



HUMAN TRAFFICKING GUIDANCE

الدليل الإرشادي

للقائمين على إنفاذ قانون
مكافحة الاتجار بالبشر

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Ministry of Interior
Anti-human Trafficking Committee



وزارة الداخلية
Ministry of Interior

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Logo Significance

Two elements were combined in the design of this logo:

The first element: Police logo which implies safety and security .

The second element: the red tag which indicates the gravity of human trafficking while the red color is meant to indicate a warning and also indicates a punishment for those who commit such a crime.

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Foreword

Based upon its strategy to combat crime in general and human trafficking in particular , The Ministry of Interior has given great concern to combating human trafficking given the multiple challenges and dimensions of such a crime which is recognized globally as one of the most threatening forms of organized crimes. Human trafficking is not only a threat for the security and stability of any community, it also forms a violation for the simplest rights of human rights and dignities. Human trafficking is an abuse to all human rights principles stated by divine religions and the international instruments and legislations related to maintaining human dignity.

Therefore, the Ministry of Interior has been highly concerned with combating this crime and has taken a number of measures and actions to combat human trafficking in line with the UAE efforts to consolidate the concepts of human rights as a strategic objective to deliver through various mechanisms. One of these mechanisms is the creation of The National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking in the Ministry of Interior by the virtue of the Cabinet Order No. 422 of 2009 by which the committee has been granted a number of jurisdictions to combat such a crime known to be one of the worst forms of human humiliation and exploitation.

It was logical for the Ministry to have more concern on spreading awareness on the forms, aspects and features of this crime as well as the combat and control mechanisms among its staff and customers

This manual was developed as a guidance for the staff of divisions concerned with combating human trafficking as a part of the Ministry's continuous striving to achieve the best for our community through effective cooperation with all the competent bodies.

**The National Committee for
Combating Human Trafficking
Ministry of Interior**

Overview

Human trafficking is one of the most ancient criminal phenomena that impacted many communities. It is an organized crime against human dignity in which organized crime groups take an advantage of victim's - particularly women and children- poverty and miserable conditions.

Organized crime groups use promises of fortune to lure such vulnerable categories. After falling in the trap, these victims are transported and trafficked to start a new journey with all types of slavery, servitude and sexual exploitation. The process include recruitment at the source countries, transport to destination countries through transit countries that are considered the link between both source and destination points .

The International Community has become highly concerned with the conditions of victims particularly women and children with an escalating need to a collaborative confrontation with this phenomenon. Several initiatives saw light with more than three hundred instruments including "the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children" amending the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.

These instruments were meant to create an international approach to combat this crime and urge other countries to take the required measures to enforce this approach regionally and internationally. The issue has found wide repercussions in many countries across the globe including the UAE which developed a number of laws and legislations to protect women, children and labor such as the Federal Law No. 51 of 2006 on combating human trafficking. The UAE has been keen on eliminating this crime through a package of prevention, protection and combat measures.

UAE Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking

Since its birth in 1971, the UAE has been keen on the protection of human rights and freedoms as a traditional value consolidated by the national constitution to protect human beings against all forms of slavery, exploitation or humiliation. Article 26 of the UAE constitution states "Personal liberty is guaranteed to all citizens. No person may be arrested, searched, detained or imprisoned except in accordance with the provisions of law. No person shall be subjected to torture or to degrading treatment". Article 29 confirms "Freedom of movement and residence shall be guaranteed to citizens within the limits of law." Article 34 is composed of a concise sentence with a much deeper meaning as follows "Every citizen shall be free to choose his occupation, trade or profession within the limits of law. Due consideration being given to regulations organizing some of such professions and trades. No person may be subjected to forced labor except in exceptional circumstances provided for by the law and in return for compensation. No person may be enslaved."

As a commitment to its consolidated principles, and in line with modern international tendencies, the UAE has always shouldered the responsibility of firmly and adequately confronting human trafficking through an integrated legislative and regulatory systems implemented and activated through the joint efforts of all the concerned parties in the UAE. Besides, the positive contributions to the International Community's efforts aiming to actively curb this phenomenon, bring offenders in front of justice, and provide the victims with every possible assistance and support. The UAE also endorsed a number of related agreements and conventions including most of the agreements approved by ILO, UN Conventions on child rights and elimination

of all forms of discrimination against women, Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court which considered trafficking in women and children a crime against humanity, and finally the UN Convention on Organized Crime and Palermo Protocol to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The UAE has also been eager to establish a number of active mechanisms and implement laws to combat human trafficking such as the Federal Law No. 51 of 2006.



