National Unit for Combating Illegal Migration (NJBPNM) is a powerful, organizational, coordination and conceptual workplace of Bureau of Border and Alien Presidium of the Police Force (UHCP P PZ) in the fight against illegal migration, human trafficking and other cross-border crimes throughout the Slovak Republic, the only one in this sector under the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

The issue of human trafficking falls from 1.7.2013 in the Slovak Republic under National Unit Combating Illegal Migration
NATIONAL UNIT COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Head of NJBPNM UHCP P PZ

Deputy Director and concurrently Head of Unit coordinating activities of NJBPNM UHCP P PZ

Department for the coordination of activities of NJBPNM UHCP P PZ

Anti Trafficking Unit

Department of operational actions and investigations West NJBPNM UHCP P PZ

Department of operational actions and investigations Middle NJBPNM UHCP P PZ

Department of operational actions and investigations East NJBPNM UHCP P PZ
Trafficking in human beings

Position of Slovakia from the international aspect

- Human Trafficking is in Slovakia defined in the Section 179 of the Penal code Nr. 300/2005

- Summarization of data can be concluded, that the Slovak Republic is considered mainly a country of origin (the source country), respectively transit country of victims

- Proven cases of human trafficking in the Slovak Republic

- Destination countries are the most common UK, Germany, Italy, Czech Republic, but also Denmark, Netherlands and Ireland

- The most common form of exploitation are recently sexual exploitation, labor exploitation and forced begging
Methods of exploitation of victims by forms in year 2016 (till 09/2016)
### Cases of trafficking over the period 2014 - 09/2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prosecutions Initiated</th>
<th>Allegations</th>
<th>Accused persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>M 27 W 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>M 15 W 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>till 20/09/2016</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>M 19 W 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanatory notes: M – man, W – woman
The difference between forced marriage and sham marriage

- **Forced marriage** - § 179 C.c. (THB)
  someone force the person with abuse of his position and her possible vulnerability and obtain for himself or another benefit.

  *Example* – exploited woman under the threat of violence, with the promise of a better life, work abroad, force to enter into a marriage with a citizen of a third country, thereby legalizing this person stay in the Schengen area (involuntarily)

- **Sham marriage** § 356 C.c. (smuggling)
  brokering the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which that person is not a national, or does not have permanent residence in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit

  *Example* – person knows exactly the conditions of her marriage and gets the cash prize for it (knowingly)
forced marriage

- endangered or direct victims become particularly people from lower social classes, with little education, without language skills, long-term unemployed, but also a vulnerable group are graduates, who have difficulties with placement on the domestic labor market.

- recruitment phase takes place in Slovakia, a certain amount of money is paid to victims family, the woman then travels to Great Britain, where she marries a foreigner of a third country (Pakistan and India). This takes place largely through coercion, fraud, deception, abuse of power and state of emergency of the victim.

- in the perception of many victims has the departure outside their country, in addition to the need for their employment, also a touch of adventure, the promise of improvement in their language skills and become familiar with life in another country. Often they are enamored with the prospect of greater profits and the promise of a better life.

- legalize the stay for foreigners from third countries in the European Union.
women are either returned to Slovakia, or remain in the UK because they can not arbitrarily leave the country, are limited on personal freedom, their movement is controlled and are isolated from the outside.

they are often sexually exploited, physical violence and psychological pressure is used against them, they are intimidated, or otherwise exploited (eg. forced prostitution, forced labor), they are also threatened to bodily harm of their family members with whom they can not be in contact and can not communicate freely with the outside.

they are deprived of basic life needs such as food, water, sleep and medical care.

victims are anxious, sleep, fearful, malnourished, addicts of drugs and alcohol and with visible signs of injuries.
Case study of human trafficking - a form of forced marriages

- organized group composed of two Slovaks and one Indian
- crimes committed on the territory of the Slovak Republic, Austria, Germany, Denmark and Belgium since summer 2012
- young women were mostly from socially disadvantaged groups, particularly from Kosice and the surrounding area. The youngest victim was only 19 years
- all had promised job abroad with a good salary and accommodation
- the fact they become the victims of forced marriage learn in a vehicle on the way to Bratislava or Vienna
Case study of human trafficking - a form of forced marriages

- they were handed over by an Indian, which provided grooms and marriages abroad
- women were physically intimidated, physically abused (four of them cruelly beaten), sexually abused, had to sign documents, they did not understand
- they were transported to Germany or Belgium and then with potential groom were transported before "altar" in Denmark (Ærø Kommune)
- after the forced marriage were leaving at predetermined places mainly in Germany and Belgium
- in these countries foreigners dealt with required documents to stay in the European Union
Case study of human trafficking - a form of forced marriages

- organized group should earn € 5,000 for a marriage
- group members have been charged with five acts
- victims - injured persons were aged 19-32 years
- the perpetrators threaten imprisonment of 7-12 years
Cooperation

- **International**

- **Bilateral with partner forces of neighboring states**
  cooperation with the border services and the departments for fight against organized crime in neighboring countries (UA, CZ, HU, PL, A), police attachés

- **Multilateral**
  cooperation with EU Member States and third countries via Interpol, Europol and through FRONTEX

- **With NGOs:**
  IOM, ICMPD, UNHCR
NATIONAL UNIT COMBATING ILLEGAL MIGRATION
Thank you for your attention

npor. Mgr. Adriana Šteruská
Senior Police Investigator
Department of operational actions and investigations - West
National Unit for Combating Illegal Migration
Bureau of Border and Alien Police
Presidium of the Police Force Slovak Republic