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**List of Students– workshop CINETS February 2014 – Student Workshop Sessions
10-14th February**

Seminar Trafficking in Human Beings and support provided to victims – 13/02/2014

Student	Origin	Workshop session	Order of Presentation
Ângela Medina	Crimin.	Trafficking in Human Beings and support provided to victims	1 – 13 feb – 15h15
Astrid Bentvelzen	Leiden	Trafficking in Human Beings and support provided to victims	2 – 13 feb – 15h30
Filipa Pereira	Crimin.	Trafficking in Human Beings and support provided to victims	3 – 13 feb – 15h45
Tiago Fernandes	Crimin.	Trafficking in Human Beings and support provided to victims	4 – 13 feb – 16h00
DISCUSSION			16h15



Students Resume/CV and Abstract

Student	Origin	Resume/CV	Abstract	Workshop session
Ângela Medina	Crimin.		<p>Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation</p> <p>Human trafficking, as a modern form of slavery, constitutes one of the most egregious forms of human rights violation and violation of the dignity of trafficked persons, especially in the case of women trafficked for sexual exploitation, seeing their freedom and self-determination reduced or totally eliminated. It is therefore essential to combat this scourge, which can only be achieved through a cooperative effort between the States and their institutions, and this fight would achieve the greatest success in the rehabilitation and reintegration of victims.</p> <p>In this presentation, we intend to locate Portugal in the human trafficking map. we will also try to present a small description about the women victims of human traffic for sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Finally, we will indicate some ways of protecting these victims according to the Portuguese law, and their assistance by NGO's.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>13 Feb 2014</p>
Astrid Bentvelzen	Leiden	Astrid Bentvelzen is currently enrolled as a Master student Criminal Justice at Leiden University in the Netherlands. She holds a Bachelor in	Child Sex Tourism (CST) ¹ is a phenomenon which has received more attention this last decade, while globalization as well as the travel and tourism industry have been developing and expanding a lot. Consequently, the number the number of children involved in CST simultaneously. According to ECPAT International (2008) ² , Child Sex Tourism falls under the umbrella of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	<p>2</p> <p>13 Feb 2014</p>

¹ Child sex tourism is the sexual exploitation of children by a person or persons who travel from their home district, home geographical region, or home country in order to have sexual contact with children. Child sex tourism involves the exchange of cash, clothes, food or some other form of consideration to a child or to a third party for sexual contact.

² ECPAT (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes).



