



Human trafficking, the route of Cocaine and the connection with the Mafia, in Italy and Spain.

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*"You will never meet two absolutely
identical faces.
No matter the beauty or the ugliness:
these are relative things.
Each face is the symbol of life.
And all life deserves respect.
It is by treating others with dignity that,
one gains respect for oneself "
(Tahar Ben Jelloun)*

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INTRODUCTION:

The present work arises from the development of an interest in some of the most discussed and controversial issues of our days.

I have analyzed in depth: Human trafficking, sex exploitation and the role of the mafia in these phenomenous.

In the first chapter i reported some cases and stories of human trafficking, pointing out problems of immigration and the decrease of this phenomenom in Italy and Spain, because of the agreements that the Minister's of the Interior did with the countries in Africa. There is little to rejoice and feel secure for the blockade of the Mediterranean, implemented following the so-called Memorandum Italy-Libya and the pact of Senegal and Spain.

The news of the sharp decline in refugee arrivals on our shores should ask us about the price in terms of human lives that these people are paying for our apparent peace of mind.

The big problem is: the reality of prostitution in Italy and Spain.

The second chapter is exclusively dedicated on sex exploitation.

The role of the women, that get's abused and raped and the role of the Nigerian mafia that has become a monster in these two countries, controlling the work of prostitutes and even drugs: are the full arguments of the second chapter

A real disappointment is to read stories of a lot of women and minors, getting abused with power, to force them to become prostitutes.

The third chapter has been a complicated and interesting chapter.

I wanted to point out the role of the mafia with one of the drugs that has been a symbol of dominance through out all the mafia's and Narcotraffickers: cocaine. It has been important to affirm how this drug is made and how much consumer's Spain and Italy have. It has been surprising to study and report all the cases of dominance of the

mafia's on this drug. The stories of some cases of Camorra, Cosa Nostra and especially 'Ndragheta, confirm how by now the Italian mafia is ruling Europe. My aim was to find the connection of human trafficking and drug trafficking, carrying out that mafia has even an obvious role in human trafficking.

CHAPTER 1

1.1 WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Before reaching the fulcrum of the topic of trafficking in human beings, it is fundamental to report a definition of human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a crime increasingly associated with other government priorities such as national security, economic stability, migration, and environmental sustainability. It is established that it brings to transnational criminal organizations, irregular migratory flows, labor markets, and other illicit activities through the forced criminality of its victims.

One of the big consequences of human trafficking is the public health: unsanitary and dangerous work environments caused by poor living conditions, poor nutrition, exposure to sexually transmitted and other communicable diseases. There are a lot of cases of Human traffickers that force pregnant victims to abortions, usually in unsafe conditions, with health risks.

The most comprehensive definition of trafficking is the one adopted by the “**UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children**”. It was adopted in Palermo, Italy, and has been ratified in New York the 15th of november 2000 but the date of entry into force is the 25th of december 2003.

For the first time it was defined as an organised crime and a crime against humanity to prevent and fight trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children; to protect and fight this problem it is fundamental to promote cooperation among states in order to meet the objectives.

The article 3 in the Protocol defines human trafficking and establishes that:

(a) “ *Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the*

prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

(b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used;

(c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article;

(d) “Child” shall mean any person under eighteen years of age. (<https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications>).

It is also important to mention, still talking about human trafficking, the goals of European Union law. At a European level, **the Program of Aja** in 2004, as well as the **Stockholm Program** of 2009, aimed to harmonize national criminal laws on transnational organized crime. This alignment of national legislation seems, among other things, possible thanks to the **Lisbon Treaty of 2007**. In this direction, in particular, art. Article 83 of the TFEU, Treaty of the functioning of the European union, that provides the European Parliament and the Council, with directives, and let them establish common minimum standards, in terms of crimes and sanctions, in transnational organized crime, including, in addition to terrorism, trafficking of human beings and sexual exploitation of women and minors

2. THE PROTOCOLS OF PALERMO

The term Protocols of Palermo refers to the three protocols adopted by the United Nations Organization together with the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime signed during the Palermo Conference of 12-15 December 2000. The Convention is currently signed by 136 States and is accompanied by three additional Protocols:

1) the UN Protocol on the Prevention, Suppression and Persecution of Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular Women and Children .

2) the Protocol against the smuggling of migrants .

3)the Protocol on combating the illicit manufacture and trafficking of firearms, their parts and components and ammunition.Approved in 2001.

The Convention and its protocols represent a benchmark in international cooperation against transnational organized crime.

It is inevitable to dwell on article 31, entirely dedicated on prevention. This article shows the clear will of the states to be open minded on one of the biggest problems in last decade. The article establish that: “*States Parties shall endeavour to develop and evaluate national projects and to establish and promote best practices and policies aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime.*”

Of great importance are the provisions of the fifth and seventh paragraphs, which affirms that “*States Parties undertake to promote public awareness of the existence, causes and seriousness of the threat posed by transnational organized crime. information can be disseminated through the mass media, including measures to promote public participation in the prevention and fight against this crime* ”, and that “*States Parties, where appropriate, cooperate with each other and with the relevant international and regional organizations in the to promote and develop the measures referred to in this article This cooperation includes participation in international projects aimed at the prevention of transnational organized crime, for example by mitigating the circumstances that make groups vulnerable to the action of transnational organized crime socially marginalized* ”.

The ratification of the Palermo Convention and its Protocols is the concrete sign of a change. It was a reference point for all signatory states and above all a response to the scream that the people who suffered for the past few years and are still suffering from one of the most widespread problems in all time. It is a demonstration and the real intention to fight organized crime, and in particular the transnational one.

3. SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS

The article 3 in the **Protocol against the Smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air supplementing the United Nations convention against transnational organized crimes** confirms that: “*Smuggling of migrants*” shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident;

(b) “Illegal entry” shall mean crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the receiving State;

(c) “Fraudulent travel or identity document” shall mean any travel or identity document:

1. (i) That has been falsely made or altered in some material way by anyone other than a person or agency lawfully authorized to make or issue the travel or identity document on behalf of a State; or
2. (ii) That has been improperly issued or obtained through mis- representation, corruption or duress or in any other unlawful manner; or
3. (iii) That is being used by a person other than the rightful holder;

(d) “Vessel” shall mean any type of water craft, including non- displacement craft and seaplanes, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, except a warship, naval auxiliary or other vessel owned or operated by a Government and used, for the time being, only on government non-commercial service. ⁽²⁾ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html?ref=menuaside>).

The second part of the protocol is reserved exclusively for human trafficking by sea. Article 7 states that their has to be cooperation with the states “to prevent and suppress the smuggling of migrants by sea, in accordance with the international law of the sea.”⁽³⁾ <https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNTOC/Publications> pag 56).

In the third part of the convention: **Prevention, cooperation and other measures**, the article 11 affirms others measures and goals. The article states that: “Without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people, States Parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect the smuggling of migrants.”⁽⁴⁾ *ibidem* pag 59)

3.2 DIFFERENCES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND MIGRANT SMUGGLING.

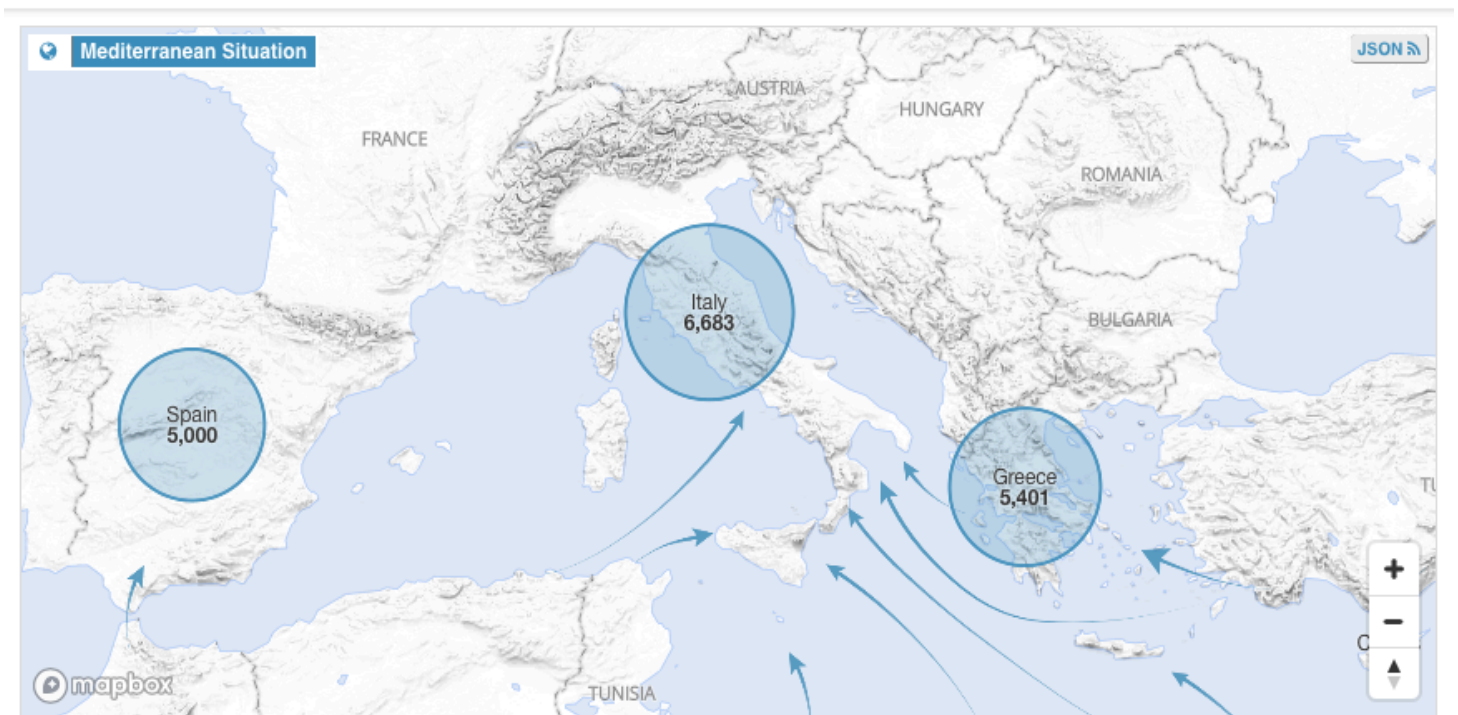
The **migrant smuggling** can be considered a crime against the State and often implies a mutual interest of the trafficker and the victims. The **traffick of humans** constitutes a crime against the person and presupposes the exploitation of the human resource as an objective. Finally, it can be divided into "exploitation of labor" and "sexual exploitation" to include the most serious case is the "exploitation of minors": which leads to the forced labor of children and the use of weapons in an improper way.

The smuggling of migrants is also known as "facilitating illegal immigration". It consists in the voluntary request by migrants, perhaps behind the payment of a fee to certain individuals the transport of things or people from one country to another where entry would be hindered by the laws of that country. Very often, near international borders, entire traffickers' boats are blocked by judicial authorities with the consequent picketing of migrants in special reception facilities and, in some cases, with the arrest of criminals. Sometimes the number of passengers held in a ship is more than hundreds, and because of the poor navigation conditions, there were not many cases where hospitalization was necessary for many women and children .

Trafficking and Smuggling: Similarities and Differences



4. Situation in the Mediterranean in 2017.



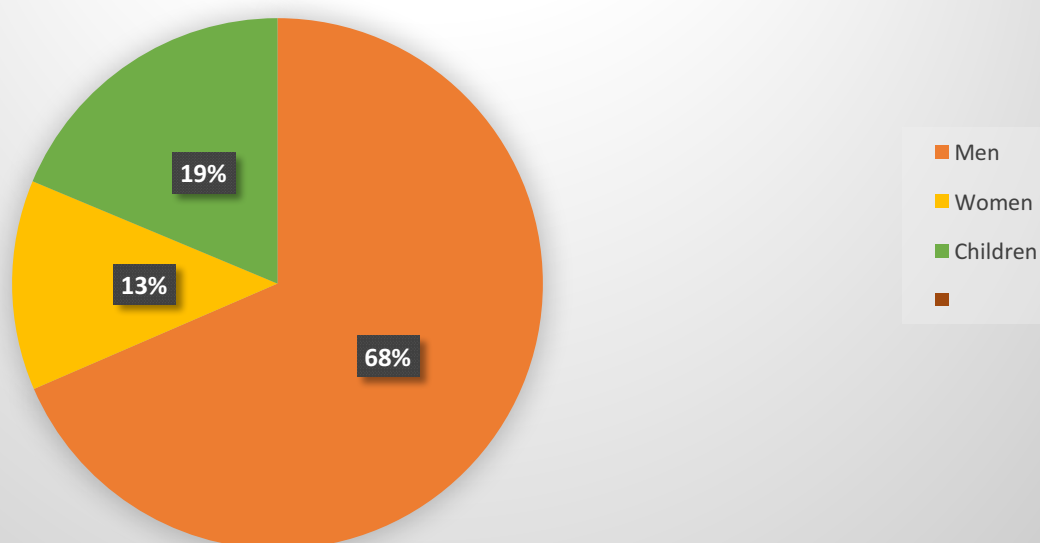
This is a graphic taken and analyzed on the site of UNHCR. These are the latest updates regarding immigration in the Mediterranean in 2017.

As we notice Italy had the most immigration flow in this year: **6,683**

Secondly Spain with **5,000** migrants coming mainly from Morocco.

(5 <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean>)

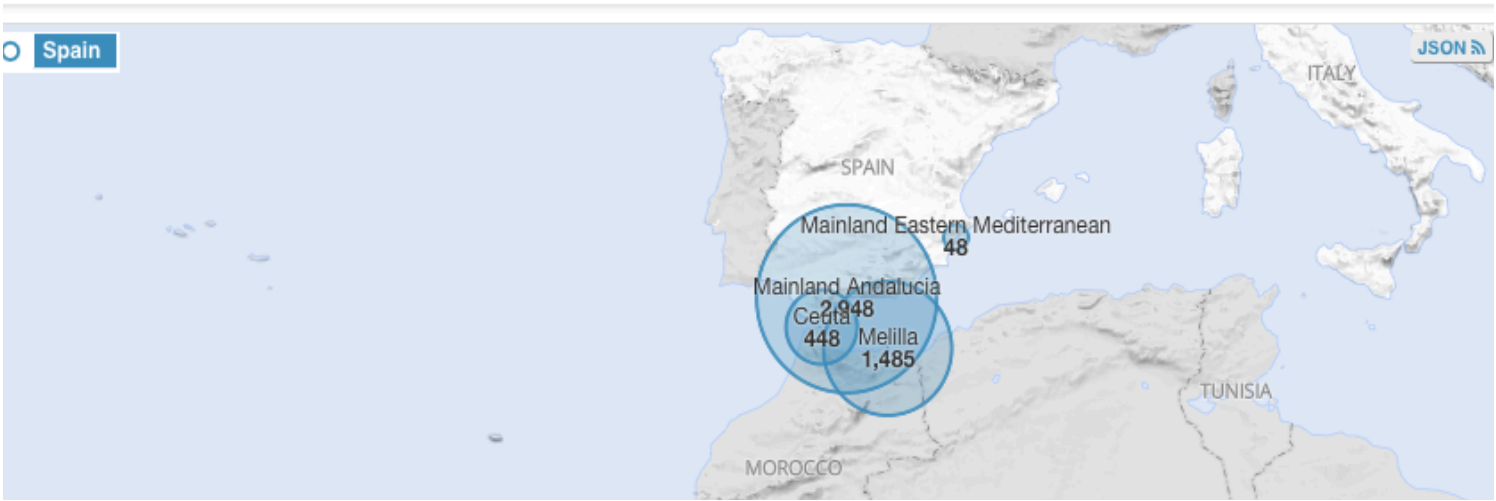
Gender percentage



Country of origin	Source	Data date	Population
Eritrea		28 Feb 2018	4.6%
Iraq		28 Feb 2018	4.7%
Algeria		28 Feb 2018	4.7%
Gambia		28 Feb 2018	4.8%
Bangladesh		28 Feb 2018	5.0%
Morocco		28 Feb 2018	6.4%
Côte d'Ivoire		28 Feb 2018	7.5%
Guinea		28 Feb 2018	7.7%
Nigeria		28 Feb 2018	10.2%
Syrian Arab Rep.		28 Feb 2018	10.6%

One of the questions that we ask ourselves often is where does the most of the immigrants in the Mediterranean come from, specifically what is their nationality. I wanted to answer this question reporting this graphic with the major nationalities in: Italy, Spain, Greece.

5. THE MIGRATION SITUATION IN SPAIN 2017



ity of arrivals (land and sea since 1 January 2017)

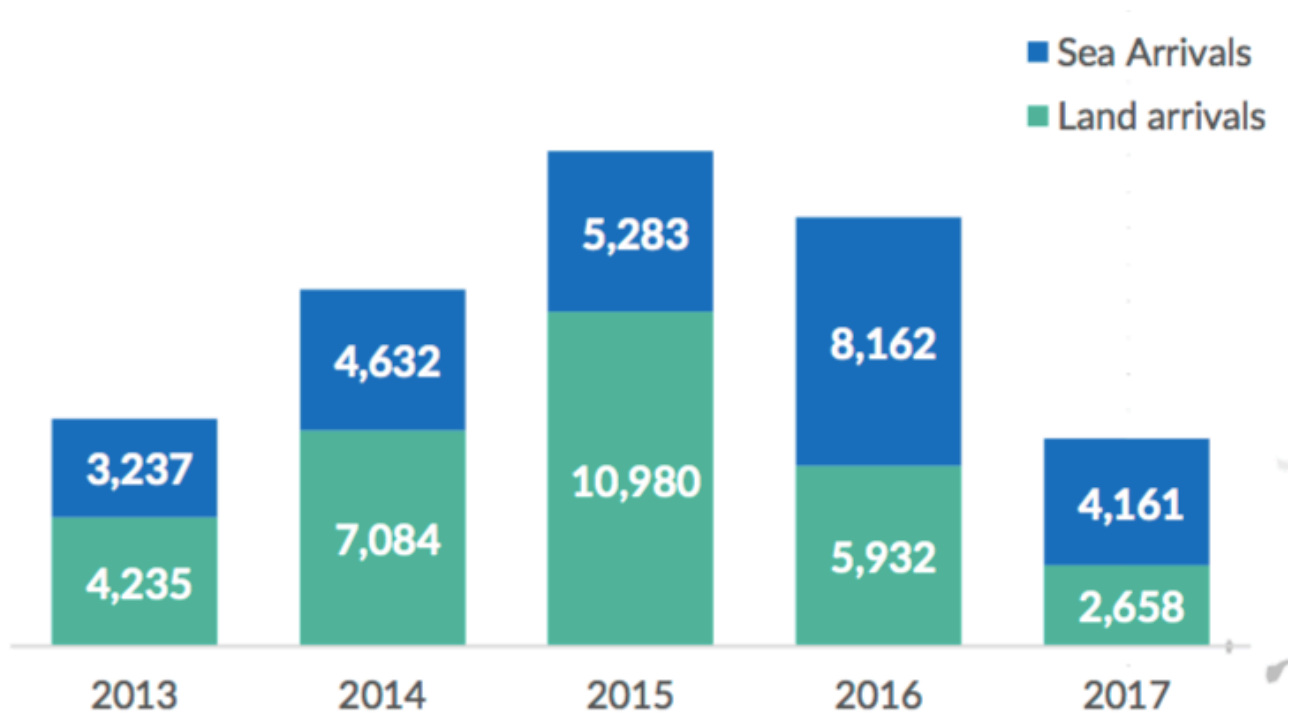
.CSV JSON

Country of origin	Source	Data date	Population
Morocco		31 Dec 2017	19.4% 5,4
Liberia		31 Dec 2017	18.3% 5,1
Guinea		31 Dec 2017	14.2% 4,0
Cote d'Ivoire		31 Dec 2017	13.4% 3,8
Uganda		31 Dec 2017	9.7% 2,7
Syrian Arab Rep.		31 Dec 2017	8.0% 2,2
Senegal		31 Dec 2017	5.6% 1,5
Sierra Leone		31 Dec 2017	3.2% 9
Chad		31 Dec 2017	2.2% 6
Guinea-Bissau		31 Dec 2017	1.3% 3
Benin		31 Dec 2017	1.2% 3
Sierra Leone		31 Dec 2017	1.1% 3
Senegal		31 Dec 2017	1.0% 2
Sierra Leone		31 Dec 2017	0.8% 2
State of Palestine		31 Dec 2017	0.6% 1

Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Mainland Andalucia		31 Mar 2018	20,985
Melilla		31 Mar 2018	6,350
Mainland Eastern Mediterranean		31 Mar 2018	2,768
Ceuta		31 Mar 2018	2,757
Canary Islands		31 Mar 2018	489

In Spain the majority of the refugees come from Morocco(19,4 %), cause of the little distance between these two countries and the little danger in crossing the sea. Andalucia is where the majority of refugees travel (20,985). (⁶<http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean/location/5226>)

5.2 IMMIGRATION BY SEA AND LAND.



This graphic, analyzed in the site of UNHCR, compares the arrivals in the past 5 years from sea and land. As we can 2015 was the year with more migration in Spain: **10,980** land arrivals and **5,283** sea arrivals. In the following years 2016 and 2017 the sea arrivals increased compared with the other years.

5.3MONTHLY SEA AND LAND ARRIVALS : 2015 TILL 2017.

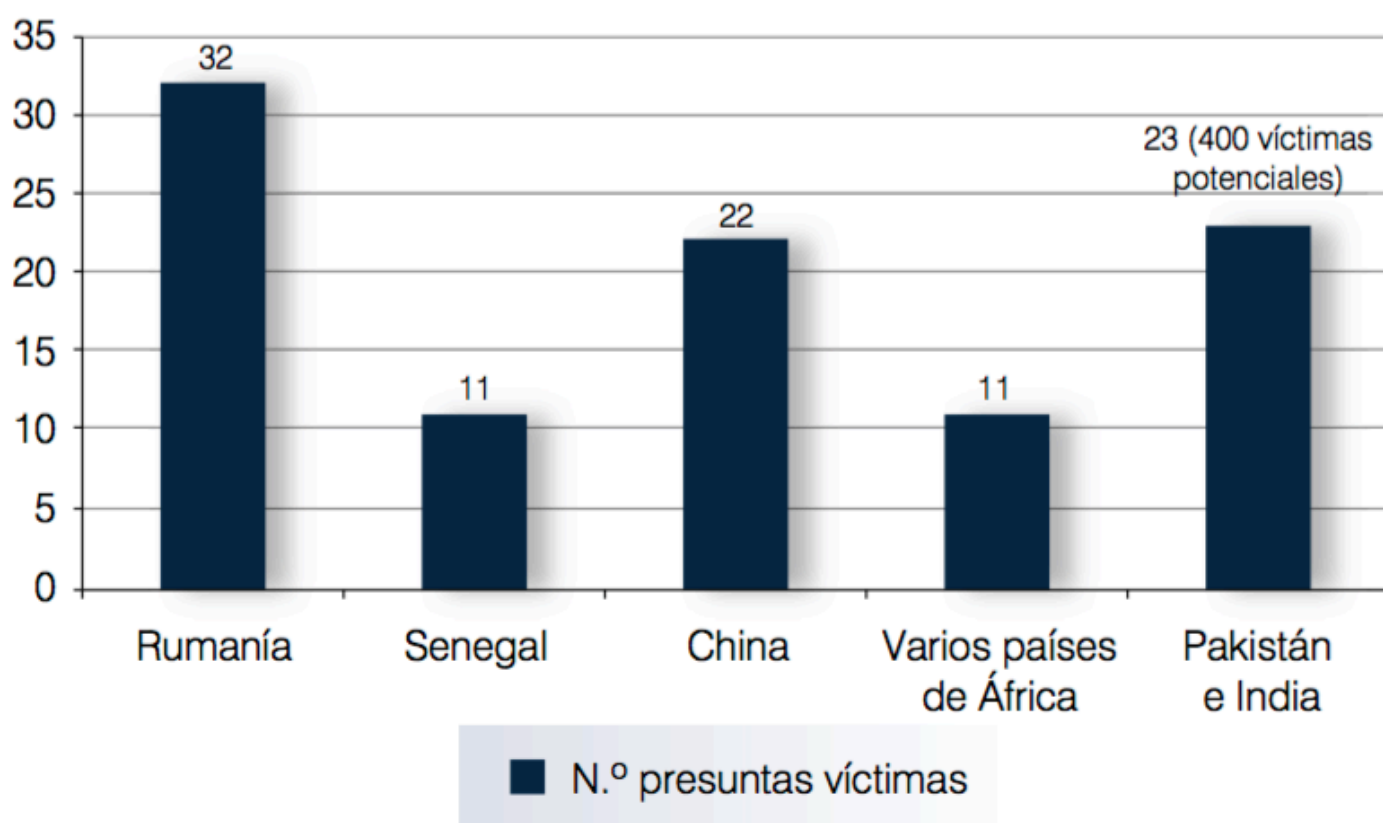
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Land 2015	1,276	602	793	1,142	866	932	863	862	1,032	1,079	945	588	10,980
Land 2016	483	275	253	446	339	334	317	599	656	851	531	848	5,932
Land 2017	331	1,201	355	298	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,658
Sea 2015	264	44	280	243	512	414	380	417	621	1,059	557	492	5,283
Sea 2016	492	222	351	451	575	715	458	934	1,248	1,110	854	752	8,162
Sea 2017	1,049	535	842	900	835	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,161

The higher propotion of sea arrivals(61%) compared to land arrivals (39%) during the first five months of 2017 is constant respect 2016, but represents a shift from previous years in which land arrivals exceeded arrivals by sea.

6. THE VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SPAIN

(7 Grafics of 2010 http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files/human_trafficking_in_spain_invisible_victims_es_2.pdf)

Nacionalidad de las víctimas



In 2006, the various European countries identified **7,300** victims, while the estimated number of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Europe would amount to approximately **140,000**. The number of victims of trafficking with sexual exploitation detected by authorities in Europe increased by around 20% between 2005 and 2006 . Currently, it seems that around 60% of the identified victims come from the Balkans, Central Europe and the former Soviet Union. 13% would be from Latin America, around 5% from Africa and 3% from East Asia. A large proportion of the victims (around 20%) are of undetermined or local origin.

Regarding this changing situation of victims, it has been pointed out that trafficking networks can change their way of acting in accordance with the changes that have occurred in traditional countries of origin, as an example of these changes are the greater awareness of potential victims about the situation, an improvement in the economic situation or a more strict application of the law. This indicates that, while in the last ten years the importance of victims from countries such as the Russian Federation or Ukraine in western or central European countries has decreased, the victims identified from countries such as Romania and Bulgaria have increased, although it indicates that as of the year 2005 the victims coming from these countries seem to be decreased. Finally, the report that was published in 2010, as well as alerting of the increase in cases of trafficking at the national level in the countries of Western and Central Europe, gives an account of the new nationalities involved (China, Paraguay , Sierra Leone, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan), which implies a diversification of the nationalities of origin of women victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

In the Spanish case, it points out that the increase in cases of Paraguayan and Brazilian victims seems to replace the number of Colombian victims that have been decreasing in the same period. The report also analyzes the origin of the workers and stresses that the majority of those convicted are men, as are those convicted of almost all other crimes.

However, the percentage of female offenders is higher in the case of human trafficking than in other crimes.

Sometimes, there are women who pass from victims to exploiters.

Possible causes the importance of the relationship of trust between the victim and the offender and that, in some cases, becoming a worker may be the only way for the victims to avoid being exploited.

Considering a close year, in 2017, as the migrants traveling from Libya to Italy are exhausted they have to deal with those inflatable boats of poor quality. Even because the crossings is becoming

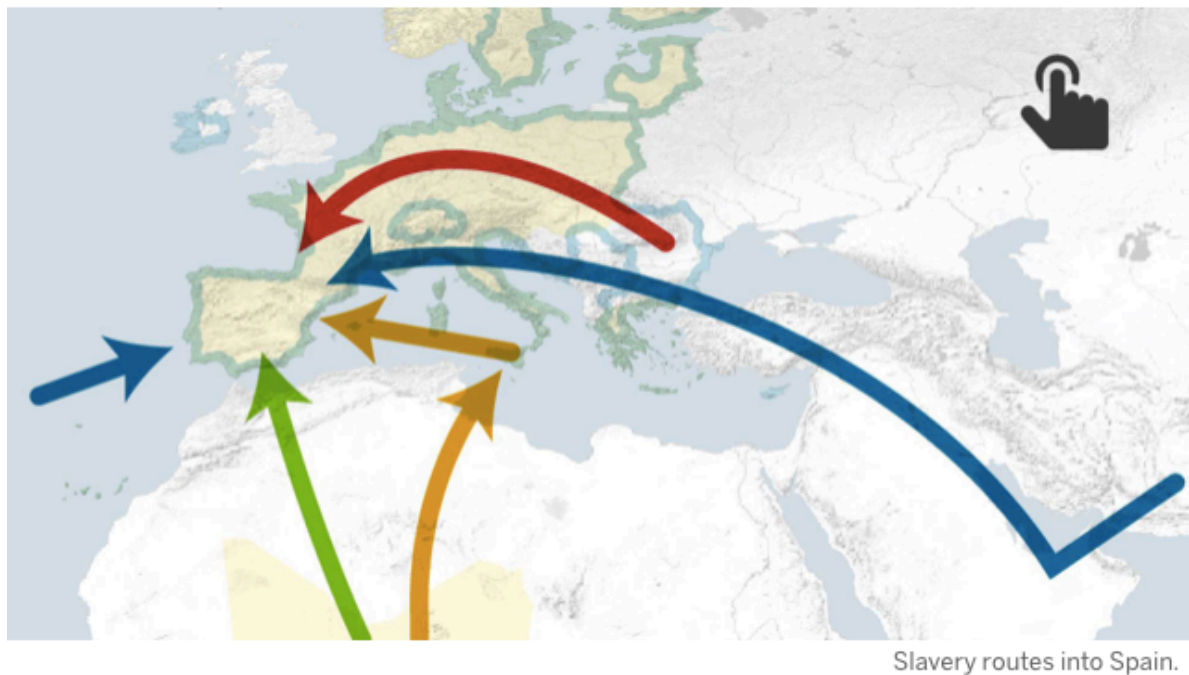
more deadly than ever and the route of the Central Mediterranean, the largest of all, stopped being used, reducing by **34%**.

In return, the Western Mediterranean, which unites Morocco and Algeria with the Iberic peninsula and the Balearic Islands, grew by **24%**. This species of butterfly effect of migrations has been noticed in Spain with an unprecedented intensity. The undocumented arrived at the Spanish Mediterranean coasts beat in 2017 a historical record only comparable to the crisis of the cayucos that occurred in the Canary Islands a decade ago. Of the **28,349** people who entered by land and by sea, **20,757** did so in Andalusia, the Valencian Community, Murcia and the Balearic Islands, triple that in 2016, according to the Ministry of the Interior data.

According to the Interior Ministry A total of **5,695** people were released from slavery by Spain's security forces between **2012** and **2016**. As victims of human trafficking, some were forced into labor but the majority are forced to be prostitutes.

With regard to Eurostat data in the first report on trafficking in human beings between **2008** and **2010** published by the European Commission. Spain, with 1,605 victims of trafficking in persons identified and suspected, is the second country in the European Union with the highest number of victims in **2010**, just behind Italy, which records **2,381**, and ahead of Romania, with 1,154 , The Netherlands with 993 and Germany with 651,

The number of victims increased expecially in **2009** and **2010** in Spain ,from the 443 identified or presumed victims registered in 2009 to 1,605 a year later, according to data from the report that does not have data regarding 2008 in the case of Spain or the United Kingdom.



