

1. **What are the likely consequences for the victims of this type of crime?** (See 1.1.1).
2. **What are the strategic risks for the stability and the future of the state? Discuss.** (See 1.1.2).
3. **Why is the existence of highly professional, skilful and well informed investigators of such importance in combat trafficking human beings work?** (See 1.1.3).
4. **Why is it that it may never be possible to successfully investigate and prosecute the key players in any given network?** (See 1.2).
5. **What are the principal causes of the crime and what are the profiles of the victims and the perpetrators?** (See 1.3.1. to 1.3.3).
6. **What are the main stages of the modus operandi in the trafficking crime activity?** (See 1.3.5.(i) to 1.3.5.(iii)).
7. **Discuss the aspects concerning the victims of the trafficking and different points of view concerning their status – does victim consent obtained by deception reduce the gravity of the crime?** (See 1.3.6).
8. **Why don't more victims escape from their traffickers?** (See 1.3.5.(iii))
9. **List main international conventions concerning human trafficking and discuss the importance of relatively similar approaches in different countries.** (See 1.4.1. to 1.4.2. and Compendium).
10. **Discuss the legal importance of the relationship between the activity, the means and the purpose – are they inter-dependent?** (See 1.4.2).

SAQs – Section Two

1. **Which are the structural, geographical and commercial components of the human trafficking for sexual exploitation crime?** (See 2.1.1. to 2.1.3).
2. **Why there is an “Achilles heel” in the commercial activity of the trafficking? How would the potential investigator use this?** (See 2.4.2).
3. **What investigative options exist?** (See 2.2).
4. **What are the best practice principles in the reactive victim led investigation?** (See 2.3.1).
5. **What are the advantages of pro-active investigation compared with the reactive investigation?** (See 2.4.1).
6. **Discuss the importance of joint international operations.** (See 2.4.6).
7. **What are the benefits of the financial investigation?** (See 2.5.1. to 2.5.3).
8. **When a disruptive investigative option should be appropriate and what are the important limitations of the option?** (See 2.6.1. and 2.6.2).

SAQs – Section Three

1. **Why is it necessary to adopt a fresh approach to victims and create conditions of trust? (See 3.1.1).**
2. **Why is the empowerment of the victim mutually beneficial in meeting the challenge of creating conditions of trust? (See 3.1.1).**
3. **What additional responsibilities are created by the special vulnerability of child victims of trafficking? (See 3.2.1).**
4. **What duties are imposed by the terms of Article 8 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child? (See 3.2.2).**
5. **What kind of victims would indicate the immediate need for a response from a law enforcement officer (See 3.3).**
6. **Why is the ability to identify trafficked victims from other irregular migrants so vital to the whole counter-trafficking approach? (See 3.4).**
7. **Can the international standards on this issue be applied and is the timing of the decision the solution to the problem? (See 3.4.1. to 3.4.5).**

SAQ answers – Section Three – Session Two

1. **What are the key issues within each risk assessment process? (See 3.5.1(i) to 3.5.1.(iii)).**
2. **Which are the principles concerning the status and repatriation of the non - co-operative victims? Discuss. (See 3.6.3).**
3. **Which are the important points to be considered when repatriation support is needed for a non-co-operating victim? (See 3.6.4).**
4. **Which are the additional risk sources when victim provides limited co-operation? (See 3.7 and 3.7.1).**
5. **Should a co-operating victim be allowed to co-operate? (See 3.8.1).**
6. **Why is there a special risk incumbent from the third party reporting? (See 3.9.2).**
7. **Why is the risk assessment a continuous process? (See 3.10.1).**
8. **List three basic principles in record keeping. (See 3.10.3).**
9. **Why is accurate record keeping so important? (See 3.10.2).**

