



Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family
of Republic of Moldova

Guidelines on the Identification of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Chisinau 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Decree.....	2
Guidelines.....	3
Annex 1.....	16
Annex 2.....	22
Annex 3.....	23
Annex 4.....	28

DECREE

20 February 2012

No. 33

Chisinau

„On Approval of Guidelines on the Identification of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings”

To implement the provisions of Strategy of the National Referral System for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of traffic in human beings (NRS) for 2009 - 2016, approved by Decision of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova No. 257 of 5 December 2008 (Published: 10.02.2009 in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, 2009, No. 27-29, art. No. 66)

I HEREBY ORDER:

1. To approve the Guidelines on the Identification of Victims and Potential Victims of Traffic in Human Beings.
2. Directorates/ Departments for Social Protection and Family, to distribute the said Guidelines among Coordinators of Multidisciplinary Teams within the NRS.
3. With the purpose of ensuring a comprehensive approach, the Directorate for Gender Equality Policy and Violence Prevention is recommended to refer the present Guidelines to Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee on Combating Human Trafficking for subsequent distribution to all central authorities, competent in this field, pursuant to Article 10 of the Law on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings No.241-XVI of 20.10.2005.
4. The Directorate for Gender Equality Policy and Violence Prevention is recommended, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission to Moldova, to include in curricula of seminars to be held for specialists of Multidisciplinary Teams within the NRS, the topic on use of Guidelines on the Identification of Victims and Potential Victims of Traffic in Human Beings.
5. Control of implementation of this Decree is entrusted to Ms. Lidia PASCAL, Head of Directorate for Gender Equality Policy and Violence Prevention.

Minister

Valentina BULIGA

Approved
by Decree of the Minister of Labor,
Social Protection and Family
No. 33 of 20 February 2012

GUIDELINES
On the Identification of Victims and Potential Victims
of Trafficking in Human Beings

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Guidelines on the identification of victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings (hereinafter – the Guidelines) have been developed in accordance with Art.18 of Strategy of the National Referral System for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of trafficking in human beings, approved by the Decision of the Parliament No.257-XVI of 05 December 2008.

2. The Guidelines serve as an operational instrument, that establishes the working procedures within the framework of the National Referral System for assistance and protection of victims and potential victims of traffic in human beings (hereinafter - NRS) for sectorial central public authorities and other central authorities, local public authorities, civil society, international organizations, service providers, irrespectively of their form of ownership, organizational or legal form, who are implementing the national policy on prevention and combating of trafficking in human beings (hereinafter - THB).

3. The present Guidelines establish the procedure of identification of victims and potential victims of THB and cooperation between the organizations participating in NRS with the purpose to protect the rights and legitimate interests of these persons.

4. For purposes of these Guidelines, the following terms have the indicated meanings:

NRS Beneficiaries – victims and potential victims of THB;

Victim of THB – a natural person presumed or found to have been subjected to acts of THB;

Potential victim of THB – a natural person in a difficult situation, related to specific circumstances, which may lead the person into being trafficked. A potential victim of THB is entitled to social assistance;

Organizations participating in NRS - sectorial central public authorities and other central authorities, local public authorities, civil society, international organizations, service providers, irrespectively of their form of ownership,

organizational and legal form, competent in the field of prevention and combating THB, who, as a rule, actively participate in the NRS activity based on bilateral and multilateral partnership;

Multidisciplinary Team (MDT) within NRS – a formal group, established at the level of rayons and communities from among authorized specialists of organizations participating in NRS, in order to coordinate the implementation of the systematic approach to protection and assistance of victims and potential victims of THB. MDTs bring together qualified specialists, vested with competencies based on the provisions of the present Guidelines;

Multidisciplinary Team coordinator (MDT coordinator) – a person, responsible for coordination of MDT's activity at the local level, appointed from among staff members of the territorial social protection bodies;

Authorized specialist – a person, appointed by a decree of head of the organization participating in NRS, of which this person is an employee; entitled to carry out identification of victims and potential victims of THB, both within and outside the territory of the Republic of Moldova;

National Coordination Unit (NCU) – a unit, established in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mission to Moldova, within the staff of Directorate of Gender Equality and Violence Prevention of the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, authorized to coordinate current activities within NRS at the transnational, national and local levels;

stranded migrant – an individual aged 18 or older, who is unable to return independently to his/her country of origin or residence, due to difficult social situation he/she is experiencing, including but not limited to serious health problems, difficult financial situation, absence or loss of identity documents, which the individual is unable to restore by himself/herself, as well due to the lack of any assistance from the family.

5. Identification of victims and potential victims of THB is carried out to ensure their access to protection and assistance, necessary to restore and fulfil their rights. Such identification is carried out in line with the main principles of combating THB, as well the specific principles of combating trafficking in children, established by the legislation. THB victims' access to necessary assistance and protection within NRS is not conditional upon their willingness to cooperate in the criminal **process against traffickers**.

6. Identification of victims and potential victims of THB serves as a measure of prevention of re-trafficking, as to prevent THB through the provision of necessary assistance to NRS beneficiaries.

II. IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIMS OF THB

2.1. Specialists, carrying out the identification of victims of THB and their responsibilities

7. Identification of victims of THB, both within and outside the country's territory, is carried out by authorized specialists of organizations participating in the NRS. An authorized specialist should meet the following requirements:

1) to receive a specialized training (at the least –initial and /or continued training, based on the specialized curricula for MDT members within the NRS, conducted by the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family in partnership with IOM and other partners, through the use of extra-budgetary funds, allocated for these purposes);

2) to be attributed the respective competences in line with the mandate of the organization which he/she represents, through the order of the Head of the organization on the appointment and delegation to him/her functional competences in the respective field.

The NCU draws up and regularly updates the list and all the contact information of all authorized specialists.

8. In order to carry out the identification of victims of THB, the authorized specialist performs the following duties:

- a) analyses the information, received from the presumed victim of THB, or from individuals or legal entities, possessing information on unlawful acts, committed against this victim;
- b) compares the elements of the committed crime with the set indicators of THB;
- c) fills in and signs the **Questionnaire 'A'** on identification of victims of THB, which includes a written conclusion that the person is a victim of THB;
- d) submits this information for consideration to the MDT with the aim of providing necessary assistance and protection within the framework of the NRS.

9. Specialists of organizations and structures, who by virtue of their professional activity come in contact with victims of THB (social workers, labor inspectors, personnel of boarding institutions, Border Police officers, and personnel of foreign diplomatic representations of the Republic of Moldova), also take part in identification of presumed victims of THB.

10. Specialists, specified in par. 9 of the present Guidelines, carry out the initial identification of victims of THB and refer them to an authorized specialist, MDT coordinator or the NCU.

11. In their work, authorized specialists are obliged to take into account the following principles:

1) observance of standards of ethics in the process of identification of victims of THB;

2) non-disclosure of confidential and/or official information regarding the identity and the private life of victims of THB, the measures taken to ensure the safety of victims of THB and/or participants in criminal proceeding, as well as the information on criminal prosecution of offenders;

3) Receptiveness and promptness in handling information/requests concerning cases of THB.

2.2. Indicators for the identification of victims of THB

12. Identification of victims of THB is carried out based on:

- 1) direct indicators for identification of victims of THB (hereinafter – direct indicators) and/or
- 2) indirect indicators for identification of victims of THB (hereinafter – indirect indicators).