([8https://elpais.com/elpais/2017/04/21/inenglish/1492756977_271906.html](https://elpais.com/elpais/2017/04/21/inenglish/1492756977_271906.html))

7. LEGAL DEFINITION IN SPAIN

In accordance with the provisions of **article 177 bis** of the Spanish Criminal Code, trafficking in human beings is considered to be *"the capture, transport, transfer, reception or reception of persons, including the exchange or transfer of control over such persons, when violence, intimidation or deception is used, or a situation of superiority or necessity or vulnerability of a victim is abused, whether national or foreign, or when the delivery or receipt of payments or benefits mediates to obtain the consent of the person who have control over the victim, with one of the following purposes:*

- a) The imposition of forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or begging.*
- b) Sexual exploitation, including pornography.*
- c) Exploitation to carry out criminal activities.*
- d) The extraction of their bodily organs.*
- e) The celebration of forced marriages.*

There is a situation of need or vulnerability when the person in question has no other alternative, real or acceptable, than to submit to abuse.

2. Even when none of the means mentioned in the previous section is used, human trafficking shall be considered any of the actions indicated in the previous section when it is carried out with respect to minors for the purpose of exploitation.

3. The consent of a victim of trafficking in human beings will be irrelevant when one of the means indicated in the first section of this article has been resorted to.

4. The penalty will be imposed higher than the one provided in the first section of this article when:

- a) the life or physical or mental integrity of the persons subject to the crime was endangered;*
- b) the victim is especially vulnerable due to illness, gestational status, disability or personal situation, or is a minor.*

If more than one circumstance occurs, the penalty will be imposed in its upper half.

5. The penalty superior to that provided in section 1 of this article shall be imposed and absolute disqualification from six to twelve years to those who carry out the facts, prevailing over their status as authority, agent or public official. If, in addition, any of the circumstances provided in section 4 of this article concur, the penalties in its upper half shall be imposed.

6. The penalty will be imposed superior in degree to that provided in section 1 of this article and special disqualification for profession, trade, industry or commerce for the time of the conviction, when the culprit belonged to an organization or association of more than two persons, even of a temporary nature, who were engaged in the realization of such activities. If any of the circumstances provided in section 4 of this article concur, the penalties in the upper half will be imposed. If the circumstance foreseen in section 5 of this article occurs, the penalties indicated in its upper half shall be imposed.

In the case of chiefs, administrators or persons in charge of said organizations or associations, the penalty shall be applied in the upper half, which may be increased to the next higher level. In any case, the penalty shall be increased to the immediately higher degree if any of the circumstances contemplated in section 4 or the circumstance foreseen in section 5 of this article occurs.

7. When, in accordance with the provisions of article 31 bis, a legal entity is responsible for the offenses included in this article, the fine shall be imposed from three times to five times the profit

obtained. Given the rules established in article 66 bis, judges and courts may also impose the penalties included in letters b) to g) of section 7 of article 33.

8. The provocation, the conspiracy and the proposal to commit the crime of trafficking in human beings will be punished with the penalty lower in one or two grades to the corresponding crime.

9. In any case, the penalties provided for in this article shall be imposed without prejudice to those that correspond, where appropriate, for the offense of article 318 bis of this Code and other crimes actually committed, including those constituting the corresponding exploitation.

10. Sentences of foreign judges or courts for crimes of the same nature as those provided for in this article will produce the effects of recidivism, unless the criminal record has been canceled or can be canceled in accordance with Spanish law.

11. Without prejudice to the application of the general rules of this Code, the victim of trafficking in human beings will be exempt from punishment for the criminal offenses committed in the exploitation situation suffered, provided that their participation in them was a direct consequence of the situation of violence, intimidation, deception or abuse to which it has been subjected and that there is an adequate proportionality between said situation and the criminal act carried out.

(9http://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/Penal/lo10-1995.12t7b.html)

8. ELEMENTS OF THE HUMAN TRAFFICKING

According to the above definition, the crime of trafficking is committed when one of the indicated actions is carried out, which invalidates the consensus - except in the case of minor victims, where the consensus is irrelevant although it is not has used any of the indicated means - as long as this conduct is carried out for the purpose of exploitation.

It is precisely these aspects that determine when we are faced with a situation of trafficking in human beings, especially in relation to other crimes in particular, the illegal trafficking of immigrants, typified in article 318 bis of the Penal code. In relation to this crime, we must always bear in mind that trafficking in human beings, differently of the illegal trafficking of immigrants:

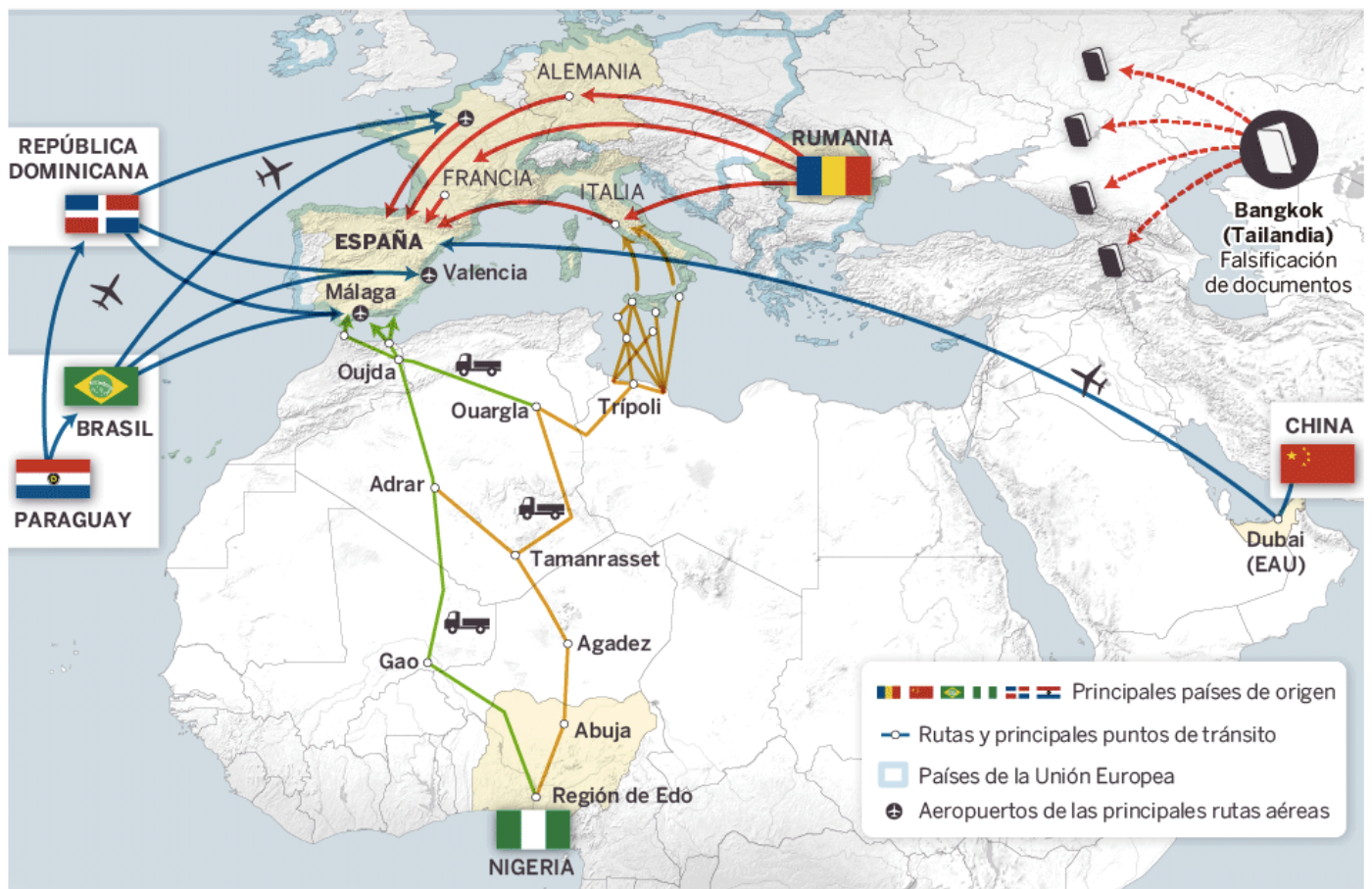
- It is never consented and, if there is initial consent, it has been produced by coercion, deception or abuse (of a situation of vulnerability). On the other hand, the crime of illegal

trafficking of immigrants, even if carried out in degrading or dangerous conditions, is always allowed.

- It does not always imply transnationality, in other words, in many cases there is no illegal crossing of borders and, the victims of trafficking, are not always foreign persons in an irregular situation. On the contrary, the traffic of immigrants consists precisely in crossing a border illegally.
- It always requires the intention to exploit the victims in order to obtain economic benefits and, nevertheless, an action of illegal trafficking of immigrants consists in the transfer of immigrants from one country to another, without there being a subsequent intention.
- The crime of trafficking is very personal, violates human rights. In the case of the illegal traffic of immigrants, the protected legal interest is the interests of the State (the protection of its borders).

Despite the above, trafficking and human trafficking are crimes that are often connected. In this regard, it must be taken into account that approximately 40% of the victims of trafficking identified are foreigners in an irregular situation.

The distinction between both crimes is fundamental from the point of view of the attention to the victims and their recovery, as well as in the investigation of the crime, since it can happen that the victims of trafficking in human beings are confused with people subjected to trafficking, not activating the mechanisms of protection of human rights for victims of this type of crime.



9. A PARTICULAR CASE: FIRST SENTENCE OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING OF ORGANS.

What is trafficking of organs? Organ trafficking indicates the illegal activity of the trade in human organs used for transplantation.

Speaking of illegal organ trafficking, this reference is made to at least two cases: a person allows the removal of their organs from the payment of money or a person is killed during surgery for the removal of organs and tissues.

I reported a specific case in Spain about organ traffick in 2014.

The Supreme Court has confirmed for the first time a conviction for a crime of illegal organ trafficking. The Provincial Court of Barcelona imposed up of six years in prison to four people, three of them where from the same family, who offered 6,000 euros to a Moroccan citizen

who was in an irregular situation in Spain to give one of his kidneys to one of the condemned, who was sick and needed a transplant.

The facts proven in the “Audencia de Barcelona” relate that the condemned **Toni Radosavljevic** was diagnosed in October 2014 of a renal arterial hypertension and, after undergoing dialysis sessions, he was recommended a kidney transplant. The doctors informed him of the Spanish regulations and his file was sent to the Bellvitge hospital. The patient did not have a health card and, every time he went to the doctor, he pretended to be his brother Django, who was also condemned. The two brothers and their father (Zoran Radosavljevic, also condemned), with the help of a friend, planned to lighten the time for the kidney transplant looking for a living donor compatible with the patient so that in exchange for money he would appear before the doctors as a friend of the family and underwent a kidney transplant.

The donor was a Moroccan citizen, in an irregular situation in Spain, with problems expressing himself in Spanish, who asked for alms and lived in a house occupied by homeless people in L'Hospitalet de l'Infant, Tarragona. He agreed to have one of his kidneys removed in exchange for 6,000 euros and went to the hospital, where it was found compatible with the patient. Then they took him to a Notary to sign a public contract in which he stated that he was a friend of Toni and the authorization for the transplant, which he was going to perform for free and out of friendship. But the donor regretted at the last moment and refused to sign. On the same day, the father, his son Django and Oussama went to look for him at his house, they moved him to another house by force and insulted him and beat him to try to change his mind.

The court highlights that the crime of organ trafficking, which was introduced in 2010, *"is not only about protecting the health or physical integrity of people, but the object of protection goes further."* It is, according to the court, to *"protect physical integrity, of course, but also the conditions of dignity of the people, avoiding that the same by their economic conditions can be reified, treated as a holding of organs that, by their bilaterality or by their no principality, they can be trafficked."*

The judges remind that the national transplant system itself establishes an altruistic and solidary system for obtaining and distributing organs for transplantation to patients who need it and reject the situation of need alleged by the convicted patient in one of the reasons for their recourse .

The Supreme Court warns that it was the public health system that raised the "remedy" for his disease with the transplant. The sentence, of which the magistrate Andrés Martínez Arrieta has been rapporteur, indicates that although the condemned man had been informed of the existence of the public transplant system, he decided not to follow it and looked for an organ of a person who due to his economic need had access to the intervention in exchange for money.

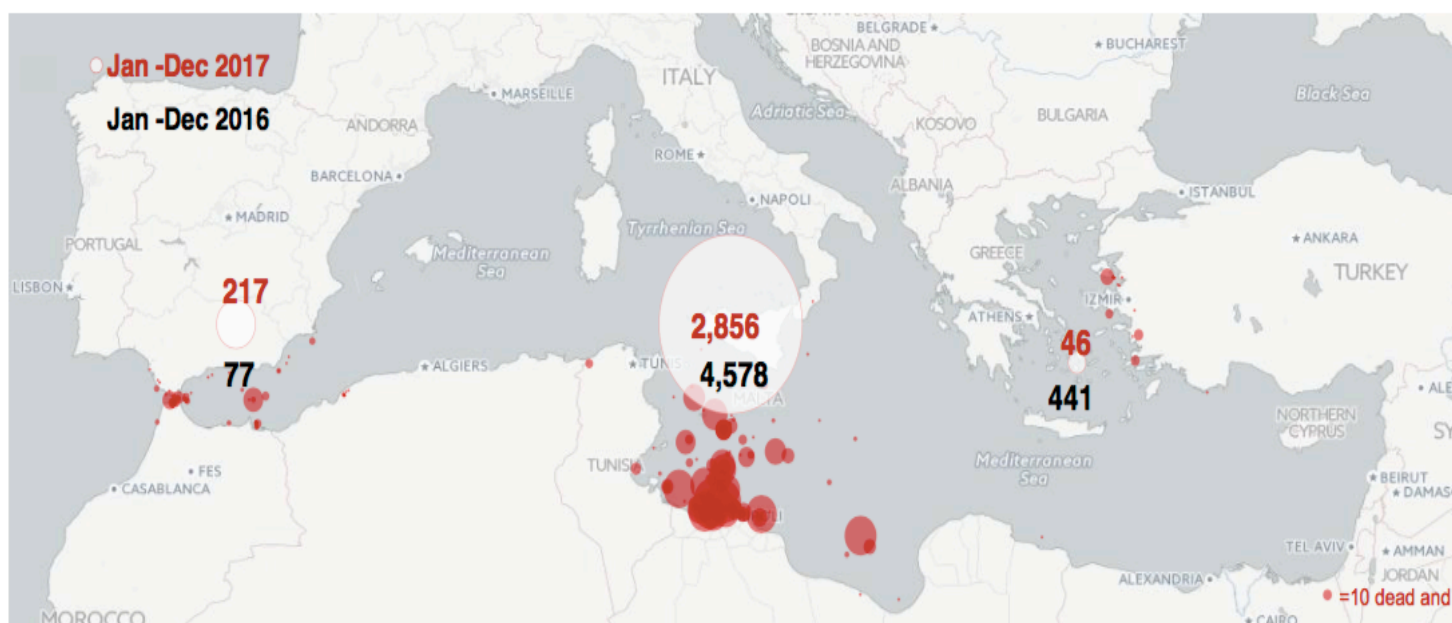
The high court confirms the penalties imposed by the Provincial Court: the father and head of the family clan was sentenced in Barcelona for a crime of organ trafficking but also for coercion, so in his case the penalty is six years and six months of prison. His son Django, was condemned to six years in prison for a crime of organ trafficking and another crime of misappropriation of civil status. The penalty for his son, Toni, who needed the transplant, for these same crimes is lower - four and a half years in prison - to apply an attenuated subtype of the crime of organ trafficking for being the receiver. Finally, the friend who sought the donor was sentenced to six years in prison for a crime of organ trafficking.^(10 <https://www.elperiodico.com/es/sociedad/20161004/>)

10. WHEN THE LAND IS MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE ROUGH SEA

Very dangerous is the Libyan route. The organizers of the trips are abandoning it because it has no way out. In Libyan territory, migrants are mistreated, vexed and sexually exploited by the mafias. In 2017, the victims of immigration have also broken records: the number of missing persons in the Spanish coasts reached **223**, compared to **169** in 2016. *"That means that they provide them cheaper boats and filling the boats with more people,"* says Estrella Galán, general secretary of Cear (Spanish commission to help Rerefugees) , and remembers that *«there are still deaths because there are no legal and safe ways to migrate»*. The forecasts for 2018 suggest that more arrivals will continue to be registered. The Ministry of the Interior emphasizes that *"the persecution of mafias and trafficking networks is one of the priorities"* of their management and, in this fight, both Morocco and Algeria are essential partners. His policy, he adds, will continue along the lines of *"sincere prevention and cooperation"* with the countries of origin and transit.

Number of Dead and Missing by Route

(Jan -Dec, 2016 and 2017)



(11 <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61706>)

I reported this graphic to demonstrate the situation in 2017 and the critical situation that Europe suffers and above all the immigrants themselves who go through these deadly routes. The central Mediterranean route is where there has been more dead and missing people, unfortunately, caused by the very dangerous route and the mortal sea. The majority come from Niger and cross lands and deserts to go to Libya and pass through the tremendous sea.

11. AGREEMENTS FROM SPAIN TO STOP AND CONTAIN IMMIGRATION

11.2 AGREEMENTS SENEGAL AND SPAIN.

With the advent of the wave of migration that is upsetting the policies of integration and management, there has been bilateral agreements between migrants and States.

Italy had done it with Gaddafi's Libya and the then president Berlusconi.

Germany and the European Union did so in Turkey, and they effectively shut down the Balkan route, paying a salary bill to President Erdogan. All European states now realize that the only solution is to start negotiations with the countries of departure, at least those with which it is possible to interface and that have a stable government, in order to stop the migratory flow that now seems unstoppable. Especially the Sahel, which starts from West and Eastern Africa, exceeds the Sahara belt and arrives on the shores of the Mediterranean to reach Europe.

In **2005**, before the crisis of the cayucos, Mauritania and Senegal received less than 500,000 euros each as a development aid, instead in 2009 the Nouakchott authorities have received between 10 and 15 million annually, and those of Dakar between 5 and 10. In total, Mauritania has received 108.45 million; of which 88.6 have been destined to border control and 19.8 to development aid.

In the case of Senegal, Spanish assistance (59.7 million in total) has been divided between border control (34.9) and development cooperation (24.8)

In **2006**, during the peak of the “**cayucos**”, meaning little boat, migrants from Senegal reached the Spanish side, in large part they went to the Canary Islands and were about 39 thousand. Of these 39,000, only sixteen thousand were Senegalese. The others were all from neighboring countries, and they considered the Senegalese coast as a starting point to arrive with makeshift boats in the Canaries and then from there to arrive in the European continent.

Since **2009**, that is from the year in which the Madrid government decided to conclude the agreement with Dakar, a single barge to the Canaries has not left.

A completely zero flow. And during the state visit to Senegal, the Minister of the Interior of Madrid wanted to emphasize the quality of the agreement as a virtuous example to be undertaken throughout Europe and also by the European Union itself. Spain has spent about three million euro each year to help the Senegalese police fight and curb the smuggling of migrants leaving the coast of the country. Every year, the Spanish government invests sixty thousand euros in the formation of

the local Senegalese police, and by now all the highest commanders of the police forces of the country collaborate and were formed by the Spanish security forces. To these police agreements, which are also used for the fight against drug trafficking and terrorism, economic cooperation agreements are added to give employment to the young people of Senegal. Generating jobs in the country is certainly the strongest weapon to combat the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings.

It has been taken as an example by the European Union.

The results are: the **31,678** irregular immigrants who arrived in the Canary Islands in 2006, in the middle of the crisis of the cayucos, have been reduced to a few hundred a year (**671 in 2016**). But the policy of combating illegal immigration in origin has had a cost for public coffers. At least 168.21 million euros spent on aid for Mauritania and Senegal in the last twelve years.

The two countries have, in fact, concluded a bilateral agreement, which implies that Dakar undertakes to stop any attempt to arrive in Spain through the Canaries and through other routes. Anyone who decides to take the road to Europe, now does it by pointing to Libya, and then to Lampedusa and Italy. Even if as we can see further on the chapter that even in Italy there has been in the past and recently agreements with Libya to stop or control immigration from the north of Africa.

12. The Spanish model of combating irregular immigration: Agreement Senegal Spain in 20th July 2017.

The Spanish Interior Minister, **Juan Ignacio Zoido**, and the Interior Minister of Senegal, **Abdoulaye Daouda Diallo**, signed an agreement in Dakar on the 20th of July 2017, to strengthen their bilateral relations in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as the management of the migratory flows.

The minister will also meet with the president of Senegal.

After the meeting both ministers highlighted the importance of this agreement that aims, to expand cooperation between the two countries to curb illegal migration and improve the protection of Senegalese land borders to the terrorist threat and drug trafficking.

"With this new step we intend to improve the model cooperation that we launched in 2006 and which is being copied nowadays in other parts of the world," said Zoido, speaking to the media after the meeting.

The Spanish minister also praised the security measures carried out by the Senegalese and Spanish security forces, as well as the detachments of the National Police and Civil Guard that have allowed to put an end to the departures of boats from the coasts of Senegal. *"This has made it possible to put an end to the loss of human lives in the crossing between Senegal and the Canary Islands, while it has allowed to end the activities of the traffickers,"* he added.

He also highlighted the impact of projects financed by Spanish cooperation to create jobs in Senegal, especially among the youngest. For his part, the Senegalese minister thanked Spain for the positive results achieved in the areas of the fight against illegal migration and cross-border terrorism.



(12 <http://www.lavanguardia.com/internacional/20170720/424264392579/acuerdo-terrorismo-espana-senegal.html>)

13. GROUPS OF ORGANIZED CRIMES IN SPAIN

It is still done many times: It is trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual or labor exploitation. Each year between **40,000 and 50,000** young people enter Spain to be used for that purpose, in

many ways and by very different criminal procedures. In Europe there are **500,000**. Around the world, almost three million people are subjected to trafficking. Nearly half are minors.

In economic figures, which is how they sometimes look at and measure the dirtiest human tragedies, it is a business of between seven and 12 billion dollars a year, according to a recent UN report.

In Spain, they are five million euros every day, according to calculations by the People's Defender, Soledad Becerril. It is the second clandestine business in the world in terms of profits, after arms trafficking and in front of drug trafficking.

According to agents of the Corps in Spain, the mafias have as their only objective *"to obtain entrances"*, and for this *"they do not care to put in certain risk the life of the immigrants, whom they introduce in the double bottoms manufactured by them, more and more difficult to be located because they are more sophisticated and protected by the high number of vehicles that access the city every day."*

In recent times, it is found that they try to make these "vehicles" profitable and for this, it is often the case that in the same vehicle they can introduce *"two or three people"*, even charging each of them up to *"four thousand euros"*, with which the same vehicle can obtain for the criminal organization up to *"twelve thousand euros per rotation"*, that is, each time that vehicle is used to introduce immigrants into the city.

This is a really dangerous method used for immigrants, since it means arriving with the vehicle and at that time the driver can get out and leaves with the serious risk to leave the hidden people in a inhuman treatment.

The Civil Guard notes that they can be *"of the order of twenty people that the mafias manage to introduce every week in Melilla by these procedures"*, all of them people from the sub-Saharan area. The control measures established have meant that in the last four days, up to five vehicles with double funds have been located.

It is not only a method of the immigrants in Spain but in all Europe: coupled inside the seat of a car, on the dashboard or even in the outline of a bumper.

There are even massive jumps to the fence of Melilla that monopolize the attention in the last years, in the border between Spain and Morocco subsists a drama fruit of the desperation of many immigrants to reach European soil. This is the double bottom method, an extreme measure that is increasing and consists of entering impossible turns between the different parts of a vehicle. And almost always in subhuman conditions putting your life at risk. All this affects a lucrative business for the mafias, which charge between **3,000** and **4,000** euros to each person who uses this route.



Of course the mafias try to make them pass in a profitable way and that is why it is increasingly common for vehicles to introduce more people. There are cases of up to seven people introduced in a double bottom. Sometime the Civil guard find people hidden half dead, that had travelled in a catastrophic way. The mafias do not have scruples.

There has been a collaboration with Moroccan security forces in combating this problem. If in 2015 they intercepted seven vehicles with a double bottom before reaching the border with Melilla, in 2016 they were 32. On the other hand, the rescued people were 97.

The security forces are faced with an added problem: finding a balance between security and maintaining fluency at border crossings. Therefore, vehicle inspections must be done at a high rate so as not to collapse the border. In Melilla there are **7,000** vehicle rotations per day.⁽¹³⁾

https://www.elespanol.com/espana/20170203/190981912_0.html)

14. THE ROUTES IN SPAIN

LAS RUTAS DE REGRESO DE LOS EXCOMBATIENTES

→ Ruta africana

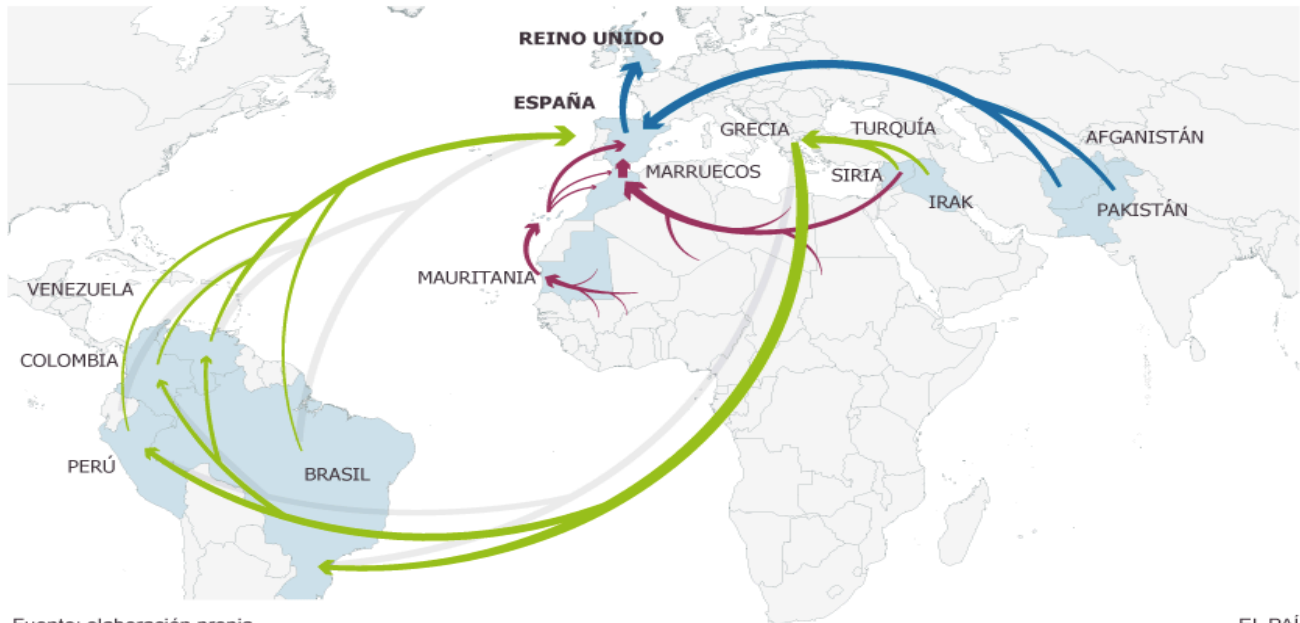
1. Empleada sobre todo por sirios de etnia kurda. Se trasladan a Melilla, se inscriben en el CETI y una vez en la península se desplazan a Francia o Alemania.
2. Desde Mauritania embarcan a las Islas Canarias y de allí a la Península.

→ Ruta sudamericana

Principalmente de Siria e Irak. Previo paso por Turquía y Grecia vuelan a países de Sudamérica (Brasil, Perú, Venezuela y Colombia). Después viajan a España. Su destino final son países del centro y norte de Europa.

→ Ruta europea

Usada por ciudadanos de Pakistán y Afganistán. Viajan a España haciendo escala en países europeos (Alemania, Italia, etc). Su destino final es Reino Unido.



Fuente: elaboración propia.

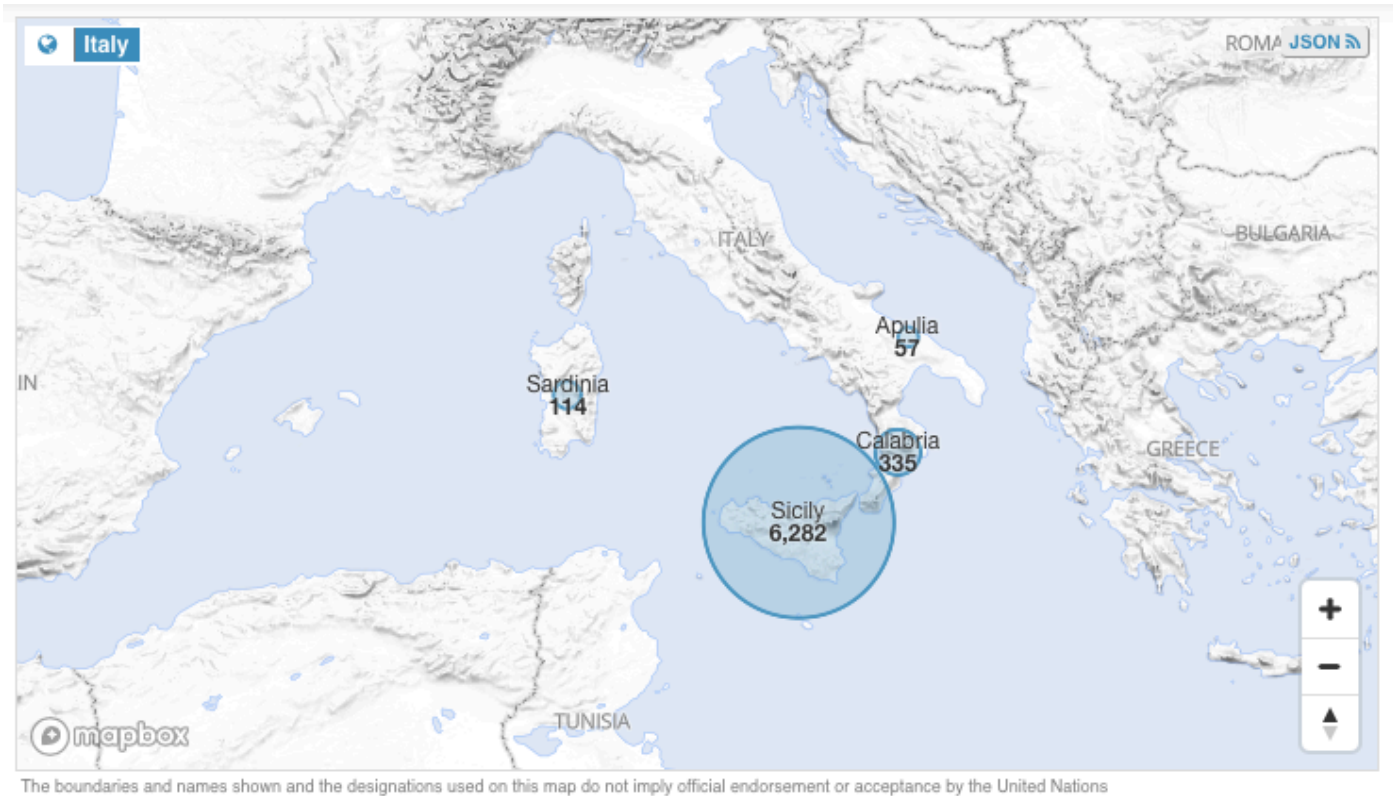
EL PAÍS

(14 https://politica.elpais.com/politica/2015/02/06/actualidad/1423252928_862548.html)

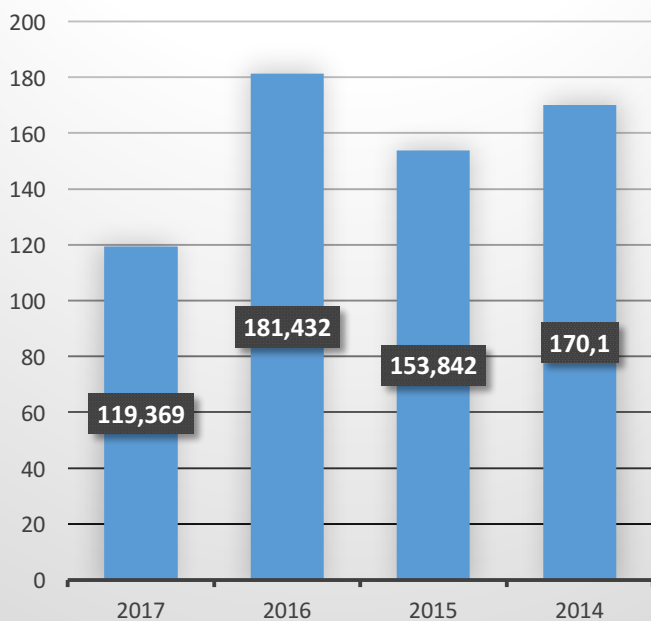
Reading the article published by the spanish Journal “EL PAIS” it affirms how: “Spain has become a place of settlement for traffic mafias that are used by former jihadist combatants to return to Europe. Those European “militants” who enlisted in the ranks of the Islamic State now camouflage themselves among the refugees fleeing the war in Syria and use the routes created by the mafias - and Spain as a platform - to sneak back into their respective countries of origin. This is included in a report prepared by the Operational Section of Falsedades Documentales of the UCRIF (Central Unit of Illegal Immigration Networks and Documentary Falsedades) at the end of 2014, before the Paris attacks. The document points out three main entry ways: African, South American and European. The returned ex-combatants - the majority with experience in the handling of arms and explosives - constitute one of the main antiterrorist concerns of European governments.”

