



**BSR IMPT project: The Expert meeting in Vilnius 24th – 25th March 2010
- children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation -**

Wednesday 24th March

Opening of seminar

Mr. Steponas Kulbauskas, Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuania

The Expert meeting on the issue of children trafficked for purposes of sexual exploitation was opened by **Mr. Steponas Kulbauskas** from the Financial Social Assistance, Children and Youth Department of the *Ministry of Social Security and Labour, Lithuania*. He pointed out some of the core issues linked to trafficking: It is essentially a threat to a number of rights and it must be highlighted that children are innocent in the sense, that they can not protect themselves from trafficking actions deployed by adults. Mr. **Kulbauskas** stressed the importance of protection programmes in the endeavour to prevent trafficking and accounted for a number of initiatives in Lithuania. He stressed the fact that international collaboration is enhanced due to globalization, also impacting on child trafficking, hence information structures and information management must be considered key issues. Mr. **Kulbauskas** ended his speech by stating the following: “I hope the project will provide better understanding of the problem of information management. Such seminars deepen dialog and understanding – leading to harmonious cooperation in this field as in others.”



Tartu Laste Tugikeskus

Introduction to the BSR IMPT

Mr Lars Lööf, Head of Children's Unit, Council of the Baltic Sea States, Project coordinator

Lars Lööf gave an introduction to the BSR IMPT, an EU Daphne funded project. He gave an outline of the project which attempts to determine channels, chains, patterns and structures in communication on the issue of child trafficking. Further, Lars Lööf emphasized that prevention efforts directed towards children at risk of trafficking implies working from a realm much bigger than trafficking as such, 'the wider pool'. This indicates that our lens must encompass migration and exploitation at large, as this is the fields in which trafficking cases arise. For clarity, he continued, expert seminars are structured around three entry points in trafficking, each taking their separate angle: Prostitution and sexual exploitation of children, children in migration and in the asylum system, children involved in crime and in begging respectively as these are the most common forms where exploitation linked to child trafficking occur.

Lars Lööf ended his introduction by pointing to the particular aim of the three seminars: To extract side information from side-structures being the edge in these three different seminars, in fact to collate information on new and yet not well known information sources and routes in order to upgrade and refine prevention programmes on child trafficking. In order to comply with the task of identifying information sources and structures, the following three areas of exploration will be pursued throughout the seminars: 1) What kind of information can be found in a certain setting, 2) Who are information bearers and 3) How can the information be made useful. (See attached ppt for more details).

Information on children and young people involved in prostitution

Ms. Kristina Mišinienė, Caritas Lithuania in her presentation addressed the issue of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and links to trafficking. She gave an outline on a Caritas programme for victims of trafficking and prostitution, containing as she put it: "The well known package: shelter and psychosocial support, legal support and re-integration". Kristina Mišinienė highlighted some of the main challenges they face in working with child trafficking, one of these being the divide in approach and "interest" among various players and stakeholders in the field. Examples are NGOs and official state actor's dispute regarding numbers of trafficked children, or NGO's frustration in cooperating with police when implementation is lacking in terms of conviction and punishment. Likewise, the lack of social programmes directed towards child prostitutes are highly challenging. According to Kristina Mišinienė, municipalities tend to deny the phenomenon being present in their own area. Moreover, when NGOs turn to the municipality to advocate for support to these girls, the municipality often, when knowing the identity of the girl, responds that it is the choice of the child in order to avoid the girl defined as victim and therefore eligible to social benefits and services.

A discussion arose on whether consent to force is possible – including the age issue linked to this. This was ensued by a round among the participants on the judicial frame in the different countries and it appeared that in all countries laws against trafficking and exploitation of minors were in place. Exchange of information followed on what it takes in different countries to raise a case of

trafficking. In Lithuania, for instance, along with a number of countries, actions related to recruitment, coercion and transportation must be involved and proven in order to prosecute a case as a trafficking case.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: Divide in interests and mandate among actors and stakeholders, and consequently the fight on knowledge and legitimacy. Ruling perceptions of prostitutes as business agents hinders recognition of aspects of vulnerability and protection services.

Information bearers: Police, NGOs and protection officers will always be key informants on the issue of trafficking of children.

How to make it useful: If the divide in approach is “accepted” and brought into the open, police, NGOs and protection officers learn from each other by sharing each their “biased” information bits, eventually achieving a balanced result.