13. Direct indicators of THB include indicators, which reflect elements of the «traffic in human beings» definition, as established in the legislation of the Republic of Moldova. The list of direct indicators of THB is given in **Annex 1** to the present Guidelines.

14. Direct indicators of THB include:

- 1) **actions** - recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a person, with or without his/her consent;
- 2) **means** - threat of use or use of physical or psychological violence non-dangerous for a person's life and health, including through abduction, confiscation of documents and servitude for the repayment of a debt whose limits are not reasonably defined, as well as threat of disclosure of confidential information to the victim's family or to other individuals or legal entities; deceit; abuse of authority or a situation of vulnerability, or by means of offering or receiving payments or benefits of any kind in order to obtain the consent of a person who has control over another person;
- 3) **purpose** of exploitation – commercial or non-commercial sexual exploitation, exploitation of forced labor or services, exploitation for begging, in slavery or conditions similar to slavery, use in armed conflicts or in criminal activity, harvesting of organs or tissues.

15. Identification of victims of THB based on direct indicators is carried out in consideration of the fact that the crime of THB is a combination of:

- 1) any of criminal actions against the victim, committed
- 2) by any means of the victim influence, for

3) any of aims of exploitation of victims of THB.

16. In order to identify a victim of THB, it is necessary to establish a combination of any three indicators, specified in p.p. 1), 2) and 3) of par. 15, with the exclusion of cases, provided for in par. 17 and 18 of the present Guidelines.

17. To identify a victim of trafficking in children it is sufficient to establish the presence of a combination of indicators, specified in p.p. 1) and 3) of par. 15 of the present Guidelines.

18. When the authorized specialist does not have sufficient information to establish the direct indicators, he/she should use indirect indicators of THB for the initial identification of a presumed victim of THB.

19. The indirect indicators are empirical data on circumstances, related to personalities of victims of THB and their lives, obtained through analysis of counter-trafficking experience, as well as a result of sociological studies and studies of real cases of THB.

20. Indirect indicators of THB (**Annex 2** to the present Guidelines) include the following information:

- 1) the social profile of the victim of THB, based on statistical data;
- 2) the psychological profile of the victim of THB, based on statistical data;
- 3) method of organization of the victim's travel abroad;
- 4) the circumstances and environment in which the victim lives;
- 5) the victim's legal status in the country of destination or transit;
- 6) other circumstances, relating to the victim's personality and life.

2.3. Methods of identification of victims of THB and establishment of initial contact with victims of THB. Self-identification

21. To establish initial contact and to identify victims of THB, active and passive methods are used, as well as methods to develop personal abilities of self-identification of victims of THB.

22. The active method of identification consists in search for victims of THB in places of their potential location at various stages of the THB crime (recruitment, transportation, harboring, exploitation) or after their unaided escape from THB.

23. The active method of identification of THB is used by:

- 1) police officers or labor inspection officers during operational actions in places of possible exploitation of victims of THB;
- 2) Border Police officers when identifying presumed victims in the preparation phase of the crime, especially during the crossing of the border by the

persons recruited by traffickers, as well as when presumed victims return to the country after the trafficking situation has ended;

3) social assistants in active cooperation with the community members;

4) personnel of specialized nongovernmental organizations and other specialists, who come in contact with victims of THB, with members of their families, and other persons, possessing information on cases of THB.

24. The passive method of identification of victims of THB consists in creating favorable prerequisites and conditions, so that victims of THB, their relatives and close ones themselves would seek the assistance of police, social assistance, nongovernmental organization, active in the field of prevention and combating THB, or of other contact points within the NRS.

25. With the aim of efficient use of the passive method of identification of victims of THB, the National Hotline is operated, where victims of THB or other persons, to whose knowledge a trafficking case has come, may turn for assistance.

26. The Hotline operator, who receives calls, should have specialized knowledge on identification of victims of THB, rules of conduct in interviewing victims of THB, as well as on operational procedures that should be undertaken for urgent assistance to victims of THB.

27. Self-identification of victims of THB represents their ability to analyze and to realize the fact that are victims of crime of THB, as well as to independently turn for professional assistance and support to organizations participating in the NRS.

28. Methods of development of self-identification abilities of victims of THB include various measures, taken by specialists of organizations participating in the NRS, such as organizing public lectures, social campaigns, publications in mass-media, with the aim to:

- 1) inform the public about the phenomenon of THB, the indicators, characteristics and elements of this crime;
- 2) inform the victims of THB about their rights;
- 3) inform the victims of THB on the possibilities of receiving support and professional assistance from law enforcement bodies, social protection bodies, nongovernmental organizations and other specialized structures;
- 4) promote tolerance, compassion, solidarity and understanding towards victims of THB in the society, as well as avoid their stigmatization and traumatization.

2.4. Collection and analysis of data. Risk assessment and ensuring access to assistance and protection

29. Upon receipt of information on unlawful acts against a victim of THB, which may come both from the victim himself/herself and from other persons, possessing information on a case of THB, the authorized specialist carefully analyses the information received and compares it with direct and indirect indicators of THB, taking into account the provisions of the Section 2.2. of the present Guidelines.

30. In cases when the received information is sufficient for identification of the victim of THB, the authorized specialist fills in a standard blank of Questionnaire 'A' for the identification of victims of THB (**Annex 3** to the present Guidelines), where all indicators are specified, on the basis of which the decision is taken to qualify this person as a victim of THB (hereinafter – Questionnaire 'A').

31. In cases when the received information is not sufficient for an immediate definite conclusion that direct THB indicators are present and that the person is a victim of THB, the authorized specialist takes additional measures to gather the necessary information, including based on indirect indicators of presumed victim of THB identification. Where required, the authorized specialist may seek advice and other assistance from MDT and NCC.

32. In cases provided for in par. 31 of the present Guidelines, the victim identification and, respectively, and recognition of this person as a victim of THB, will be carried out in two stages:

- 1) initial identification of THB victim based on indirect indicators;
- 2) final identification of THB victim based on direct indicators.

33. During the first stage of identification the authorized specialist is obliged to:

- 1) assess the physical and mental condition of the presumed victim of THB;
- 2) identify the urgent needs and measures to be taken;
- 3) identify the existing and possible risks.

34. Should the authorized specialist establish that the presumed victim of THB is in a crisis situation, which poses direct threat to physical and psychosocial integrity of this person, he/she is obliged to immediately take proper measures, using the NRS potential, to ensure urgent assistance to this person (rescue from the situation of exploitation, ensuring physical safety, placement in a safe place, provision of urgent medical assistance, assistance in repatriation and other urgent measures).

35. After urgent measures are taken to overcome the crisis situation and to normalize psychological and physical condition of the presumed victim of THB, the Multidisciplinary Team takes measures to carry out the final identification of THB victim.

36. Assistance and protection to victims of THB – witnesses in criminal proceedings are provided by the relevant legislation.

2.5. Filling in, transferring and storage of Questionnaire ‘A’ on the Identification of Victims of THB

37. Generally, the Questionnaire ‘A’ is filled in during the personal interview with the presumed victim of THB, conducted by the authorized specialist.

38. In case if after the initial interview the authorized specialist carried out a preliminary identification of the victim of THB based on indirect indicators only, the completion of Questionnaire ‘A’ should be finished after direct indicators are gathered in the process of final identification.