There is a proliferation of human trafficking organizations that, using the use of false / falsified documents, are introducing thousands of people in European countries.”

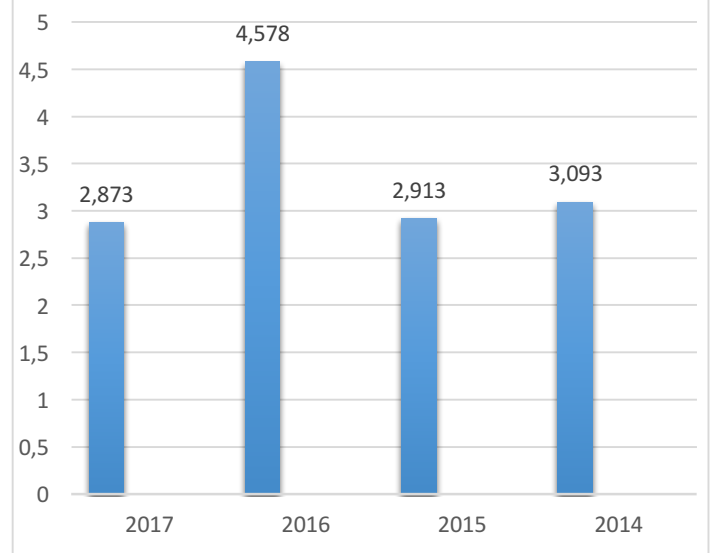
15.MIGRATION: THE SITUATION IN ITALY IN 2017



SEA ARRIVALS



DEAD AND MISSING



GENDER ARRIVALS IN 2017:

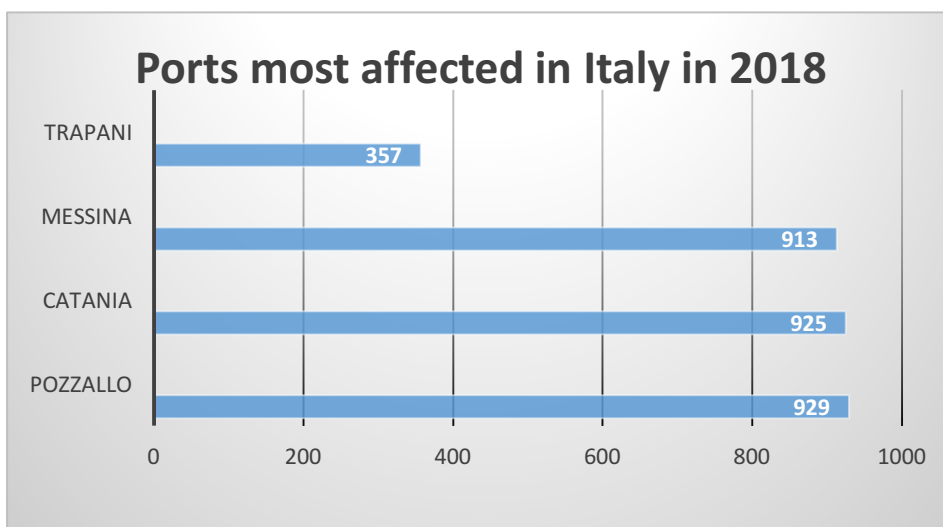
MEN **74%**

WOMEN: **11%**

CHILDREN: **15%**

I reported the situation in the past years of the migration in Italy. As we can see 2016 is the year with more landings in the ports in Italy, in proportion it is even the year with more dead and missings. 2017 is the year with less landings in the ports but in proportion one of the years with more dead and missings.

The ports with the most landings in Italy are (Statistics **from the Ministry of Interior of Italy, last updating 16/2/2018**):



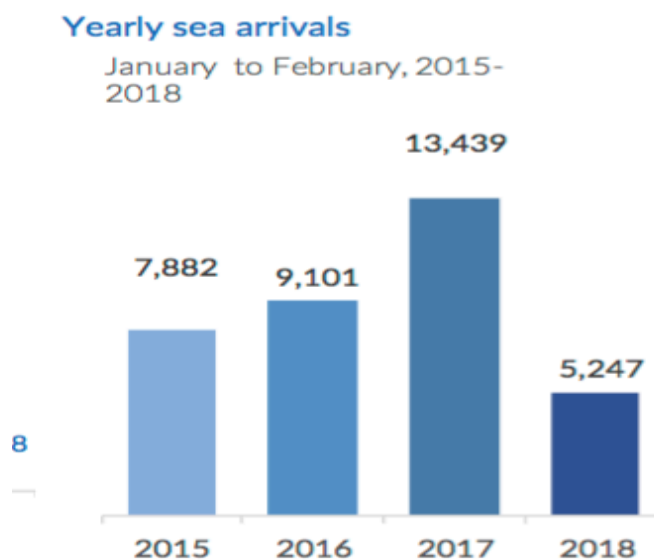
NATIONALITIES ARRIVALS IN 2017:

Country of origin	Source	Data date	Population
Nigeria		28 Feb 2018	18,484
Guinea		28 Feb 2018	9,878
Côte d'Ivoire		28 Feb 2018	9,718
Bangladesh		28 Feb 2018	9,043
Eritrea		28 Feb 2018	8,364
Mali		28 Feb 2018	7,256
Tunisia		28 Feb 2018	7,211
Sudan		28 Feb 2018	6,353
Senegal		28 Feb 2018	6,172
Morocco		28 Feb 2018	6,140
Gambia		28 Feb 2018	5,917
Ghana		28 Feb 2018	3,947
Pakistan		28 Feb 2018	3,424
Somalia		28 Feb 2018	2,991
Cameroon		28 Feb 2018	2,688
Algeria		28 Feb 2018	2,462
Syrian Arab Rep.		28 Feb 2018	2,432
Iraq		28 Feb 2018	1,818
Libya		28 Feb 2018	1,382
Sierra Leone		28 Feb 2018	1,226
Egypt		28 Feb 2018	1,066
Ethiopia		28 Feb 2018	780

As we can see from the graphic of UNHCR the majority of the arrivals come from Nigeria, Guinea and Cote d'Ivoire.

Between 1 January and 28th February 2018: **5,247** people arrived in Italy.

In 2017 there has been **13,439** arrivals. There has been a 61% decrease compared to the sea arrivals in 2017.



16. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ITALY

Many refugees and migrants who reach Italy by sea face serious dangers and abuse during the journey: the crossing of the deserts, detention, torture and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

The number of unaccompanied minors (UASC) who arrive in Italy continues to grow: it is estimated that **11,406** have arrived in this period, equal to **14%** of all arrivals.

Among those who cross the central Mediterranean there are people in need of protection. The Eurostat data for the first quarter of 2017 indicate that the average rate of recognition of international protection, including humanitarian status, granted to the top 10 nationalities arriving in Italy in the first six months of 2017 was **34%** in the countries of the EU region .

There has been in 2017 **37%** of rescues conducted by NGO's.

Italy implements guidelines under the national plan to improve and increase efforts in identifying possible trafficking victims among migrants; consistently train law enforcement to combat human trafficking. Provide adequate long-term funding to NGOs assisting victims. Increase international cooperation with source and transit countries, especially Nigeria, make efforts to reduce the demand for child sex tourism and increase prosecutions of participants, in particular Italians who purchase sex from children abroad. Italy highlights the fact that it is against commercial sex.

16.2 REGULATIONS IN ITALY REGARDING THE TRAFFIC OF HUMAN BEING

The reduction of a person in a state of slavery, his transfer induced by deception or forced by violence or threat and finally the trade of the exploited person, are the three offenses punished respectively by articles **600**, **601** and **602** of the Italian penal code which they refer more generally to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings (trafficking).

ARTICLE 600: *“Chiunque esercita su una persona poteri corrispondenti a quelli del diritto di proprietà ovvero chiunque riduce o mantiene una persona in uno stato di soggezione continuativa, costringendola a prestazioni lavorative o sessuali ovvero all'accattonaggio o comunque a prestazioni che ne comportino lo sfruttamento, è punito con la reclusione da otto a venti anni.*

La riduzione o il mantenimento nello stato di soggezione ha luogo quando la condotta è attuata mediante violenza, minaccia, inganno, abuso di autorità o approfittamento di una situazione di inferiorità fisica o psichica o di una situazione di necessità, o mediante la promessa o la dazione di somme di denaro o di altri vantaggi a chi ha autorità sulla persona.

La pena è aumentata da un terzo alla metà se i fatti di cui al primo comma sono commessi in danno di minore degli anni diciotto o sono diretti allo sfruttamento della prostituzione o al fine di sottoporre la persona offesa al prelievo di organi .”

Translation in English : “Anyone who exercises on a person powers corresponding to those of the right of property or anyone who reduces or maintains a person in a state of continuous subjection, forcing him to work or sexual services or begging or otherwise to benefits that entail exploitation, is punished with imprisonment from eight to twenty years.

Reduction or maintenance in a state of subjection occurs when the conduct is implemented through violence, threat, deception, abuse of authority or taking advantage of a situation of physical or psychological inferiority or a situation of necessity, or by the promise or bestowal of sums of money or other benefits to those who have authority over the person.

The penalty is increased by a third to a half if the facts referred to in the first paragraph are committed to the detriment of children under the age of eighteen or are directed to the exploitation of prostitution or in order to subject the offended person to the removal of organs. ”

ARTICLE 601: *“Chiunque commette tratta di persona che si trova nelle condizioni di cui [all'articolo 600](#) ovvero, al fine di commettere i delitti di cui al primo comma del medesimo articolo, la induce mediante inganno o la costringe mediante violenza, minaccia, abuso di autorità o approfittamento di una situazione di inferiorità fisica o psichica o di una situazione di necessità, o mediante promessa o dazione di somme di denaro o di altri vantaggi alla persona che su di essa ha autorità, a fare ingresso o a soggiornare o a uscire dal territorio dello Stato o a trasferirsi al suo interno, è punito con la reclusione da otto a venti anni.*

La pena è aumentata da un terzo alla metà se i delitti di cui al presente articolo sono commessi in danno di minore degli anni diciotto o sono diretti allo sfruttamento della prostituzione o al fine di sottoporre la persona offesa al prelievo di organi”

Transalation in English: “Anyone who commits trafficking in person who is in the conditions referred to in Article 600 or, in order to commit the crimes referred to in the first paragraph of the same article, induces it by deception or forcing it through violence, threat, abuse of authority or

profiteering a situation of physical or psychological inferiority or a situation of necessity, or by promising or giving money or other benefits to the person who has authority over it, to enter or stay in or leave the territory of the State or to move inside, it is punished with imprisonment from eight to twenty years.

The penalty is increased by a third to a half if the crimes referred to in this article are committed to the detriment of children under the age of eighteen or are directed to the exploitation of prostitution or in order to subject the offended person to the removal of organs.”

ARTICLE 602: *“Chiunque, fuori dei casi indicati nell’articolo 601, acquista o aliena o cede una persona che si trova in una delle condizioni di cui l’articolo 600 è punito con la reclusione da otto a venti anni.”*

Translation in English: “Anyone who, in the cases not mentioned in article 601, purchases or alienates or transfers a person who is in one of the conditions referred to in article 600 shall be punished with imprisonment from eight to twenty years”.^(16<http://www.complianceaziendale.com/2010/07>)

16.3 LAW: 11 AUGUST 2003 N.228

The Italian Parliament has ratified both the Convention and the protocols with the law of 16 March 2006, n. 146. In 2003 the **law of 11 August 2003, n. 228** which changed the articles 600, 601, 602 of the Italian penal code, relating to the reduction or maintenance in slavery or servitude, trafficking in persons, purchase and sale of slaves.

This law has radically changed the definition of enslavement, also specifying a similar behavior: reduction in servitude.

This is a rule intended generally sanctioning exploitation behavior, namely in particular the induction and exploitation of prostitution, begging, work performance in conditions of exploitation and complete subjection of the worker against the employer. Specific measures are also foreseen for the repression of these behaviors that modify some provisions of the penal code.⁽¹⁷

At the victims of the crimes provided by the articles: 600 and 601 of the penal codice, are given board and lodging for a lack of time and sanitary measures for the victims.^(17<http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/032281.htm>)

17. SOME CASES OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ITALY

Italy is at the center of the phenomenon not only for its geographical position but also because of the lack of regulations not defined that allow traffickers to use legal methods. Usually, the victim in fact enters with regular documents but does not show up at work or register at the police station: soon he will become clandestine.

Less common are the fake passports, which mostly affects men and women from West Africa.

A transnational network is needed. The organizers are abroad, generally in third countries such as Turkey, Greece, Russia, or Africa. Fundamental is the "mediator", who is in contact with the community residing in Italy and often is part of it: remedies useful documents and coordinates the tasks of everyone. In the country of origin one or more recruiters come into action, who make contact with the victim, make them have the documents and entrust it to the smuggler to bring it to Italy. No less important is the one who has to "welcome" the victim in Italy and, eventually, get her out of the CIE. The price varies from six thousand euros in case of travel without documents, to 10-12 thousand euros with seasonal contract: the controls are now intense but in Lazio until recently a company took 3 thousand euros and especially in the agricultural sector of the coast it was not difficult to find one.

Case1) *“ My name is Abdel B.M , i am from Eritrea and i have 20 years old. I went to Libia to try to do the big journey, i paid 500 dollars but i think that the sum was not enough for the traffickers. They kidnapped me and brought me to Misurata, in the gulf of Sirte. I was a slave ,they made me work without paying me. In the shed we were at least 200, we slept on the floor and we had a little bit of food, the water was dirty and they didn’t provide us of sanitation.Ero uno schiavo, mi facevano lavorare senza pagarmi. The women were raped, men insulted and beated up. To try to convince me to talk to my parents and give me more money and pay the journey the tourtured me. One night some armed men enterd in our sheld and took a group of eritrean. They were drunk and druged ,they made this eritrean run and in the mean while they started to shoot, they used them as targets. They were shooting and laughings like devils. I saw at least two people fall on the floor, because they were shoot with the gun.”*

Case 2) *My name is Mohammed B and i was born in Damasco in 1985. In Syria i was a farmland, in 2013 i left my country for Libano, and reach Sudan to cross Europe from Libia. I paid a*

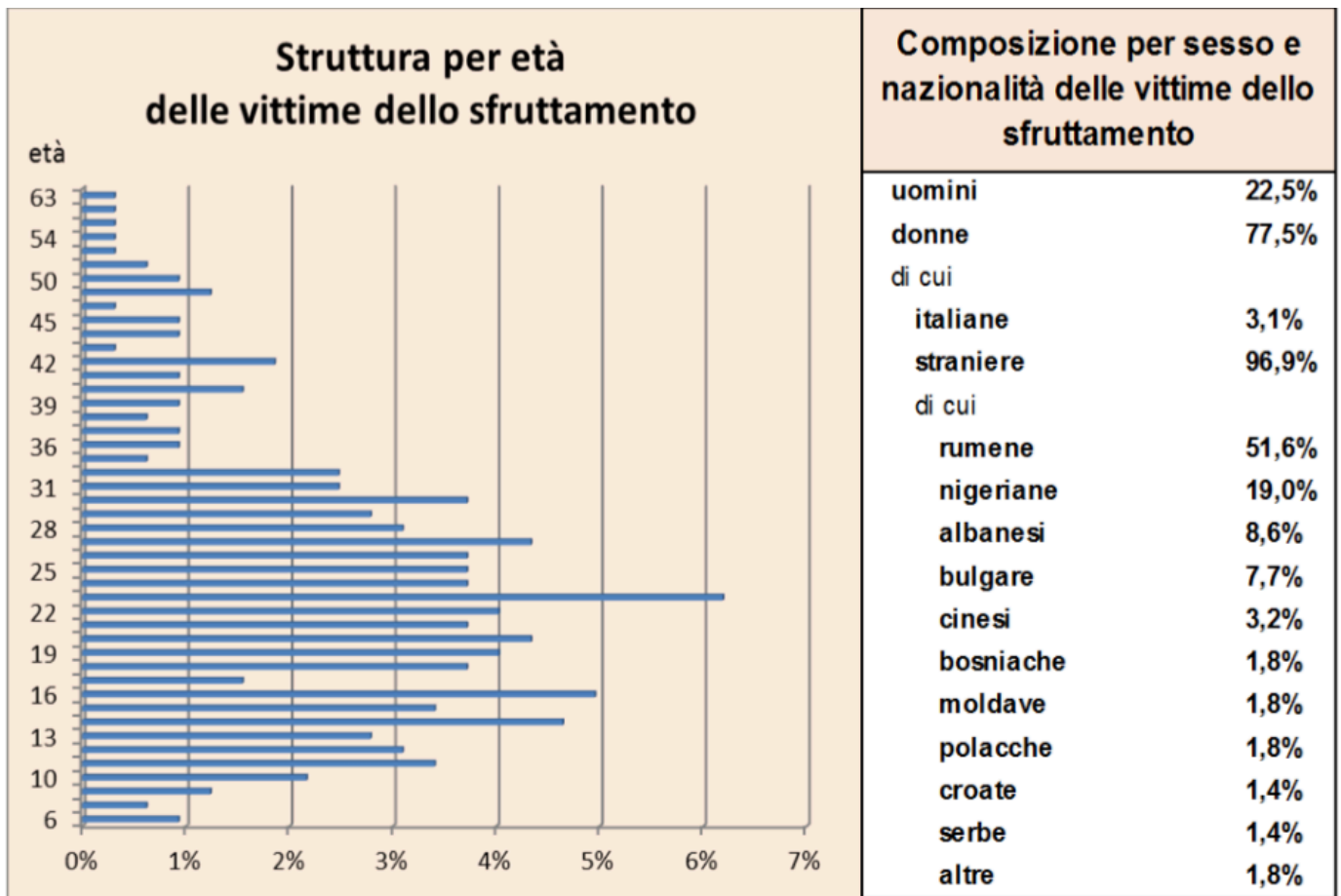
thousand dollars to a mediator he's name was Mahmoud to go to Sudan . From here i reached the liban border with a truck conducted by an other sudanese member of the organization and we were delivered to libyan people. They were two and with a truck and brought us to Agjdabya, in Cirenaica. Our camp was a lager guarded by armed men. We were in 150, we couldn't get out, we were prisoners, they gave us only a sandwich and some salty water every 24 hours. Erano in due e con un altro fuoristrada ci hanno portati ad **Agjdabya**, in **Cirenaica**. They beated us up, no bathrooms and we used to sleep on the floor. I stayed in yhis place for 11 days. The name of the camp is Abou Laabd. One night they loaded us on a truck, covered with sheets and transfered in a village in the middle of the desert, they dumped us in a barn where there was cows, sheeps, we slept with animals for two days. It was the worst moment, the guards removed everything, who protested was beaten with riflies. We couldn't stand it and one night we ran away. We went to another city where a person named Salem, libic, hosted us for a night before delievering us to Moamamar. He was a trafficker and for 900 dollars he brought us on a beach where there eas a boat of 12 meter,that had to bring us to Italy. We were at least 150. We left at night and navigated in this conditions for 2 nights ,we didn't have nor water nor to eat, the boat leaked. Fortunately we were spotted from a boat of : Marina italiana, that saved us. Yes, i recognise the person that was driving the boat. He is a member of the organization. When the help was on the way he hidden himself amoung us. I am very tired now, i want to go to Holand.”⁽¹⁸⁾ <https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2015/06/08/migranti-i-racconti-dei-viaggi/>)

18. STATISTICS REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The route of human trafficking in 2016 registrates in Italy: **11.009** women and **3.040** children that come from Nigeria. If we consider the data of 2015: **5.000** women and **900** children . The 80% of the women or even children could be sexual exploitation.

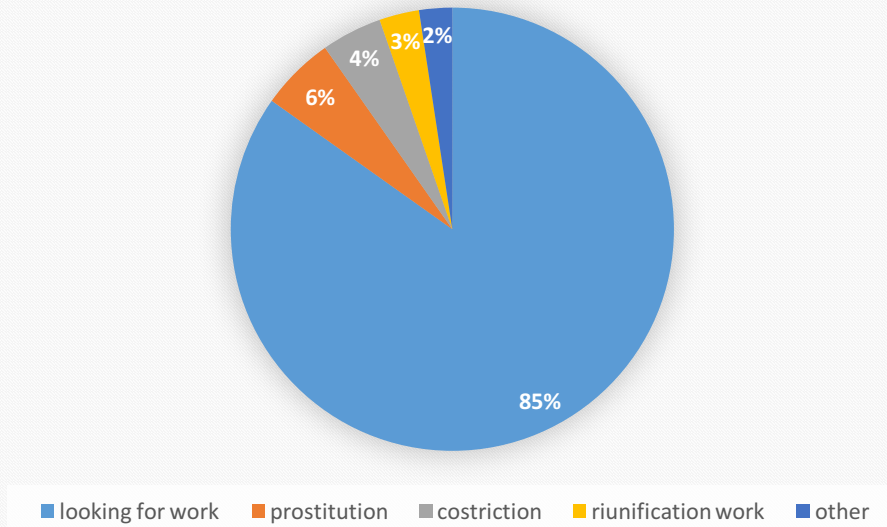
An international organization has calculated that only by 7,500 victims of trafficking in human beings are reached by Nigeria alone in 2016, compared to 2,800 estimated in 2015. Most of these victims rely on smugglers at some point during the trip , and in some cases are subject to trafficking in human beings during the journey or upon arrival in Italy.

IN 2015: From the statistic investigation it emerges that the victim typical of the exploitation corresponds to the profile of a / a youth, of 25 year-old middle age, in the **75,2%** of the cases it is of female sex, of foreign nationality, mainly Rumanian (**51,6%**) and Nigerian (**19%**), in some cases gotten married (**13,6%**) or with children (**22,3%**).



As we can see in the graphic reported in the Minister of Jusitce of Italy, the victims of human trafficking are for the **77,5%** women and **22,5%** men. Unfortunately the **96,9%** are from other countries. The victims come from Romania 51,6% and then Nigerian **19%**. The majority have to 22-25 years old.

CAUSE OF ARRIVING IN ITALY



19. AGREEMENTS FROM ITALY TO STOP AND CONTAIN

19.2 AGGREMENT ITALY-LYBIA 9 JANUARY 2017.

The Italian Minister of the Interior, **Marco Minniti**, went to Tripoli on 9 January to find an agreement with the government of Libyan national unity of **Fayez al Serraj** on the management of immigration, border control and the fight against the trafficking of beings human.

According to Interior Minister Minniti, the agreement with Libya would move in three directions:

- 1) the stabilization of the country
- 2) the fight against trafficking in human beings
- 3) cooperation against terrorism.

Italy has promised to help Libya to close the southern border of the country, that is, with Niger, from which most of the migrants coming into the country derive. In 2008 and 2012 there were other agreements with Libya.

The current Memorandum signed by Minniti in 2017 is placed in the middle of the previous ones: in **2008** was signed between the then minister of the interior of Berlusconi's government, **Roberto Maroni**, and with the government of Muammar Gheddafi .

In **2012**, Rome renewed the pact with Tripoli, signed by the then Minister of the Interior **Anna Maria Cancellieri**, government of Monti, which provided the control of the southern borders of Libya and the training of local border police forces.

To give even more importance to the agreement: On 2 February 2017 the Italian Prime Minister **Paolo Gentiloni** and the Chief Government of the National Reconciliation of the State of Libya, **Fayez Mustapa Serraj**, signed the Memorandum which provided Italy to pay five billion dollars in aid to Libya, in change of reinforcements on the coast to prevent migrants from leaving for Italy.

The agreement was criticized by human rights organizations, which denounced the temporary detention of migrants, ill-treatment and torture by the Libyan authorities.

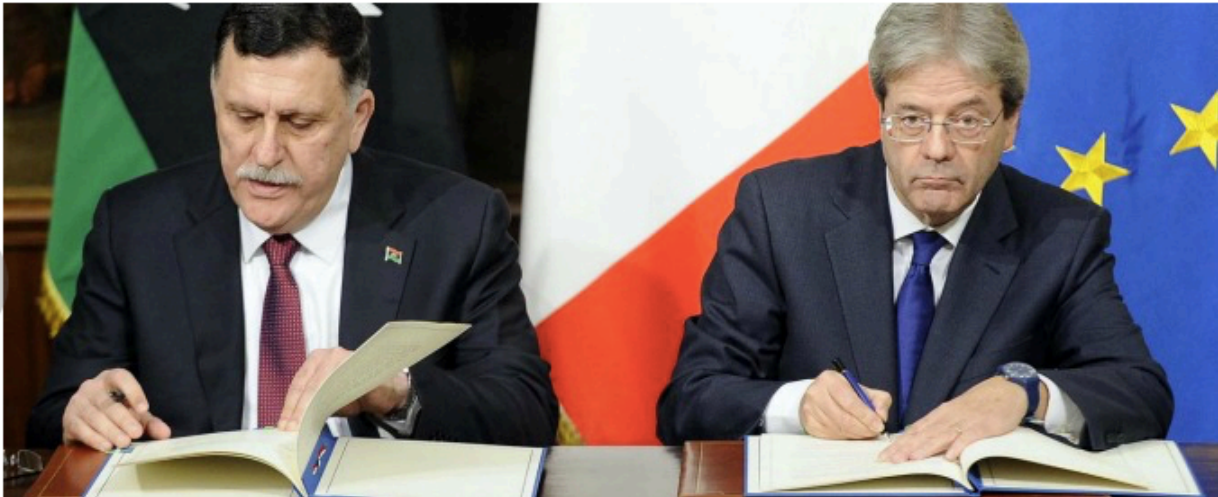
The objectives established within the Pact are precisely: *"to reach solutions relating to some issues that negatively affect the parties, including the phenomenon illegal immigration and its impact, the fight against terrorism, the trafficking of human beings and the smuggling of fuel. Reaffirming the firm determination of cooperate to identify urgent solutions to the issue of illegal migrants they cross Libya to go to Europe by sea, through the preparation of the fields temporary shelters in Libya, under the exclusive control of the Ministry of the Interior Libyan, awaiting repatriation or voluntary return to the countries of origin, working at the time same for the countries of origin to accept their citizens or by signing agreements with these countries. "*

The agreement between Gentiloni and Fayez Mustapa Serraj was subjected to much criticism because the decrease of migrants in 2017, as we saw through the statistics that i reported previously.

Italian Interior Minister, Marco Minniti, attributes the decline in migration the surveillance of the Italian government, which has strengthened the Coast Guard of the national unity government, the only one recognized by the international community, has signed agreements with the mayors of several Libyan cities affected by the smuggling of migrants and put pressure on the countries south of Libya to increase controls at their borders.

The critics of Minniti argued that the Italian government has agreed with the same traffickers to stop the flow in giving money as told by the Associated Press, the New York Times and Washington, but the Italian government has denied. They criticize him for having opposed the NGOs to help them and underlined how Libya has interests other than sea rescue. The criticisms of Italy were amplified after the publication of the CNN video on human trafficking in Libya that was made public on 27th of November 2017. In a exclusive report the CNN secretly manages to resume the sale of boys for "800 dinars, 900 ... then sold at 1,200 dinars (equal to 800 dollars)

"these are the official words said inside the video by a man who auctioned men. In the video you still hear "one digger, here we have a digger, a big man, able to dig, "according to what the" seller says. (19 <http://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/Libia.pdf>)



(20PHOTO FROM IL FATTO QUOTIDIANO: ON THE LEFT FAYEZ AL SERRAJ AND ON THE RIGHT GENTILONI

<http://www.vita.it/it/article/2012/06/18/amnesty-laccordo-italia-libia-viola-i-diritti-umani/118761/>)

19.3 With Salvini, what is going to happen?

Italy has changed radically, or maybe it has been always like this, the problem is that after the elections of 2018, this country returned Xenophobic.

The Italian population has voted for “Movimento 5 stelle” and the majority of the votes favored : “il centro destra”, where there are politicians as like Berlusconi, Salvini, Meloni and other right-wing parties.

After the government has fallen, as usual, there has been a moment of disruption in Italy.

Movimento 5 stelle, that sees and promotes itself as an organization of neither right nor left and post-ideological and does not define itself a party, preferring locutions as "free association of citizens", "non-association" or political force " and “ Centro destra”, agreed to form a government, although they didn't think about the problems that this union could give Italy.

Now in Italy we have a new minister of the Interior, Matteo Salvini, that comes from the party : Lega nord. Party, that has always had an radicale right-wing ideology.

Matteo Salvini ,that always promoted a block of immigration in Italy has won.

In fact, he has started immediately, closing the doors of the Italian coast, blocking a ship called “Aquarius” with 700 immigrants, he pointed out his ideology: “I don’t want anymore immigrants in my country, first we have to care about Italians”.

The ship got the permission to land in Valencia, after for days, was in the middle in the sea waiting to get help from a country.

The problem is, what does Salvini do not know?

Hundreds of Salvini, says **Mattia Feltri** in “La Stampa”, Italian journal, have walked the planet without knowing borders since the late nineteenth century.

The first was a woman and disembarked from the ship Europa in the port of Ellis Island in New York in 1873. Her name was Tomassa.

It was followed by another 254 with the same surname, who escaped from their country with one hand in front and one behind and took root all over America.

The Salvini diaspora, whose most famous representative has now decided to close the ports to immigration and create an ethnic census to expel Roma from Italy, increased exponentially and today there are around the world up to 2,808 who carry that name.

Between 125,000 and 300,000 Italians - according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) - leave each year from their country to look for work. Cases of racist violence have quadrupled and Amnesty International has warned this year of the growth of xenophobia. There is more, the Pew Research Center places the country among the most racist in Europe and a survey of the company SWG (November 15, 2017) noted that 55% of Italians justify it in certain situations. His proposals, such as the ethnic census for gypsies that would allow the expulsion of the irregulars, are pure propaganda - often unrealizable - on which he builds an infinite electoral campaign that has already devoured the 5 Star Movement, his partner in the Government. The leader of the League submitted himself to the government agreement with 17.2% of the votes, but the polls now give him 29%.

Alongside him, other far-right parties such as Forza Nuova or CasaPound have grown up, openly xenophobic, and the public has begun to accept nonsense as normal as the name of a fascist like Giorgio Almirante, founder of the Italian Social Movement, at a street of Rome (with the support of the mayor, Virginia Raggi).