NCCT Strategy Pillars

1. Legislation

The Federal Law No. 51 of 2006 being the first Arab Law on combating human trafficking

2. Enforcement

- a. enforcing legislations by police, general prosecution and judicial system
- b. training

3. Victim Support

4. Bilateral Agreements & International Partnerships

- a. Cooperation at country and international organizations levels
- b. Cooperation at authorities and counterpart organizations levels
- c. Cooperation amongst NGOs

Areas of Interest

- Combating women exploitation particularly in prostitution and domestic service
- Combating children exploitation particularly in camel racing
- Combating exploitation of foreign labor

Federal Law No. 51 of 2006 regarding Combating Human Trafficking Crimes

Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of United Arab Emirates,
After perusal of the Constitution and UAE Federal Law No. 1 of 1972 concerning responsibilities of ministries and authorities of ministers, as amended,

Federal Law No. 6 of 1973 regulating the entry and residence of expatriates,

Federal Law No. 8 of 1980 regulating labor relations, as amended,

Criminal Code issued according to UAE Federal Law No. 3 of 1987, as amended,

Criminal Procedures Law issued according to UAE Federal Law No. 35 of 1992, as amended,

UAE Federal Law No. 15 of 2005 regulating participation in camel races,

According to the submission made by Minister of Justice, the approval of the Cabinet and the sanction of the Federation's Supreme Council

Have promulgated the following law

Definitions

Article 1

The following terms and phrases shall be defined according to the meanings appearing alongside them, unless otherwise required by the context:

Human trafficking: recruiting, transporting, moving or receiving persons by means of threat or use of force or by any other means of coercion, kidnap, fraud, deceit, abuse of power, exploiting a condition of weakness, offering or receiving money or advantages to secure consent of a person who is in control of another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

Exploitation includes all forms of sexual abuse, involuntary servitude, mistreatment, coercion and abuse of work force, as well as illegal trading in human organs.

Organized criminal gang: a group consisting of three or more persons conducting an organized act with the purpose of committing any of the human trafficking crimes in order to directly or indirectly gain a financial or any other material benefit

Transnational Crime: A crime shall have a transnational character if:

- It is committed in more than one country.
- It is committed in one country but was plotted, planned, directed and supervised in another country.
- It is committed in one country but by an organized criminal gang conducting criminal activities in more than one country.
- It is committed in one country but its implications extend to another country.

Child: Any person who is less than 18 years old.

Article 2

Any person who commits any of the human trafficking crimes provided for in Article 1 herein shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

Penalty shall be life imprisonment if:

- The perpetrator of the crime has initiated, formed, organized, run or led an organized criminal gang or enticed others to join it.
- The victim is a woman or a handicapped child.
- The perpetrator has committed an act by fraud, accompanied by use of force, threat to kill, to inflict grave harm or to use physical or mental torture.
- The act is committed by two or more persons or by an armed person.
- The perpetrator is a member of an organized gang or has knowingly taken part in its acts after being aware of its purposes.
- The perpetrator is the spouse, parent offspring or guardian of the victim or had control over the act.
- The perpetrator is a civil servant or is commissioned with a public office.
- The crime has a transnational nature.

Article 3

Any person who is aware of a plot to commit any of the crimes provided for herein and fails to inform the competent authorities



shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years and a fine not less than five thousand dirhams and not more than twenty thousand dirhams, or both penalties.

This penalty can be waived if the person who failed to inform the authorities is the perpetrator's spouse, parent, offspring or sibling.

Article 4

Any person who uses force, exercises threat, offers or promises any kind of reward or advantage to intimidate another person to make purgery, withhold any information or give false information before any judicial authorities in proceedings involving any of the crimes provided for herein shall be incarcerated for a term of not less than five years.

Article 5

Any person who acquires, conceals or disposes things gained as a result of any of the crimes provided for herein, hides one or more persons who have collaborated with him, knowing their intention to evade justice, or helps in a crime cover-up shall be punished by temporary imprisonment.

Article 6

Any person who assaults, resists or threatens to use force against any of the law enforcement officers whether during, or as a result of, performing their duties shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a term of not less than five years.