On the issue of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation and links to trafficking

Mr. Evaldas Karmaza, Childhouse, Lithuania

Mr. Evaldas Karmaza basically took the point of departure in a contextual and historic approach. He stressed the impact of what he termed the psychological mindset of ‘homo sovieticus’ that had lead to taboo and kept the issue of sexual exploitation at bay, which was to a high degree due to the lack of communication between police and doctors, for the reason of basic distrust in each other. For the first time in 1999/2000 the issue of trafficking was raised in public at a seminar, provoked by a national shock as it was revealed in public that the majority of prostitutes in German brothels turned out to be Lithuanian.

Evaldas Karmaza continued zoning some groups of key informants. Police officers are very important in this respect. They receive a large chunk of “maybe-information”, such as inquiries on whether a certain suspicion should be taken seriously and processed or whether for instance a disclosure can stand as the basis for prosecuting a case. Often ‘cons’ will weight more than ‘pros’ in terms of taking such “cases” further, implying no one will ever know and the information will never be registered. Medical staff alike meets lots of suspicious cases but often have no proof, therefore, whom to refer to? Also mental health doctors have suspicious cases never processed. In sum, a great part of presumably important information disappears into thin air before it is compiled and analyzed.

A discussion on the term of trafficking followed. For instance, as transportation is usually a key element in categorizing something as trafficking, does the fact that a girl is transported 200 meters to the brothel imply that it is trafficking? Those that initiate prostitution on “voluntarily”, is that trafficking? Alike, many other examples and viewpoints were brought forward.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The bulk being “maybe-information” and suspicious cases.

Information bearers: Police and medical staff are holders of the above – media, internet and radios broadcasting adverts for child prostitutes.

How to make it useful: Challenge moralist agents on their agenda setting and priming actions in order to retrieve 'alternative' information.

On women in prostitution and their children

Pernille Plog Mateika, Midwife, The Family Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital

Pernille P. Mateika opened her presentation by giving an account of the situation in Denmark. She defined it as lacking clear practices on trafficking cases or suspicion of such as foreign women coming to the clinic are often presumed to have been trafficked. Pernille P. Mateika gave some examples of challenges illustrated by two case stories of Eastern European women trapped in prostitution and probably both trafficked. Each gave birth at the Centre and was left with her child, however extremely exposed to risk, completely without social benefits or any other kind of protection, leaving babies to street life. She lined up a number of practical problems, tasks and legal complications, calling for a group of experts or a task force at national level to be established in order to guide and support. Quite a critical issue is cases with children born in the destination or host country as they will have very insecure status regarding citizenship. The mother as a victim of trafficking is entitled to certain services but the child not. Child rights approaches must be applied in approaching these cases and moreover, social services available. (See attached ppt for more details).

Discussion revealed shared experiences of unclear cases with children born in countries of temporary residence: Small children are at risk of being sold by third parties – or there are problems of keeping the mother and child together when women are being sent back, due to no legal base for the expenses and formalities linked the child. Children are for instance left by Lithuanian women in France, Greece and Italy. In sum, who pays under which paragraph, that is the recurring challenge.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: Children born by residing prostitutes vulnerable due to unclear status, exposed to street life and potentially trafficked and sold by others.

Information bearers: Midwives and medical staff from ordinary and special services, further immigration control and asylum reception centres

How to make it useful: A central unit would benefit as compilation from small side-actors to collate all the single incidents and hidden information is needed.

On boys and young men in prostitution.

Markus Klein, Working Group of Hustlers, Berlin

Markus Klein gave an outline on two programmes, one being a prevention programme addressing younger boys exposed to paedo-sexual abuse and assaults, at risk of entering into prostitution and consequently in the longer run at risk of becoming involved in trafficking. The work focuses on awareness raising, e.g. on grooming strategies directed at these boys. People working in swimming halls and shopping centres where boys are contacted, are used as informants. Structured programming towards boys take the outset in HIV prevention programmes, initiated in the 80ies, where NGOs also became involved.

Another outreach programme implemented in a number of German cities addresses mainly foreign younger men in prostitution, with contact points on railway stations, certain streets and porn cinemas. The majority of these are around 19 -20 years, mostly Roma boys travelling in and out, organized in groups with a leader of their own. The majority of these young Roma men are from Romania and Bulgaria. As would be expected, they face multiple problems and are heavily stigmatized. (See attached ppt for more details).