Not everyone agrees. Some people listen to the echoes of the past these days.

The statistical reality of the xenophobic wave that Salvini rides, however, points today to an opposite trend. The Minister of the Interior repeats that Italy is living an invasion. But the landings - some 630,000 in the last four years - have decreased in 2018 by 70% (16,040 until June).

19.4 PREVIOUSLY AGREEMENTS BETWEEN LIBYA AND ITALY

1) Agreement between Berlusconi and Gheddafi in 2008:

Berlusconi reached an agreement with Gheddafi in the 3th of august 2008.

For 5 billion dollars Rome expects full collaboration on the part of Libya in the fight against illegal immigration .

The agreement will be based on a sum of 200 million dollars a year for the next 20 years, in the form of investments in infrastructure projects in Libya.

In his speech, Berlusconi first of all addressed a *"warm and cordial thanks to your leader who wanted very strongly to get to sign this agreement. Agreement that comes after those tragic and dramatic moments of Italian occupation of your country"*. Berlusconi then reiterated the apology for the colonial period. *"On behalf of the Italian people, as head of the government, I feel obliged - he said - to apologize and express our sorrow for what happened many years ago and that has marked many of your families"*. In conclusion, a rush of affection: *"I leave you this day my heart, happy, really happy to be able to put aside all that was not love. I am happy to look towards the future with those feelings that alone bring happiness and well-being to man, which are friendship, brotherhood and love"*.⁽²¹⁾http://www.corriere.it/esteri/08_agosto_30/berlusconi_libia_gheddafi_bengasi_478ee3f4-767e-11dd-9747-00144f02aabc.shtml

)

2) Agreement between Anna Maria Cancellieri and Fawzi Al-Taher Abdulali il 3 april 2012, at Tripoli.

“La Stampa”, the italian Journal, has come into possession of the agreement signed by Italian interior ministers, **Annamaria Cancellieri**, and Libyan, **Fawzi Altaher Abdulati** on April 3, in Tripoli.

The agreement would seem to reconfirm all the old agreements signed by Rome and Tripoli, at the time of Gaddafi. Including, obviously, that the agreement also challenged by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg on rejections at sea.

The April agreement states: *"To work on the planning of activities at sea in the areas of their respective competence as well as in international waters, in accordance with the bilateral agreements on the matter and in compliance with international maritime law"*.

The agreement strengthens cooperation between the two countries. In the area of training, the green light for *"the training program for Libyan police officers on techniques for controlling the border police (land borders and airports); identification of the false document and the conduct of the patrol boats »*.

Furthermore, Italy will set up a "center of identification of false documents" at our embassy in Tripoli, while the Libyans will provide the facilities for a nautical training center in the port of the capital.

This agreement establishes the beginning of the construction of a *"health center in Kufra to guarantee first aid health services for illegal immigration"*.

The ministers of the Interior of Rome and Tripoli reaffirmed in the document signed by both the commitment to respect human rights, speaking for example of "reception centers, during the stay of illegal immigrants". And, above all, they have announced that they want to urgently involve *"the European Commission to provide its support to restore the reception centers present in Libya"*.⁽²²⁾<http://www.lastampa.it/2012/06/18/italia/cronache/la-lotta-ai-clandestiniriparte-da-gheddafi-5tgtPLfH7yQn2gqXdf7B7K/pagina.html>)

Amnesty International affirms how :Italy continues to have agreements with Libya, a country in which the rule of law is absent, in which foreign citizens languish in jail at the mercy of militias who run detention centers, subjected to ill-treatment, exploitation and work forced, an agreement that is based on the fight against illegal immigration poses risks of serious violations of human rights.

Libya has not signed the **1951 Geneva Convention** on the Status of Refugees and considers all people to be "migrants", even if among them there are people, such as Eritreans, Ethiopians and Somalis, fleeing persecution.

Faced with all this, the lack of guarantees for asylum seekers in the new agreement is very worrying. It seems that even the Italian government thinks that in Libya there are no people in need of international protection and seems that Italy provides for their own problems without thinking about the various problematics that the people from Libya have because these agreements.⁽²³⁾

<http://www.vita.it/it/article/2012/06/18/amnesty-laccordo-italia-libia-viola-i-diritti-umani/118761/>)

20. THE ITALIAN AND NIGERIAN MAFIA .

When we talk about “**Nigerian Mafia**” in Italy, we are talking about according to the DIA(Direction Investigation of Antimafia) “*the must biggest and dangerous in Italy*”.

Till 2010 this mafia used to collaborate with Camorra, Cosa nostra and ‘Ndrangheta ,the gangs paid to let the prostitutes that they controlled and dominated work on a specific soil.

In Italy there are three organizations of the nigerian mafia: **Aye Confraternite, Eiye e Black Axe.**

Before continuing analyzing the movements of the mafia here, i will resume what and who are these organizations just mentioned.

The most dangerous among the organizations of African crime is the **Black Axe**. Born in the late '70s as a religious brotherhood within the University of Benin, capital of the State of Edo in southern Nigeria. It evolves as the most powerful and structured of the mafias, modeling a transnational structure as agile as it is ferocious.

The Nigerian mafia, combines the tradition of a very ferocious recruitment system.. It is the Black Axe that chooses its members.

Their symbol is a black axe (from which they take their name) that breaks the chains that tighten the wrists of a slave. It is organized in zones, temples and forums, the latter scattered here and there around the world. In the forums, the representatives of the Black Axe are gathered on the extranational territories.

Collaboration with Sicilian Mafia: The relationship between Nigerian criminals and Sicilian mafia has grown (in addition to the very recent cases in Palermo, Dia during the last six months recalls that Africans are often given the right to sit in the mandates), less known and perhaps even more disturbing are the links between the underworld of the Black Continent and the Japanese yakuza.

As Giancarlo Capaldo writes in his book *Roma Mafiosa*: “ *The Nigerian Mafia does not only control prostitution, they even control clandestine immigration, labour and drugs. When they talk about Calabria and Campania of african workers in the camps working with tomatoes, local products they are always people enrolled from the mafia(Camorra, ‘ndrangheta and nigerian mafia).* They work 14-18 hours a day they get paid really little and they have to live in a misery condition.

When the season finishes they sale drugs. The Port of Harcourt, in Nigeria, is one of the most important ports of drugs. It has been fundamnetal ad a home base for the italian mafia.”

20.2 THE NIGERIAN MAFIA RULES CASTEL VOLTURNO.

The Major of Castel Volturno, afferms how the Nigerian mafia is ruling in this little city next to Caserta. They had colonized some houses and places practising Prostitution and Drugs. *Dimitri Russo*, the major, is scandalized by how many criminales are in the Mafia, he defines it “*Record of Criminales*”, because they have a markets and bases of drugs in the occupied houses.

The DIE explains, how the Nigerians are now primary protagonists not only of trafficking in human beings, but also of drugs, online scams and exploitation of prostitution. A range of activities to which the affiliates of the various bands from the Central African country apply with ruthless efficiency.

"On a general level, among the criminal activities of the Nigerian groups, the trafficking of women of Nigerian and sub-Saharan origins is confirmed, then launched to prostitution".

Very important is the **OPERATION CULTUS in 2014** which brought 34 people in jail and illustrates how the Nigerian operate.

The girls were recruited in Togo, then they were brought to Italy through Benin. Deluded by the traffickers that the trip was paid to go to Italy, they had to pay a debt for the trip between 40 and 70 thousand euros, and to settle it and not to pay they were forced to prostitute themselves under the orders of a Maman.

The danger of denunciation was averted because they were subjected psychologically through esoteric practices.

Very dangerous is the "Juju" ritual, a religious belief practiced in the South-West region of Nigeria. The paradox is that the ritual used to enslave African women, convincing them that the spirit contained in small fetishes can cause huge disasters to them and their family in case of disobedience, is not born in Africa, but was imported by the first European settlers, so much so that it takes its name from the French word "Joujou".

However, investigations have shown that in addition to trafficking in human beings, the organization also ran cocaine carriers from Colombia, as well as marijuana from Albania. The proceeds were then sent to Nigeria and Togo through money transfer agencies.

According to the DIA, it appears then that the local mafias contract the dirty work to the Nigerians and that these, when they act as independent, have to pay the lace to **Cosa Nostra and the 'ndrine**.

With the Operation Cultus some people from Eiye and Aye bands went to prison.

OPERATION “ATHENAEUM” 13 SETTEMBER 2016:

In Piedmont 44 people were prisoned for drug, clandestine immigrayion.

After this operation we can see how Black Axe had alot of influnces even in: Novara, Alessandria, Verona, Bologna, Roma, Napoli and Palermo.⁽²⁴ <http://www.ilgiornale.it/news/politica/mia-castel-volturno-preda-mafia-nera-stato-non-esiste-pi-1495577.html>)

20.3 “MAFIA CAPITALE”: THE MAFIA ASSOCIATION IN ROME

“Do You know how much you can earn with immigration” this is what the Italian Police interpected in a call of *Salvatore Buzzi* that was collaborating with the Italian criminal **Massimo Carminati**. Thanks to this call we knew the buisness that was running in one of the biggest mafia’s in italy: Mafia Capitale.

In this way, Massimo Carminati's gang-mafia would have divided the money for asylum seekers according to the PM. Millions of euros. Without controls, thanks to the logic of the emergency. And to privileged relations with the authorities.

Salvatore Buzzi continues in the call: *“We had closed this year with 40 millions turnovers of money, the most with gypsies, on the emergency of accomodation and on the immigration”*. Not only are the men of the capital mafia aware of this, but also their Calabrian representatives, who always make up a space in the Italian and international criminal system. There has been an exchange: the cleaning contract for the Esquiline market in Rome, according to the investigations, was given in exchange for the protection in Calabria of the cooperatives of the Roman "dome" that deal with the assistance of migrants. The investigations of the carabinieri (italian police) of the Ros have highlighted "common interests" of the Roman organization and the 'Ndrangheta: in particular they have documented how, starting from July 2014, Salvatore Buzzi with Massimo Carminati's assent had entrusted the management of the contract of the cleaning of the Esquilino market to Giovanni Campennì, considered by the investigators as " entrepreneur reference " of the Mancuso gang (criminal gang of mafia in Calabria) ,through the creation of a non-profit organization called "Cooperativa Santo Stefano". Campennì is a Calabrian entrepreneur with interests in the management of Roma camps, but according to the investigations of the investigators Campennì was according with Mancuso from Limbadi(province from Calabria).⁽²⁵ <https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2014/12/02/mafia-capitale-buzzi-immigrati->)

20.4 The mafia strikes again with the Immigration: specific case 'Ndragheta.

In short, unfortunately, this is the situation in Italy still controlled by mafia: the 'Ndrangheta puts their hands in the business of accommodation centres, but the business does not end here.

The most visible and proven fact: is the prostitution and the use of cheap labor in the camps, some investigations currently documented a connection between the organized landings on the Calabrian coast and the placement of immigrants in the fruit and vegetable markets.

The 'Ndrangheta, that was born in the XIX century is still one of the world's most powerful organizations in Italy, and lately privilege the landings in Calabria, controlling the situation and deriving a lot of money from the traffickers.

It is the amount of illicit gains of the international criminal groups generated by over **650 thousand** "routes of the desperation", from 2011 to today, in the areas mostly controlled by the main Italian associations. And, in the meantime, mafia, 'ndrangheta, camorra and sacred united crown grant the management of human trafficking in exchange for collaboration in other illicit businesses.

Sbarchi e stima giro d'affari in Calabria *Periodo 2011 – 2017*

Anno	Sbarchi	Giro d'affari
2011	1.944	11.664.000
2012	2.056	12.336.000
2013	3.980	23.880.000
2014	22.673	136.038.000
2015	29.437	176.622.000
2016	31.450	188.700.000
2017*	7.385	44.310.000
TOTALE	98.925	593.550.000

Fonte: *Elaborazione Demoskopika su dati UNHCR.*

*Dati aggiornati al 19 maggio 2017

(26 <http://www.iacchite.com/ndrangheta-migranti-anni-calabria-giro-daffari-594-milioni/>)

The president of Demoskopika, **Raffaele Rio**, announces that: analyzing the turnover for "area with greater control" of Italian organized crime, it emerges that the illegal profits collected by traffickers reach a total of more than 3,914 million euros: 2,918 million euros for landings in Sicily, 594 million euros for migrants landed in the coasts of Calabria, 293 million in Puglia and, finally, 109 million in Campania.

We can't know how much is the profit of the 'Ndragheta with the collaboration with the traffickers, but we certainly know that the mafia controls the Calabrian coast and created this new big business.

21. The story of a trafficker: Mafia and the traffic with migrants from Tunisi

(27<https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2017/11/25/la-mafia-dietro-il-traffico-di-migranti-dalla-tunisia-il-racconto-dello-scafista/4001550/>)

I wanted to report a interview between a interviewer of the italian journal: **il Fatto Quotidiano** and a boy named **Sami** that is going to illustrate the journey and relations with the traffickers and intermediaries to start the journey to go to Italy.

Sami reaches the first intermidary: Totò, that has call the interested people when to start the journey.

Sami asks him when will they begin the trip but Totò responds when the sea is calm.

Sami contiunes: "What do I do? Meanwhile, I move to Monastir? "

Totò: "Yes, go there tomorrow and wait. As soon as there will be news you will receive a phone call ".

Only Tunisian boys leave from Tunisia. Most of them dream of France, but some also stop in Italy. From Monastir, Sfax and the island of Kerkenna, Italy is less than a day's sailing. The boats arrive on the Sicilian coasts evading all the controls. And nobody has any idea how it is possible.

He prepares his backpack and says goodbye to his girlfriend.

The first stage: **Monastir**.

Here he meets the second intermediary. Sami goes to meet him only with a hidden camera. He is a boy between 20 and 25 years old. He does not seem to know much. It only has an indication to give: "Sami tomorrow morning get ready between 9 and 10, the person who will call you will tell you where to go".

The next day, between 9am and 10am Sami receives the last phone call. It is almost done. Sami has passed the exam, will meet the trafficker. From this moment, however, Sami must continue alone.

We must divide here. Before leaving, I leave a backpack with a hidden camera. He wants to document everything that happens to him, but as soon as he is picked up by the Sami organization he discovers that he is forced to switch off his cell phone. Before he can, he can contact me: they transfer him to the island of Kerkenna.

The interviewer with Sami is able to interview the trafficker .

“Are you the man who will drive the boat to bring Sami to Italy?

Yes.

How many people will you take on this trip?

30/40 people.

Is it the first trip you do?

No, I've already made six trips.

What was your job before?

I was a fisherman, I was born a fisherman. Now you do not earn more.

Where did you manage to get away from the controls?

In Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Without meeting Coast Guard, Military Navy ... anyone?

It never happened to me to meet anyone, but last week they stopped a boat.

How does it work? Do you arrive at the beach, always evading the controls, download the migrants and then come back?

When I arrive, say about 16 miles from Lampedusa, I'm guided by the lighthouse. First I unload them, then I tell them that I return to Tunis. I give him a lantern and I recommend keeping it covered until I have gone away. Then they discover the light and those come to get them. Those who take them are Italians.

That means that there is a collaboration between Tunisian fishermen and Sicilian fishermen?

Not between fishermen. They are those of the mafias, mafias do you understand? We bring a bunch of things to them, smuggled cigarettes and other things. We work as a rule with them, we sell the stuff and even the smoke. The last time I made this route I did not transport people, I brought some goods ... they were boxes. Just ask too many questions, camouflage my voice, even your back. I never told these things to anyone, if they find me I will not go out of jail anymore."

The interviewer that wrote and pubblicated this article on the journal "IL FATTO QUOTIDIANO", afferms how : *"This was the last time I saw Sami.*

I do not know if he has managed to leave or has already arrived in Italy. His phone does not ring anymore, the Facebook and Instagram profile are not updated and neither does our interpreter have more contact with him”.

SECOND CHAPTER

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: SPECIFIC CASE SEX TRAFFICKING

1. WHAT IS SEX TRAFFICKING?

Sex trafficking, one specific type of human trafficking, occurs when individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Minors under the age of 18 engaging in commercial sex are considered to be victims of human trafficking.

Sex trafficking or slavery is the exploitation of women and children, within national or across international borders, for the purposes of forced sex work.

Sex traffickers frequently target victims vulnerable people with histories of abuse. They use violence, threats, lies, false promises and other forms of manipulation to keep victims trapped. The victims are often isolated, intimidated, sold into debt bondage and subject to physical and sexual assault by their traffickers.

Most live under constant mental and physical threat.

They are at greater risk of contracting sexually transmissible infections, including HIV/AIDS.

Many become pregnant even during the journey and are forced to undergo often unsafe abortions.

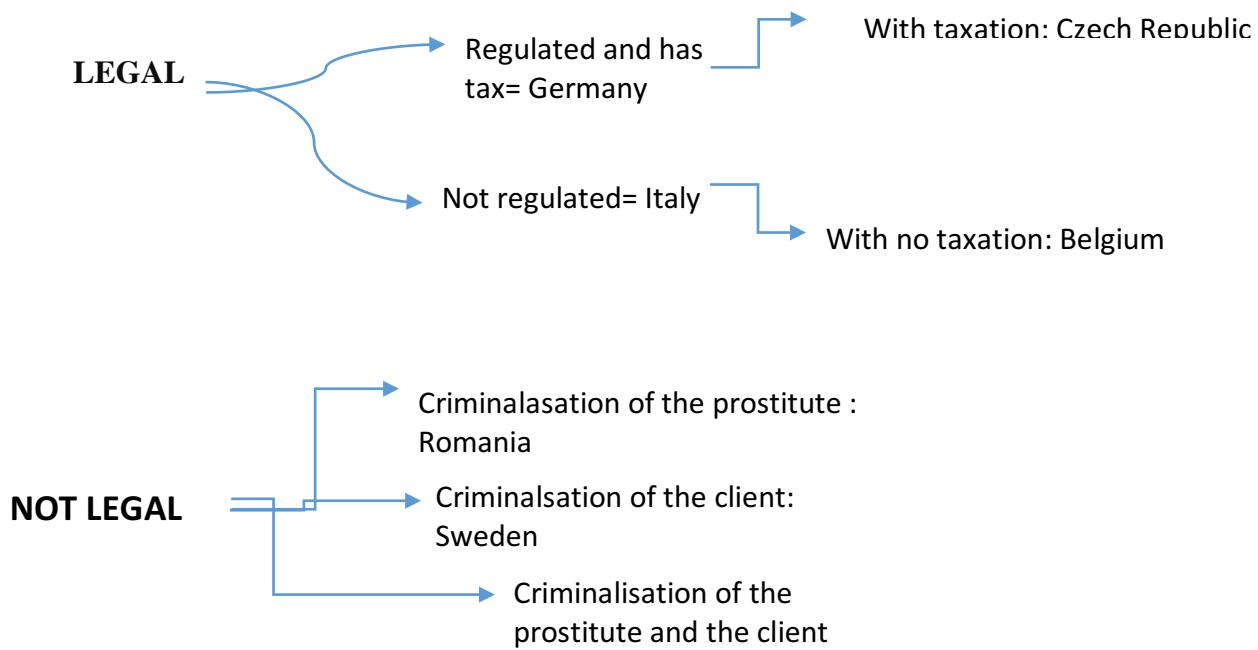
2. EUROPE'S APPROACH WITH PROSTITUTION

Before talking about sex trafficking in Spain, I want to report Europe's approach on prostitution.

In the European context, Community legislation has not yet been undertaken to harmonize the discipline of prostitution.

The differences in the social, legal and economic approach to the management of prostitution and its market are significant among the Member States.

Where is prostitution legal and illegal?



WHERE THE PROSTITUTION IS LEGAL.

The legalization and regulation of prostitution takes place in different ways, for example the state of whorehouses or the establishment of red-light districts

. In seven European countries (the **Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Greece, Hungary and Latvia**) prostitution is legal and regulated.

A CLOSER LOOK ON GERMANY:

The Prostitutionsgesetz approved in 2002, it legalized sexual work, recognizing to the sex workers the right to assistance, retirement and social security. However, regional legislation prevails and in some Länder these rights and prostitution are not recognized and allowed. In fact, the principle of zoning applies, that is, the local authorities decide the places set up for the exercise of the activity and establish the registers of the commercial enterprises.

WHERE THE PROSTITUTION IS UNREGULATED

Prostitution and the purchase of sexual services are not penalized, but at the same time they are not regulated. Instead, a whole series of conduits for prostitution are punished (aiding, induction, recruitment, exploitation, management of closed houses, etc.). The system calls the state out of the dispute, without prohibiting or regulating the exercise of prostitution, but it would discourage it through the punishment of all the side activities and the lack of regulation.

This model is followed by most of the countries of Western Europe: **Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Vatican City, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, United Kingdom, Czech Republic, San Marino, Slovakia, Spain.**

In Denmark and in Finland, prostitution is the owner of income subject to tax.

In Finland, the municipal authorities also have regulatory powers for the phenomenon, and Helsinki, since 1999, has done so by restricting street prostitution. In the Czech Republic a special tax regime has been introduced for prostitutes, subject to the payment of taxes.

In France, with the 2003 law on internal security, the concept of "passive grooming" was introduced, prohibiting outdoor prostitution.

This legislative choice has been and still is the subject of strong controversy: the concept, in the absence of taxation, confers considerable discretion to the authorities required to apply the law, and has been interpreted as a prohibition of street prostitution.

WHERE PROSTITUTION IS ILLEGAL

Prostitution is forbidden and, depending on the country, the prostitute is punished with pecuniary or custodial sentences or the client or both.

The prostitute is punished and in some cases the client in most of the Eastern European countries: **Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia and Ukraine.** The only Western European country that supports this model is Ireland, where the 1993 law prohibits closed houses and provides for the penalty of fine and arrest for prostitutes and clients.

The Scandinavian approach is different, where prostitution is illegal, but the customer is punished. The criminalization of the client alone, with the punishment of the purchase of sexual services, has been adopted in Sweden since 1999 and subsequently in Iceland and since January 2009 also in Norway.

A CLOSER LOOK ON SWEDEN:

The law on the prohibition of the purchase of sexual services (Kvinnofrid - "peace of women"), approved in 1998, states that "anyone who procures an occasional sexual relationship for compensation is condemned for the purchase of sexual services", and submits the attempt at the same penalties. The Swedish law consequently punishes only the client because it is based on the assumption that prostitution is a violence of the man against the woman, always: even when the prostitute claims to carry out the activity by choice, consciously. In fact, the law is only an article within a broader legislative package on male violence against women. The law has three strategic objectives:

- Promote gender equality
- Protect women from male violence
- Establish that prostitution is violence against women and guarantee support

2.2 VICTIMS OF SEX TRAFFICKING IN SPAIN

Spain is the second country of the UE with the largest number of victims in 2010, after Italy.

The majority of the victims, 62%, are victims of sexual exploitation, while 25% are victims of labor exploitation and 14% are victims of organ trafficking, recruited for criminal activities or the sale of minors.

In accordance of an article published by the journal "El País" in 2017, a total of 5,695 people have been released in Spain by the security forces of their slavery, as victims of trafficking and mainly for sexual or labor exploitation, from 2012 to 2016, according to Interior Minister.

Where do the victims come from?

The majority are Romanian, Chinese and Nigerian; they are the most frequent nationalities of the victims, with forms of deception that vary in each case.

There are a lot of ways to persuade the victim: The lover boy in the Romanian case, a boy who seduces the victim with the promise of a better life, and in Nigeria intimidation and juju rites, a mixture of voodoo ritual.

How does it work?

The same story is always repeated: the traffickers close the agreement in the village of the victim with a magical ritual, in which they keep a packet with their name. That contains some pubic hair, nails or menstrual blood.

This mechanism is sufficient to terrorize the victims and prevent them from denouncing.

But the stereotypes hide one more fact: there are many victims of Spanish trafficking, some years even occupy the top positions by nationalities, and domestic trafficking is more frequent, within the country.

According to another article posted by the journal El país of the 21 of april 2017, in just five years, Spanish law enforcement agencies have rescued 5,675 victims of human trafficking who were subjected to forced labor and sexual exploitation.

The vast majority were women who were taken from their countries of origin through deception or violence, and once in Spain, forced to work as prostitutes in conditions of slavery.

As we said in the past 5 years there has been a big change: there has been 4.500 rescued women and 3,000 arrests.

We can deduce that the most of the time ahead of all of this exploitation there is the mafia that profit from it.

Prostitution is so popular (and socially accepted) in Spain as United Nations reports: the 39% of all Spanish men have used a prostitute's services at least once.

An estimated 300,000 prostitutes are working in Spain – everywhere from clubs in town centres to industrial estates, to lonely country roads to roadside bars, the last often recognisable by gigantic neon signs of champagne bottles or shapely females, flashing away in the darkness.

2.3 Article 177 of the penal code in Spain

Article 177 bis of the Criminal Code defines forced labor and begging, sexual exploitation and removal of organs by force, deception or intimidation.

In accordance with international law, when the victim is a minor, it is not necessary that there have been recourse to force, deception or intimidation in order for the crime to be considered as trafficking.

The law states prison sentences of five to eight years and up to twelve years in cases in which the trafficker is a public official or part of a criminal organization. These penalties are sufficiently severe and in general proportional to penalties for other serious crimes.

In the final trafficking for the realization of criminal activities is expressly prohibited in the Penal Code.

In 2016, the prosecutor's office reported the investigation of 272 cases of sex trafficking or labor (less than in 2015, with 344 cases, and in 2014, with 293).

For the first time, the authorities prosecuted four defendants under article 177 bis for trafficking in criminal activities.

Courts sentenced 24 dealers in 2016, 22 of them for sex trafficking and two for labor trafficking (less than in 2015, with 58 convictions for sex trafficking and two for labor trafficking).

A court sentenced two sex traffickers of Nigerian women to prison terms of 10 years and 13 years and six months, respectively, and a fine of 100 000 euros (105 370 dollars) as compensation for the victims.

Two traffickers were sentenced for labor exploitation of four Spaniards to prison terms of 34 years and six months and 36 years, respectively.

Traffickers met an average of 75 % of the penalty before being eligible for parole and courts can impose separate penalties for multiple crimes.

The government did not report new investigations, prosecutions or convictions of public officials complicit in trafficking offenses.

The authorities collaborated in international investigations, including an operation in 2016 in which the National Police arrested 24 members of a sex trafficking network and assisted 21 victims, women of Nigerian origin.

In 2016, the government provided training on the identification of victims to 300 new civil guards, training on trafficking to all new prosecutors and training for 600 officials and social workers in rural areas. The government included sessions on trafficking in the mandatory annual training of judges.

The NGOs observed that the application of victim protection by judges was incongruous and, together with the National Rapporteur, recommended an increase in the training of judges in the area of trafficking. The government continued the training on trafficking for consular and immigration officials.^(1 <https://es.usembassy.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/260/2017/08>)

3. THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN SPAIN

The Catalonia case: In 2017, 80 new cases of victims of trafficking in human beings were detected in Catalonia, twice as many as the 44 women registered in 2016.

According to the United Nations, as we know, Spain is one of the countries that occupies the first place in Europe, and of the world, after Thailand and Puerto Rico, in relative demand for prostitution.

The activities of prostitution demand stimulates the activity of the mafias and becomes a crime factor with a great power of corruption .

A really surprising data affirms how many young people frequently use prostitution as an element of fun, infact, analyzing the information, the age of the victims has decreased in the past few years, so not only women are the victims but a big percentage are even children.

3.2 Nationality of the victims



A) Rumania is the first country where the victims of sexual exploitation come from.

The year of these statistics are from 2010 and 366 persons of that nationality were identified as victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

The profile, so the age and gender from Rumania are between 18 and 32 years old.

According to data provided by the Romanian authorities, Romania is essentially a country of origin of victims of trafficking in human beings.

Virtually all the victims identified so far have been of Romanian nationality, most of them are victims of transnational trafficking.

The number of identified victims was 1,780 in 2007, 1,240 in 2008, 780 in 2009 and 1,154 in 2010.

As regards the latter, 74% of the identified victims (849 people) refer to the latter. These victims were the object of transnational trafficking, the main countries of destination were Spain (234 victims), Italy (206 victims), the Czech Republic (87 victims), Cyprus (78 victims) and France (68 victims).

B) Nigeria

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the process of recruiting Nigerian victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation, acquaintances, close friends or family members play an important role in the process. Victims who are transferred to Europe (Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, among others) are obliged to pay exorbitant amounts to the workers who transport them, mainly by plane from Lagos or other international airports in West Africa.

Also the transport can be by land or sea crossing the Mediterranean.

The vast majority of women and girls in West Africa are subjected to street prostitution.

The presence in Spain of Nigerian victims of human trafficking with sexual exploitation is cited in international reports, whose reference is also useful to deepen the knowledge of human trafficking in Nigeria.

Spain, due to its geographical location, receives a significant number of people from several countries in Africa who try to access the Spanish coasts in an irregular manner using small boats called "cayucos", so unlike other European countries, especially in recent years, this route has been one of the main entry routes for African immigration to Spain.

However, in the case of Nigerian citizens accessing Europe in an irregular manner, a lot of times they use falsified or stolen documentation.

As regards the way of entry of Nigerian women victims of trafficking with sexual exploitation to Spain, the greater number of those detected have irregularly accessed the national territory by sea, mainly through the southern coasts of the peninsula. However, after the various investigations carried out to prepare this report, several cases of Nigerian women, potential victims of trafficking, who have been intercepted at the border post at Madrid-Barajas Airport, have also been detected.

A lot of Nigerians victims sign a ritual deal, that obligates them to settle the debt of the travel.

Famous is the "Ceremony of juju", between the victim and the trafficker.

As already explained before, if the victim is part of the deal, and she does something wrong not respecting the deal she could die, or the family or the next generations.

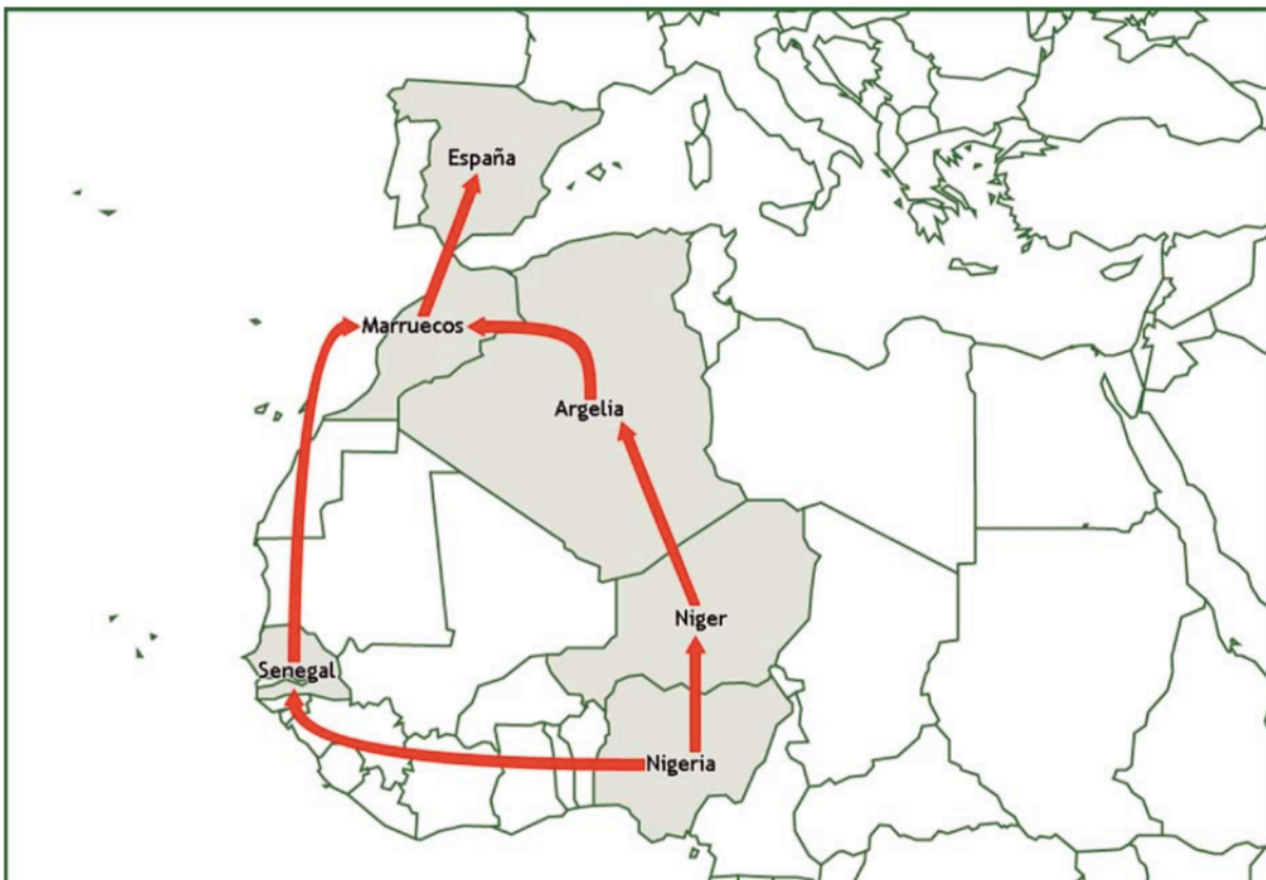
"This emigration pact" throughout the process, which the woman signs and for which she is obligated to return the money to a person known as a sponsor who is responsible for paying all travel.