Self Assessment Questions

1. Discuss the key **sequential** issues and priorities to be addressed when a victim agrees to become a witness. (See 3.11.1).
2. What is the key role of the Counter Trafficking Unit in the reflection period? (See 3.12).
3. Discuss the main concerns for the trafficked victim. (See 3.12.2).
4. Discuss the main procedure during the **explanatory** meeting with the victim that is **considering whether** to become a witness. (See 3.12.3(i) to 3.12.3(iii)).
5. Why is honesty so important in relation with the victim? (See 3.12.3(iv)).
6. What are the mutual benefits and disadvantages of the reflection period process? (See 3.12.4 and 3.12.5).
7. What are the rights of the victim concerning confidentiality? (See 3.13).
8. What are the benefits of joint co-operation and investigative co-ordination? (See 3.14.1. to 3.14.2).
9. What are the principles of obtaining the witness's evidence? (See 3.15.1).
10. What are the best interview conditions and main skills and abilities of the interviewer that are essential in order to establish rapport with the victim? (See 3.15.3).
11. Which are the main steps in the interview methodology? (See 3.15.4).
12. What are the benefits and risks attached to the use of pseudonym identities? (See 3.16.3).
13. Why video recorded deposition should be used? (See 3.16.7).

1. What are the two main objectives of the victim interview? (See 3.17.1).
2. What would be the specific areas for details in the interview? (See 3.17.2 and 3.17.3).
3. Which are the three parts of the interview checklist? (See 3.17.3. and 3.17.4).

4. *Why is it necessary for the check lists to be so comprehensive? (See 3.15.4).*
5. *Which are the steps of the post witness interview phase? (See 3.18.1).*
6. *What would be the key areas for co-ordination between the investigator and prosecutor at this stage? (See 3.18.1).*
7. *Should a forensic medical examination take place in all cases? (See 3.18.3).*
8. *Discuss the status of the victim as a temporary resident and as an offender. (See 3.19. and 3.19.1).*

Volume 2 – Section Three – Session Five

1. *What are the factors that make it necessary to establish the credibility of the trafficked victim? (See 3.20).*
2. *Identify and discuss the main sources of corroboration. (See 3.20.2 to 3.20.8).*
3. *Why does risk assessment become even more critical after the deposition of the victim has been recorded? (See 3.21.5).*
4. *Why is it necessary to ensure protection of the co-operating victims? (See 3.21.6).*
5. *Identify and discuss the main victim-witness best practice points. (See 3.21.3).*
6. *What would be the **potential advantages** and potential points of tension between the CTU's and the support organisations? (See 3.21.12).*
7. *What would be the main aspects of the risk assessment process in an IGO - NGO shelter? (See 3.21.11).*
8. *What are the main features of a full witness protection programme controlled and managed by the state? (See 3.21.4).*
9. *What are the main features of a composite witness protection programme? (3.21.10 to 3.21.12).*
10. *What other best practice points should the investigator consider during the management of the case? (See 3.22.1 to 3.22.4).*

Volume 2 – Section Three – Session 6

1. *What are options for a live testimony? Discuss. (See 3.23.1).*
2. *What would be the recommended support measures for the victim during the trial **and what are they designed to achieve?** (See 3.24.1 to 3.24.4).*

3. **What are the additional, post-trial risk assessment factors? (See 3.25.1).**
4. **Under what conditions should the return of the victim to her home country be considered? (See 3.25.2).**
5. **Why is a victim de-brief important? (See 3.25.4).**

Volume Three – Section Four

8. **What are the limitations of the intelligence gathering and exchange? (See 4.2.2 and 4.2.3).**
9. **Discuss the value of strategic and tactical intelligence. (See 4.3.1 and 4.3.2).**
10. **What would be the key areas of *strategic and tactical intelligence gathering*? Discuss. (See 4.4.1 to 4.4.3).**
11. **To what uses can strategic and tactical intelligence be put? (See 4.3.2; 4.3.3 and 4.4.3).**
12. **How should the intelligence be classified, evaluated and disseminated and why is it important to impose such a system? (See 4.6.2).**
13. **To whom should the intelligence be exchanged? (See 4.8.1).**
14. **Why is it so important for the author of the intelligence to consider dissemination restrictions in each case? (See 4.6.5 and 4.6.6).**
15. **What are the formal protocols of exchange and what are the risks involved in exchanging intelligence with the IGO-NGO sector? (See 4.9.1).**