39. Generally, the completion of Questionnaire ‘A’ shall be finalized by the same authorized specialist, who carried out the preliminary identification of the victim of THB.

40. The completed Questionnaire ‘A’ is signed by the authorized specialist and the coordinator of the MDT.

41. A copy of the completed Questionnaire ‘A’ is transferred to NCU by MDT coordinator and serves as a legal basis for the provision of assistance to the victim of THB within NRS in accordance with an individually developed plan. Information of the Questionnaire ‘A’ is entered into the temporary NRS database.

42. Information of the Questionnaire ‘A’, as well as other relevant information, is confidential, and its disclosure to other persons entails responsibility as per the national legislation. The Questionnaire ‘A’ is kept by the MDT coordinator, with a status of an archive document.

43. Transferring the copy of Questionnaire ‘A’ and other relevant information to NCU, its processing, storage and access to are subject to legal and regulatory acts on personal data protection.

2.6. Rules for Identification Interviews of Victims of THB

44. Interviews to identify victims of THB (hereinafter - interviews) can be conducted over the phone or personally, depending on the concrete circumstances of the victim’s identification process. However, personal contact is more preferable.

45. Personal interviews may be conducted at a specialized center, the office of the authorized specialist, the interviewed person’s domicile (by invitation of the latter) or other venue, which has to be comfortable, safe and isolated. The furniture should be arranged in such manner as not to create barriers for communication

between the specialist and the victim. Chairs have to be of the same height and level of comfort. When communicating, the authorized specialist should be seated face to face with the victim and slightly bend towards the interviewed person. During the interview, the authorized specialist should not divert his/her attention to other work, telephone calls, etc.

46. Presence of third parties during the interview is inadmissible, unless the interview is conducted with a person under 18 years of age, in which circumstances there should be a parent, guardian or other legal representative, educator or psychologist, present or the interviewed person himself/herself insists on the third parties' presence. If a child does not want his parents to be present at the interview, it is required to invite another legal representative of the child. In cases when the interviewed person's age is not known exactly, but there are reasons to suppose that this is a child, this person should be treated as a child, until otherwise established.

47. To establish relations of trust with the interviewed persons, it is required that the authorized specialist is of the same gender as the interviewed person, especially if the interview is conducted with a presumed victim of sexual exploitation.

48. Interviews should be conducted with due consideration for the human rights of victims of THB and the following basic principles:

- 1) respect for personal dignity, opinions, rights, legitimate interests and freedoms of the interviewed person;
- 2) non-admittance of discrimination on any grounds: gender, race, language, confession, citizenship, social or ethnic origin, belonging to a national minority, etc.;
- 3) impartiality and tolerance;
- 4) confidentiality, controlled storage and proper use of the acquired information;
- 5) personal safety;
- 6) the victim's consent to assistance and protection;
- 7) unconditional access to assistance and protection;
- 8) freedom for personal self-determination;
- 9) avoiding emotional distress to the interviewed person.

49. The authorized specialist must introduce himself/herself, mention his position, the title of organization he/she represents.

50. Before the beginning of the interview, the authorized specialist should, first of all, inform the interviewed person that any information, obtained during the interview, including on his/her identity, private life, circumstances of their

implication in THB, as well as other information, is confidential, and processing and storage of this information will be done in accordance with requirements of the legislation in force in the sphere of personal data protection.

51. The interviewed person shall be notified that the information obtained during the interview is required in order to provide to him/her the necessary assistance and protection, and that this information will be transferred to the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family and will contribute to furthering policies on preventing and combating THB.

52. The interviewed person shall be informed that, he/she has the right not to answer questions which he/she finds upsetting, and to terminate the interview at any time.

53. When preparing and conducting an interview, the authorized specialist takes into account the following circumstances:

- 1) victims of THB, generally, are nervously and physically exhausted, their behavior may sometimes be inadequate;
- 2) there may exist threats to life, health, rights and lawful interests of victims of THB, their family members and closed relatives.

54. In the process of conducting an interview, it is unacceptable to show negative attitude towards the interviewed person, which may be caused by his/her behavior or appearance.

55. The authorized specialist should maintain calm and sympathetic tone of the interview, so as not to disturb the psychological equilibrium of the interviewed person and cause the appearance of psychological trauma symptoms. The authorized specialist should demonstrate empathy and trust for what the interviewed person says.

56. The questions by the interviewer should be simple, short, understandable and specific, avoiding professional terms, unclear for the interviewed person.

57. The authorized specialist should ask questions as correctly as possible and monitor the emotional state of the interviewed person. In the case that there is a risk for psychological trauma symptoms to appear, the interview must be stopped. It is only allowed to continue the interview after a certain period of time, provided that the condition of the interviewed person has stabilized.

58. After the termination of the interview, the authorized specialist should thank the interviewed person for his/her consent to share their personal information and suggest discussing possible measures of assistance and protection.

59. After completion of the final identification of a victim of THB by an authorized person of one of organizations participating in NRS, it is prohibited to conduct similar and/or repeated interviews for the same purposes by specialists of other organizations – participants in NRS.

2.7. Measures to Ensure Access of Victims of THB to the Necessary Assistance and Protection

60. Identification interviews with victims of THB are held not only with the purpose of collecting information on specific cases of THB, but also to identify urgent needs, existing threats to life, psychological and physical health of the victim and to ensure access of this person to the necessary assistance and protection.

61. The authorized specialist is obliged to provide any victim of THB with information on the following:

- 1) existing possibilities and procedure for provision of specialized assistance and protection within the NRS, irrespectively of their consent to cooperate with law enforcement bodies;
- 2) special rights, measures of protection and assistance, provided to victims of THB – participants in criminal proceeding.

62. Victims of THB are provided with information on the possibility of access to assistance, intended for certain categories of population, such as disabled people, low-income families, etc. Victims of THB under 18 years of age are provided all measures of the specialized protection, stipulated by regulations in the sphere of children's rights and child protection.

63. In case a risk of violence against a victim of THB is identified, the MDT members should notify competent bodies for the provision of protection measures, as stipulated by the legislation.

64. The authorized specialist should actively cooperate with other MDT members to ensure the provision of necessary assistance and protection to victims of THB at the local level. In case when the identified needs of a victim of THB can not be ensured at the local level, the authorized specialist applies for services, available in the framework of the NRS at the national level, by referring the case to the NCU.

65. Protection and assistance to victims of THB and their referral to organizations participating in NRS, is done based on the victim's consent, according to the procedure, set by the legislation.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL VICTIMS OF THB

66. Given the peculiarities of the state policy in the field of prevention of THB, set by par. 7 of NRS Strategy, potential victims of THB are provided with social assistance.

67. Identification of potential victims of THB is carried out by an authorized specialist, among persons in difficult situations, based on analysis of specific circumstances, related to their personality and life, which may lead may lead the person into being trafficked. The specific circumstances in this paragraph are the circumstances, described as indirect indicators for victims of THB identification in par. 20 and Annex 2 to the present Guidelines.

68. Based on the analysis of specific circumstances related to personalities and lives of persons in difficult situations, the following persons may be qualified as potential victims of THB: victims of domestic violence, children and elderly left without care, migrants in difficult situations, identified both within and outside the country, and unaccompanied children, identified abroad.