In the discussion following, Markus Klein pointed to a significant gender particularity: Unlike women, boys in prostitution never claim they do it from free choice and free will - they state they do it because they have no other opportunities. This challenges our governing perceptions as we tend to think of boys being less victimised compared to women but more in control of their own agency and their own destiny. A discussion then touched upon judicial aspects as prostitution is legal in Germany, however forbidden for minors up to 18 years. Also the role of pimps in landscape of juvenile prostitution was touched upon. According to Markus Klein this appears not to be very common, most boys work without pimps in Berlin. This is contrary to what would be expected.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The fact of gender divides in perception of prostitution; possibly deviant forms of organising among male prostitutes; and the field of a highly stigmatised and mobile society as the Roma community playing a role in prostitution.

Information bearers: Staff working at what serves as meeting points such as malls and swimming halls, porn cinemas, social outreach workers and NGOs.

How to make it useful: webpages and information work integrated as an important part of protection programmes and social work.

On NGOs views on child sexual exploitation and trafficking

Morten Hjorth Jahnsen, Save the Children, Denmark

The link between travelling sex offenders, local prostitution and trafficking of young people, imply the formation of “a sexually abused international proletariat”. Morten Hjorth Jahnsen focused on Southern Europe and a project pursued together with ECPAT Bulgaria, mapping trafficking of children to tourist areas with a range of interventions in order to document and support victims. Mapping of the praxis around minors will hopefully provide new knowledge – the area of trafficking linked to tourist areas in Europe left with considerable less focus than Asia/Thailand, for instance. Practice is to be explored and the work includes exploring offenders/consumers particular requirements, for instance regarding age. The mapping will be general in scope and seek to document sexual exploitation of all children and young people up to the age of 18. f

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The lens being moved to our own backyards, Southern European beach-areas and potentials for new knowledge on offender behaviours, mapping/estimation of

the number of minors being exploited in prostitution

Information bearers: Staff within travel industry and local holiday business actors, police, crisis centres for children/young people and social authorities at national, regional and local level.

How to make it useful: Dissemination within various agents and networks addressing the issue of trafficking in the travel market

On NGOs views on child sexual exploitation and trafficking.

Lemme Haldre, Tartu Child Support Centre, Estonia

Lemme Haldre gave examples from the Estonian context, where some claim that children's prostitution in the beach areas during summer time is high. Sexual abuse in Estonia is generally considered high, 40 cases out of 400 clients in contact with the Tartu Child Support Centre are sexually abused. In Estonia one will find national trafficking from families in remote areas who by neglecting problems will put their children at risk. Protection and support to children abused are considered vital in order to minimize the risk of these children being exposed to trafficking. Tartu Child Support Centre therefore focuses on providing training on child abuse for staff in children's homes and special schools. Prevention and training of professionals obviously are given high priority, lectures being provided for 9 – 12 grade teachers and also in university faculties. Lemme Haldre stressed the importance of working with multidisciplinary groups of professionals as mixed groups facilitate opportunities for experience sharing and mutual interchange of knowledge.

A number of challenges were discussed, one of these being problems addressing the full circle (from identification to rehabilitation) in child protection systems as response and services have their offspring at municipality level, these municipalities are often very small and do not possess sufficient knowledge and adequate service opportunities. This might point to a need for more centralised services. This however, is problematic for a number of reasons. Estonia will in a short time have a centralised database of electronic case management of children in the child protection system; this could potentially improve the situation. This triggered a number of questions regarding security and anonymity.

Discussing young girls trafficked for sexual exploitation will have a focus on if they had been in prostitution prior to being trafficked. This being the case they were less pitied and were more accused having been trafficked as a result of their own actions. This was substantiated by a number of examples where their life prior to being trafficked was used against them in the court in receiving countries, instead of seeing them as particularly vulnerable youth.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The importance of training and awareness raising among professionals and the value of cross-sector groups for information sharing.

Information bearers: Professional social workers at municipalities. Staff in business close to meeting points (malls and swimming halls)

How to make it useful: The dispersed bits of information from municipal staff calls for compilation efforts.

Thursday 25th of March

Child protection services as part of the information exchange on trafficking and related sexual exploitation – with a focus on municipalities.