Article 7

A legal entity shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred thousand dirhams, and not more than one million dirhams if its representatives, directors or agents commit, in its name or for its account, one of the human trafficking crimes, and that is without prejudice to the responsibility of its dependent natural person. In addition to that penalty, a court may order dissolution, temporary or total closure of the corporate person or closure of one of its branches.

Article 8

- Any person who attempts to commit one of the crimes provided for herein shall be punished with the full penalty prescribed.
- Any person who collaborates in committing one of the crimes provided for in Articles 2, 4, 5 and 6 herein as a direct participant or accomplice, who knowingly collaborates in arranging transportation or accommodation of persons who are victims of one of the human trafficking crimes, or who holds their personal documents to coerce them shall be considered a principal perpetrator of such crimes.

Article 9

Without prejudice to good faith of third parties' rights, in all cases, the funds, channels or means used in committing any of the crimes provided for herein shall be confiscated.

Article 10

Crimes described herein shall be subject to penalties stated herein, without prejudice to any more severe penalty provided for by any other law.

Article 11

Any prospective perpetrator who proceeds to inform judicial or administrative authorities of anything he knows about a pending crime before it is committed, as a result of which the crime is discovered in advance, or its perpetrators are arrested or prevented from committing the crime, shall be exempted from the penalties.

If anyone informs the authorities after the crime has been committed, such a person may be exempted from penalty, or penalty may be reduced if the perpetrator enables the competent authorities during investigations to apprehend the other perpetrators.

Article 12

A committee shall be hereby formed and called the National Human Trafficking Traffic Control Committee according to a decision issued by the Cabinet which shall determine its chairmanship and shall include one or more members representing the following authorities:

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Justice

- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Social Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- State Security Authority
- Red Crescent Society
- Any other authority as decided by Cabinet

Article 13

The committee described in Article 12 herein shall be tasked with:

- Studying and updating legislations which regulate matters involving human trafficking in order to ensure the necessary protection for them according to international requirements.
- Preparing reports about measures taken by the State to control human trafficking in coordination with the competent authorities in the country.
- Studying reports involving human trafficking and take the relevant necessary measures.
- Coordinating between the State's different authorities such as ministries, departments, corporations and establishments in relation to control of human trafficking, and monitor actions taken in this regard.
- Raising awareness about matters involving human trafficking by organizing conferences, seminars,

publications, training and by other means in accomplishment of the Committee's objects.

- Participating, with related parties in the UAE, in international conferences and forums involving control of human trafficking and communicating the UAE's point of view through these international forums.
- Conducting any duties commissioned to the Committee in this regard.

Article 14

The competent authorities shall undertake to implement this Law, maintaining the confidentiality of information obtained in the execution of its provisions, and shall not disclose this confidentiality except to the extent necessary.

Article 15

Any provision which contradicts or is inconsistent with the provisions of this Law shall be repealed.

Article 16

This Law shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be effective one month after the date of its publication.

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

President of United Arab Emirates

**Promulgated at the Presidential Palace, Abu Dhabi, on 18th
Shawal 1427, corresponding to 9th November 2006.**

Key Procedures for the Interaction between Human Trafficking Victims and the Competent Entities in the UAE

Interaction between the victim and the concerned entities is very important. Thus, all the combating staff must be aware of the procedures and be able to fully understand them. These procedures include identifying entities that victims may contact and role of each one. These procedures have been approved by the NCCHT and rolled out across the UAE.

First: Victims may resort to several entities within the country such as:

- Police stations
- Embassies of their respective countries
- Sheltering centers
- Places of worship
- Ports
- Other concerned entities

Second: Investigators should take the following actions upon victims admission to a police station:

1. Maintain the victim's dignity
2. Receive the victims well and provide them with convenient atmosphere
3. Verify the victim's identity

4. Create an evidence gathering log to record the victims statements
5. Contact a sheltering center to provide the victim with assistance and document this in writing⁶. Coordinate between the sheltering center and police, in line with the established mechanism, to conduct the required medical inspections
7. Create statistics for such cases and send them to the FSID

Third: Investigators have to perform the following procedures after handing the victims to the sheltering center:

1. Complete all the evidence gathering procedures related to the victims in the shelters. All individuals involved in the process should be dressed in civilian attire.
2. Trigger the process to investigate, search and collect information about all parties mentioned in the victims statements.
3. Ensure there is no contact between the victim and the offenders
4. If the case is verified as human trafficking and the offenders are identified, legal actions shall be triggered.
5. If the case is verified as human trafficking but the offenders are not identified, general prosecution shall be contacted to take the required actions.