Once the woman agrees to go to Europe, the emigration agreement is signed and sealed in a sanctuary, in the presence of a religious leader (ohen) who seals the pact by acting as a judge. The woman and her madam or sponsor visit several sanctuaries together. During these visits, a package

with several symbolic elements is composed. This package becomes the concrete expression of the covenant between the two and often also has a function of luck for the woman.

The package will contain human material, possibly from both parts, such as nails and hair and, in the case of women, underwear with traces of menstrual blood. Other common objects in the packages are cola nuts, 13 bent pieces of metal and soap that symbolize loyalty, the power of the Ogun god (especially important for travel) and beauty. As we can see the traffickers use religious traditions as an element of abuse.

(Route from Nigeria to Spain)



C) Brasil-Paraguay

In the context of trafficking in Latin America, there have been cases of victims forced to "hire" friends or family members.

Latin American traders also use entertainment companies, model, employment, marriage and travel agencies, as well as advertisements in the newspaper, to capture their victims.

Because of the long distance, the transport from Latin America to Europe is usually made by plane.

Sometimes tourist visas of three months' duration are used to cross the border. Occasionally, victims of trafficking who travel from Brazil to Europe are transferred through territories

subject to the administration of European countries in the Caribbean or in South America, to reduce the risk of their being intercepted in Europe.

There fate is miserable once in Europe, they are exploited on the street or in premises, depending on the country of destination.

In the last annual report on trafficking in human beings of the US Department of State, published in June 2012, Brazil is referred to as the country of origin of trafficking for men, women and children victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

With regard to Europe as the destination of the victims, Spain, Italy and Portugal, among other European countries, are designated as the destination of Brazilian women with sexual exploitation.

Spain and Italy stand out as destination countries for Brazilian transsexual persons who are victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Story of Marìa from Brasil,

“María is 20 years old and since she was a girl she has suffered sexual violence in her own home. After an argument with her mother she left home.

A friend proposed to go to work in Spain and she accepted quickly because she felt that in her country there is no future for her.

Upon arriving in Spain, two men picked her up and took her to a club in a city in the northwest of the peninsula. When they arrived there, they told her that she will have to practice prostitution until she pays "the 5,000 euros debt" that she owes them. She also finds a couple of her own nationality who warns her that they know her family and that if she tries to escape they will suffer the consequences.

Maria tried to refuse the proposal but received a brutal beating.

From that moment on, she will be forced to have sex with different men and to consume drugs that allow her to be available to work at any time. A few months later, desperate, she told her story to one of her regular clients who offered to help her to pay off her debt.

After negotiating with the owner of the club, the client took her out of there and took her to a hotel where she stood for a few days, until the client gives her that she does not have money to keep it longer and proposed to take her to another club where she would be treated better.

The situation in the other club did not improve and Maria was terrified because the owners of the previous club threatened her with hurting her family for leaving. This is almost a year, until one of the clients gave her another brutal beating for refusing to have sex without a condom.

María was treated in a hospital because of the injuries. After the trial, the client was convicted and the judge issued a restraining order so that he could not approach Maria.

María did not tell what was happening to her in the hospital or in the court and returned to the club. A few months later the police conducted an inspection and took it to the police station because they were in an irregular situation in Spain. María felt terrified, nobody asked her how she felt and they only explained that since she was not legally in Spain she had to write a paper and leave Spain.

The lawyer who assisted her explained that the next time the police would find her, they would expel her from Spain.

When she left the police station, Maria had nowhere to go and returned once more to the club. Three months later, during a new police operation she was arrested and, after judicial authorization, she was transferred to a Foreigner's Immigration Detention Center to be expelled.

Maria was desperate, she could not go back to her country, there she had nothing and she had not finished paying the debt. She then decided to request asylum, which was not admitted for processing, but during the procedure UNHCR detected that María was a victim of human trafficking and alerted an entity specializing in detection and accompaniment of trafficked women, who interviewed her in the center of internment. Given the imminence of the expulsion, the association informed the Court that authorized the internment, of the Foreigners Operative Group of the province where it was detained the situation of Maria.

After several steps, the expulsion was suspended and María was declared a protected witness in a criminal proceeding that had already been initiated against the owners of the club. In addition, the lawyer of the entity requested the Sub-delegation of the Government for the period of reinstatement and rejection envisaged in the immigration law. María was released but the Sub-delegation of the Government rejected her request because she considered that her client already enjoyed protection as a protected witness. Maria could not stand the pressure from the members of the network and decided to return to her country. The criminal procedure continues, but an order of dismissal has already been issued in respect of one of the accused for lack of evidence. The expulsion decision issued against María continues in force, with a ban on entry into the Schengen territory for five years. The police records do not show that he was a victim of trafficking, since the period of reinstatement and dismissal was denied.”⁽³⁾

<http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/sites/antitrafficking/files>)

4. STORIES OF THE VICTIMS IN SPAIN

According to an article published by the journal “El País” the 17th January 2018, eleven women had been released by the police authorities in Seville.

They slept two by two in the beds where they were forced to prostitute themselves and drug themselves to be active and work longer, they woke them up at any time if the rooms were needed, they slept elegantly in case some client appeared in a surprise way and he required his services. Thus, in a villa in the Sevillian town of Gines, there were 11 women of different nationalities and from 21 to 36 years old, released in Seville by the National Police. Threatened under the tight control of a Spanish marriage and nine other people, six female controllers and three men who exercised as taxi drivers to take them to homes and hotels, all detained by the National Police for alleged crimes related to prostitution, drug trafficking and belonging to a criminal organization.

Through Internet contact pages, where they offered customers a 24-hour service and a wide range of women, these services were publicized, which the police learned about in the middle of last year and which after the investigation has ended with the arrests, the seizure of 47,000 euros in cash, thirteen long hunting weapons, narcotic substances, pills to facilitate male erection, computer equipment and documentation. *"They were in a situation of semi-slavery, subjected to subhuman working conditions and being controlled day and night by six women, who carried out the functions of house keepers and informed the heads of the organization of the sexual services and behavior of the girls"* .

The promise of a good job and well paid with which they could help their families was the hook to capture the victims in Seville, which they then forced under threat to prostitute themselves in these terrible conditions. *"Six of them slept in three bunk beds crammed into the same room and the remaining five had no place and slept two by two in the beds where they had sex with customers,"* the agents say, which has registered two homes, both the villa in which they were exploited, like the house in which the plot was managed. Among other obligations, and according to a list hung with a thumbtack with the observations they had to comply with, they were required to be outside if they were carrying two condoms, a dataphone, the operative mobile or to warn when charging, among other indications.

The operation has been deactivated within the Plan of the National Police against the Trafficking of Human Beings for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation, which in 2016 identified almost 14,000 victims, considered one third of the women who could be captured in a business that moves five million of euros a day in Spain. "Human trafficking is a crime that is not gender neutral: human trafficking affects women disproportionately, not only by registering most of the victims, but because the forms of exploitation to which they are subjected They are subjected to more severe

cases, especially trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, "reads the text of this plan, which runs until 2018".

B) The 15th december of 2017 the journal "El país" published an article of information regarding a case of nine women released by the Civil Guard and had arrested 11 people in an operation that has dismantled a criminal organization dedicated to the sexual exploitation of Romanian women in the Marconi colony, located next to the industrial estate of Villaverde, one of the districts of Madrid.

At the head of this organization was the follower of a historic criminal, Ioan Clampanu, alias Cabeza de cerdo, who was already sentenced to 30 years in prison for crimes related to prostitution, according to sources of the investigation.

Released 9 women forced to prostitute themselves in Colonia Marconi who arrived in Spain "in love" Fines to clients of prostitutes grew 43% in the last year

Reported in a year 791 clients of prostitutes in the Marconi colony

Pig's head gets tired of running away

The operation, called **Balaur**, began in September 2016 after the complaint of a victim who informed the Civil Guard of the situation of slavery suffered, with a pimp who forced her to prostitute herself.

The other eight women, such as the one who started the investigation - all were Romanian nationals, and they were being sexually exploited in the streets of the Marconi polygon, the largest prostitution center in Madrid.

Of the 11 detainees, seven were arrested in Spain and four in Romania.

The pimp who forced the first victim convinced her to go with him to Spain through the Loverboy method, which consists of pretending to fall in love with her, making her fall in love and promising her a better life in the country where they are going to get to him and start exploiting her sexually away from her home.

Since the beginning of Operation Balaur, in cooperation with the Romanian Police, Eurojust and Europol, it was determined that the case investigated was not isolated and that there were many victims captured by the same organization.

In Spain, women were forced to practice prostitution in very precarious conditions, with more than 14 hours of work, practically naked, with only one piece of underwear in the middle of winter as the

only dress and with the only heat of the bonfires that are lit in the street of the polygon to withstand the low temperatures. The firewood was provided by the controllers of the criminal organization.

The supposed leader of the organization is **Mariam V. R.**, alias Lucky, a Rumanian of 41 years, was arrested already for similar events.

His wife, 27 years old and had also been a victim of prostitution and was responsible for monitoring and controlling the activity of women.

The leader of the network, which was also Romanian, charged the loverboys a fee to let the women prostitute themselves in their area. The boss is the successor of Cabeza de Cerdo, who until he was arrested in September 2011 in Madrid was considered one of the largest female traffickers in the world and one of the most wanted fugitives by Interpol and by the National Police.

The plot introduced the economic benefits obtained in the legal circuits through the sale of high-end vehicles to make it difficult to trace the money. The business was in the same polygon, a short distance from the hotel where the people in charge of the organization were arrested.

The way of bleaching was simple. The women gave the money to their loverboy. This gave it to Mariam and it was dedicated to buy second-hand cars, according to Civil Guard sources.

The organization could get 140,000 euros of profit per year. *"The problem that we have found is that the women did not want to report, they did not have the feeling of being victims of sexual exploitation, they thought they were doing a job for their partners, the loverboys,"* said research sources.

The Civil Guard considers that "international cooperation has been essential" to dismantle the organization. For the investigation, a joint investigation team was created between the Spanish judicial authorities - Court of Instruction number 34 of Plaza Castilla and Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Madrid - and Romania, with support from Europol and Eurojust.

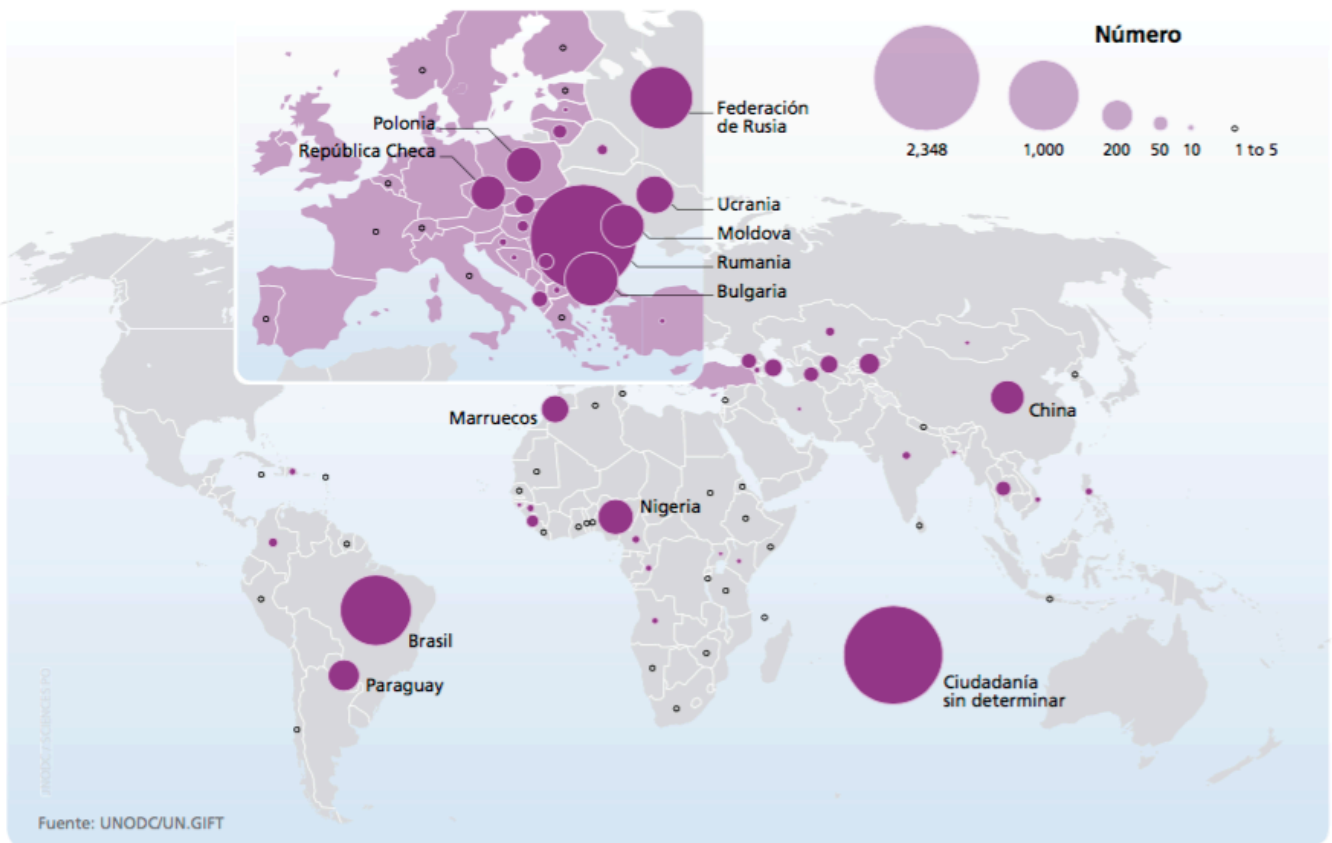
In the operation, which is not considered finished, numerous documents and annotations related to the sexual exploitation of women, cash or 12 high-end cars (valued at 250,000 euros) that the organization had in its possession they had recently purchased for the vehicle sales business.

5. BENEFITS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

The Ministry of the Interior calculated that in Spain there are 13,879 people that risk trafficking of sexual exploitation and had identified 42 criminal groups .

FIG. 1:

MUJERES OBJETO DE TRATA HACIA EUROPA CON FINES DE EXPLOTACIÓN SEXUAL (CIUDADANÍA DE LAS VÍCTIMAS DETECTADAS), 2005-2007



As we said, regarding the nationality of Women subject of trafficking the majority that come in Europe are from Romania, Bulgary, than Brasil and Paraguay.

The criminal groups can earn even 99.000 dollars a year.

5.2 How do criminal groups work?

Every group has a system to recruit: the majority of the time they use psychological violence.

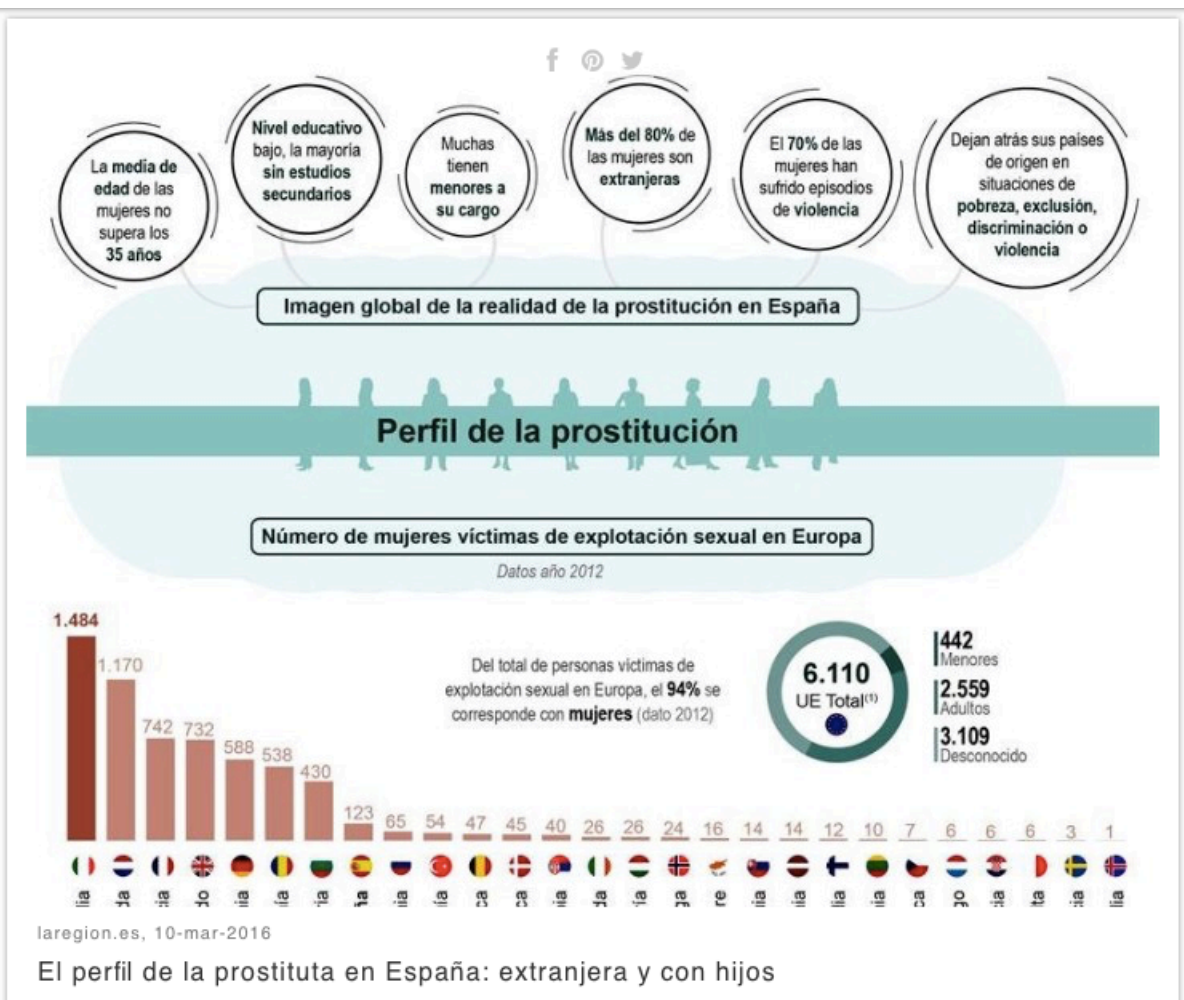
The trafficker, usually, asks a proportion of money really high and mostly of the time the victim can't pay that amount, the only way to get out and break this bond is to prostitute.

Violence is often resorted to in order to control the victims.

It has been pointed out that groups of traffickers based in the Balkans are extremely violent.

Similarly, it has been reported that organized criminal gangs of the Russian Federation devote two to trafficking in persons use particularly cruel methods of control.

Frequently, before offering them to clients, traffickers themselves rape women, to start the cycle of mistreatment and degradation. Some women are drugged to prevent them from fleeing. Generally, as we can deduct by the statistics, Nigerian women are subject of sexual exploitation. The majority of traffickers are men, as are those convicted of almost all other crimes. Unfortunately however, the percentage of female offenders is higher in the case of human trafficking than in other crimes. Perhaps it is partly attributable to the importance of the relationship of trust between the victim and the offender. In addition, in some markets, victims sometimes become traffickers since that may be the only way to prevent them from continuing to exploit them. The prevalence of traffickers is a characteristic of trafficking in persons in Nigeria and overtime women can move from victim to expoliter.



(4<http://www.laregion.es/articulo/sociedad/perfil-prostitucion-extranjera-y-hijos-y-cada-vez-mas>)

6. MAFIA'S ROLE WITH PROSTITUTION

In Spain 80.000 prostitutes work and move 18.000 million each year. The major of them are from Romania, Russia, Nigeria and China. From sud- America the major are from Brasil, Argentina and Paraguay.

The mafia that comes from Nigeria (the same of Italy: Nigerian Mafia) , Romania and south America control 4.000 of night clubs all around Spain.

An article publicated by “20 minutos” affirms how difficult is to calculate how many women are involved in prostitution in Spain.

At least 80,000 in these places of hostess, a figure that police sources raise a total of 300,000, or 400,000 according to **Joan Cantarero**, former spokesperson of the National Association of Local Entrepreneurs Alterna (ANELA) and author of the book *The Masters of prostitution in Spain*. The only thing clear is that the mafias are controlled by foreigners, although many of the brothels are run by Spaniards.

The majority of foreigners who practice prostitution in Spain do not have papers and, therefore, they are detained for irregular stay and expelled from the country.

For fear alot of prostitutes are scared of tell the truth and being expelled precisely or because of threats that their families can receive if they denounce.

To put an end to this fear, the Government is finalizing the **National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Women**, designed by the Ministries of the Interior, Labor and Justice.

This plan will prevent the immediate expulsion of foreign prostitutes and will establish a reflection period of 30 days so that once they are detained they can receive medical, psychological and legal assistance and then decide if they want to help the Police and denounce their exploiters.⁽⁵⁾

<https://www.20minutos.es/noticia/330503/0/mafias/prostitucion/>)

6.2 THE “NIGERIAN MAFIA IN SPAIN”

In the first chapter i talked about the Nigerian mafia, one of the most dangerous mafia's in Castel volturno in Italy and the collaboration of this last with the Camorra, one of the most famous Mafia's in Naples.

Surprisingly, the Nigerian Mafia manages his work even in Spain and even in this country it is one of the most dangerous.

The Nigerian mafia is cutting corners all over the world and in Spain, the police know about the increase of their power, which is even displacing other classic organizations such as the Colombian or the Turkish.

Europol itself recognizes in several of its annual reports how these groups have settled in Spain, Italy, the Netherlands or Estonia, among other places, controlling the markets for cocaine, trafficking in persons (including children) or scams.

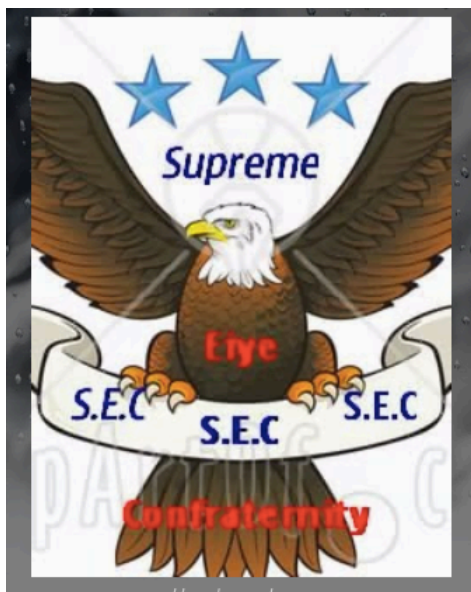
These powerful criminal groups have been trained above all at the universities of Benin City, perhaps the most dangerous city in Africa, where only a privileged few can go.

Precisely a month ago several members of that group were tried in the Provincial Court of Madrid, dedicated to extortion among many other businesses. According to the Madrid Prosecutor's Office, they kidnapped at least two compatriots to extort them, because they were basically a criminal gang.

Valentín Osaro Ugboke was the Nigerian who led the nigerian band in Spain, until he was arrested. During an internal struggle for the power of the band in Spain, eight members of his family were burned alive in Nigeria in retaliation.

In 2018 the operations to end this Mafia have increased of the 15% in the last dew months.⁽⁶⁾

<http://www.elmundo.es/espana/2015/04/05/55200396ca47418c2c8b458a.html>)



(7one of the logo of the Nigerian Mafia <https://mafiaycrimen.blogspot.com/es/>)

6.3 THE OPERATION “NANGA PARABAT”.

The **NANGA PARABAT** is an operation coordinated by the Civil Guard and the Nigerian police with the support of the British NCA and it is one of the most important operations.

The Civil Guard has announced the release of 39 women who were being forced into prostitution against Nigerian mafias trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation that operate in Europe.

The Civil Guard has resolved one of the biggest problems in Europe, operation that has been carried out in Alicante and in other cities nearby, of the 89 detainees, 43 of them are already in prison. The operation has been in charge of the Civil Guard and the Nigerian police belonging to the NAPTIP (National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons), which have also had the collaboration of the British NCA (National Crime Agency).

There is a big connection with Spain and Italy, mainly because of this mafia, infact these prostitutes, who traveled 4,200 km through Africa and Arrive in Lybia are transfered in Italy and, wait to arrive in Spain, where they were already receiving threats, as well as physical and psychological abuse.

This is the route taken by a minor victim, whose complaint to the Civil Guard in Torrevieja (Alicante) .

During the investigation, the agents were informed that one of the women who had been caught was pregnant and the network wanted her to have an abortion, forcing her to take 14 pills a day for it when the normal dose is 4.

Once in Europe, the women were controlled by the "**madames**", of the same nationality and the majority recruited after having been previously exploited under the same conditions.

One of the most important members of the organization is a well-known DJ (disc jockey) in Nigeria, who was arrested when he returned to Spain from his country, where he had just recorded a music video clip.

Its main function was to transport the victims of Italy to Spain and organize the sexual exploitation of women in the different provinces. ([8http://www.lavanguardia.com/local/valencia/20180322/441821870424/golpe-a](http://www.lavanguardia.com/local/valencia/20180322/441821870424/golpe-a))

7. LAWS ABOUT PROSTITUTION IN SPAIN

Is prostitution legal in Spain?

In Spain you have an ambiguous situation: it is legal and illegal, if a person wants to exercise it or maintain the benedit, it is not punishable in all of the spanish territory.

It has been discriminated from 1995.

The only article that treats prostituion is the article 188 of the penal code, that prohibits sexual exploitation.

“1. El que induzca, promueva, favorezca o facilite la prostitución de un menor de edad o una persona con discapacidad necesitada de especial protección, o se lucre con ello, o explote de algún otro modo a un menor o a una persona con discapacidad para estos fines, será castigado con las penas de prisión de dos a cinco años y multa de doce a veinticuatro meses.

Si la víctima fuera menor de dieciséis años, se impondrá la pena de prisión de cuatro a ocho años y multa de doce a veinticuatro meses.

2. Si los hechos descritos en el apartado anterior se cometieran con violencia o intimidación, además de las penas de multa previstas, se impondrá la pena de prisión de cinco a diez años si la víctima es menor de dieciséis años, y la pena de prisión de cuatro a seis años en los demás casos.

3. Se impondrán las penas superiores en grado a las previstas en los apartados anteriores, en sus respectivos casos, cuando concurra alguna de las siguientes circunstancias:

a) Cuando la víctima sea especialmente vulnerable, por razón de su edad, enfermedad, discapacidad o situación.

b) Cuando, para la ejecución del delito, el responsable se haya prevalido de una relación de superioridad o parentesco, por ser ascendiente, descendiente o hermano, por naturaleza o adopción, o afines, con la víctima.

c) Cuando, para la ejecución del delito, el responsable se hubiera prevalido de su condición de autoridad, agente de ésta o funcionario público. En este caso se impondrá, además, una pena de inhabilitación absoluta de seis a doce años.

d) Cuando el culpable hubiere puesto en peligro, de forma dolosa o por imprudencia grave, la vida o salud de la víctima.

e) Cuando los hechos se hubieren cometido por la actuación conjunta de dos o más personas.

f) Cuando el culpable perteneciere a una organización o asociación, incluso de carácter transitorio, que se dedicare a la realización de tales actividades.

4. El que solicite, acepte u obtenga, a cambio de una remuneración o promesa, una relación sexual con una persona menor de edad o una persona con discapacidad necesitada de especial protección,

será castigado con una pena de uno a cuatro años de prisión. Si el menor no hubiera cumplido dieciséis años de edad, se impondrá una pena de dos a seis años de prisión.

5. Las penas señaladas se impondrán en sus respectivos casos sin perjuicio de las que correspondan por las infracciones contra la libertad o indemnidad sexual cometidas sobre los menores y personas con discapacidad necesitadas de especial protección.”⁽⁹⁾

http://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/Penal/lo10-1995.12t8.html)

In English:

"1. The one that induces, promotes, favors or facilitates the prostitution of a minor or a person with a disability in need of special protection, or profits from it, or otherwise exploits a minor or a person with a disability for these purposes, will be punished with imprisonment from two to five years and a fine of twelve to twenty-four months.

If the victim was under sixteen years of age, the prison term of four to eight years and a fine of twelve to twenty-four months will be imposed.

2. If the events described in the previous section were committed with violence or intimidation, in addition to the penalties provided for, the penalty of imprisonment from five to ten years will be imposed if the victim is under sixteen years of age, and the prison sentence from four to six years in the other cases.

3. The penalties superiors in degree to those foreseen in the previous sections will be imposed, in their respective cases, when any of the following circumstances concur:

a) When the victim is especially vulnerable, due to his age, illness, disability or situation.

b) When, for the execution of the offense, the person responsible has prevailed in a relationship of superiority or kinship, as an ascendant, descendant or brother, by nature or adoption, or related, with the victim.

c) When, for the execution of the offense, the responsible party would have prevailed of its condition of authority, agent of this or public official. In this case, an absolute disqualification penalty of six to twelve years will also be imposed.

d) When the guilty party has endangered, in a willful manner or due to serious imprudence, the life or health of the victim.

e) When the facts have been committed by the joint action of two or more people.

f) When the guilty party belongs to an organization or association, even of a transitory nature, that is dedicated to the realization of such activities.

4. Whoever requests, accepts or obtains, in exchange for a remuneration or promise, a sexual relationship with a minor or a person with a disability in need of special protection, will be punished with a penalty of one to four years in prison. If the child has not reached the age of sixteen, a penalty of two to six years of imprisonment will be imposed.

5. The penalties indicated shall be imposed in their respective cases, without prejudice to the corresponding penalties for infractions against sexual freedom or indemnity committed on minors and persons with disabilities in need of special protection. "

Although freely practicing prostitution is not punishable, municipalities have the ability to regulate it in the streets through their civic ordinances.

For example, Barcelona prohibited street prostitution in 2012 with fines of up to 3,000 euros for clients and up to 750 for prostitutes.

Not only in Barcelona, but even in the major cities in Andalusia like Malaga and Sevilla.

Unfortunately, a profile of a prostitute in Spain is a woman that comes from another country that does not have a regular permission and with a difficult economic situation, all of this leads to prostitute their selves.

In which conditions do they work?

The prostitutes pay daily for accomdation and then alterate in bars and get theis customers.

8. SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN ITALY.



Italy, as we saw in the first chapter, is the first destination of the migrants, mostly immigrants that come from Nigeria and Libya.