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		<p>International Hospitality Management (IHM) for which spent time abroad in South Africa, Thailand and France. The study IHM as well as the foreign experiences, made her realize that she wanted to learn more about societal as well as international and cultural matters. She chose to go and study Criminology, and was involved in the organization of a study trip to Uganda in her first year. She studied for a trimester at Bond University in Australia, and has been an intern for two months at the Border Crossing Observatory of Monash University. She has a broad interest in transnational organized crime (e.g. drug & human trafficking), as well as human rights violations in a cultural context</p>	<p>(CSEC). Other forms which also fall under CSEC are child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes. CST together with instances of child marriage are considered to be a specific form of prostitution. At the same time CST is closely related to child pornography, as these two matters can coincide (BNRM, 2013).</p> <p>Contemporary research has helped to bring CST in the picture, but unfortunately still a coherent framework is lacking. This is mainly caused by the fact that the collection of accurate data is very hard to come by, because of the illegal nature of the phenomenon and the high diversity of actors involved in CST. A stereotypical thought is the idea that middle-aged and older men travel to tourist destinations to sexually abuse children. On the contrary, research shows that offenders do differ in gender, age, and marital status. Out of the group of child sex tourists, pedophiles receive a lot of attention in society as well as in policy related matters, yet they form a minority as situational offenders form the majority of child sex tourists (The Protection Project, 2007; ECPAT, 2008; Terres des Hommes, 2011; BNRM, 2013).</p> <p>Child sex tourists are especially attracted to regions where weak law enforcement, corruption and poor socio-economic circumstances are present. For these reasons it is very hard to protect victims of exploitation and to successfully persecute child sex offenders. Moreover, for example in Asia, Thailand and the Philippines have been regarded as prime child sex tourist destinations. Yet, because of intensified efforts in Thailand to reduce the presence of this type of offense, neighboring countries like Cambodia and Vietnam have notified an increase in the abuse of children by tourists, also referred to as <i>crime displacement</i>. This development shows that CST shifts when economic, political and social development arise (ECPAT, 2008). Still, in general a very low number of prosecutions takes place in the South East Asian region, resulting in a broad range of penalties differing per country (Johnson, 2011).</p> <p>In order to combat CST several forms of legislation are important to take into consideration: international legislation and national legislation of both the tourist destination countries as well as the tourist-sending countries. In the Netherlands the Dutch Ministry of Security & Justice(2013) has created a working method regarding</p>	
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			<p>child sex tourism in order to protect children from sexual exploitation. In this working method three main recommendations have been included suggested by the Dutch Rapporteur of Human Trafficking (BNRM, 2013). At first, a more effective supervision should be in place when dealing with freedom restrictions to travel to foreign countries of convicted pedophiles. Secondly, the Minister of Security and Justice should request to decline or cancel passports of pedophiles with a high risk of recidivism. Finally, a special certificate of good conduct (VOG) should be made available in English in order for foreign organizations to check on the persons applying for certain jobs or volunteer services.</p> <p>Interestingly two of these recommendations are focused on convicted pedophiles, even though research has shown that the majority of offenders in CST are of a situational nature (ECPAT, 2008). Furthermore in the report of the BNRM (2013) it is mentioned that in the Netherlands convictions on CST are based on offences that have taken place domestically and do not include prosecution of cases of offences committed abroad. Hence, in 2013 2340 Dutch citizens were convicted worldwide of whom 34 persons were registered because of a sexual offence. It is of high importance to keep in mind that these figures only include Dutch citizens <i>permitting</i> other governments to provide the Dutch government with information regarding their case (Moerenhout, 2013).</p> <p>Cambodia is a country for example, where Dutch people have been arrested for CST, and of whom two have been convicted (2003-2013). Unfortunately because of corruption, among other factors, investigation is limited and ineffective and therefore no high barriers are in place to prevent CST from happening. Private organizations like APLE (Action pour les Enfants) have stepped up and perform private investigations in CST. Yet, their productivity depends on the cooperation with and information provided by other governments. As the Dutch government only shares information with some foreign authorities (BNRM, 2013), it would be important to consider developing treaties on legal aid with more countries dealing with CST. Furthermore this support should be extended to providing not only authorities with information, but also to consider to support foreign NGO's in their investigation in CST. This is implicitly also mentioned in the Dutch government working method (2013): <i>'As a starting point the Dutch government wants to protect all children</i></p>	
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			<i>against sexual violence. Also children living or staying abroad, especially when Dutch suspects are in place'.</i>	
Filipa Pereira	Crimin.	Filipa Pereira graduated in 2012 from the Instituto Superior Bissaya Barreto, she has a law degree and is now taking her Masters in Criminology at the same institution. She has worked at a law firm in Viseu for the past year.	<p>Organ trade/ trafficking</p> <p>We all are aware of human trafficking problems, related with sexual exploitation, slavery; and, human trafficking for labor purposes. However people often forget one important aspect of human trafficking – organ trade. Organ trafficking is the trade involving human organs (heart, liver, kidneys, etc.) for organ transplantation.</p> <p>The main problem with this subject is that data on the exact scale of the organ market is really difficult to obtain.</p> <p>Commercial trade in human organs is illegal in all countries except Iran; however there were many attempts to legalize this practice, in China, India, Iran, Philippines... We want to start our presentation with a brief history of illegal organ trade, then we will analyze the current situation of this problem, what different countries and authors think about it, what laws we have to prevent it. finally, we want to discuss academic perspectives, from a criminal/justice perspective we think it is important to understand why people donate their organs. It is also important to discuss the medical ethics issues very often connected with this subject. We will discuss possible solutions for this problem and present a brief conclusion.</p>	3 13 Feb 2014
Tiago Fernandes	Crimin.		<p>Link between Irregular Migration and Drug Traffic</p> <p>We are living in an era of globalization never imagined and in constant mutation, where there is almost no real migration control between a great number of countries. However, there are still different jurisdictions, with different policies regulated by International Conventions and adapted to their own terms. This means that there will always be some countries with “better” policies and less physical control for irregular entries of individuals and illicit products. In spite of that, while the policies change, the preferable routes for individuals to enter in a country in an irregular way and the ones for other illicit acts are the same.</p> <p>Irregular migration is an actual reality, as we can see while evaluating the international policies that have been implemented in the last years, especially in the</p>	4 13 Feb 2014



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			<p>European Union (being a priority for peripherals countries),and has consequences for both countries of origin and destination. It can bring up or down the economy, criminality, etc. There are enormous consequences and repercussions around this phenomenon: from the international influence of organized crime, using the same routs as those for drug trafficking, for example (using both “resources” for their own profit, and so practicing heinous crimes against both individuals and society),and the image that media spreads about irregular migrants, and the marginalization that these people suffer.</p> <p>Most irregular migrants are completely unprotected through their journey and when they finally reach their destination they long for survival. Indeed, most of these migrants are unprepared for the reality they find and thus become vulnerable to any atrocity committed by criminal organizations that are supposed to help them, and society in general. They feel lost and, unless they want to give up their objectives of looking for a better life, they cannot seek help from the justice system. There is no social awareness of this phenomenon and citizens just regard them as someone who have come to steal their jobs, their property and their peace.</p> <p>In this scenario, drug traffic provides many benefits. “In for a penny, in for a pound”, and this activity become the only way for irregular migrants to survive in short/medium term. This relation can happen to any type of irregular migrant, from the innocent one that just wants a better life to the one that comes with the intent of practicing illegal conducts. Many of both live on the margins of society, from which most of them may never escape by their own will.</p> <p>In any case, it is very hard to correlate both aspects due to the black cipher that involves both irregular migrants and drug activities/agents. Although there is some data supporting a relation between them, it is understandable that someone with low expectations and nothing to lose gets into an activity that gives high profits and cannot be controlled by the system. In addition, there are those that defend the high selectivity of authorities, making these individuals a priority, and thus increasing their marginalization. As data confirmed, we can still select nationalities that, at some time and country, we may expect this conduct to manifest mostly when regarding the illicit conducts they practice and incarcerate them.</p> <p>One certainty is that this two phenomena if not properly addressed, both for</p>	
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			<p>individuals and society, having increased the international cooperation in this last years, namely by EUROPOL and INTERPOL.</p> <p>Overall, there are social, economic, ethical and physiological variables to take into account, by being able to repress one through the other, and preventing individuals to expose themselves to these unknown adventures.</p> <p>Keywords: Drug Traffic, migrant, Irregular migration, traffic routes, International crime</p>	
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