6. If the case is proved not to be human trafficking, the victim shall be referred to general prosecution

Fourth: The role of sheltering centers after victim's admission

1. Log the admission of the victim using the respective form
2. Conduct the medical inspection for the victim and take any required actions, in line with the established medical statutes, if the victim suffers from an infectious disease
3. Provide women and children with social, legal, psychological, medical, educational and professional care
4. Address the needs of the sheltered women and children trying to solve their problems and protect their rights
5. Provide victims with assistance throughout evidence gathering stage, general prosecution investigations and at the courts by securing advocates
6. Support victims safe repatriation
7. Allow the victims to use the phone to contact their families
8. Provide appropriate means for the victims transportations outside the center
9. Create a database for cases admitted to the center



10. Inform the Human Rights Department in the Ministry of Interior at the victim's admission
11. Coordination with both internal and external competent entities to foster the role of the sheltering centers
12. Provide air tickets for the victims when appropriate
13. Conduct a preliminary study to the case in order to determine whether the conditions apply to the victim or not particularly in cases referred to the center by embassies. It is the general prosecution investigations and the judicial verdicts that determine whether the sheltered person is a victim or not.
14. Assist the victim in the procedures of Lineage Verification claims in front of the competent courts

Fifth: The Role of Human Rights Department

1. Coordinate actions taken with the NCCHT
2. Coordinate with the Residency and Expatriates Affairs General Directorate, as follows:
 - Exempt victims from all fines incurred due to their over stay in the UAE.
3. Coordinate with the victim's embassy to issue replacement of any missing travel documents
4. Coordinate with the Anti-human trafficking section at the Ministry of Interior regarding cases under its jurisdictions
5. Coordinate with FSID concerning statistics on human trafficking crimes

Sixth: The Role of General Prosecution

1. Inform victims with their legal rights
2. Set convenient places for questioning the victims
3. Speedy investigations with the victims
4. Coordination with the sheltering centers to determine whether the victim shall be sheltered there or not
5. Request the case studies developed by the sheltering center
6. Create a database and statistics for each case

Seventh: The Role of the NCCHT

1. Coordination with MoFA
2. Coordination with other international organizations concerned with human trafficking
3. Coordination with mass media
4. Develop and officially approve statistics and data



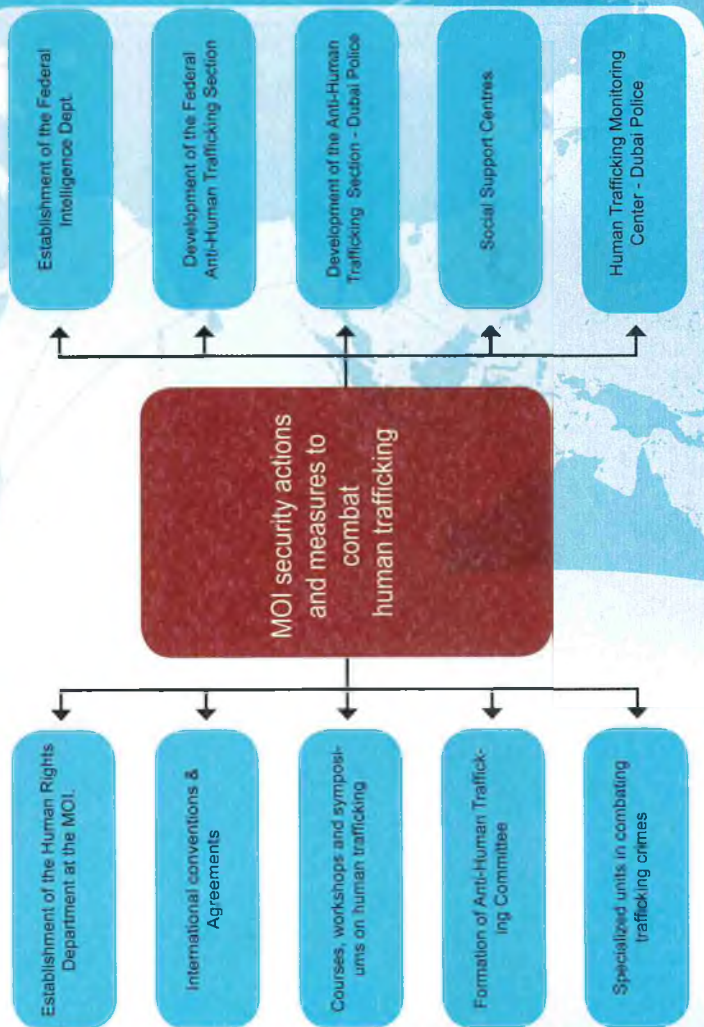
The Mol Anti-human Trafficking Committee