Ms. Niaracha Srinakron, Copenhagen municipality

Niaracha Srinakron is responsible for contacts with women at risk mainly of Thai origin in the Copenhagen municipality. To a high degree her work focuses on outreach work, going to e.g. massage clinics, beauty salons and Thai restaurants, in order to establish contact with persons at risk of trafficking and to inform them on their rights and help out if they need support. Those not already engaged in prostitution, is at risk when waiting for many months on a decision from the immigration authorities as during this time they are not allowed to work, and cannot have language training. While they are waiting for a permit to stay it is easy to fall into prostitution, sometimes after pressure from their husband. If women in prostitution wants to get out, the city council of Copenhagen provide an 'exit package' consisting of social benefits and an offer of language training. Until now 20 women have left prostitution and are now in language school and/or in jobs.

Children brought along with Thai women constitute a highly vulnerable group. In the first place, many women marry Dane men and bring kids with them to Denmark. Often women will not be able to support their children properly, due to either prostitution or other kind of heavy workload. Children are dragged into the realm of crime, some of the bigger boys are used as drug pushers, or drivers and translators for the prostituted women.

Talking of trafficking of children, it is important to be aware, that children might often be the real target when adult women are trafficked. A typical case would be that of a Danish man on the lookout in Thailand for women with children in a suitable age. The mother might no longer be young, if in prostitution she could be less attractive to costumers and therefore quite desperate and an easy target. After marriage and back in Denmark, the husband will have easy access to the children. It is very difficult to get these cases to court and to get the men convicted – often the man will threaten with divorce, leaving the women and the children in a highly difficult situation.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The range and variety of threats that children of Thai women are exposed to.

Information bearers: Thai women and their social network, staff at women's crisis centres, employees at Thai restaurants and beauty salons.

How to make it useful: Compiling knowledge at municipal level and within municipal knowledge sharing systems.

Child protection services as part of the information exchange on trafficking and related sexual exploitation.

By Ms Marie Stensson Andersson, Stockholm Child Centre, Stockholm Municipality

The Stockholm Child Centre works on an interdisciplinary basis and cooperates with various authorities: police, public prosecutor, social services, forensic medicine, paediatric medicine and child psychology. The centre covers children from newborn to 18 years of age and focus is on domestic crimes, either physical or sexual abuse or violence. The centre plays a coordinating role in hosting consultation meetings where services provided by various authorities e.g. social workers, police, public prosecutor, psychologist and doctor directed at a certain child will be coordinated. The centre undertakes a learning attitude, it consults on cases in the borderland of its mandate and assesses new methodologies. The centre has yet no special focus on trafficking, but according to Maria S. Andersson, this will probably change – inspired by the this expert meeting, she recognised what might be signals of persons at risk of trafficking, not only ‘normal’ case of domestic crime as these had up till now been defined.

Another issue was difficulties in judicial matters as evidence is not accepted to be less substantial when it comes to children, making it difficult to get a full conviction. This is caused by the state of evidence: Often children wait to talk about their abusive experiences; there are seldom any witnesses and the medical examination rarely reveals a lot because children heal very quickly. The system as such tends to lean on to the police investigation, meaning that the case will often not stand up in court and consequently social services also tend to close the case. But in child protection we have an obligation to pursue the matter, because there is a difference between the legal case and the social situation – how can we help this child?

Maria S. Andersson ended up pointing to some cases of grooming via internet in Stockholm. Grooming might be a growing problem. Swedish police is setting up a database of groomers on the internet.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: The potentials of compiling knowledge on exploited children.

Information bearers: Social workers, police, public prosecutors, psychologists and doctors are all connected and subject to coordination to the Child Centre and contribute with information of the abuse and vulnerability of each single child.

How to make it useful: The coordination between various authorities creates a potential and communication between the two child centres in Stockholm help in spotting trends based on a number of single cases.

Challenges in collecting information for national referral mechanisms

Ms Birgitte Ellefsen, Senior Adviser, Organised Crime Section, National Police Directorate, Norway. Project manager of the National Coordination Unit of Victims of Trafficking (VOT).

