



# Law Enforcement Best Practice Manual For Fighting Against Trafficking of Human Beings



## TRAINING OF TRAINERS SEMINAR

*Sinaia, 18<sup>th</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2003*

### Recommended Full Training Programme

Main Topic	Subjects	Training delivery (hours)	Individual Study (hours)
Background	General Background Scope of the Manual Limitations of the Manual General Remarks on the Use of the Manual	6	2
Section One - The Critical Concepts	1.1. Introduction on risks 1.2. The Critical Concepts 1.3. Trafficking Methodology – An overview 1.4. Counter-trafficking Legislation – an Overview	6	2
Compendium	U.N. Conventions and additional Protocols Other International Legislation	4	4
Section Two - The Investigative Principles	2.1. General Investigative Principles 2.2. The Investigative Options 2.3. Re-active Victim Led Investigative Option 2.4. Pro-active investigative option 2.5. Parallel financial investigation 2.6. Disruptive Investigative Option	12	4
National Input	National Legislation	12	4
Section Three - The Victim and the Victim as a Witness	3.1. The Challenge 3.2. The Victim 3.3. The initial response 3.4. Trafficked Victim or Offender? 3.5. The Principles and Process of Continuous Risk Assessment 3.6. The Non-Co-operating Victim 3.7. The victim who provides limited co-operation 3.8. The co-operating victim 3.9. Third party reporting 3.10. Summary	36	12

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	<p>3.11. The Victim as a Witness  3.12. Accessing the Victims &amp; Reflection Periods – All Cases  3.13. Law enforcement agencies as the ‘First Point of Contact’ Cases - Victim Rights and the Investigator’s Responsibility  3.14. Victim Agreement to Become a Witness  3.15. Obtaining the victim-witness’s evidence  3.16. The Recording Format  3.17. Part Two - Specific investigative points  3.18. Post Witness Interview - The Next Steps  3.19. The current and on-going status of the victim  3.20. Victim credibility and corroboration  3.21. Witness protection and on-going security issues  3.22. Other victim-witness best practice points  3.23. The trial process and ‘live’ testimony  3.24. Other Victim Support Measures  3.25. Post-trial issues</p>		
Round table	Meetings with NGO representatives	6	0
Section Four - Intelligence Gathering and Exchange	<p>4.1. Introduction  4.2. Intelligence Gathering and Exchange  4.3. Why is intelligence gathering and exchange of critical importance?  4.4. What type of intelligence is required and how can it be obtained?</p>	6	2
National Input	Specific National Legislation on Intelligence Gathering	12	4
Section Five - International Co-operation	<p>5.1. Philosophy  5.2. Extradition applications.  5.3. Mutual Legal Assistance – Letters of Request  5.4. Law enforcement agency to law enforcement agency requests  5.5. Joint pro-active operations</p>	6	2
Compendium	Presentation of the SECI member states	6	2
Section Six - Pro-Active Intelligence Led Option - Specialist Investigative Techniques	<p>6.1. Background  6.2. Re-active Investigative Methods – victim led  6.3. Pro-active investigation – intelligence led  6.4. Implementation of the Pro-active tactics  6.5. Specific evidence gathering techniques  6.6. Other pre-arrest evidence gathering techniques  6.7. Intrusive technical surveillance  6.8. The deployment of undercover and ‘test purchase’ resources  6.9. Controlled deliveries  6.10. The Arrest Phase  6.12.3. Video or photographic filming  6.14.1. Objective</p>	24	8
National Input	Specific surveillance and operational Techniques	12	4
Section Seven - Non-arrest, disruptive or dissuasive investigation methods	<p>7.1. Tactical Options  7.2. Best Practice Points  7.3. Other disruptive measures</p>	6	2
TOTAL		154	52
	<b>GRAND TOTAL = 206 hours/26 working days</b>		