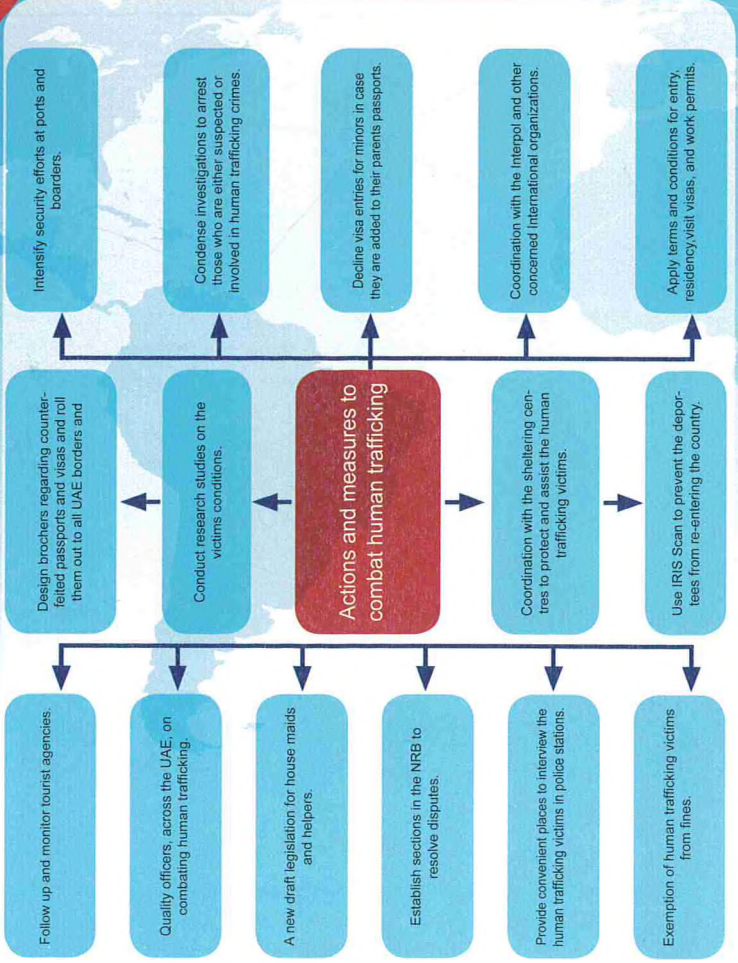
The committee was formulated by the virtue of Cabinet Order No. 422 of 2009. It is assigned to :

1. Coordinate with the general headquarters and the competent divisions.
2. identify the annual training needs to improve and prepare workforce,
3. submit viewpoints to improve and update legislations related to human trafficking at both internal and external levels.
4. Coordinate with stakeholders to spread awareness on the dangers of this crime and impacts on individuals, families and communities
5. Coordinate with NCCHT and the sheltering centers in terms of victims protection
6. Develop combat plans and follow up the implementation

The Committee Objectives

1. Foster procedures and security measures to combat human trafficking
2. Ensure the protection of human trafficking victims and those affected by the crime
3. Qualify and train the Mol staff on combating human trafficking
4. Promote local, regional and international cooperation on combating human trafficking





Key Guidance for Investigators

1. Peruse the Human Trafficking Law
2. Validate the reports
3. Ensure that the KPIs of human trafficking are evident
4. Reassure the victims and treat them well
5. Confirm that victims are victims not offenders
6. Keep the victims in a convenient place
7. Communicate with the regulatory unit specialized in combating human trafficking for consultations
8. Fill in the form for the victim
9. Make use of the questions prepared for human trafficking cases
10. Fill in the form of those convicted in human trafficking cases
11. Refer the report to the regulatory unit to take the required actions

Code of Conduct for the Combating Staff

Given the criminality of human trafficking and its humiliating impact on human dignity, it becomes more important to take all possible measures and actions to combat such a crime within a framework of values and principles stipulated in our national constitution. The following are the ethics and principles to be followed and considered by human trafficking staff during the combat efforts:

Rule One.