The National Coordinating Unit for Victims of Trafficking involves all actors, official and unofficial, in Norway. Similar units have been established at the local level in the 5 major cities of Norway. There is a 24/7 obligation for all parties to react quickly. The unit produces guidelines and has recently launched a report with data and numbers of victims of trafficking. Birgitte Ellefsen

underlined the challenges in making statistics due to client confidentiality and duty of secrecy, which makes it difficult to identify and track individuals in the data from various actors pipelining in to the statistics. The numbers presented derive not only from police and prosecutors; records are based on information gathered from all kinds of stakeholders, based on a shared criteria dictating that the person in question must have been supported in some way or the other while at risk of trafficking. The statistics distinguish between gender, age, nationality and type of abuse (sexual abuse or forced labour) and 2009 shows a total of 292 victims from more than 40 different countries. Out of 69 minors, 49 was reported on the background of forced labour while 14 on the background of sexual abuse. Statistics showed 12 cases of trafficking brought to court since 2003, of which 4 was concerning trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation of the child.

One particular challenge is that although the adherence to the principles of the rights of the child is a national responsibility the actual support for the children takes place in the municipalities – obviously, it is difficult both in terms of informing all the municipalities and in reverse, to ensure that all parties involved report back. The municipalities do not run their own shared database so they have to cooperate with the police.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: Registration of all persons (adults and children) at risk of trafficking in Norway with the criteria that a person who has been assisted by official or unofficial actors in relation with a potential trafficking situation will appear in the figures.

Information bearers: All actors, official and unofficial, who plays a role in assisting people at risk of trafficking is active and recognized.

How to make it useful: Aggregation of information from all actors ensuring a real national coverage.

Challenges in collecting information for national referral mechanisms

Ms Signe Riisalo, National Contact Point, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia.

The National Contact Point (NCP) is meant to be a coordinating function. It is located at the Ministry for Social Affairs and cooperates with ministries, police and NGOs. The Estonian government is developing an action plan that will include children at risk of trafficking. In Estonia there are official reports from the police of 116 cases of victims of trafficking. Signe Riisalo stated that police and the convictions at courts are the only reliable source of information as there is unfortunately no system for reporting by social workers, doctors, psychologist, NGO's or others, implying Estonia is left with a challenge on how both to establish criteria for recognition of cases as trafficking cases and further how to report on them. A certain challenge derives from the limited capacity of local municipalities, in particular in more rural locations where the knowledge base is limited. The government responds to these challenges by planning to launch general guidelines and expert seminars.

Regarding unaccompanied children, Estonia cooperates with IOM. Estonia has not yet seen children in cases of trafficking, apart from a few cases from or to neighbouring countries, however Estonia needs to be prepared for the situation when it occurs. Signe Riisalo ended her presentation by highlighting the Internet as increasing the risk. Estonia has issued guidelines in

how to use the Internet safely, and they now operate hotline for Internet users to report illegal material they encounter on the Internet and helplines for children where children can call and get advice on IT-issues.

A discussion followed on how to track and pursue cases, e.g. questioning the restrictions within the Schengen agreement that does not allow the taking of finger prints of a person younger than 15 years of age.

Particular findings:

What kind of information: Registered victims of trafficking based on information from the police and the legal system.

Information bearers: Mainly police and public prosecutors – unfortunately no system for reporting by social workers, doctors, psychologist, NGO's or others is in place.

How to make it useful: Addressing policy responses such as the issue being included into government development plans, guidelines and expert seminars.

Achievements

The objectives of the seminar were the following:

A) To determine channels, chains, patterns and structures in communication on the topic of child trafficking related to sexual exploitation and in particular looking for side information from side-structures and new, yet not significantly multiplied. This work will have necessarily 'the wider pool' of child protection issues as its root source.

B) For participants to engage in searching the wider pool and analyze bits of information in order to establish what in particular contributes to answers to following questions being fostered: 1) What kind of information can be found in a certain setting, 2) Who are information bearers and 3) How can the information be made useful.

In conclusion: The objectives of the seminar were met to a high degree and the outcome of the seminar is considered significant and useful.

The description of the situation in the participating countries including the multi-sector approaches and multi-national composition of expert participants accounted for some of the success. Face-to-face interaction proved to be a key facilitator – knowledge sharing and mutual inspiration flourished across sectors and borders. Knowledge generation in this field builds on inductive reasoning and is inductive in nature, as we only see few signs and cases – the tip of the iceberg. This in particular calls for recognizing the value of focused professionals meetings in real-time.

