented at the conference were the results of the one year regional study with the title "Deeper applicative research to understand requests for trafficking in human beings better". The study, performed in the year 2006, included Poland, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. The holder of the study was the International organization for migrations (IOM); however it was also financed by the project of the European Commission, AGIS 2005. From Slovenia, the Peace institute, Institute for modern social and political studies in Ljubljana also participated.

7. In the framework of the Finnish presidency to the EU, there was a seminar between the 31 October and 1 November 2006 in Helsinki on the topic "Identification of children as potential victims of trafficking in human beings". The seminar was prepared for the civil servants who work in the field of fighting against trafficking in human beings, especially in the procedure of identifying children as potential victims of crime in connection with trafficking in human beings. The Slovene participant at the seminar was the representative of MNZ – Sector for asylum.

8. In the framework of the 61st regular meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations, there has been a high-level dialog about migrations and development on the 14 and 15 of September 2006. On the meeting of high-level dialog, there was also a round table discussion on the topic "Actions to assure respect and protection of human rights of migrants and prevention and fight against smuggling migrants and trafficking in human beings". The Slovene delegation – composed of representatives from MNZ and MZZ – participated at the round table. Pointed out in the discussion were the multilayered actions which can assure us balanced and whole migration politics and trafficking in human beings. This is a very important challenge at a high level, because of its specificity and wilful violence of the basic human rights of the victims of the trafficking in human beings. It has been stressed that the actions for the prevention of the trafficking in human beings are introduced, but not fully intact, which means that on a certain level, the legal fundamentals are already given. They have to be ratified and actions should be used in practice.

9. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) organized between the 16 and 17 November 2006 an annual conference "Human Trafficking for Labour Exploitation/Forced and Bonded Labour". The participant from Slovenia was the representative of MNZ, the national coordinator for the fight against the trafficking in human beings.

10. The first African Union – European Union (AU-EU) conference about migration and development was organized in Tripoli, Libya, between the 22 and 23 November 2006. The Slovene participation at the conference was the delegation from MNZ and MZZ. The conference was meant for discussion about multidimensional viewpoints of international migrations and development, as well as acceptance of the Joint Euro-African declaration and Action plan in the fight against the trafficking in human beings. This was the basis for the further cooperation between EU and Africa.

11. The Slovene police worked actively with the Interpol, Europol and SECI – Centre for uncovering and preventing crime, from the field of prostitution and trafficking in human beings – in the year 2006. In the framework of CEPOL (European police academy), Slovenia was the organizer of the seminar in the field of trends of organized crime in the future. A part of this seminar was also devoted to the trafficking in human beings.

12. From the viewpoint of international cooperation of Ministry of Justice, the ministry preserves – especially by the cooperation in legal projects from the field of crime of EU for the candidates for membership in the EU – to influence the content of legislation of the mentioned states and to enter the suggestions of the mentioned law for crime acts from the field of trafficking in human beings. So for example, in September 2006 the trafficking in human beings was included in the "catalogue of criminal offences" in the draft law of the Republic of Serbia on responsibility of legal persons for the criminal offences.

13. The Slovenian Caritas established a form of international cooperation by solving concrete problems and distress of victims of trafficking in human beings, especially in cases, when the victims returned to their own home country. In these cases, cooperation and a social and professional network was established. This cooperation was realized with the help of the national or regional organization (IOM, La Strada) and the humanitarian organization

(one of the networks inside the international Caritas). Each one cared for the victims – acceptance and accompaniment from the station, inclusion into the reintegration and social rehabilitation program, material help etc.

The inclusion into the network of organizations which worked against the trafficking in human beings, works also on the level of and with the wish for cooperation in concrete cases, exchange of information and experiences and mutual support.

By the reestablishment of the program for victims of trafficking in human beings, the Slovenian Caritas was included in the international organization COATNET (43 members). It was also allied to the organizations joint in Caritas International (world organization with 162 members) and neighbouring national Caritas organizations.

14. The representative of the Slovenian Caritas participated at the workshop, which was organized by the organization Coatnet, in cooperation with the European Caritas. Some representatives participated with a contribution, namely Caritas Europe, COATNET SETIK, Caritas Armenia, Medical Missionary of Mary, Czech Caritas, Czech Ministry of Interior, IOM Czech Republic and La Strada Czech republic. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange experience and ideas in the preparation of preventive actions for the general public and for clients of compulsory prostitution.