Adhere to the established national laws, standards and international conventions in the field of human rights during the combat efforts

Rule Two.

Respect the victims dignity and provide them with protection and legal, physical, medical, psychological and social support and ensure that the victim is aware of such assistance provided

Rule Three.

Be always keen on treating all suspects in line with the code of conduct and ethics bearing in mind that a suspect is more likely to be innocent until proven guilty.

Rule Four.

Inhumane, humiliating or degrading treatment is not allowed under any conditions

Rule Five.

Maintaining the confidentiality particularly for information related to the private life of both victims and suspects.

Rule Six

Avoid power abuse when performing arrest or inspection or during remand.

Rule Seven

Maintain integrity and ethics while dealing with human trafficking victims

Rule Eight.

Work to gain knowledge and acquire skills related to tools and methods for combating human trafficking

Rule Nine.

Maintain cooperation and team work spirit in combating ensuring the victims' rights

Rule Ten.

Maintain transparency, accuracy and honesty when obtaining or exchanging crime related information with the competent entities

Key Indicators for Human Trafficking Crimes

- **General Indicators**

trafficked persons usually

1. Seem to have their movements controlled
2. Have a feeling that they cannot leave
3. Seem anxious and worried
4. Exposed to violence or under threats of violence against them or their families
5. Do not trust authorities
6. Suffer from injuries that may have resulted in attempts to control or abuse them
7. Under intimidation of being handed over to authorities
8. Reluctant to reveal their residency status
9. Most of them do not speak the local language
10. Have no idea about their residence or work addresses
11. Allow other to talk on behalf of them
12. Behave as if they were receiving orders or instructions from someone else
13. Disciplined by physical punishment
14. Have limited or no social interaction
15. Cannot freely contact others
16. Feel cooped up with debts
17. In a state of dependency

18. Come from a place known to be a source for human trafficking
19. Indebted to mediators who paid the cost of travel for the destination countries and have to pay back that money through work (debt bondage)
20. Act driven by false promises

- **Children**

Children involved in trafficking may have the following features:

1. Cannot contact their parents or guardians
2. Nervous and behave in a way that does not match the typical behavior of children
3. Have no friends at their age
4. Have no access to education
5. Have no time to play and enjoy their childhood
6. Live away from other children
7. Are not offered appropriate food
8. Practice work that is not appropriate for children

- **Other things that may mark victims of child trafficking**

- a) The presence of child size uniform for handcrafts or lingerie
- b) When an adult reports seeing unattended child
- c) Finding children furniture, toys or clothes in places such as factories or brothels.

• Sexual Exploitation

Victims of sexual exploitation may have the following features

1. Age may vary according to the market and place nature
2. Transported from one site to another and operate in several areas
3. Have an indication that this person have been sold or bought
4. The presence of an indicator that a group of women fall under the influence of others
5. They sleep at work premises
6. They live and travel in groups particularly women and they do not speak the same language
7. Most of their clothes may have sexual indications
8. Their knowledge of local language is limited to sexual vocabularies
9. Do not possess money
10. Fail to show their IDs as they do not really have ones.

• Mendicity and Volume Crimes

Persons trafficked for mendicity and volume crimes may have the following features:

1. Children, aged persons, or disabled immigrants practicing mendicity in public areas and public transportations
2. Children carrying/selling illegal drugs
3. With physical disability apparently done by amputation
4. A group of unattended children hanging around
5. Unattended minors
6. Usually are part of larger groups consist of a number of children with the same guardian
7. They receive punishment if they failed to achieve targets
8. Live with members of their gang
9. Travel to the destination countries accompanied by the gang members
10. Live as gang members with adults that are not their parents
11. Move daily in larger groups and travel longer distances

• **How the person receiving the report should deal with the victim**

1. Try to calm down and reassure the victim
2. Assure the victims that they are not offenders
3. Convey the feeling that the police are willing to help
4. Convince them that law is established to protect them