It is estimated that in Italy there are between 75 thousand and 120 thousand prostitutes, for a turnover of 90 million euros per month.

Here's what you need to know about the sex market:

Of the 57-120 thousand prostitutes the 65% of them are prostitutes of streets.

The 37 % of them are underage, although it is difficult to make a reliable estimate, since girls tend to declare a greater age than they actually have.

Customers are estimated at 9 million.

In Italy, as in the rest of Europe, the phenomenon of prostitution is closely linked to that of trafficking in human beings. It is not a free choice in most cases, it is real exploitation.

Over half of the prostitutes who are in Italy are in fact foreign, and are sex slaves, brought to Italy against their will and "employed" in the sex market by deception, sometimes with the promise of a job or a sentimental relationship.

When the women land in Italy they are not happy.

Even after their long journey and after their safe arrival in Italy they are not really safe. For these women the landing is just the beginning of a new nightmare: **forced prostitution**.

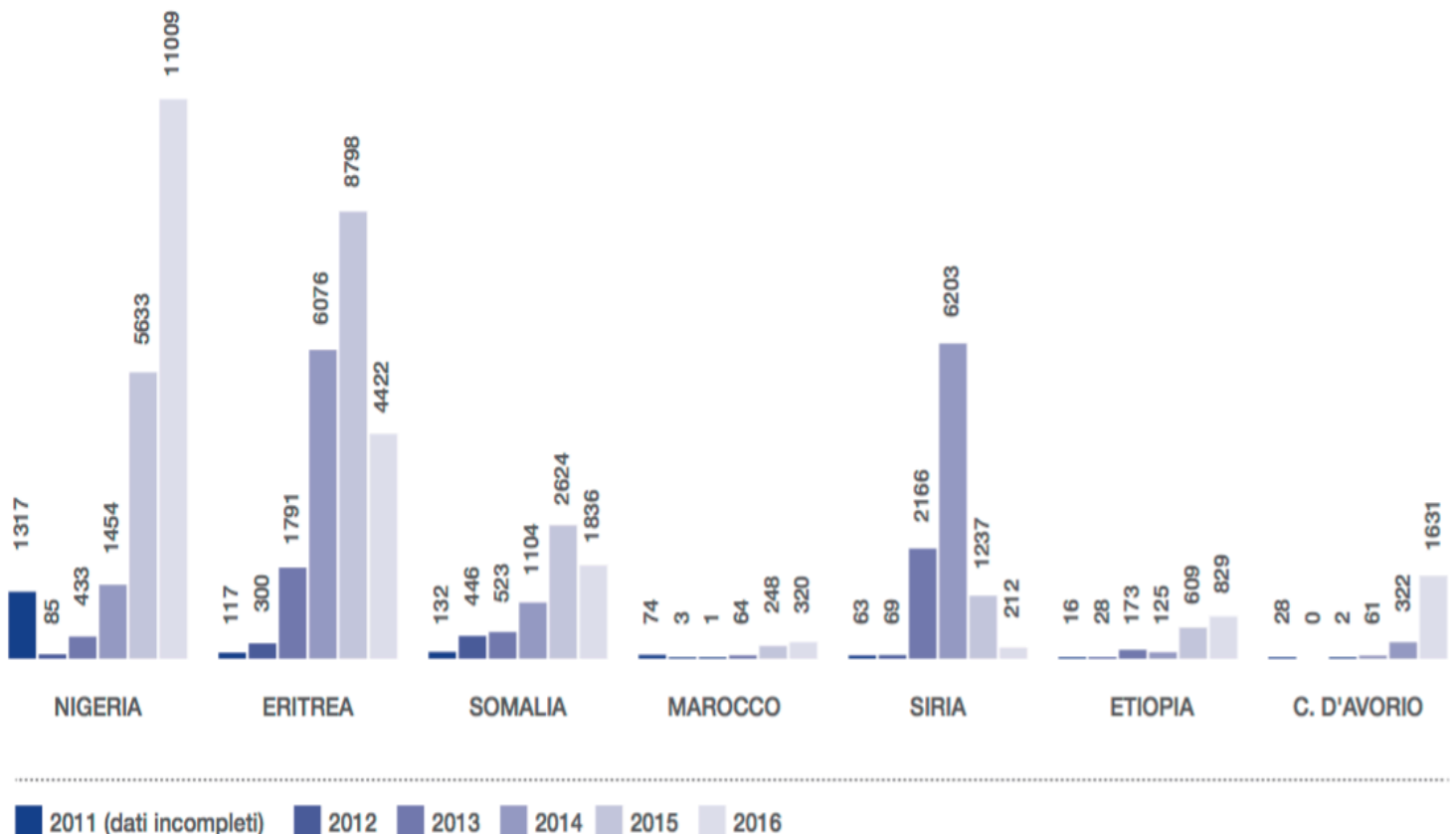
It is happening every day to hundreds of women, especially Nigerians but not only. Lured with the promise of a better future in Europe, they are driven from poverty to the slavery of sex in Western cities.

In accordance with **OIM** (organizzazione internazionale delle migrazioni) the 70% of the young people arriving from Lagos following the routes of smugglers are destined for prostitution.

The clandestine routes are a golden affair for traffickers: they save money for travel and for documents. But for women they only mean pain.

The survivors often bring from Libya the scars of violence, abuse, unprotected intercourse if not with artisanal methods (like pieces of cotton strung before penetration), abortions induced in unimaginable hygienic conditions.

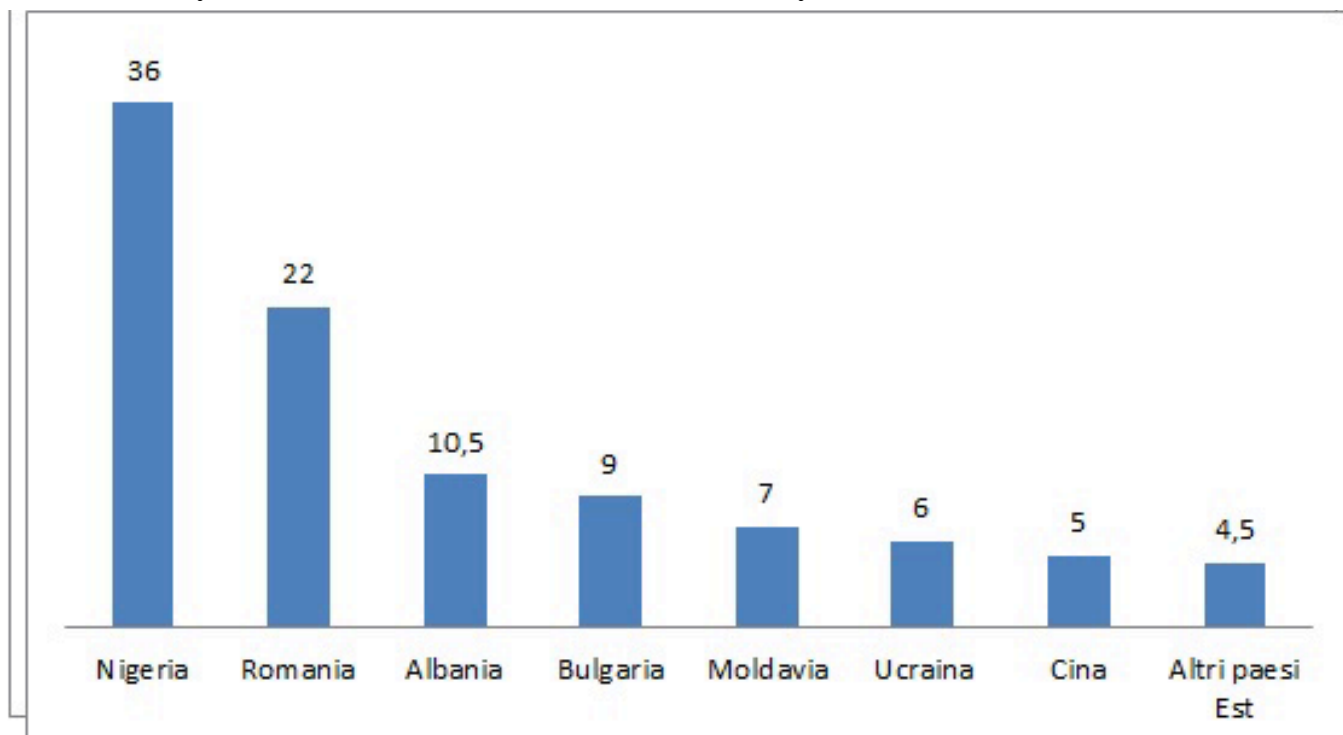
Donne in arrivo in Italia via mare (fonte: Ministero dell'Interno)



This is a graphic from the Interior minister that published the statistics of the nationality of women that come in Italy by sea.

From the data the “*Community Papa Giovanni XXIII*” confirms, as we said, that women forced to prostitute themselves have mostly Nigerian nationality.

Followed by women of Romanian and Albanian nationality.



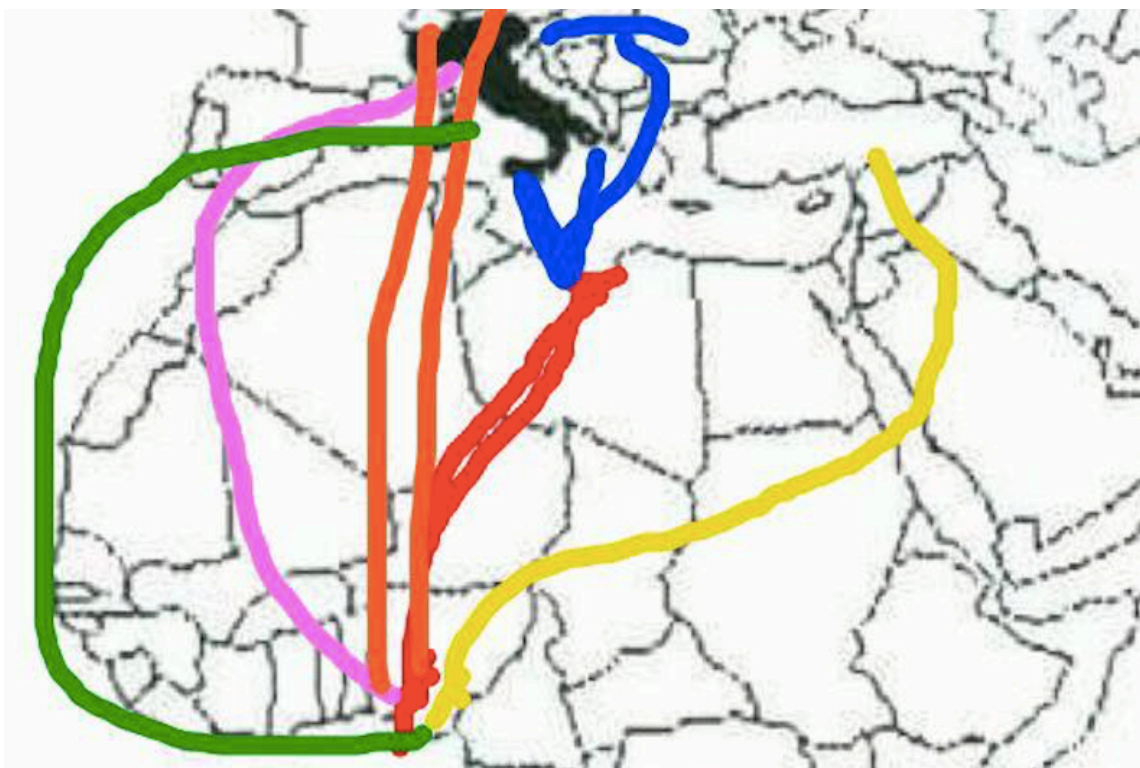
Most of these are aged between 18 and 30, but there are also many girls between the ages of 13 and 18, therefore minors.

The phenomenon of baby-prostitutes seems to be very widespread, and therefore the "pedophile" issue, a subject on which one does not have the courage to carry out thorough investigations and analyzes. ⁽¹¹⁾<https://arabafenice86.wordpress.com/2014/03/20/i-dati-sulla-prostituzione-in-italia/>

The trafficking in people, both male and female (and Minors in both genders), still continues to come from 70% to 80% from the State of Edo (with capital of Benin City) and the remaining 20-30% from the State of the Delta (with capital Warry), from the State of Akwa Ibom (with capital

Uyo) and from the State of Enugu (with capital Calabar), but in a small part - which is recorded in recent years - by the State of Kano and Borno.

9. WOMEN THAT COME FROM NIGERIA



Upon arrival, therefore, the migrant (when she has not already become a victim in the cities before arriving on Italian territory) discovers that she has a much greater debt than the one she had been hitherto received.

There are threats and physical violence with real torture practices immediate aim at the annulment of the person and therefore his docile and helpful subjection.

Unfortunately, the victim has to do what the man expects it to do: prostitute to pay the (supposed) due, not rebel and be tame.

In a interview ,with two anonymous prostitutes, by a journalist of the italian journal:

“*La repubblica*”, the prostitutes explain how the relationship with the maman is really important, they need to follow all their advice.

The article begins with a phrase that affects a lot: “*Better to die in the sea than to be a slave of the street*”.

One of their advice, explains one of the two women, is to put oil on their hands and arms so if the police want to catch the girls it could be difficult thanks to the slippery substance of oil.

The prostitutes affirm that they work at seven of the morning till five of the afternoon. They still don't have a house because they still don't make a lot of money, the moment that they gain more money they could have an apartment.

(12 <http://roma.repubblica.it/cronaca/2017/11/07/news/>)

9.2 Nigerian victims in Rome

Rome, capital of Italy, is one of the locations with more street victims.

Recently in 2018 there has been a complex investigation of nine months, with surveillance and technical instruments.

The police entered an apartment in an area of Rome, acquired probative material on a Nigerian organization, with sexual exploitation.

The operation, still underway, has lifted a veil on the disquieting story of girls on the street, which, as emerged from the investigation, were often sold, some of which are still minor, by the same families or offered as compensation for debts not paid at home.

The girls, who were not allowed to prostitute themselves in the Frosinate, in addition to physical violence, were intimidated and threatened by Voodoo rites.

Sadly, the majority of the time prostitutes are bought in accommodation centres for immigrants.

10. NIGERIAN MAFIA HOLD POWER ON THE PROSTITUTES

TURIN CASE:

As I reported in the first chapter in Italy there is not only Cosa Nostra, Ndragheta, Sacra corona unita, Italy can boast another big mafia: the Nigerian one.

The magistrates explain, how the Nigerians are the primary resource of sexual exploitation, drugs and trafficking of human beings.

In 2016 in Turin there has been 44 people arrested and in other cities of Piedmont.

The 12th of January 2018, **Nosayaba Kingsley Iyare**, has been arrested for ten years for mafia-type criminal association.

The Turin police recognized Iyare as a leading figure, as well as affirming the mafia of his relations with the other members of the "Maphite" group and the transnationality of the links with the "parent company" in Nigeria.

The man has admitted participation in the "secret cult", meetings where individuals gather periodically and under oath and dedication for the good of the organization.

He denied that the group committed crimes: "*We are a mutual aid association*," the Nigerians said during the trial.

During the investigation two bands were identified, the **Eiye** and the **Maphite**, born in the Nigerian university environments.

Novara hosted logistic meetings of both bands, on March 31, 2013 that of the Maphites in Viale Dante, at the home of Iyare, and on March 15, 2014 that of the Eiye.

At the Maphite meeting the coordinator for Piedmont-Lombardy was chosen. According to the accusation, the exponent of Novara is also responsible for punitive expeditions in Turin, complete with sticks or bottles, against people who are uncomfortable or who do not want to be subjected to group directives.

PALERMO CASE:

In 2016, there has been another case : Evans Osayamwen 38 years; Sylvester Collins 26 years; Steve Osagie 28 years; Muhammed Abubakar 24 years; Lucky Monye 31 years; Mohamed Awudu 36 years; Ken Osayande 35 years; Tosey Kingsley Chima Isoguzo 42 years; Efe Airbe 25 years; Jude Victor called Lobito 26 years; Festus Pedro Erhonmosele 36 years; Kennmet Osahon Aghaku 28 years; Osenmweyemwen Edith Omoregie 31 years; Osayi BB Idemudia 31 years; Matthew Edomwonyi said Tobaba 38 years; Osahenagharu Uwagboe 32 years; Kennedy Edokpigibe 37 years; Samson Obas Alaye 31 years; Ibrahim Yusif 44 years.

The suspects would have managed, directly or indirectly, the management and control of illicit economic activities: from the collection of credits to the exploitation of prostitution and drug trafficking.

The operation allowed to eliminate the top of the criminal organization and to reconstruct its vertical structure based on strict rules made of "baptisms", rites of affiliation of members and precise roles within the association.

The 21st of May 2018:

The nigerian mafia strikes again in Palermo.

From the collection of credits to the exploitation of prostitution to drug trafficking. Affiliate rites in the background and even a repentant.

There was enough to talk about a real mafia organization.

And so it was for 14 of those involved in the "Black Axe" operation, sentenced to a total of **87 years** in prison.

A band of Nigerian origin that was based in Ballarò, in the heart of Palermo, but had ramifications in half of Italy where, according to the police, coordinated by the DDA of Palermo, the affairs were managed.

During the operation the leaders of the organization were identified, who had put on a "pyramid-like vertical structure", based on strict rules made of "baptisms", rites of affiliation members and precise roles within the family.

In August, four months before the conclusion of the investigations and therefore of the arrests, a young member of the group, arrested and convicted, had been persuaded by the investigators of the mobile team of Palermo to collaborate with the justice.

(13 http://palermo.gds.it/2018/05/21/la-mafia-nigeriana-a-palermo-condanna-per-14-imputati_855095/)

11. ITALIAN'S LAW ABOUT PROSTITUTION

LAW MERLIN:

The Italian Parliament approves Law no.75, better known by the name of its creator, the socialist senator Lina Merlin.

The law abolishes the regulation of prostitution in Italy and, consequently, leads to the closure of "closed houses".

The intent is to counter the exploitation of prostitutes. The process of the Merlin law has been very long (the first draft dates back to 1948) and contrasted: the proposal creates, in fact, a transverse split in Italian public opinion.

From 1958 to today, the issue of prostitution continues to remain at the center of the political debate and countless have been the proposals, even recently, of variation and revision of the law n.75.

“Art.1

It is forbidden to practice prostitution houses in the territory of the State and in the territories subject to the administration of Italian authorities.

art.2

The houses, the neighborhoods and any other closed place, where prostitution is practiced, according to the art. 190 of the single text of the laws of public security, approved by royal decree 18 June 1931, number 773, and subsequent amendments, must be closed within six months from the entry into force of this law.

Art.3

The provisions contained in the articles 531 to 536 of the Penal Code are replaced by the following:

"He is punished with imprisonment from two to six years and with a fine of 500,000 lire to 20,000,000 lire, except in any case the application of article 240 of the Penal Code:

- 1) anyone, after the deadline indicated in the art. 2, have the property or exercise, under any denomination, of a house of prostitution, or in any case the control, or direct, or administer, or participate in the ownership, exercise, direction or administration of it;*
- 2) anyone who owns or administers a house or other premises, leases them for the purpose of operating a prostitution house;*
- 3) anyone, being an owner, manager or manager of a hotel, a mobile home, a pension, a drinks shop, a club, a dance hall, or a place for entertainment, or their annexes and dependencies or any premises open to the public or used by the public, it usually tolerates the presence of one or more persons who, within the same premises, give themselves to prostitution;*
- 4) anyone who recruits a person for prostitution, or prostitution for this purpose;*
- 5) anyone who induces an older woman to prostitution, or performs acts of lenocinio, either personally in public places or open to the public, either through the press or by any other means of publicity;*
- 6) anyone who induces a person to go to the territory of another State or any place other than that of his habitual residence, the purpose of exercising prostitution or intervening to facilitate his departure;*

7) anyone who carries out an activity in national and foreign associations and organizations dedicated to the recruitment of persons for prostitution or exploitation of prostitution, or in any form and by any means that facilitate or favors the action or the purposes of the aforementioned associations or organizations;

8) anyone in any way favors or exploits the prostitution of others.

In all the cases provided for in n. 3) of this article to the penalties imposed in them, will be added the loss of the license for the financial year and the final closure of the exercise may also be ordered.

The crimes provided for by nos. 4) and 5), if committed by a citizen in foreign territory, are punishable as international conventions provide for it.

Art.4

The penalty is doubled:

1) if the fact is committed with violence threat, deception;

2) if the act is committed against a minor in the 21 years or in a state of natural or provoked disability or mental minority;

3) if the culprit is an ascendant, a related in a straight line, the husband, the brother, or the sister, the foster father or mother, the guardian;

4) if the person has been entrusted to the guilty for reasons of care, education, education, supervision, custody;

5) if the fact is committed to the detriment of persons having a domestic service or employment relationship;

6) if the act is committed by public officials in the exercise of their functions;

7) if the fact is committed against more than one person;

7 bis) if the act is committed against a drug addict.

Art.5

They are punished with arrest until 8 days and with the fine of 10,000 lire people of both sexes:

1) that in a public place or open to the public, invite to libertin in a scandalous or harassing way;

2) who follow people by inviting them with deeds and words to libertinism.

Persons caught in contravention of the provisions set out in nos. 1) and 2), if they are in possession of regular identification documents, can not be accompanied to the Public Security Bureau.

Persons accompanied to the Public Security Bureau for breaches of the provisions of this law may not be subject to a health examination.

The contravention reports will be returned to the competent judicial authority.

Art.6

The guilty ones of one of the crimes foreseen by the previous articles, whether consumed or only attempted, for a period ranging from a minimum of two years to a maximum of twenty, starting from the day on which they will have expiated the sentence, will also be banned from public offices, provided for by art. 28 of the Penal Code and from the exercise of protection and curation.

art.7

The public security authorities, the health authorities and any other administrative authority can not proceed to any direct or indirect form of registration, not even by issuing health cards, by women who exercise or are suspected of practicing prostitution, nor by obliging them to present themselves regularly to their offices. It is also forbidden to provide such women with special documents.

Chapter II - Of the patronates and re-education institutes

Art.8

The Minister for the Interior will provide, promoting the establishment of special patronage institutes, as well as assisting and subsidizing existing ones, which effectively correspond to the

purposes of this law, to the protection, assistance and rehabilitation of outgoing women, as a result of this law, from the houses of prostitution.

In the institutes of patronage, as specified above, will be able to find shelter and assistance, in addition to women out of prostitution houses abolished in this law, even those others, even if already launched to prostitution, intend to return to honesty of life.

Art.9

With determination of the Minister for the Interior, the necessary resources will be assigned to carry out the activities of the institutions referred to in the previous article, to be withdrawn from the provision set aside in the State budget pursuant to this law.

At the end of each year and no later than January 15 following the institutes of patronage founded in accordance with this law, like the other institutes provided for in the previous article and enjoying state subsidies, will have to send an exact statement of their activity by omitting the name of the people they accepted.

These institutions are subject to supervision and control by the State.

Art.10

Persons under the age of 21 who habitually or totally draw their livelihood from prostitution will be repatriated and returned to their families, subject to verification that they are willing to receive them.

However, if they have no relatives willing to accept them and offer a sure guarantee of morality, they will be ordered by the president of the court to the patronage institutes referred to in the previous article. This can also be achieved by free election.

Art.11

The charge deriving from the state budget will be met, for an amount of 100 million lire, with the higher revenues provided for by law 9 April 1953, n. 248.

Chapter III - Final and transitional provisions

Art.12

A special female body is set up which gradually and within the allowed limits will replace the police in the functions inherent to the services of good customs and the prevention of juvenile delinquency and prostitution.

With a Presidential decree, on the proposal of the Minister for the Interior, its organization and functioning will be determined.

Art.13

As a result of the closure of the houses of prostitution currently authorized within the deadline set by art. 2, the rental contracts relating to the same houses are considered resolved with full right, without compensation and with immediate effect.

It is forbidden for property owners to conclude a new lease with the aforementioned persons.

Art.14

All the pecuniary obligations contracted towards the holders by the women of the houses of prostitution are presumed to be determined by an illicit cause.

Proof of this is allowed.

Art.15

All provisions contrary to this law, or otherwise incompatible with it, are repealed.”(http://www.repubblica.it/online/cronaca/perugia/scheda/scheda.html)

It took exactly seven months to implement the law: on 20 September 1958, 560 houses of tolerance were closed in which about 2,700 prostitutes were housed. Senator Lina Merlin took ten years to get the text approved.

12. STORIES OF VICTIMS IN ITALY

This is a story of **Blessing** a strong women from Nigeria that wanted to tell her tramatic story and the deception of her experience.

Blessing has been lucky thanks to her strong personality, she had the guts to run away from that life.

Here experience has been publicated in an article of the an italian journal TPI the 7th of december 2017.

"When you're on the street you cry, but then, when the customer arrives, you have to smile".

Blessing Okoedion gazes into her eyes as she tells what she felt when, at 26, while in Nigeria, she ended up in the hands of human traffickers, who sold her to Italy forcing her to prostitute herself in the street.

In her eyes there is no shame, because she has not chosen that life. There is only great dignity.

Her story is in some ways similar to that of almost 9 thousand Nigerian girls who arrived in Italy in 2016 and became victims of trafficking according to the International Organization of Migration. A number that has doubled that of the previous year.

In other ways, though, her story is different, because she did not end up in the trafficking network out of ignorance or poverty.

Blessing graduated in computer science, and in Nigeria worked in a store that sold and repaired computers. She had never thought about leaving her country until someone set a trap for her.

To betray her, was one of her clients, one of those who had always behaved well with her.

"My brother has a computer store in Europe," she told her. "He's looking for a graduate person who works for him."

It was 2013. Blessing thought about it, sent the curriculum, interviewed and obtained a work permit. At that point she left for Spain, where a man welcomed her to the airport. A few hours later the phone rang: *"The work is in Italy, not in Spain"*, she told her. Blessing trusted her, she did not become suspicious.

Even today she wonders what has driven that woman to hurt her in that way, and can not give an answer.

"When I arrived in Italy I found a couple waiting for me," says Blessing at TPI.

"They took me to their home and first opened my suitcase and took the documents and the work permit. I asked what they were doing and they told me they had to keep the documents." Once again, Blessing believed it.

At one point one of them told her: *"Are you ready to take men?"*. She laughed, and asked why there was a gun. But that was not a joke.

When they explained that the job was not going to be in a computer store, Blessing understood.

It has been a torture: she would have to prostitute herself to repay a 65 thousand euro debt.

*"In Nigeria, when a girl does not study and does not commit herself, she is told **"Italo"** to indicate that she will end up on the street. It does not mean that it will necessarily come to Italy, but we link*

this country to prostitution. Going back to Nigeria from Italy means doing it with a specific brand ", emphasizes Blessing.

Of the days on the road, today you remember above all the cold and the fear. *"It was cold, but you had to be discovered to attract customers,"* she says. *"The other girls told me, 'you'll get used to it'. But my question is how can one get used to this life? "*

"Some of them have terrible diseases, because cruel men go to them and propose to do so without protection for 150, 200 euros. And a girl who has to pay a 65,000 euro debt what can she do? Accept, because no one has explained the risks" continues Blessing.

Fortunately, her story is different from many others because she has found the courage to denounce her exploiters.

She did not know the language, she did not know who she could trust, but after a few days on the road she turned to the police station, who took her to Casa Rut, a structure run by nuns welcoming victims of trafficking, not only of prostitution.

Slowly, Blessing regained control of her life, juggling a sense of irrational guilt, but still present, for what had happened to her.

Today, Blessing is 31, she has a job and lives independently in Caserta.

In 2015 she decided that she would return home, but before leaving she agreed to write a book-denounce with the journalist Anna Pozzi, which is called "The courage of freedom". A woman out of hell of trafficking.

When she went to talk about it in her country, however, she found a wall of skepticism.

As if the risk of ending up in the trafficking network belonged to another world, to another era.

"Instead it happens again," insists Blessing. *"I tried it on my skin".*

Blessing carried out a real big significant progress: today around Italy with her testimony.

"Trafficking in people and trafficking in migrants are two different realities that are increasingly intertwined". (14<https://www.tpi.it/2017/12/07/intervista-nigeriana-venduta-come-prostituta-in-italia/>)

Giorgia 24 years old:

"My name is Giorgia, I'm 24 and I'm from Romania.

I am here today to tell and unfortunately remember a painful part of my life. I was 17 when I arrived in Italy, brought by people who I thought were friends of my family. They promised me a job and I accepted seeing how bad it was in the family, because there was no money and we did not eat every day. Only later I discovered that I was sold as an object and became someone's property. On the way they sent me by force, with kicks and punches, with the threats and tortures of which I

still carry the marks in my body and in particular in my ears brutally cut by the pimp. One night I was physically and psychologically destroyed, I dragged myself to get into customers' car. I also felt dirty and ugly because I saw all my hair and skin ... My hands were injured, so even my knees and I had holes in my stomach that I had jumped on with high heels. Yet these men you call customers are people like me who go shopping, buy something they need, who feel the need to take possession of things ... So I too have become something to buy. I will never be able to understand how a person who defines himself as a man can not have mercy on a girl who bleeds, who cries and suffers, pretending nothing, buying her to ask to have sex while crying and hurting. For me these customers, will never be men but inhuman people, without heart.

What pains me is when it comes to prostitution as a job ... For me it is a torture as it is for the many young women that today I met with the community Pope Giovanni, with Don Aldo, on the streets to get them out of this hell, find the courage to run away. All this is not easy but it will be possible if the state, who commands will have the will to make laws to stop these inhumane people. When they beat me I always hoped for the arrival of someone who could free me from this trap. When the carabinieri finally arrived for months after the first time, I was really happy. They immediately took me to the hospital and then to the community. I hope this bill to stop the slave clients really becomes the beginning of great hope by giving young women freedom. Thank you".⁽¹⁵⁾

<http://www.amicidilazzaro.it/index.php/prostituzione->)

13. COLLABORATION AND DISTRUST: ITALY IS THE IMPORTER OF ALL THE MAFIA'S

13.2 Distrust Camorra: The massacre in 2008

On the evening of September 18, 2008, the province of Caserta is shaken by a massacre. Six young Africans are killed by a commando of Camorristi.

An ambush that takes place inside a tailor's shop on the Domiziana state, transformed into a massacre.

The victims are all from Ghana.

What will be called the **San Gennaro** massacre is preceded by another murder a few kilometers away. And, just a month before, still in Castelvoturno, there had been another attempt at massacre against other Africans, who had only come out unscathed by chance. Behind all these crimes, the Camorra clan, ruled at that time by the fugitive **Giuseppe Setola**.

On the day after the massacre of Castel Volturno, on September 19th, hundreds of the family and friends of the victims unleash a popular uprising in which a large part of the entire African community in the country participates.

There is a protest march that starts along the Domiziana. Immigrants demand that the murderers be brought to justice. With the protest the Africans blocked the highway traffic for hours, overturning and burning garbage bins, overturning and damaging cars parked.

During the uprising some commercial establishments were damaged and two municipal buses were attacked.

The mayor of Castel Volturno in 2008, *Francesco Nuzzo*, and the prefecture of Caserta organized during a meeting with some prominent members of the community of African descent and brought calm to face the delicate situation but immediately prepared emergency measures passed by the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defense on the fight against organized crime in Caserta and illegal immigration.

For the massacre of Castel Volturno, on January 30, 2014 the Supreme Court of Cassation confirms the life sentence for Giuseppe Setola, Giovanni Letizia, Alessandro Cirillo and Davide Granato and the sentence of 28 years and 6 months imprisonment for Antonio Alluce. The accusation for all is of terrorist massacre with the aggravating racist; recognized the aggravating circumstance of racial hatred, that of terrorism is excluded.

From competition to collaboration :

This is the relationship that unites Italian criminality, from the Mafia to the Camorra, to an increasingly rooted and powerful crime coming from abroad: the Nigerian mafia.