69. To identify potential victims of THB, the authorized specialist performs the following duties:

- a) in cooperation with community members and institutions, as well as with institutions of public administration of all levels, collects information on a person in a difficult situation, related to specific circumstances, which may lead this person into THB;
- b) completes and signs Questionnaire 'B' on identification of potential victims of THB (**Annex 4 to the present Guidelines**), which includes a written conclusion on this person's qualification as a potential victim of THB;
- c) submits the obtained information to MDT to ensure the provision of necessary assistance and protection.

70. Interviews with a potential victim of THB are held in compliance with the norms, stipulated by subsection 2.6. of the present Guidelines.

71. A copy of the completed Questionnaire 'B' is transferred to NCU by the MDT coordinator and serves as a legal basis for the provision of assistance to the victim of THB within NRS in accordance with an individual assistance plan. Information contained in Questionnaire 'B' is transferred to the Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family and serves as a contribution to the monitoring of implementation of counter-trafficking measures.

72. Transferring the copy of Questionnaire 'B' and the relevant information to NCU, as well as processing, storing of access to the information on a potential

victim of THB are carried out according to the norms, specified in subsection 2.5. of the present Guidelines.

73. MDT members should have full information on the assistance services available within the framework of the NRS and are obliged to provide ny potential victim of THB with the information on the existing possibilities and procedurs for provision of social assistance and protection in the framework of the NRS. If the identified needs of a potential victim of THB cannot be ensured at the local level, the authorized specialist applies for services, available in the framework of NRS at the national level, by referring the case to the NCU.

74. Potential victims of THB are also provided information on the possibility of access to assistance, intended for certain categories of social assistance beneficiaries, such as disabled people, low-income families, etc.

75. Potential victims of THB under 18 years of age are provided all measures of social protection, stipulated by regulations in the sphere of children's rights and child protection.

Annex 1
to Guidelines of the Identification of Victims
and Potential Victims of Human Trafficking

Direct indicators of trafficking in persons

Ser. No.	Elements of human trafficking	Direct indicators of trafficking in persons	Comments
A. ACTIONS			
1.	Recruitment	- involvement of persons by way of selection into the activity, predetermined by purposes, specified in Section C of the present Table, irrespectively of circumstances of this recruitment: in places of leisure, by means of non-conditional networks, by offering jobs or training, by contracting a fictitious marriage, etc. During recruitment means of influence such as: coercion, abduction, deceit, etc. (see Section B of the present table)	Recruitment - actions targeted towards concluding an agreement between the parties, when one of the parties undertakes to fulfill certain actions on certain conditions (for a certain fee, at a certain place, etc.), while the other party undertakes to pay for that a certain amount of money and/or to render related services (assistance in making arrangements to reach place of destination of work, etc.). Recruitment can take place in the country of origin, transit or destination. Both individuals (men, women, married couples) and legal entities (various legal and illegal employment agencies, tourist agencies, etc.) may be dealing in recruitment.
2.	Transportation	- transfer of one or more persons from one place to another within the territory of the Republic of Moldova or abroad, using different transport means, with the purpose of further exploitation of these persons.	Transportation could be done as follows: a) to another location in the territory of the country, outside the person's main place of residence (internal trafficking in persons) or abroad (transnational trafficking in persons); b) with the use of transportation means (by car, airplane, ship, etc.) as well as without using such (by foot crossing through inaccessible regions); c) by a criminal group as well as by companies rendering transportation services (additional indicators are needed so as to distinguish purely commercial activity of transportation from the element of human trafficking crime).
3.	Transfer	- transfer of the victim by one person to another one, through sale-purchase, exchange, rent, transfer on account of debt, donation or on the basis of other similar onerous or gratuitous transactions.	Transfer of the victim, generally, is done as a result of illegal onerous deal, which usually applies to assets. The former owner transfers the victim as an object in exchange for a material benefit. Transfer can take place in both destination and transit countries.
4.	Harboring	- placement of the victim in a secret place as to avoid disclosure thereof by public authorities or the third persons able to report the trafficker .	Harboring of the victim is done in another locality outside the main place of his/her residence. It may be a hotel, guest house or apartment. As a rule, trafficked persons are harbored so as to exclude any contacts with other persons, both official and unofficial. Harboring is very hard to distinguish as it has more relation to accommodation than coercion. The extent of guilt of the landlord, if any, depends on the amount of information on what was is going on, that was made known to him
5.	Receipt of the person	- receipt of the victim by one person from another person through sale-purchase, exchange, rent, transfer on account of debt, donation or on the basis of other similar onerous or gratuitous transactions.	Receipt of the victim, similarly to transfer, is done as a result of an onerous deal which applies to assets rather than to people. In this case the focus is on actions of the new owner of the victim. The new owner receives the victim from the former owner in the exchange of financial or other material benefit. Receipt of a trafficked person suggests

provision of employment or hiring with the aim of exploitation.

B. MEANS OF INFLUENCE

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 6. | Threat to use physical or psychological force | - promise to apply psychological violence in case of non-obeyance, with or without manifestation of violence in regard to other person | Threat of violence implies a promise to apply physical or psychological violence shall the victim dare to disobey, but not a direct violence; however, it could include the manifestation of violence in regard to other persons. |
| 7. | Use of physical violence non-dangerous for a person's life and health | - intended bodily harm, which leads to a considerable loss of occupational capacity, or intentional infliction of blows, or commitment of other violent acts, which caused physical pain, but, did not entail hazard to the trafficked person's life or health. | The trafficked person could have been subjected to beatings or other coercive actions (she/he was not given any food or water, or the required medical assistance) inflicting corporal hurt and/or bodily injury, but without grave consequences.
There may exist signs of violence on trafficked person's body (bruises, scars, etc.), general poor health condition of the victim. |
| 8. | Abduction | - actions, committed against the victim's desire or will, connected with capture, forced change of temporary or permanent place of residence, work, medical treatment or other victim's location, as well as with deprivation of freedom. Capture and compulsory change of victim's place of residence with deprivation of freedom are mandatory elements of trafficking in persons, committed through abduction. | Abduction means intended capture, transportation and detention of the victim against his/her will. Abduction of a person implies the following three successive stages:
a) capture of the victim;
b) moving the victim from his/her permanent or temporary place of residence, work, leisure, medical treatment, etc.);
c) detention of the person with deprivation of freedom against her/his will or without taking the person's will into account. |
| 9. | Suppression of documents | - deprivation of the victim, anyway, of identification documents, travel documents, etc. (passport, identity card, permission to stay, etc.) committed against the will or without account of the victim's will. | Documents, identifying the victim, can be suppressed under different pretexts; for example, under the pretext of solving certain migration problems. Once suppressed, the documents are never returned back to their holder, thus making him/her feeling fear and obligation to obey to the one who is holding his documents. |
| 10. | Keeping a person in servitude for the repayment of a debt whose limits are not reasonably defined | - the victim is deprived of freedom, including the freedom of movement, held hostage until the legally or illegally determined debt is repaid by the victim or by a third person. | The victim is deprived or restricted the freedom of movement to a small area, held hostage until she/he herself/himself or a third person repays deliberately established excessive debt (debt bondage). Servitude could go on practically endlessly, as on the one side works and services rendered are underestimated, while on the other side charges for meals and accommodation are so high that there is practically no chance to repay the debt. Debt bondage could be established on the grounds of a contract so as to add semblance of legitimacy to such relations. As a matter of fact such relations are unlawful since they are based on deception and the contract's conditions are unfair. |
| 11. | Holding a person hostage for the repayment of a debt | - the victim is deprived of freedom, including the freedom to movement, held hostage until the legally or illegally determined debt is repaid. | The means of influence in case of «Holding hostage for the repayment of a debt» are very close by their content and methods to the means of «Keeping a person in servitude for the repayment of a debt whose limits are not reasonably defined» |
| 12. | Use of psychological violence, non-dangerous for the person's life and health | - any interference in the person's psychics, as a result of which the victim can not freely express her/his will, and commits actions at will of trafficker | Indicator of the use of psychological violence can be the posttraumatic stress disorder syndrome - paralysis, confused mental state, memory and sleep disorders. |
| 13. | Deceit | - fraudulent misrepresentation and | Deception, as a method of committing the crime, can be |