5. Convince them with the importance of cooperation with the police to be on the safe side
6. Make them believe that the police will never let the offenders go

- **Roles of Human Trafficking Police Regulatory Unit**

- Coordination with police stations and other competent divisions
- Undertake investigations and evidence gathering
- Arrest perpetrators and refer them to the prosecution
- Conduct medical inspection for the victims to make sure they are free from infectious diseases
- Coordination with medical bodies and sheltering centers in the UAE
- Coordination with the Anti-human Trafficking Federal Section and the Mol Committee for Combating Human Trafficking
- Develop human trafficking statistics and reports
- Coordination with the General Prosecution
- Follow up with verdicts in human trafficking cases

Key Guidances for Crime Scene Inspection

- **First: the importance of utilizing a proven approach for inspecting crime scene in order to identify physical evidences such as:**
 1. Substances such as blood, nails, hair,...etc
 2. Finger prints and body traces
 3. Authenticated documents i.e. IDs and travel documents
 4. Garments' fibers and alike
 5. ICT devices i.e. PCs and cell phones
 6. Money transfers (wire money, accounts ...etc)

- **Second: General Guidances**

Preliminary inspection for the crime scene should be based on:

- Initial inspection done by the team
- Maintaining the safety of the crime scene, control access and avoid tampering with the scene.
- Utilization of experts and cooperation between investigators and criminal analysis staff
- Organizing work at the crime scene
- Creating a log for all crime scene proceedings and documentation of evidences captured
- Lifting and maintaining physical evidences and sending them to the criminal laboratory

- Hearing and recording both victims' and witnesses' statements
- Inspecting victims and suspects
- **Questions for the Victims**
 1. How were you convinced to come to the UAE?
 2. When and where?
 3. Who convinced you to do so?
 4. Do you know his/her address?
 5. Is there any kinship between you and that person?
 6. How did he/she convince you?
 7. What was the nature of the work offered to you then?
 8. Were your data forged in order to obtain a visa for the UAE?
 9. Were there any other people who were misled like you?
 10. If yes, Do you know their names and where are they now?
 11. Did you use any transit country before arriving here?
 12. How did you enter the UAE?
 13. Who brought you to the UAE?
 14. Who made your travel arrangements?
 15. Who promised you with the job?
 16. How much was the travel cost?

17. Who forced you to do such an illegal job?
18. How were you sold in the UAE?
19. Were you sold more than once?
20. Do you know who purchased you?
21. Was there anyone else sold with you to the same buyer or other buyers?
22. If yes, Do you know their names and where are they now?
23. Was there anyone else with you practicing the same activity?
24. If yes, Who are they? Where are they now?
25. Are you indebted?
26. How much is your debt and to whom shall this be paid?
27. What the nature of the job you were forced to do?
28. Describe your accommodation stating whether it was in the same work premises or not?
29. How many hours did you have to work per day?
30. Were you given any breaks?
31. Were you allowed to have sick leaves?
32. Were there any other persons doing the same job like you?
33. If yes, Who are they? Where are they now?
34. Have you reported the incident to the police?

35. Were you aware that an organ of your body would be amputated?
36. What is the organ amputated from your body?
37. Were you given an amount of money in return?
38. Were you forced to amputate this organ?
39. Were you given any drugs during your detention?

- **The Physical Aspect**

1. Were there any coercive tools used to press you?
2. What is this tool?
3. Were you forced to do any activities against your will?
4. Define such activities?
5. Have you ever received payment for such activities?
6. Were there any other people who were forced to do such activities?
7. If yes, Do you know their names and where they are now?
8. Have you ever been intimidated?
9. Were there any kind of threats to your family?
10. Were you – or anyone else- physically abused?
11. If yes, define such abuse
12. Were you abused in front of someone else?

- **Freedom of Movement**

1. Were your movement controlled or restricted?
2. Did you work and live in the same premises?
3. Have you ever been physically restrained?
4. Were you able to move freely at public places?
5. Were there anyone watching your movements at public places?
6. How did you use to buy your needs i.e. food, medicine, ...etc?
7. Were you allowed to use the phone to contact others?

- **Psychological Aspect**

1. Were you afraid of someone?
2. What was the reasons for your fears?
3. What is your impression in terms of the police attitude towards you?