This new mafia that has managed in a short time and aggressively to create successful bonds with the Italian criminal groups, from which it has learned and adopted structures and operating methods, the intimidation, the cutting of legal and illegal companies.

After the big massacre of ten years ago.

The two big Italian mafia's: Cosa nostra e 'Ndragheta gave away at the Nigerian mafia prostitution and traffick of human beings.

The "Nigerian mafia" moved in Palermo as if, in some way, it had connections with local criminal organizations. The African bosses would have brought in the Sicilian capital the rules of the organization Black Axe.

Thanks to the intervention of the Mobile Team, the circle has been closed. But according to the director of Consap, **Igor Gelarda**, the closure of investigations and arrests should be considered more a starting point than anything else.

“The Nigerian picciotti, in fact, in addition to managing their business in a very violent way, with huge profits from the exploitation of prostitution, they also have agreements with the local mafia”.

13.3 “Europe’s Boot” is the center of organized crimes

(16 <https://www.ilfattoquotidiano.it/2017/06/25/mafie->)

The South American gangs and the Chinese are in the North, the Nigerians and the Russians in the Center-South, the Albanians along the whole boot.

They manage drug trafficking, human trafficking, prostitution, infect the economy with money laundering.

And in the meantime they associate themselves with the Calabrian and the Campania, they sign pacts of non-belligerence with the Sicilians, they work together with the Pugliese.

There are not only “fingerprints” of the made in Italy mafias to do the good and the bad from Turin to Palermo.

There are not only the affairs of the 'Ndrangheta, of the Camorra, of Cosa nostra to rage from Lombardy to Sicily.

In 2017 Italy has become an importer of foreign criminal associations: not only Mafia’s Export but for the first time also Mafia’s Import.

Almost a thousand pages of report to rebuild the affairs of the "classic mafias".

It is in this way that it is documented that the 'Ndrangheta is now permanently present in all the nerve sectors of our country.

The numbers reveal this: between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016, 1,555 Italians were accused of mafia association, 570 foreigners who were accused of the same crime. Virtually every four people that the anti-mafia prosecutors of the Peninsula have investigated for 416 bis, there is at least one non-Italian. A proportion that increases if we review the investigations for drug trafficking: 16,170 Italians investigated against 10,184 foreigners.

Data that confirms that the foreign criminal associations are now the fourth mafia in Italy.

Conclusions:

There is little to rejoice and feel secure for the blockade of the Mediterranean, implemented following the so-called Memorandum Italy-Libya and the pact of Senegal and Spain.

The news of the sharp decline in refugee arrivals on our shores should ask us about the price in terms of human lives that these people are paying for our apparent peace of mind. The tragedies that take place in Libya and Senegal every day will remain indelible in the history of our time. Precisely in Libya there are stories of thousands of human beings locked up in concentration camps in some way financed by the West and more precisely by Italy, a neighbor. The two Memorandums signed by Italy and Spain of understanding on cooperation in the field of development, the fight against illegal immigration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling and the strengthening of border security between the States was agreed between these countries with the aim of stop the migration path in the Mediterranean.

But what did really Spain and Italy create after these two pacts?

In the African land it is actually the detention of thousands of human beings in the concentration camps and extermination camps. Soon there could be other camps in Niger, again in an attempt to prevent men, women and children from escaping from dramatic situations, from war contexts, from a misery that kills more than any war ever existed.

We still live in a world where women get raped all the time and are forced to prostitute themselves even against their will.

In 2018 we still live in a state of selfishness: for the European countries, poor countries can't be their problem. We still live in a world full of corruption, where the mafia's still exist and it is getting bigger and bigger.

Racism still exist and it is nailed in these two pacts that were signed recently by the two countries that are mostly effected by inmigration: Italy and Spain.

THIRD CHAPTER:

THE ROUTE OF COCAINE IN ITALY AND SPAIN AND THE ROLE OF THE MAFIA.

1. HOW TO PRODUCE COCAINE

Cocaine is a natural product extracted from the leaves of *Erythroxylum coca* Lamarck and *Erythroxylum novogranatense* (coca leaves).

These tropical plants are cultivated in the Andean–Amazonian region, and are the only known natural source of cocaine, which is produced almost exclusively in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Cocaine is a drug that stimulates the central nervous system and also has anesthetic properties. Cocaine is made from processing the leaves of a coca plant by either solvent extraction or acid extraction. The leaves are picked from the coca plant and are processed into a paste.

The paste is then purified to produce coca base, which is then transformed into cocaine hydrochloride, the powdered form of cocaine.



(1 Foto: Foglia di coca https://www.cocaina.info/informazioni/masticare_foglie_coca.htm)

There are six steps to produce cocaine:

Step 1) The coca plants, grow better in the mountains and jungles of South America. The main growing area is Colombia ,thanks to the increasing development of the plant in the area's of the jungle.

Step 2) After bringing the leaves to a jungle lab, workers will put them in industrial-sized drums and cover them with gasoline in order to extract the coca base.

This is the solvent extraction method, which is more common.

There is an other method: The acid extraction method. The leaves are placed in sulfuric acid and macerated until the coca leaves have turned into cocaine sulfate.

Step 3) The metal drums are drained, and the gasoline that now contains cocaine alkaloid is filtered with a net into a barrel and mixed with diluted acid.

Workers later remove the gasoline and add ammonia or sodium bicarbonate to make the cocaine base, which is filtered through a cloth.

Step 4) After removing the liquid from the base using a filter, workers dry out the substance that remains, which results in a purer base for the final product.

Step 5) Workers then dissolve the cocaine base in a solvent like acetone, ethyl acetate, or ether before heating it until it boils. Once the substance is boiling, they add another solvent like methyl ethyl ketone to the mixture, as well as a concentrated form of hydrochloric acid, which will result in crystallization.

Step 6) The workers will remove the excess solvents by hand before running the cocaine hydrochloride through a hydraulic press. Then, they will place it in a microwave oven to remove any remaining solvents, which gives them the dried base for powder cocaine.

1.2 Effects on humans

“The main pharmacological effect of cocaine in the Central Nervous System (CNS) is to block the recovery of dopamine in the presynaptic terminal.

The result is an increase in dopamine levels at the synaptic terminations of the CNS dopaminergic neurons.

In addition, cocaine can also block the presynaptic reabsorption of norepinephrine and serotonin.

The chronic hyperfunction of such systems induced by cocaine leads to a dopamine deficit. This phenomenon is the basis of depression and psychophysical exhaustion that appear during abstinence in cocaine addicts.” ([2http://www.oikosjesi.it/progetti/cocaina-cosa-e-da-dove-viene](http://www.oikosjesi.it/progetti/cocaina-cosa-e-da-dove-viene))

One of cocaine effects of the users is to sweat.

This is because the drug raises the body temperature. When you add physical activity to the situation, something that is common with the use of stimulants, body temperature can rise even more. Ultimately, the body may experience heatstroke.

Physical effects:

Nosebleeds: Use of cocaine via the nasal passages can eat away at the sensitive membranes in the nose, leading to chronic nosebleeds, and loss of the ability to smell.

Hoarseness: The caustic effect of cocaine can ruin one’s ability to speak clearly and comfortably.

Paranoia: Chronic cocaine use can affect you psychologically as well as physically, developing states of temporary psychosis which can cause hallucinations.

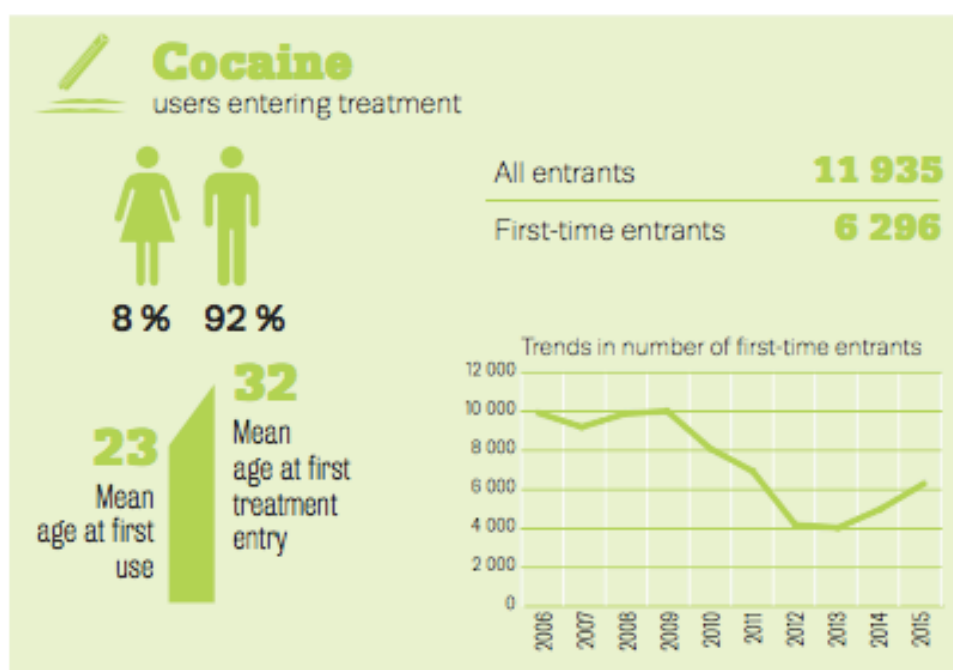
Bowel gangrene: The reduced blood flow to the major organs can cause the bowels to become gangrenous, resulting in chronic diarrhea.

Heart: Use of cocaine can cause a reduction in coronary blood flow and coronary caliber; an increase in blood pressure, heart rate and electrical abnormalities in the heart; and suppression of myocardial contractility, according to a report published in the journal circulation. Any of these issues alone or in combination can add up to serious cardiac problems that can be deadly.

1.3 Average age use of cocaine in Italy and Spain

1. Italy

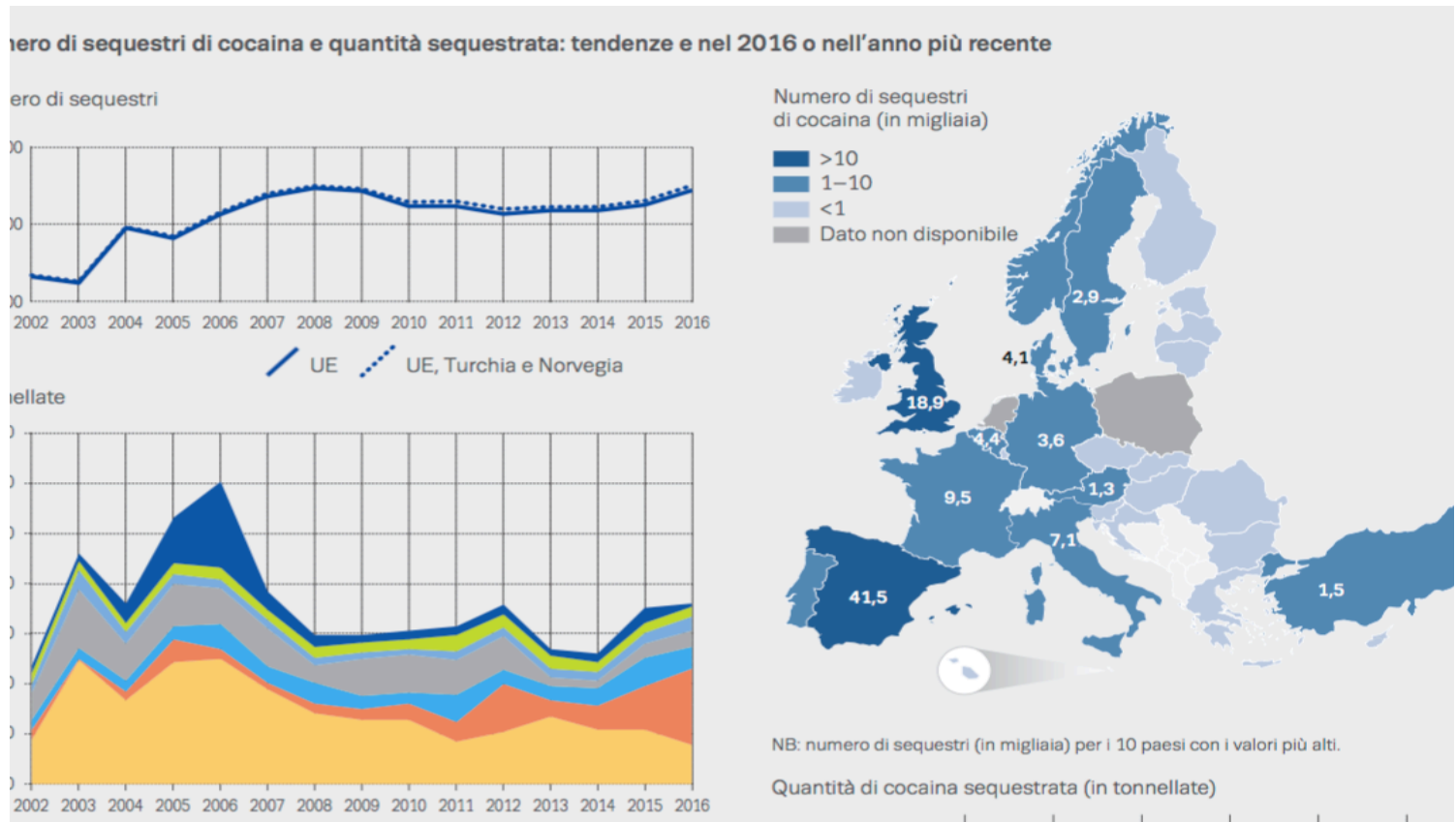
In Italy, cannabis remains the illicit drug most commonly used by the general population, followed by cocaine. The use of most illicit drugs is concentrated among young adults aged **15-34 years**; however, the highest prevalence in 2016 is reported by those aged 25-34 years.



(3 http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/drug-reports/2017/italy_en)

Italy is the third country in Europe for use of cannabis and forth for use of cocaine.

In the last years the use of cocaine has increased.



(4 http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/8585/20181816_TDAT18001ITN_PDF.pdf)



In 2016 it has been reported 98.000 seizures of cocaine in the UE, that equals to 70,9 tons. Compared to the year before, in 2016 there has been an increase of the quantity of cocaine confiscated.

30 tons of cocaine has been confiscated that equals 43% of the total estimated in UE in 2016, Belgium has taken over Spain (15,6 tons), as a country that registrates the highest sequesters annual of drugs .

It has been reported sequesters of 5 tons of drugs by France and by the United kingdom (5,7 tons).

In 2016, other products were seized in Europe based on coca, including 569 kilograms of liquid containing cocaine and 3 kilograms of coca leaves.

1. Albania - 2.50
2. Stati Uniti - 2.30
3. Regno Unito - 2.25
4. **Spagna - 2.20**
5. Australia - 2.10
6. Uruguay - 1.80
7. Cile - 1.73
8. Paesi Bassi - 1.60
9. Irlanda - 1.50
10. Canada - 1.46



Italy is not one of the countries with more consumption of cocaine, but it is one of the countries where the use of this drug has increased a lot lately.

The cost of drugs on the national territory is estimated at 14.2 billion euros, of which 43 percent attributable to cocaine use and more than a quarter to the use of cannabis derivatives.

A. Spain

Spain remains, in the same position with United Kingdom or France, at the head of the EU in cocaine and cannabis use among young people, although the use of these substances continues to decrease from the maximum reached in 2008, according to the report Annual Meeting of the European Observatory on Drugs published this Thursday.

It is estimated that some 2.3 million young adults between 15 and 34 years old (1.9% of this age group) used cocaine in the last years, which continues to be the most used illegal stimulant drug in Europe. Spain ranks second in the ranking, since 3.3% of young people have turned to cocaine during the last years.

The classification is headed by the United Kingdom (with 4.2% prevalence).

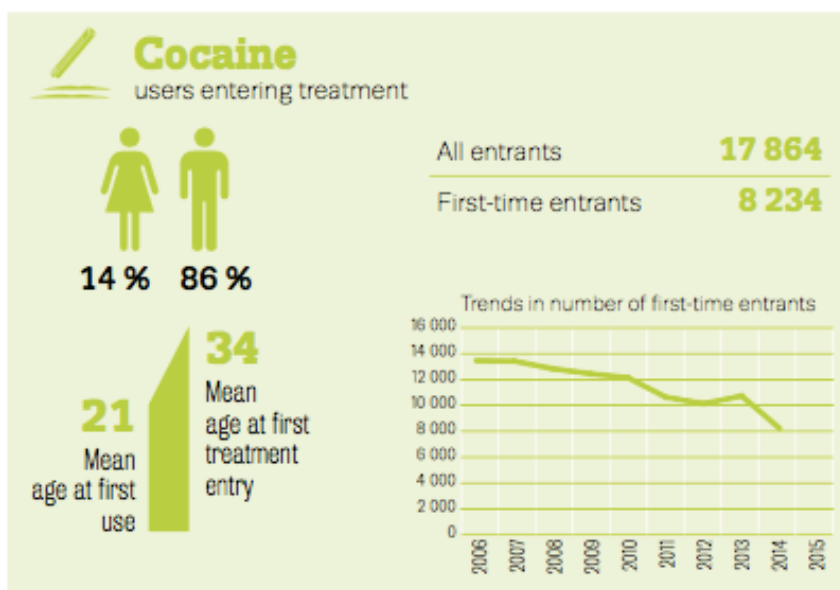
The available data indicates that cocaine trafficking to Europe - which comes "almost exclusively" from Bolivia, Colombia and Peru - occurs mainly through the countries of Western and Southern Europe, since Spain, Belgium, Holland, France and Italy totaled 86% of the 62.6 tons seized in 2013.

The consumption rate has doubled since 1999, when it was 1.6 percent of the population in that age group, until 2005, when it reached 3 percent, a percentage that does not reach any of the hundred percent countries studied by the UN.

That percentage is four times higher than the European average (0.75 percent) and more than double that of consumption in Western Europe (1.2 percent), according to the report.

Up to 11.7 percent of teenagers at this age recognize that they have ever offered to try hashish or marijuana, and 3.7 percent of them have received an invitation to try cocaine.

In the age range between 12 and 18 years, the percentages are soaring: 52.3 percent have offered to smoke 'porros' and 16.3 percent have snorted coca.



(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/countries/drug-reports/2017/spain/drug-use_en)

Cost of cocaine in the countries.

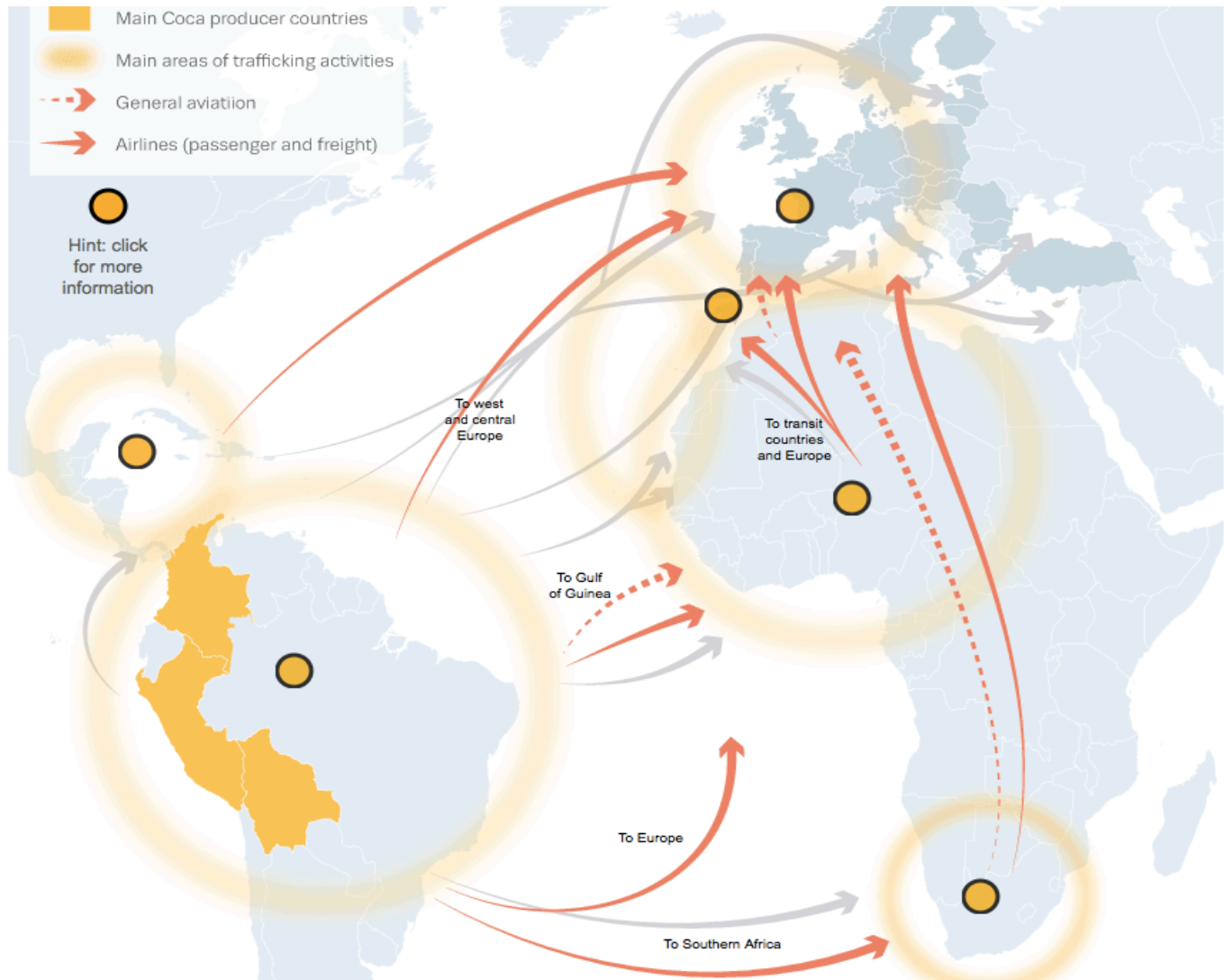
1. **Kuwait:** 330\$ per gram
2. **US :**300\$ to 8\$(UN) per gram
3. **Australia:**300\$ per gram
4. **Japan:** 269.5\$ per gram
5. **Egypt:** 205.5 \$ per gram
6. **Ukraine:** 189.6\$ per gram
7.
8.
32. **Italy:** 91.6\$ per gram
33.
40. **Spain:** 79.5 \$ per gram

Last positions are the countries that produce cocaine with:

64. **Ecuador:**..... 5.0\$ per gram
65. **Peru:**4.5\$ per gram
66. **Bolivia:** 3.5\$ per gram
67. **Colombia:**3.5\$ per gram

(6<https://www.havocscope.com/black-market-prices/cocaine-prices/>)

2. THE ROUTE OF COCAINE IN ITALY AND SPAIN



Cocaine can be transported in Europe in three ways:

-Air routes: The image that i attached is an example of how cocaine can be transported by airplane. Cocaine is trafficked from South America by air on commercial flights, using both individual couriers and airfreight. Routes include direct flights to Europe as well as flights to transit points for transshipment .

Shorter flights within South America or to transit regions such as West Africa may also utilise general aviation, including private aircraft.

-Maritime routes : Cocaine produced in Colombia, Peru and Bolivia is shipped to Europe by sea from a number of South American countries including Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela. Shipments from Colombia declined in recent years in response to law enforcement efforts but some trafficking

through Colombian ports continues, while shipments from ports in southern Brazil appear to be increasing. Larger ships can travel direct to Europe while smaller vessels may transit en route. Central America and the Caribbean region is an important transit zone for maritime trafficking to Europe. The many ports and the variety of types of shipping, both commercial and pleasure craft, provide extensive opportunities for cocaine trafficking. The Dominican Republic and Jamaica are considered the main hubs in the Caribbean but Central America, for example Panama, is also important.

-Land routes: Some of the cocaine that arrives in West Africa may be shipped overland to various countries in North Africa from where it may be shipped onward to Europe, following routes that may also be used for cannabis resin trafficking, or used to supply local markets. These routes are likely to be fluid and transient.

Usually, cocaine arrives in Europe following 3 routes:

Mexico - ports of Northern Europe, especially that of Liverpool;

South America - Iberian Peninsula;

Mexico- West Africa-Europe

If the first two routes are more direct and less dangerous, the last is a real mechanism that involves several phases, going to affect three continents.

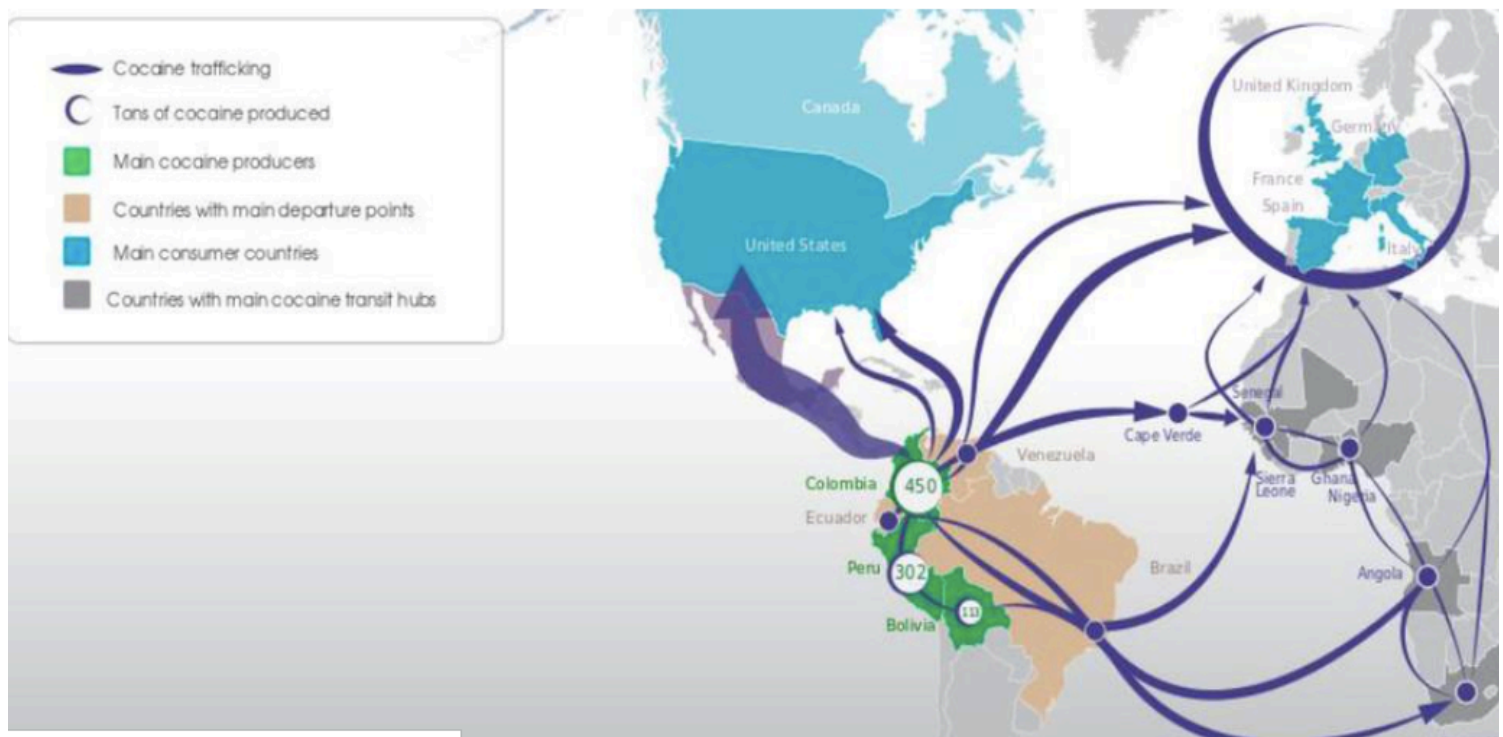
West Africa has acquired a key role in drug trafficking; has become the largest intercontinental transport platform for cocaine transport, not only for its strategic position, but also because it is fertile ground for the birth of local groups interested in what they can get from this trade.

The countries where these new groups are born are mainly Ghana and Ivory Coast, but also the islands of Cape Verde and the Canary Islands play an important role. Cocaine, after passing through West Africa, is moved to North Africa, especially in Morocco and Libya, and then reaches European ports, mainly Italian and Spanish.

2.2The Italian route

As we said coca plants are treated in these three countries: Bolivia, Colombia and Peru where the area cultivated with coca ranges from 132 thousand to 190 thousand hectares. From Latin America, cocaine is shipped to Europe mainly through ships departing from Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Most traffic is done by sea. This is proven by the fact that two thirds of cocaine seizures are carried out on ships and in ports. Central America and the Caribbean are crucial junctions for drug trafficking. There are many points of entry in Europe: the Iberian peninsula, northern Europe, the Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Turkey and the Balkans. Traffic is managed by various international criminal organizations. The ones most involved in the traffic affecting Italy are the 'Ndrangheta, the Camorra and the Balkan and South American organizations



(<https://www.vice.com/it/article/jmyw44/traffico-droghe-italia-rotte-intervista-antidroga-981>)

In Italy the majority of the time cocaine arrives by sea.

An important question is why does it come by sea? Because as with the business of human trafficking, Italian mafia controls the ports of Italy. The most of the cocaine trafficking in Italy is managed by the famous Calabrian mafia: 'Ndrangheta, which historically has a great deal of knowledge with South American traffickers.

The port dominated and controlled by the mafia is Gioia Tauro, which in 2014 was once again confirmed as the main entry area for cocaine in Italy.

2.3 The Spanish route

Spain is the main port through which the three major cocaine trafficking routes that depart from America sneak into Europe.

In fact, Spain is the port where a large part of the 250 tons that are distributed throughout the EU pass each year.

The three routes begin in South America (Colombia, Venezuela or Brazil) and Central America (Mexico, Honduras or Nicaragua).

After stopping in archipelagos like the Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde or the Canaries, they enter Spain through Galicia, Andalusia, Murcia and Portugal.

Spain ranks first in Europe and fourth in world cocaine.

Colombian cartels continue to control the market, although anti-drug services have detected that Mexican mafias have already started operating in Spain. The cartels subcontract Spanish, Portuguese and Ndrangheta bands, to introduce the drug into Spanish soil.

An other route is: by plane from Morocco.

In just one flight that lasts 20 minutes, drug traffickers take cocaine from Morocco to small airfields or rural roads in Andalusia and Murcia. It is really difficult for the Police and the Civil Guard to recognize these shipments. They explained that the planes fly low and turn off the beacons of their



device to avoid detection by the radars. It is really difficult to locate them in the air. Meritorious
This year, the Police managed to intercept four small planes when they were already unloading the drug.

3. THE ROLE OF THE MAFIA

3.2 The Italian mafia that controls the coast

In this article it has been identified a lot of times the role of the 'Ndragheta.

As usual, it strikes once again regarding the traffick of drugs, especially cocaine.

How does the 'Ndragheta move?

It is one of the most important mafia family's that has established in Calabria.

It manages drug trafficking with South America.

In an article wrote by a journalist on the journal "Espresso" in 2017, it explains how now this mafia has invented a new way to communicate: it allows the 'ndranghetisti to manage the drug traffic in continuous contact with the South American cartels. Those involved in the narcotics trade receive a "protected" cell phone of seven thousand euros. Because a single load of cocaine can guarantee millions to the clans.

In short they invented, a "Narcos Code". Alphabet and dictionary together.

In the article published by Espresso, it talks about a story of acronyms, codes, puzzles, money, godfathers and detectives, involved there is even an expert sailor called Toti.

Toti wanted to complete the mission and then, with the \$ 350,000 earned, return to a microscopic archipelago in Oceania to the northwest of Australia. The task assigned to him was simple: a few miles from the shores of the port of **Gioia Tauro**, one of the biggest ports in the mediterranean, in Calabria, would have thrown into the sea the 400 kilos of pure cocaine loaded on the merchant Hamburg "Rio de Janeiro".