The seminar shared experiences of challenges and constraints and methods to confront these were outlined and shared. Among the most significant challenges were the following:

- The diverging interests among stakeholders and the politicization of the issue: non-conforming numbers and statistics, diverging approaches, some working with a social viewpoint others entirely related to the crime

- State level with decisions, coordination and aligned measures versus municipality level that holds responsibility and undertake protection services: communication forth and back
- Rules of secrecy makes sharing and tracing a major challenge
- Problems in evidence and proof, few cases being taken through to conviction
- Differences among countries in definitions and services: Trafficking is what where? How to deal with cases across borders with varying legal frameworks?

New “alarm-areas” were paid attention to, the most noteworthy being:

- Women trafficked for the purpose of men exploiting their children makes children of for instance Thai women a highly vulnerable group. If Thai women are prostitutes, their children are at risk of ending up working as assistance to the prostitutes.
- Children of prostitutes born in countries of residence are at risk as their rights and status will often be hard to establish, therefore at times left by the mother.
- Emerging tourist areas in Europe, Black Sea and Baltic Sea areas for instance
- Illegal babies coming into the market of adoption

Annex 1

Seminar programme

Wednesday 24th of March

- 9.00 – 9.30** **Coffee and registration**
- 9.30** **Welcome: Steponas Kulbauskas**, Deputy Director of the Financial Social Assistance, Children and Youth Department,, Ministry of Social Security and Labour.
- 9.45 – 10.00** **Introduction to the BSR IMPT project. Mr Lars Lööf**, Head of Children’s Unit, Council of the Baltic Sea States, Secretariat. Project coordinator.
- 10.00 – 10.45** Caritas Lithuania – Information on children and young people involved in prostitution, possible victims of trafficking. Lithuanian experiences. **Ms Kristina Mišinienė**, Caritas Lithuania.
- 10.45 – 11.00** **Coffee**
- 11.00 – 12.30** **Sexual abuse and sexual exploitation and links to trafficking** How can information on these forms of violence become known to centres managing information on trafficking. Discussion introduced and moderated by **Mr Evaldas Karmaza**, Childhouse, Lithuania.
- 12.30 – 13.30** **Lunch**

- 13.30 – 14.30** **Young women and pregnancies or women in prostitution and their children.** Information gaps between forms of exploitation where young persons may be involved. Introduction to the discussion **Ms Pernille Plog Mateika**, Midwife, The Family Centre, Copenhagen University Hospital.
- 14.30 – 15.30** **Boys and young men in prostitution** – Knowledge about a group of vulnerable young people. Introduction to the discussion by **Mr Markus Klein**, “Working Group of Hustlers” in Germany.
- 15.30 – 16.00** **Stretch of legs and coffee/fruit**
- 16.00 – 17.00** **NGOs view on child sexual exploitation and trafficking.** Is child trafficking linked to travelling sex offenders? Discussion introduced and moderated by **Mr Morten Hjorth Jahnsen**, Save the Children Denmark. Additional introductory remarks made by **Ms Lemme Haldre**, Tartu Child Support Centre, Estonia.
- 19.00** **Dinner**

Thursday the 25th of March

- 9.30 – 10.30** **Are child protection services part of the information exchange on trafficking and related sexual exploitation?** Outreach work, children running away from home, children running away from institutions. Defining the major challenges. Introduction by **Ms. Niaracha Srinakron**, Copenhagen municipality. Additional introductory remarks by **Ms Marie Stensson Andersson**, Stockholm Child centre, Stockholm Municipality.
- 10.30 – 10.45** **Coffee**
- 10.45 – 11.30** **Challenges in collecting information for national referral mechanisms.** Discussion introduced by **Ms Birgitte Ellefsen**, Senior Adviser, Organised Crime Section, National Police Directorate, Norway. Additional introductory remarks by **Ms Signe Riisalo**, National Contact Point, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonia,
- 11.30 – 12.15** **Discussion and conclusions. Recommendations and gaps where more knowledge is necessary.** Discussion moderated by **Ms Kristina Misinene**
- 12.15** **Closing words and future actions in the BSR IMPT project.** **Mr Lars Lööf**, Head of Children’s Unit, CBSS Secretariat.
- 12.30** **Lunch & Departure**