infliction of harm to the person by means of presentation of false or distorted facts with a view of committing trafficking in persons, in self-interests or in the interests of the third persons.

manifested by dynamic actions, which consist in false information about certain circumstances or deeds, as well as by non-action, which consists in concealment, secretion of circumstances or real facts, such as false promises at the recruitment stage regarding the legality of job, concealment of real conditions, in which the victim will have to work, etc).

Failure to pay out prior promised earnings is often accompanied by deception, for example by making false promises to pay the lump sum upon completion of certain works or at the end of a certain calendar period. Besides deception, offenders are increasingly practicing psychological manipulation – *method of convincing based on premeditated deception*. By using such method of influence the manipulator creates a double illusion in victim’s thinking: firstly that the reality is exactly as he/she pictures it, and secondly, that the response to this reality depends on the victim. Often, future victims of sexual exploitation, prior to being subjected to such, are forced to share their rooms for months with the ones who have already put up with their situation. In this way, a new behavioral model is instilled into their mind. At the same time, they are constantly and actively reminded that there is no other choice for them. As a result of such influence they give their consent for exploitation without any seeming coercion.

Or else, an illusion of fairness in relations between them and the trafficker is being fostered, or the illusion, that their refusal to do their job will do serious harm to them or to other persons. There are cases when incommensurable “penalties” are established for petty delinquencies that often are forged. Or for example, an employee is paid a scanty salary, and he/she is constantly being convinced that if he/she stays, he/she will be able to earn much more, but if he/she leaves, he/she will lose all. As a result of deceit and manipulation, the victim is trafficked and exploited.

14. Abuse of position of vulnerability - abuse by the trafficker of the unstable situation of the other person, because of their legal status, social standing, economic and/or mental state.

Abuse of vulnerable situation is manifested in the use by a perpetrator of peculiarities of the person’s situation due to his/her:

- a) social standing, due to inappropriate standard of living;
- b) position, caused by age, pregnancy, illness, mutilation, physical or mental deficiency, mental handicap, disability;
- c) his/her insecure situation, caused by illegal entry or stay in the country of transit or destination.

Position of vulnerability can be conditioned by such factors as: the victim’s isolation, difficult economic situation, mental state, family problems or lack of social resources, etc.

Abuse of position of vulnerability may be an element of human trafficking.

Vulnerable situation shall be interpreted as any type of vulnerability: psychical, emotional, family, social or economical. It is understood as a complex of desperate situations, which can make a person agree to be exploited, as there is no real and acceptable alternative for him/her.

15. Abuse of power - misuse by a special subject -a civil servant, who represents the public authority, of his authorities, entrusted to him by law.

Criminal acts against the victim, committed by a civil servant, who abused his/her authority pursuing either mercenary or personal scopes.

16. Giving or receiving -Sum of money, other payment or benefits, given or/and received as a result

The person, having control over another person, is a person, who legally or illegally controls the activity of the victim,

	payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person	of illegal agreement between a trafficker and person, who legally or illegally controls the victim's activity, to obtain his/her consent for recruitment, transfer and use for the purposes of human trafficking, including trafficking in children.	using this power in the process of trafficking and transfer of the victim for his/her use for the purposes, provided for in articles 165 and 206 of PC of the RM . A person exercising control over another person can be one of the parents or adoptive parents, guardians, tutors, etc.
17.	Use of force that is dangerous for life, physical or mental health of a person	- intended infliction of serious or moderate bodily injury or damage to health, hazardous or not hazardous for human life, but which caused protracted injury to health or considerable stable loss of general capacity for work, including injuries, which in lack of due medical care may cause or actually cause decease of the victim.	The actions, dangerous for life, include injuries that by themselves are dangerous for the life of a victim at the moment when inflicted, or which in the course of normal development and in lack of due medical care may cause or actually cause decease of the victim.
18.	Use of tortures	- any action by which a person is intentionally caused either physical or mental torments, or serious pain, including deprivation of sleep, food and water for the purpose of subjection. Torture is an aggravated form of inhuman and degrading treatment leading to grave consequences.	Torture is manifested in intentioned infliction of torments or serious physical or mental pain for the purpose of subjection of human trafficking victims. It includes inhuman and degrading treatment leading to grave physical and mental consequences for the victims. The difference between torture and other types of cruel treatment is determined based on intensity of pain caused. Gravity or intensity of caused pain is determined on the basis of the following factors: duration; physical or mental consequences; sex, age, and state of health of the victim; manner and method of execution.
19.	Use of inhumane or degrading treatment to subdue a person	- any treatment, other than torture, which rudely humiliates a person in front of other persons, or makes a person act against her/his will and conscience, or which can make the victim feel fear, inferiority, anxiety, humiliate and suppress her/his physical, as well as moral resistance, with a view of subduing the victim of trafficking.	<i>Inhumane treatment</i> implies any treatment, other than torture, which can intentionally cause unreasonable tremendous physical or mental sufferings. <i>Degrading treatment</i> is any treatment, other than torture, which rudely humiliates a person in front of other persons, or makes a person act against her/his will and conscience, or which can make the victim feel fear, inferiority, anxiety, humiliate and suppress her/his physical, as well as moral resistance, with a view of subduing the victim.
20.	Rape	- trafficker's attempt upon freedom and inviolability of intimacies of a person regardless of sex, with a view of exploitation of victim of trafficking	In case of human trafficking, rape is understood as trafficker's attempt upon social relations in terms of freedom and inviolability of intimacies of a person regardless of sex, with a view of exploitation of this person.
21.	Use of physical dependence	- physical or mental state of the victim, used or intentionally caused by the trafficker, with the aim of full subjection of the human trafficking victim, ensuing from the interaction of the victim's organism with drugs or psychotropic substances, wherein the state is characterized by changes in behavior, and other reactions that are always connected with the need of permanent or periodical use of such substances as to again feel their psychic effect, and, sometimes, to avoid sufferings.	Human traffickers are often creating drug or psychotropic addiction with the exploited persons, since this is rather beneficial for the traffickers due to two reasons. The excitants help victims of trafficking in persons to go temporarily oblivious, create "good" moods, which in turn is pleasing the clients – users of services. Besides, the exploiter finds it much easier to achieve total control over the victim and manipulate the victim fallen into drugs or psychotropic addiction.
22.	Use of arms	- use of any type of arms, including firearms, cold steel, or any other type, aimed at eliminating the victim of trafficking or the persons, who want to	Use of arms should be understood as the use of arms with a view of eliminating the victim or the people who tried to free the victim (making aimed shots, stabbing with cold arms, demonstration of weapon with a view of intimidation,