Volume Three – Section Five

1. **Why is operational competence in this area so relevant in the context of trafficking crime? (See introduction and 5.1).**
2. **What are the key risks associated with international co-operation and the best practice methods of managing them? (See 5.2.1 and 5.2.2).**
3. **What are the most common causes of the delay in the mutual legal assistance system and what are the solutions? (See 5.3 and 5.3.1).**
4. **What is the critical distinction between mutual legal assistance and direct bi-lateral or multi-lateral co-operation (See 5.4.1).**
5. **What are the security risks attached to such operations? (See 5.4.6).**

- 6. What are the features and benefits of a joint pro-active operation? (See 5.5)**
- 7. What are the key factors that should be identified and assessed before deciding to pursue a joint international operation (See 5.5.1 to 5.5.2).**

Volume Three – Section 6 – Session One

- 1. Why is strict legal and procedural compliance so important in pro-active trafficking investigations? (See 6.1.2).**
- 2. Is investigator – prosecutor co-operation a positive step – discuss (See 6.3.2 to 6.3.3).**
- 3. Discuss the importance of an accurate and secure decision logging process in the pro-active investigative option. (See 6.3.4).**

Volume Three – Section 6 – Session Two

- 1. What are the potential advantages and risks attached to the multi-agency approach? (See 6.4.1).**
- 2. What types of evidential material can be obtained by continuous enquiry within the five core areas and what are the risks attached to it? (See 6.4.3 to 6.4.5).**
- 3. Discuss the main features and risks attached to the static and mobile surveillance techniques? (See 6.5.1 to 6.5.10).**
- 4. Is it necessary to corroborate surveillance evidence? (See 6.5.11 and 6.5.12).**
- 5. Why is the deployment of intrusive technical and human surveillance techniques so necessary in trafficking investigations? (See 6.6.1).**

Volume Three – Section 6 - Session Three

- 1. Identify the main problems with the deployment of intrusive technical surveillance and undercover and test purchase officer deployments (See 6.7 and 6.8).**
- 2. How can the problems be managed? (See 6.8.1 and 6.7).**
- 3. Discuss the main points to be considered in order to secure all possible sources of evidential corroboration of the events. (See 6.8.2; 6.8.5; 6.8.6 and 6.8.10 to 6.8.12).**
- 4. Should controlled deliveries ever be permitted – discuss (See 6.9 and 6.9.1).**
- 5. What are the key features of any risk assessment process concerning a controlled delivery? (See 6.9.2).**

- 6. How could the identified risks be managed? (See 6.9.3 and 6.9.4).**
- 7. Why is corroboration so vital in controlled delivery deployments? (See 6.9.5).**

Volume Three – Section 6 – Session Four

- 1. What factors should be taken into consideration when deciding upon the **arrest** phase of the investigation? (See 6.10.1 to 6.10.3).**
- 2. What is the potential value in arresting minor players within the trafficking organisation? (See 6.10.4).**
- 3. Discuss the potential evidential items that should be seized during the arrest phase (See 6.12.4).**
- 4. What are the potential advantages of filming the arrest and search operations? (See 6.11 and 6.12.3).**
- 5. What would be the most effective method of preparing and interrogating the suspects? (See 6.13 and 6.13.1).**
- 6. What are the post-arrest evidential sources and what features do they have? (See 6.14.1 and 6.14.2).**

Volume Three – Section Seven

- 1. Identify the circumstances in which this option may be of use (See 7.1 and 7.1.1).**
- 2. Identify the limitations of the disruptive option (See 7.1).**