- **Important Questions for the Offender**

Definitions

- Victim: the person offended. The person's name should be mentioned in the questions
- Exploitation: the nature of the crime and its type i.e. sexual, servitude, forced labor, ...etc

Questions addressed to the offender should build on the victim's

and witnesses' statements. These questions are just a guidance to the investigators who should make use of them to inspect the cohesion and consistency of statements and actions so as to be able to draw the whole picture in accordance with what actually happened.

1. Explain, in details, how was the victim brought to the UAE?
2. Who are your partners in bringing the victim to the UAE and what are their respective roles?
3. Who received the victim at the airport when she arrived for the first time?
4. Where is the victim's passport?
5. Did you withhold the victim's passport?
6. Have you taken any bond from the victim as a due debt? If yes, where is that bond?
7. What methods did you use to control your victims?
8. What relation do you have to the victims?
9. How was the victim exploited?
10. Did you detain the victim? If yes, where?
11. What do you know about the place in which the victim was arrested?
12. Did you abuse the victim? What kind of abuse?
13. Have you intimidated the victim? What kind of intimidation?
14. How much money did you earn from the exploitation

process? What did you do with that money?

15. How many persons have you exploited?

16. Do you belong to any organized crime group?



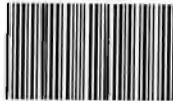
Human Department – Ministry of Interior	024414666
Dubai Foundation for Women and Children DFWC	045075346
EIWAA Sheltering Center for Women and Children – Abu Dhabi	025584812
Human Trafficking Crimes Monitoring Center	8005005
EIWAA Sheltering Center for Women and Children – Sharjah	065459933
EIWAA Sheltering Center for Women and Children – RAK	072359626

Units concerned with Human Trafficking

Anti-human Trafficking Section	Ministry of Interior	024414330
Anti-organized Crime Section	ADP	025088827
Anti-human Trafficking Section	Dubai Police	042036215
Anti-human Trafficking Branch	Sharjah Police	065943227
Anti-human Trafficking Branch	Ajman Police	067034309
Anti-human Trafficking Branch	UAQ Police	067062244
Anti-human Trafficking Branch	RAK Police	072053481
Anti-human Trafficking Branch	Fujairah Police	092233322

Useful Websites

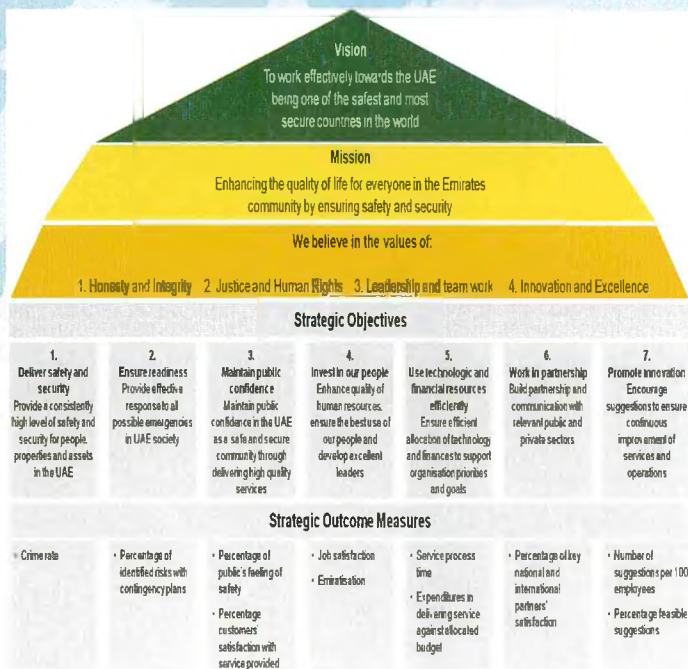
Ministry of Interior	www.moi.gov.ae
NCCHT	www.moi.gov.ae
Human Rights Department	www.nccht.gov.ae
ADP Social Support Center	www.social.ae
Dubai Foundation for Women and Children DFWC	www.dfwac.ae
EIWAA Sheltering Center for Women and Children – Abu Dhabi	www.shwc.ae

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Hotline

It is a means for reporting and communication between the public victims of trafficking in human beings and EIWAA sheltering Centers for women and Children seek medical help and advice.

The Ministry of Interior Strategic Plan 2011 – 2013



**Let's us work together to eliminate
human trafficking**

www.moi.gov.ae



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