		set him/her free, or at blocking his/her will or courage.	bringing the weapon to the victim's neck, shooting in immediate proximity to the victim, etc.).
23.	Threats to disclose confidential information to the family or other persons	- intimidation of the victim and keeping him/her in trafficking through the use of confidential information, including of intimate character, about the victim's life, as a mechanism to control his/her behavior at the threat of this information's disclose to the victim's family or to other persons.	Threat to disclose confidential information means the use of some confidential data to intimidate the victim, as a mechanism to control his/her (threat to disclose this information to the victim's family).
24.	Limitation of the freedom of movement	- deprivation of the victim of freedom of movement or limitation of her/his freedom of movement to a small area; often it is done with the scope of preventing her/his contacts with other people or to squeeze maximum labor output during the exploitation.	The victim is deprived of freedom or her/his freedom of movement is restricted to a small area; often it is done with the scope of preventing her/his contacts with other people or to squeeze maximum labor output
25.	Threat of delivering to authorities	- intimidation of the victim and keeping him/her in trafficking through the use of blackmail, usually applied upon illegal migrants, to keep control over the victim and to gain material benefits.	Usually it applies to illegal labor migrants. It coincides with indicators of such crime as blackmail if the treat is targeted on gaining material gains.

C. EXPLOITATION PURPOSES

27.	Commercial sexual exploitation	- compulsion of a person to prostitute, participate in pornographic scenes with a view of producing, distributing and putting into circulation, by any means, of pornographic materials, purchase, sale, or storage of such materials, use of other types of sexual exploitation or other actions of sexual character.	Exploitation is abuse of a person to obtain profit. <i>Commercial sexual exploitation</i> implies any profitable activity, as a result of which property assets of perpetrator or of other persons increase due to compulsory use of the victim in prostitution or pornographic industry. Exploitation is illegal coercion of a person to work or offer services, when due to certain reasons beyond her/his control she/he cannot refuse doing such works or services. In case of commercial exploitation, the exploiter is reaping explicit financial gain. The victim is usually kept under ongoing control of the exploiter and renders sexual services by coercion or expecting to be paid; however, the exploiter: - pays nothing at all, or - pays insignificant amounts, or - makes unfounded substantial withholdings from the expected payment.
28.	Exploitation of forced labor or services	- forced inclination of the victim to do work or to provide services, which he/she is not obliged to perform; provision or receipt of work or services by means of deceit, coercion, violence or threats to use violence.	Exploitation of forced labor is manifested through the following: a) forced inclination of victim to do the work, which the victim would not do voluntarily; b) creation of such situations, when the victim is forced to do the work, which he/she is not obliged to do; c) holding a person in serfdom for debt repayment; d) receipt of work or services by means of deceit, coercion, violence or threats to use violence. Forced labor shall be distinguished from cases of violation of labor legislation by an employer. For example, refusal to pay to an employee the minimum salary established in the country is not deemed as a forced labor indicator. Still, if the employer creates impediments that do not allow the employee to leave her/his job and uses threat means of coercion forbidden by the law, these facts in the aggregate serve as the indicators of forced labor. An important indicator for the identification of cases of human trafficking with the aim of exploitation is the freedom of movement. If

a person has the opportunity to refuse from performing a job and leave, this situation can not be qualified as human trafficking. But if a person is obliged to work or is in a vulnerable position and is bound to work, then this situation may represent human trafficking with the aim of exploitation of forced labor.

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|
| 29. | Exploitation in slavery or slavery-like conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised. - putting or keeping a person in such conditions, when other person possesses this person, or influencing the person by use of deception, coercion, violence or threats to use violence to receive certain services, including for the purpose of cohabitation or marriage, or retention in cohabitation or marriage. | <p>Slavery differs dramatically from other forms of exploitation. A person held in slavery is unavoidably subjected to forced labor, and this situation is permanent and is often inherited. Permanence is an important feature of slavery. Social status of slaves is entrenched by the state through law, that establishes «the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised» (League of Nations Convention on slavery of, 1926, par.1. art.1). The slave master has all rights of ownership over the slave – rights of possession, enjoyment and disposal. Execution by the master of his ownership rights erodes human individuality as an entity with individual rights. Slavery degrades man to the level of movable property, a slave has no rights. Nowadays slavery, in its classical form, has only remained in one of the African countries. But in many countries there are still used slavery-like conditions and practices, as well as servitude.</p> |
| 30. | Use in armed conflicts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forced involvement of the victim in military activities | <p>Use in armed conflicts should be understood as involvement of the victim in armed activities against his/her will.</p> |
| 31. | Use in criminal activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compulsion to commit crimes (against own will) | <p>Use in criminal activity should be understood as forced implication of victims, including children, in organized criminal groups, managed by and composed of adults. Participation of children in such criminal groups is conditioned by the nature of certain crimes, the execution of which requires childish body build (penetration through window leaf or grating into closed premises, etc.).</p> |
| 32. | Removal of organs, tissues or other parts of the body for transplantation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - illegal actions when the victim is compelled to agree for removal of organs, tissues, or other parts of body against his/her will and the Law on transplantation of human organs and tissues | <p>Is manifested in removal of organs or tissues from the victims, without their due consent. Situations are possible, when a victim gives his/her consent for removal of one organ for money but during surgery another organ is removed for which the victim gave no consent. The victim becomes aware of the fact somewhat later, when his/her health worsens severely and instantaneously.</p> |
| 33. | Forced use of a woman as a surrogate mother or for the purpose of reproduction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compulsion of a woman, against her will, to become a surrogate mother and to bear and give birth to a child | <p>Is manifested in forced use of a woman as a surrogate mother, when the woman is forced to bear and give birth to a child, against her explicitly expressed will.</p> |
| 34. | Abuse of child's rights for the purpose of illegal adoption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal or illegal actions, aimed at adoption of a child with the purpose of the child's exploitation | <p>Illegal adoption can be a constituent element of trafficking in persons if such is done for the purpose of exploitation.</p> |
| 35. | Compulsion into begging | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any actions of a perpetrator, as a result of which the victim, against his/her will, is implicated in begging. | <p>Is manifested in forcing children into begging by adults and sometimes true parents, as children excite pity with the passers-by and are given more alms. Women with infants are also forced into begging. The exploiters are withholding all or major part of gain from the beggars.</p> |

Indirect indicators of trafficking in persons

Ser. No	Indirect indicators of trafficking in persons	Comments
1.	Average statistical social portrait of a victim of human trafficking	- includes information on gender, age, social background, education, occupation, marital status and income level. When conducting identification, it should be taken into account that mostly, victims of human trafficking come from poor rural families, have low level of education and no trade and/or job.
2.	Average statistical psychological portrait of a victim of human trafficking	- includes information on mental condition and on consequences of applying means of influence with the purpose of exploitation (psysical and psychical influence), taking into account manifesations of specific psychological traumas. A competent specialist should be able to recognize symptoms of such traumas and use them when identifying victims of human trafficking, paying special attention to such symptoms as paralogy, confused mental state, memory and sleep disorders, high level of agitation, compulsive behavior, etc.
3.	Method of organization of foreign travel of a presumed victim of human trafficking	- method of organization of foreign travel of the presumed victim of trafficking may serve as indirect indicator of human trafficking, in case it was organized and paid by a third person.
4.	Specific features of habitat, situation and surrounding of a presumed victim of trafficking	- specific features of habitat, situation and surrounding, serve as indirect indicators of human trafficking if it is known that the presumed victim of trafficking is or was surrounded by people having prior criminal record or prior record of allegations of human trafficking or other offences brought against them.
5.	Legal status of a presumed victim of human trafficking in the country of destination or transit.	- legal status of presumed victim in the country of destination or transit can serve as indirect indicator of human trafficking if it is known that this person has violated the established regime of entry and/or stay in the country of destination or transit.
6.	A presumed victim's experience of being subjected to violence	- experience of being subjected to violence can serve as indirect indicator of human trafficking in combination with other indicators. Researches show that about 80% of victims of trafficking experienced violence before their implication in traffic.

Questionnaire 'A' for the Identification of Victims of Traffic in Human Beings

Registration date: _____ Registration code: _____ Date of interviewing: _____

Organization name: _____ Interviewer's name, forename: _____

Type of organization: Local public authority NGO International Organization

Law Enforcement Body Embassy Other _____
Indicate type of organization

Name of referring organization: _____

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: _____ Forename: _____ Gender: F M

Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____

Citizenship: Moldova Apatride Other country _____ Country of stay _____
specify specify

Ethnic nationality: Mold. Russ. Gagauz Roma Other _____

Place of residence registration: _____ Domicile: _____

Marital status: single married divorced separated cohabitation

widowed

Mother's name and forename: _____

Father's name and forename: _____

Official representative (for minors): _____

Number of children: no children 1 2 3 More (specify) _____

Names, forenames and dates of birth of children:

II. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS

(before implication in traffic in human beings)

Level of education: 0 years 1-4 years 5-8 years 9 years (gymnasium) 10 years lyceum professional or vocational school Vocational secondary education (college or technical school) higher education post-university education

Other _____
specify

Profession / speciality: _____

If the level of education is 0, specify the level of literacy (able to read and write?) Yes No

Previous work experience: Yes No Other _____
specify

Social status before leaving abroad: student employee unemployed Other _____
specify

Salary / average monthly income per 1 person (MDL): _____

Reason for migration: poverty family violence unemployment lack of own housing Other _____
specify

Previous convictions: Yes No If YES, specify the offence, date of judicial sentence and term of the sentence: _____

III. TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCE

RECRUITMENT

Date of recruitment: _____ Country of recruitment _____ specify

Way of establishing contact between the person and the recruiter: personal contact newspaper advertisement radio advertisement
 Internet advertisement TV advertisement through acquaintances /neighbors through family members abduction
 Other _____ specify

Type of works or benefits, promised to the person in the destination country: Au pair baby-sitter domestic labor
 work in construction agricultural work other types of physical labor _____ specify
 trade dancing waiter (waitress) consummation of marriage sex industry begging criminal activity
 military service tourism Other _____ specify

What country the person agreed to work in?: _____ specify

Amount of the promised salary in the destination country _____

Did the person pay an advance to the recruiter? Yes No If YES, how much? _____

Data on the recruiter: individual legal entity/entities

If the recruiter is a legal entity, specify: Tourist agency Employment agency Other _____

If the recruiter is an individual, specify: Number of recruiters: _____

Gender of the first recruiter: M F Citizenship of the first recruiter: Moldova Other country _____
 N/A

Ethnic nationality of the first recruiter: _____ Type of relations with the first recruiter: family member relative
 loved one friend neighbor acquaintance stranger N/A Other _____ specify

Gender of the second recruiter: M F Citizenship of the second recruiter: Moldova Other country _____
 N/A

Ethnic nationality of the second recruiter: _____ Type of relations with the second recruiter: family member relative
 loved one friend neighbor acquaintance stranger N/A Other _____ specify

Means of influence, used at the recruitment stage: deceit payment to the person controlling the victim
 abduction use of physical dependency (narcotic or psychotropic substances) other means _____ specify

Did this person have to pay a debt to the recruiter? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify: Amount: _____ Period: _____ What the debt was for? _____

If this person was sold, specify for which amount: _____

TRANSPORTATION

Was this person trafficked to other location within their home country? Yes No

Was this person trafficked outside their home country? Yes No

Who covered the travel expenses: The person trafficker/recruiter Other _____
specify

Means of travel: on foot motorcar taxi-bus bus train aircraft

sea-craft Other _____
specify

Did this person cross any borders? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify the mode of border crossing: legally illegally N/A

If ILLEGALLY, specify which identity documents were used: personal forged N/A

Did they need a visa? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify the kind of visa used: official forged N/A

Where are now the identity documents? with this person with the recruiter/trafficker with the police N/A Other _____

Did this person transit other countries? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify, whether this person was implicated in any activity in the territories of these countries? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify the type of activity: Au pair baby-sitter domestic labor work in construction agricultural work other

types of physical labor _____ trade dancing waiter (waitress) sex industry begging

criminal activity military service Other _____
specify

Specify the data on the itinerary of travel:

City/Country of departure	City/Country of destination,	Means of transport used (on foot , bus , motorcar, train, aircraft, etc.)	Date/month/year	Did this person travel with other victims/migrants ? (Yes / No)	Did this person travel with their own identity documents? (Yes /No)	Did this person travel with forged documents? (Yes / No)	Did the person have entry/exit visa? (Yes / No)

Means of influence, used during the transportation: deceit physical violence

psychic violence abduction suppression of documents use of physical dependency Other _____
specify

Did this person have to pay a debt to the transporter? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify: Amount: _____ Period: _____ What the debt was for? _____

EXPLOITATION

Was this person exploited (forced) by other person to obtain profit? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify: Date when the exploitation began: _____ Country /countries where the exploitation took place _____
specify

Number of traffickers: _____

Role of the first trafficker: _____ Gender of the first trafficker: M F

Ethnic nationality of the first trafficker: _____

Role of the second trafficker: _____ Gender of the second trafficker: M F

Ethnic nationality of the second trafficker: _____

Type of activity / exploitation, to which the victims were subjected in the destination country: Commercial sexual exploitation Non-commercial sexual exploitation Exploitation as a dancer Exploitation as baby-sitter Exploitation of domestic labor Exploitation in commerce Exploitation agriculture Exploitation in construction Other type of exploitation of labor or services _____ Exploitation in slavery or in conditions similar to slavery _____

Forced begging Use in criminal activity Use in armed conflicts Removal of organs or tissues Use as surrogate mother Child adoption with the aim of exploitation Other type of exploitation _____
specify

Means of influence, used at the exploitation stage: Deceit Physical violence Psychic violence Threat of violence Suppression of documents Holding hostage until a certain debt is repaid Use of physical dependency (from narcotics, etc.) Abuse of authority Payment or receipt of money or benefits to get consent of the person, who controlled the victim Torture Rape Use of weapons Threat to disclosure confidential information Limitation of the freedom of movement Menace to turn over to authorities Manipulation Other _____
specify

Did this person have to pay a debt to the exploiters? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify: Amount: _____ Period: _____ What the debt was for? _____

What were the conditions of exploitation?

Overtime working hours No possibility of choice/limited choice of work Lack of food Lack of water Lack of days off Lack of medical assistance Other _____
specify

Did the person receive money? Yes No N/A

If YES, specify the monthly amount received: _____

Was the person allowed to save up? Yes No N/A

Were there other persons in the same situation? Yes No N/A

If YES, how many they were _____ Gender? M F o6a nona
specify

What was their approximate age? minor under 18 years of age adult above 18 years of age

IV. ESCAPING FROM TRAFFICKING

Date of escape from trafficking: _____

How did the victim escape? Released by the exploiter Escaped by herself/himself

Escaped with the help of other individual Intervention of law enforcement bodies With the help of an NGO N/A

Other: _____
specify

V. PREVIOUS TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCE

Does this person have previous trafficking experience: Yes No N/A

If Yes, specify: Year of involvement in previous trafficking experience _____ Country of stay during previous trafficking experience _____ Period of stay /years _____
Specify

Type of activity / exploitation of the victim during their previous trafficking experience: Commercial sexual exploitation Non-commercial sexual exploitation Exploitation as a dancer Exploitation as baby-sitter Exploitation of domestic labor Exploitation in commerce Exploitation in agriculture Exploitation in construction Other type of exploitation of labor or services _____ Exploitation in slavery or in conditions similar to slavery _____ Forced begging Use in criminal activity Use in armed conflicts Removal of organs or tissues Use as surrogate mother Child adoption with the aim of exploitation Other type of exploitation _____
specify

Was this person previously identified as victim of trafficking: Yes No N/a

If this person was identified as a victim, specify: Country: _____ Body that carried out the identification: _____

Was the assistance provided after the previous trafficking experience: Yes No N/A

Detailed description of the case: _____

Final conclusion : this person is a victim of traffic in human beings

Date _____ Signature _____

Questionnaire 'B' for the Identification of Potential Victims of Traffic in Human Beings

Registration date: _____ Registration code /SIAPFC: _____ Date of interviewing: _____

Address of interviewing: _____ Date of completing the Questionnaire: _____

Organization name: _____ Interviewer's name, forename: _____

Type of organization: Local public authority NGO International Organization

Law Enforcement Body Other _____
Indicate type of organization

Name of referring organization: _____

Case manager: _____ Social assistant: _____

Legal representative (for miners only): _____

I. PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name: _____ Forename: _____ Patronymic _____ Personal code IDNP _____

Gender: F M Date of Birth: _____ Place of Birth: _____

Identity document: passport identity card birth certificate has no documents

If has: Series _____ No. _____ Expiry date: _____

Citizenship: Moldova Apatride Other country _____ Country of stay _____
Specify Specify

Ethnic nationality: Mold. Russ. Gagauz Roma Other _____

Place of residence registration: _____ Domicile: _____

Tel. _____

Marital status: (for adults only): single married divorced separated cohabitation

widowed

Number of children: no children 1 2 3 More (specify) _____

Current occupation: _____

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE BENEFICIARY'S SITUATION

Briefly describe the history of identification of the person in a difficult situation, with reference to the respective Social Questionnaire, completed during the initial assessment of the social assistance beneficiary

Economic, physical, psychological and/or social factors, preventing the beneficiary from getting out of the difficult situation:

illness accident disability old age death of a loved one maternity unemployment social disadaptation

other _____
Specify

III. FAMILY INFORMATION / SOCIAL BACKGROUND

COMPOSITION OF THE BENEFICIARY'S FAMILY :

Degree of relationship	Name, forename	Day, month and year of birth	Marital status	Present address, telephone	Education	Current occupation and average monthly income
Father:						
Mother:						
Siblings:						

Family economic situation: good medium poor very poor (specify): _____

Family living conditions: _____

Family relationships: good satisfactory complicated do not maintain contacts

Other (Specify) _____

Beneficiary's relationships with the family: good satisfactory complicated does not maintain contacts

Other (Specify) _____

Difficulties, experienced by the family:

- Health problems Economic problems Violence Parental negligence
 Alcohol abuse Drug and other substance dependence Abandonment of children
 Parents imprisoned Parents died Lost parents
 Other (Specify) _____

OWN FAMILY:

Degree of relationship	Name, forename	Day, month and year of birth	Marital status	Present address, telephone	Education	Current occupation and average monthly income
Husband / Wife:						
Children:						

Family economic situation: good medium poor very poor (specify): _____

Living conditions: _____

Family relationships: good satisfactory complicated do not maintain contacts

Other (Specify) _____

Beneficiary's relationships with the family: good satisfactory complicated does not maintain contacts

Other (Specify) _____

Difficulties, experienced by the family:

Health problems Economic problems Violence Parental negligence Alcohol abuse Drug and other substance dependence Abandonment of children Parents imprisoned Parents died Lost parents

Other (Specify) _____

OTHER RELATIVES OR PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE BENEFICIARY:

Degree of relationship	Name, forename	Day, month and year of birth	Marital status	Present address, telephone	Education	Current occupation and average monthly income

Relationships with the beneficiary: good satisfactory complicated does not maintain contacts

Other (Specify) _____

IV. LEVEL OF EDUCATION, WORKING EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

Level of education: 0 years 1-4 years 5-8 years 9 years (gymnasium) 10 years lyceum professional or vocational school Vocational secondary education (college or technical school) higher education post-university education

Other _____
specify

If the level of education is 0, specify the level of literacy (able to read and write?) Yes No

Profession / speciality: _____
Specify

Previous work experience: Yes No Other _____
Specify

If YES, Specify the organization of your employment _____

Position _____ **Period** _____ **Monthly salary** _____

V. HEALTH AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS

Habit of body (for children only) _____

Current overall health status: good satisfactory bad

Chronic illnesses: Yes No

If Yes, specify the illnesses: _____

Signs of specific psychological traumas: Disordered thinking Confused consciousness Insomnia

Derangement of memory High level of agitation Compulsive behavior

Other _____

VI. CIRCUMSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENT

(Specify, where is the beneficiary currently, what does he/she do, with whom he/she maintains relations, are there in his/her environment people with criminal history, did the beneficiary travel abroad, who and how organized his travel; plans for the future, does he/she want to leave abroad again, etc.)

VII . OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES, RELATED TO THE BENEFICIARY'S PERSONALITY AND LIFE

Criminal record: Yes No If yes, specify the crime, time and term of conviction:

Attitude towards work /study and personal achievements:

Attitude towards people (colleagues, peers, neighbors, etc.):

Who is visiting him/her and how often:

Attitudes towards self:

- Self-esteem Pride (not overly) Self-criticism Modesty Shyness
 Self-confidence Impudence Vanity Arrogance Sensitivity
 Egocentrism – tendency to be preoccupied with their own persona and feelings
 Egoism – tendency to act mainly in self-interests

Attitude towards work:

- Orderliness / Carefulness Negligence Diligent attitude towards work Indifferent attitude towards work

Other circumstances (specify) _____ .

CONCLUSION: this person is a potential victim of traffic in human beings

RECOMMENDATIONS: _____

Sources used (organizations and community members - neighbors, siblings, cousins, relatives, supervisors, colleagues, peers, etc.)

Date _____ Social assistant's signature _____