On the supplied Blackberry, at the X time and in the red exhaust area, he would receive a signal. Only at that point he could unload the goods loaded in 17 waterproof bags with ropes, tied to six floating tanks. The communication would have occurred safely. But, the problem is that he got no signal to unleash the cocaine in the sea. But he did it. When he sailed next to the port, he understood that something went wrong, because the wrong persons were waiting for him in the port, it was the police. Toti, admitted everything and got arrested with other eight sailors.

(<http://espresso.repubblica.it/attualita/2017/09/05/news/>)

An important question is why the 'Ndragheta?

Whether you are a Colombian, Mexican, Peruvian, paramilitary or guerrilla drug trafficker, you would not want to be a buyer outside the 'Ndrangheta, especially if you want to reach the second world market for cocaine use: Europe. This “unbreakable bond” is based on the way of being of the Calabrian, the Narcos prefer to do business with them because they guarantee impeccability and invisibility. After the decline of Cosa Nostra, the 'Ndragheta new how to move and be the biggest mafia in Italy, the best position to be important even in an international level is a relationship with the narcos.

Even El Chapo has paid good words to the Calabrian traffickers, calling them partners "*reliable because they have a great hardness, more than the Colombians or the Peruvians in general*," as reported by the anti-mafia magistrate **Nicola Gratteri**. On the other hand, the 'Ndrangheta system manages to get tons of cocaine into Europe, with minimal losses. But more importantly, the absence of repentance makes his men partners reliable and discreet, in fact the Calabrian are almost immune to the phenomenon of regretfulness because the alliances between gangs are based on blood ties.

3.2B The story of Nicola Assisi: the Calabrian Narcos .

The bosses of the 'Ndrangheta have made sure to keep the structure of traffickers as separate as possible from the hierarchy internal to the clans, all of this to protect themselves.

Instead of putting their most precious men at risk, the Calabrian clans rely on dozens of **brokers** in the four corners of the globe. They are polyglot drug traffickers, white-collar workers, ready to enter without fear in the Amazon jungle controlled by Colombian paramilitaries, or to climb the heights of the Andes in order to shake hands directly to the producers and secure the best prices.

Nicola Assisi still remains free, Calabrian class '58 emigrated to Turin in the eighties, still fugitive. He managed to escape the jerseys of justice for over twenty years.

Assisi had an important role for Pasquale Marando, a native of Platì, who for twenty years managed the international trafficking of cocaine until in 2002 he was eliminated using the white lupara method. The turning point in his career in Assisi came in 2002, when his mentor, Pasquale Marando, was assassinated, the first to make direct agreements with the Colombian cartels in South America, increasing profit margins.

The gap left by the broker is an opportunity for Assisi, which becomes the only one able to carry on traffic at the same level.

He inherited the families of Platì in Turin, the Perre and the Agresta as allies and buyers, and a working method that successfully brought him to Latin America.

On November 6, 2007 for him comes the first final sentence with the stamp of the Supreme Court. The judges sentenced him to 14 years for drugs. Exactly ten days before the sentence, Assisi leaves Italy. First he flees to Spain and then to South America.

Since then Assisi moves in the shadows. For another six years nobody even hears about him, but various clues suggest that he spent long periods in Brazil making agreements with suppliers.

It is the quality of contacts with cartels that produce coca the true value of a broker.

The investigators believe that the Assisi are in contact with the most dangerous criminal group in Brazil, the Premier command capital (CCP), as well as with the Colombian cartels active in Peru with which they organize large shipments to Calabria.

The need to pass information at a distance remains the weak point of every trafficker and with the Assisi the results begin to arrive in spring 2014. The Financial Police has indeed managed to intercept and decrypt the Blackberry chats used by the group. This is how they discovered how the Assisi sent huge quantities of cocaine every month to Italy.

From that moment the operation Pinocchio has been taken. Of almost a thousand kilos of cocaine shipped from Assisi in just four months, over four hundred have ended up in the chapter of trials against him.

On August 27, 2014, Assisi ends up in handcuffs again. He landed in Lisbon from Brazil, with an Argentine passport named Javier Varela, and the Portuguese police blocked him.

While the Italian authorities hasten to obtain approval for extradition, the Portuguese lawyer from Assisi tells the judge that there is no danger of escape because "his entire social life is in Lisbon", and the narcotrafficante is freed from the bracelet electronic that controlled their movements. Soon after, of course, disappears into thin air. The most recent was found in Brazil. In August of a year ago, Patrick, Nicola's son, registered a small business with a law firm in Ferraz de Vasconcelos, a poor and degraded area of San Paulo

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3.3 Ndrangheta is winning the absolute dominance: National and International

There is an "invigorated dynamism" of cocaine trafficking in Italy, which not only does not accuse inflections, but is steadily increasing (+ 16.12%), documenting, with 4.7 tonnes of seized narcotics, the existence of "*Consolidated synergies between Italian and foreign criminal groups, as also established for trafficking related to other types of drugs*".

And the position of absolute dominance of the 'Ndrangheta in the marketing of cocaine is also confirmed for 2016.

It was 2014, when the Italian Police (Reggio Calabria, Squadra Mobile and Operational Central Service) and F.B.I. after two years of investigations they had managed to disarticulate the "bridge" between Calabria and the United States realized by a transnational association dedicated to drug trafficking and money laundering.

The Calabrian cartels had planned and implemented the purchase of a substantial batch of cocaine that had to come from New York to the port of Gioia Tauro.

In 2015 the same investigators of the State Police and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Homeland Security, during the joint operation Columbus (May 2015), disarticulated in Calabria and New York a criminal association with transnational projections, dedicated to the international trafficking of drugs between the United States of America and Calabria.

After just 5 months (October 2015) Italian policemen with Costa Rican agents of O.I.J. (Organismo de investigacion Judicial) and mixed and joint squads of the State Police (Central Operations Service - Reggio Calabria Squad), FBI, Homeland Security and Interpol, arrested the members of a criminal association operating in Costa Rica in the international drug trade in synergy with some articulations of the 'ndrangheta ionico-reggina.

The investigative activities allowed to reconstruct the organization chart of the association, the organizational structure, the transnational behaviors and the narco-traffic routes and to qualify the relations between exponents of the 'ndrangheta and traffickers active in the Center - America, in contact with Colombian narcos.

The authoritarian and leadership role of the 'ndrangheta families in the management of international drug trafficking is confirmed.

Operation columbus: About fifteen people have been arrested between Calabria and New York as part of the investigation by the State Police and the FBI on a criminal organization linked to the 'Ndrangheta and the American mafia families. Thirty, on the other hand, the suspects. In the two countries, searches and seizures are under way. The measures were issued by the DDA of Reggio Calabria and the American judiciary and executed by the Central Service (Sco) and the mobile team of Reggio Calabria, the FBI and Homeland security.

In detail, the worst sentence was sent to *Franco Fazio* 17 years and 10 months imprisonment and 150 thousand euros fine and to *Domenico Berlingieri* sentenced to 9 years and 28 thousand euros fine. Completely acquitted of all charges for "not having committed the fact", instead, *Salvatore Caparrotta* and *Alfonso Santino Papaleo*.

The picture reconstructed by the investigators of the State Police, in fact, offers confirmations in relation to old and new criminal and mafia alliances; on the one hand, those of the United States, where the authoritative and barycentric role of the historic families of the American thing is attested; on the other hand, on the other hand, as partly anticipated by recent investigations, the authoritarian and leadership role of the 'ndrangheta families in the management of international drug trafficking is affirmed.

Gregorio Gigliotti an uncensored Calabrese that had a restaurant in Queens, New York, originally from Serrastretta in the province of Catanzaro, together with his wife and son: this was, as reconstructed by the investigators through audio and video interceptions, the basis of organization that controlled an impressive drug trade between the United States and Italy. The man, along with his family, was arrested in the operation: during the search in the restaurant were seized over 100 thousand dollars, six guns, a rifle, cocaine and marijuana. The man was arrested along with his wife and son by the FBI, on charges of international drug trafficking. Surveys have shown that behind the official appearance, owner of the '*Cucino my way*' restaurant-pizzeria in Queens, his real business was that of drug traffickers. He had a network of "support" and members able to move throughout the region and maintain contacts with buyers of drugs.

It emerged that the Gigliotti was in fact linked by a relationship of comparison, which, in its criminal sense, establishes full sharing and mutual reliance in the management of illicit activities, with Violi Francesco.

The dynamics of their relationships, emerged from the technical activities, showed how Violi Francesco and his brother Carmine, on the basis of a tested *modus operandi*, were the fiduciary and preferential terminals of the flow of narcotics that was imported into the territory of the State, to be then from them sorted through a network of pusher.

It was then ascertained, during the investigations, that Gigliotti, in agreement with the Violi brothers, organized two large imports of cocaine (total 60 kg) then seized in the USA thanks to the synergistic work between this judicial authority and the US and the Delegated judicial police structures.

Cocaine hidden in containers from Central America officially containing tropical fruit and tubers: the investigators of the police and the FBI have discovered in the investigation that has revealed the umpteenth legal between the American mafia families and the 'Calabrian Ndrangheta. Thanks to the tracking and interception, the investigators managed to intercept at the end of 2014 in the ports of Wilmington, Delaware, and Chester Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two loads of drugs for a total of 60 kilos of pure cocaine. The 'cover' used to import the drug was a company engaged in the food sector and in the importation of tropical fruit.

The organization dismantled by the joint investigation by the Police and the FBI was a *"new chain of what is currently one of the most important drug cartels in central and southern America"*. The investigators are particularly interested in two drug seizures carried out in recent months in Spain and especially in Holland, where in the port of Rotterdam, a container containing 3 tons of pure cocaine has been blocked. ⁽¹⁰⁾ <http://www.calabrianews.it/processo-columbus>)

3.4 The boss of the narcotraffic and the relationship with the 'Ndrangheta

"The Calabrian are more trustfull, they are like us". These are the words pronounced by **Joaquin Guzman Loera**, alias El Chapo, 59 years old, the indiscussed Padrino of the most big mexican sign of drug traffickers, one of the most researched criminals in the world, that has been arrested in 2016.

Among everything the 'Calabrian ndrangheta, undisputed queen of the white powder market in Europe, thanks to the first reports with the Colombian narcos and one of the strongest Mexican drug cartels, Los Zetas, and after the same El Chapo. A bond of established trust between the two criminal organizations. The relationship with the mexican organizations and 'Ndrangheta were already solid in 2008, when **Opeartion Solare** and **Operation Crimine** began.

Infact, the judicial reports of the last years, from these two operations showed the connections between Mexican and Ndrangheta drug traffickers, with the Calabrian families "queens" of the world drug trafficking: Molè, Piromalli, Pesce, Mancuso, Aquino, Coluccio , Barbaro, Agresta, Sergi, Marando, Nirta, Strangio, Leather, Vottari, Morabito, Bruzzaniti, Palamara, Cua Pipicella and Maesano. ⁽¹¹⁾ <http://www.iskrae.eu/il-boss-del-narcotraffico-e-i-legami-con-la-ndrangheta-el-chapo-i-calabresi-affidabili-sono-come-noi/>

The 'Ndrangheta and the Zetas have grown sharply in recent years. A new international investigation demonstrates that the Mexicans have turned themselves into the main suppliers of the 'Ndrangheta by shipping cocaine through the U.S. and on to Italy.

The rise of the Zetas as not just a Mexican menace but as a significant power in the international drug trade has been helped along by its growing links to a sprawling Italian mafia group known as the 'Ndrangheta.

The 'Ndrangheta, is the dominant importer in Europe, *Nicola Gratteri* and *Antonio Nicaso*, two authors of the remarkable book entitled “**Oro Bianco**”, that means White gold, affirms how the journey can only start from Colombia.

The authors focus on the role of the Farc (revolutionary armed forces of Colombia) and of the militias in the production, on the less known devastating ecological impact. The authors cite a study according to which 97.4% of traffic profits are enjoyed outside the country, by the criminal organizations involved in the intentional trade.

Paradoxically, there are more names of Medellín and Pablo Escobar cartels rather than those of family members of the Italian narcones: Morabito, Mancuso, Papalia, then Piromalli, Comisso, Condello, all concentrated between Locride and Gioia Tauro Plain, among the officially poorest areas of Italy.

The two authors cite the case of Argentina, which boasts suspicious records in the production of potassium permanganate and acetone, chemical precursors necessary for the refining of coca.

Then there is the new place of traffickers, Africa, a warehouse where you can store tons of cocaine and then transfer them little by little on the most important European squares.

'Ndranghetists and Colombian narcos have already settled in Conakry, the capital of Guinea.

Leaving the scene Pablo Escobar (undisputed master of Cartel de Medellín) on controlling the drugs everything has passed into the hands of paramilitary groups like the Farc or the **Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia** relationship with *Salvatore Mancuso* (with whom the 'Ndrangheta would have had relations in the trade of cocaine) .

One of the things the effects the most is that, between March 2011 and June 2012, for instance, the Italian authorities seized 2,632.315 kg of pure cocaine coming through the harbor from South America. ^(12 <http://www.occhidellaguerra.it/patto-mafie-narcos/>)

3.5 Deal between Cosa nostra and Camorra

Not only 'Ndrangheta, one of the most important mafia's in Italy, have relationships with the Mexican narcos. Palermo is confirmed as one of the most prosperous squares of the South for the cocaine store, where Cosa Nostra and Camorra have made a pact to import a river of drugs in the Sicilian capital. The investigations of the mobile team directed by Rodolfo Rupert

recorded live the journeys to Naples of two traffickers linked to the Porta Nuova clan and the meetings with some members of the Di Lauro clan.

The investigation shows the vitality of the organization mafia the drug is one of the main business for Cosa Nostra. There has also been contact with the Ndrangheta for supplies of cocaine, the question of substance in Palermo was really high, to do an important job especially with young people. Some requests would also start from a telephone registered to the Court of Auditors, others from an apparatus of the Sicilian Region. The first criminal group, in constant contact with Campania, would have inside mafia exponents attributable to the historic mafia mandate of "Porta Nuova" and is proof of how Cosa Nostra Palermo, through drugs, is still in business with the Camorra Neapolitan.

3.6 Gioia Tauro the port of cocaine in Italy



(13 <https://tg24.sky.it/cronaca/2018/02/24/sequestro-74-kg-cocaina-porto-gioia-tauro.html>)

In february 2018, a cargo of over 74 kilograms of pure cocaine was seized in the port of Gioia Tauro, in Calabria.

The operation was completed by the financiers of the Provincial Command of Reggio Calabria together with officials of the Customs Agency - Anti-fraud Office, who found the drug in an empty container. The activities were carried out through a series of documentary crossings and subsequent controls of suspect containers made also with the police units of the Guardia di Finanza. The seized cocaine, divided into 65 cakes, for a total of 74.025 kg, would have yielded, with retail sales, over 14 million euro. The activity of the Yellow Flames in synergy with the Customs Agency, is part of the more general intensification of control activities aimed at fighting the traffic of drugs in the port of Gioia Tauro, which is confirmed, despite the continuous results a sign against the malfeasance of the 'ndrangheta, a knot of primary interest for the illicit business of the Calabrian mafia.

In 2017, thanks to the continuous monitoring of the traffic of goods coming from the areas deemed to be at risk for drug trafficking, the police seized just under 2 tons of cocaine, subtracting it from organized crime and shopping centers.

Another case: The 13th of October in 2017 in Gioia Tauro there has been a latter load (28 kilos), hidden in two bags, that was headed to Istanbul. The technique is always the same: the drugs were hidden in containers, hidden between spices, coffee or other goods. It was sent from Puertocortes, in Honduras, there were 28 kilos of cocaine, worth € 5.6 million, ready to be taken by the clanmen who during the trip open the containers reported to take the drug.

In just over two months, it is the seventh load intercepted by the military who try to guard the port of Gioia Tauro, transformed by the clans in the main entrance for cocaine in Europe.

Only from August to October 2017, the financiers have seized around 1077 kilos of cocaine.

It has been a big loss for the 'Ndrangheta, for terms of capitals invested, even for potential capitals, that arrive not only thanks to the drugs.

The Coke money ends up doping the legal circuit of the economy, from banks to businesses, used only as gigantic dirty capital. Cocaine, thus becomes a threat to the legal economy, but has a social cost also for the community in general.

There has been other seizures in 2017: The Guardia di Finanza (the financial police) of Reggio Calabria has intercepted a huge load of cocaine in the port of Gioia Tauro.

Hidden between sheets of plastic were found 8 bags containing 271 cakes of pure cocaine, equal to 308 kilos.

The container has left Seattle, in the United States, with transit to Panama and final destination Ancona.

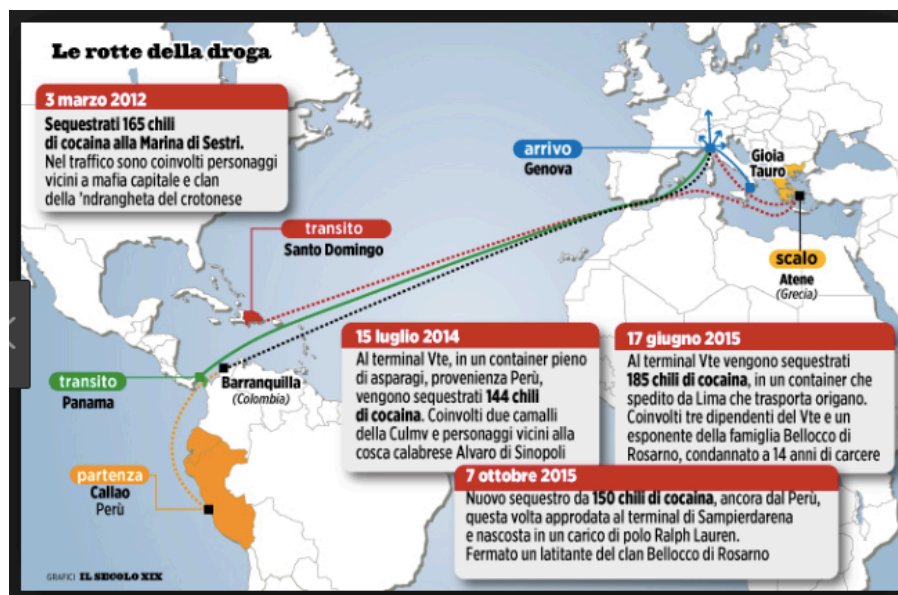
This map resumes the seizures of cocaine in the past years:

3 march 2012: Seizured 165 kilos of cocaine in Marina of Sestri. In the traffick it has been involved “Mafia capitale” and the clan of the ‘ndragheta of the Crotonese.

15th july 2014: At the terminal Vte(Voltri terminal Europe), in an container full of asparagus, that camed from Perù, it has been seized 144 kilos of cocaine.

17th June 2015:At the terminal of Vte, it has been seized 185 kilos of cocaine, in an container that has been shipped from Lima that transports oregano. Involved three employees of the Vte and a member of the family Bellocco of Rosarno, condemned to 14 years in prison.

7 october 2015: Seizured of 150 kilos of cocaine, from Perù, landed at the Terminal of Sampierdarena and hidden in a load of polo Ralph Lauren. Stopped a fugitive of the clan “Bellocco di Rosarno”.



The problem in Italy is that the mafia is controlling all the cocaine buisness in Europe. With the big potential that the mafia's has in this moment, because of the disregared of the italian government maybe because they need to have mafia in their country, these big mafia families have turnt to be real narcos in Europe.

The ‘Ndragheta, Cosa Nostra and Camorra manage to hide almost every exportation of cocaine they make, earning, as we saw, millions of dollars.

The Italian mafia is nowadays an international problem, because it never had been stopped where everything begun.

4. The mafia in the Spanish Territory

Why is a shipment of pure cocaine that has arrived from Brazil to Romania, instead of being distributed from there to the rest of Europe, moved to Spain before being distributed throughout the EU? Why criminal organizations in several countries, especially the Neapolitan Camorra, have settled here to stock up on drugs?

Giancarlo Scafuri, lieutenant of the Carabinieri in Naples, affirms en the “Perìodico” that :*"In Spain, both the producers, that is, the South American cartels, and the buyers have installed their infrastructure"*. The result is that Spain is where most of the cocaine and hashish that will later be consumed in Europe is spent.

The problem is that alot of the repsonsables of the mafia live in Catalunya, the money grows in the Levante and in the Costa del Sol.

Despite the efforts, Spain is the first door of entry and storage of coca in Europe, according to the UN World Drug Report. In fact, 41% of the seizures of the EU are produced here.

(14 <http://www.elperiodicoextremadura.com/noticias/sociedad/mafias->)

The Spanish Interior Minister, Juan Ignacio Zoido, has announced that the Integral System of External Surveillance (SIVE) will be renewed and modernized in order to stop the entry of narco-lanches and coca shipments in the so-called Campo de Gibraltar.

Juan Ignacio Zoido says that: *"So far in 2018, 11,282 kilos of cocaine have been seized in the Campo de Gibraltar, practically the same amount that was intervened during the whole of 2017 (11,785 kilos)."*

The 23th of april 2018, eight tons of Colombian coca fell in Algeciras, a historic figure.

And after the 23th of april, 2.7 tons of hashish were seized and 7 people were arrested who introduced drugs into pleasure boats. Official figures indicate that, in 2017, seizures of cocaine increased by 300% and hashish by 45%. In the first four months of 2018, 295 people have been detained in the camp of Gibraltar fot traffick of drugs.

The colombian mafia have taken possession of two cities in Spain. The spanich police demanded that their has to be force and has to be increased in the province of Cádiz and their are two powerful enemies: the cartel that introduces hashish through the region of Gibraltar and the Colombian, which uses the same route to flood with cocaine Pure Europe using the port of Algeciras.

4.2 The narcos in Spain

-Since 2010, drug trafficker **Germán Gonzalo Sánchez Rey**, aka El Coletas, has been targeted by anti-mafia agents from Colombia, Spain and the United States. He had been captured in 2010 and extradited in 2011 to Spain, where he was sentenced to eight years in prison and was said to be the main link between the organization of Daniel 'El Loco' Barrera and gangsters from that country. The national Police had detained in Madrid the narco El coletas, in march 2018.

According to the researchers, he was in charge of coordinating the arrival of shipments to Galicia, one of the main entry points for drugs in Europe.

They also relate it to a shipment of 713 kilos of cocaine intercepted in 2009 by the United States Coastal Guradia in the waters of the Caribbean Sea.

-Francisco javier martinez sanmillan:

The drug trafficker who was a fugitive for 12 years and who changed his fingerprints for his feet, Francisco Javier Martínez San Millán, alias "El Franky", has assured a court in Alicante that the alteration was due to "an accident at work", by crushing your fingers with a press.

"The Franky" has lent this Monday statement before the first section of the Court of Alicante in relation to a supposed money laundering, for which the prosecution requests 6 years in prison and a fine of 4,211,901 euros to believe that between 1994 and 2006 lived opulently and fled with the proceeds of drug trafficking.

The "narco", who is serving more than 42 years in prison for his involvement in the operations "Nécora", "Temple" and "Tapia de Casariego" (Asturias), was arrested in August 2006 after leaving

a luxurious Pedreguer mansion (Alicante), in the company of her two sons then minors, their parents and their ex-wife, also processed together with several other collaborators.

At the time of the arrest, "El Franky", 49 years old and with his face slightly changed by cosmetic surgery, did not resist and exclaimed to the agents of the fugitive group of the National Police: *"I ran out of luxury life that I was wearing."*

“Operation Nècora”: The 'operation Nécora' was a turning point in the fight against Galician drug trafficking, although the big narcos were acquitted of the crime of drug trafficking.

It all started with the confession of a repentant, which led to a secret operation unprecedented in Spain.

The trial also left moments for the story. Early morning of Tuesday, June 12, 1990. *Judge Baltasar Garzón* and two prosecutors of the Audiencia Nacional direct from Operation Vilagarcía Nécora, first against one of the most notorious networks operating in the traffic of cocaine and hashish in Galicia. A year earlier, from the prison of Pontevedra, a small-time drug dealer, Ricardo Portabales, put names and surnames to the traffickers who were making the big drug business in the Arousa estuary. This character would become the first repentant in the history of drug trafficking in Spain.

“Operation Temple”: The police seized 5,000 kilos of cocaine in Operation Temple in Galicia in 1999. Operation Temple broke down records.

After the 10 tons of cocaine that they seized in a boat 900 miles from the Canary Islands, another 5,000 kilos of the same drug was discovered just after in a house under construction in A Pobra do Caramiñal (A Coruña). The 15 tons that have already been seized give this operation "almost global dimensions", close to 20,000 kilos seized in an operation in the United States in 1995, according to Interior Minister Jaime Mayor Oreja.

“Opertion Tapia de Casariego”: Almost five tons of high purity cocaine, in particular 4,728 kilos, the largest stash ever apprehended in Spain in a single operation, were intervened between in 1997 by the Civil Guard in a natural cave of a cliff of Tapia de Casariego, on the west coast of Asturias, very close to Galicia. According to the Government delegate in the Principality, Fernando Ferriández Noval, the drug would have had a market value in excess of 240,000 million pesetas. In principle, there was only one arrest, that of Aladino M. F., a resident of Lalín (Pontevedra). But more arrests were tooked after. The inquiries are being made simultaneously in several provinces.

(15 https://elpais.com/diario/1997/09/30/espana/875570417_850215.html)

- Manuel Charlín: Manuel Charlín is the patriarch of the clan.

Born in Vilanova de Arousa in 1932, at 86, he has spent two decades behind bars serving his sentences in the La Lama prison and in the Córdoba prison for drug trafficking and money laundering.

Hard-faced, like that of a Sicilian mafia boss, Manuel Charlín Gama, better known as "The Old," ran the family clan with an iron fist, better known as "The Charlines".

Already in the 60's he was involved in the sale of dynamite for sardine fishing.

In the Francoist Spain of the 70s, in a country with few luxuries, Charlín began to introduce black market products. Coffee, flour or tobacco were some of the goods that the Galician, thanks to his contacts in the Portuguese country.

After his imprisonment in the late 80s and early 90s, "the Charlines" had taken control of the Galician estuaries that were the gateway for Colombian "coca" to Europe.

A seemingly perfect infrastructure that nobody seemed to face until the operation Nécora, one of the first raids against drug trafficking in Spain.

These are only few Narcos that gave a big impact of cocaine in Spain, being the intermediary from Colombia and Spain.

-Miguel Angel Devesa: Former Vigo resident Miguel Ángel Devesa Mera has regained his freedom in Mali. The Galician, considered ringleader of the African cocaine route had been indicated and imprisoned with a Malian and a Frenchman in the framework of the investigation on the Boeing 727 that in 2009 landed in the Sahel desert, coming from Venezuela, with a cargo of 10 tons of cocaine and that, once the drug was withdrawn, it was burned by the drug

"The two people charged in the case of the drug plane that ended up in the desert in 2009 are at liberty, and their lawyers have obtained the annulment of the procedure," Ousmane Touré, an official with the Bamako court, said. The authorities did not specify the reasons for the annulment of the AFP journalist who became interested in the case after meeting Devesa on the terrace of a café in Bamako, capital of Mali.

Months before the Galician and the French Eric Vernay, pilot of the injured Boeing, obtained the freedom the Mali Mohamed Hacko, director of a travel agency and imputed also in the cause "Air cocaine". **Miguel Ángel Devesa**, a national ex-policeman expelled from the body, had a real estate investment office in Bamako. The problem is that, in a big interrogation, it came to light that Miguel Ángel Devesa had been behind the plane crash that had begun to draw the attention of the world to drug trafficking in West Africa. Accident starring with a Boeing 727 .The wreckage of the aircraft ,which according to the UNDOC had 10 tons of cocaine from Maracaibo, Venezuela, was

shown by Jon Sistiaga in one of his last reports for Cuatro.⁽¹⁶⁾ <https://www.farodevigo.es/sucesos/2012/08/19/expolicia-vigues-imputado-avion-droga-mali-libertad-anularse-proceso/675333.html>)

4.3 The cases of cocaine in Spain

The Civil Guard, in the 20th of may 2018, has dismantled in the province of Alicante the largest laboratory of production of synthetic drugs to date in Spain, with capacity to produce 1,800 kilos of "crystal" per year, in an operation in which six people have been arrested, four Spanish and two Belgians.

432 kilos of MDMA (known as ecstasy), 337 of amphetamine, 527 kilos of Piperonyl Methyl Ketone (PMK), the main precursor of MDMA, about 7,000 kilos of other precursor substances and for the elaboration were intervened of "cristal", all valued at "more than 100,000,000 euros.

One of the most strange cases in Spain, is that the majority of the time cocaine comes by sea, precisely, by beach when tourist or the local people are relaxing in the morning or afternoon. 2,000 kilos of drug are unloaded next to the swimmers and tourists in Málaga in 2017.

The citizens of Manilva, Málaga, witnessed how a boat landed on the beach and began to unload drugs with impunity while the neighbors ate at the beach bars or strolled along the promenade. The Civil Guard has already used these images to denounce the lack of personnel that suffers. However, scenes of this type are becoming common in the area of the Strait of Gibraltar, and according to the Spanish Association of Civil Guards, traffickers can act with such impunity for lack of 5,000 agents in the area.

The sub-delegate of the Government in Cádiz, Agustín Muñoz, highlighted on Thursday the "firm commitment" of the Executive in the fight against the smuggling of tobacco and drug trafficking in the Strait of Gibraltar with the installation of a concrete wall in the Tonelero beach in the town of La Línea de la Concepción in Cadiz.



(17 <http://www.elcorreo.com/bizkaia/sociedad/201506/22/desembarco-hachis-plena-playa-20150622143654.html>)

In June 2015 there has been a disembark of drugs on a beach in Cadiz, in broad daylight in front of hundreds of bathers. The bathers say it is natural to see the drug landing on the beaches of Cádiz without any kind of dispersion. It has happened a lot of times.

The Civil Guard union complains about the lack of means and troops to fight against drug trafficking in this area.

Surprised with what they were seeing this weekend at the beach of Atunara: in broad daylight, the traffickers descend from a boat to take out bales, supposedly from hashish.

There always have been a maritime smuggling of tobacco, hashish and cocaine in this area it has increased due to the exhaustive controls that are carried out by land in the customs.

You won't see these images only in Cadiz, but there has been a lot of cases in Barcelona, Marbella and Malaga. The beaches of the coast of Spain, are covered of boats that land on the seashore to discharge the load of cocaine and hashish. It seems kind of normal for all of the bathers in the beach.

In the beach of “playa de Sueca” in 2016, a boy was doing katesurf and had saw a package of hashish in the sea.

The package was tied to a rope, then at the time the boy has stretched it and has been broken because sources consulted is still to determine the time it would lead to drift. After notifying that there was a package that was in the water, the lifeguards have entered to remove it.

Later it was the lifeguard coordinator who has alerted the Civil Guard and the Local Police of Sueca.⁽¹⁸⁾ <https://www.levante-emv.com/sucesos/2016/07/23/joven-practicaba-skysurf-encuentra-alijo/1448331.html>).

Recent publications from journals affirm that, In June 2018, there has been a sailboat intercepted with 1,850 kilos of cocaine reaches the Canary Islands.

The cocaine seized aboard the intercepted drug dealership would have reached a value of 65 million euros in the market, as reported today during its landing in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria. In addition, the detainees in the capital, which allowed the intervention of the 1,850 kilos of drugs that were transported to Europe, have landed on the ground, in total three men, including a Briton, a ship's master, already known for driving shipments of narcotics, and two French citizens traveling with him.

5. The narcovuelos

Spain is one of the main ports where cocaine enters in the country. As we saw it can enter with facility in a sunny day in the beach and even thanks to this new “invention” the: Narcos Vuelos.

In february 2018 an helicopter starts the flight in Seville and goes to Morocco.

The Civil Guard intercepts him on his return but the drug traffickers have thrown the hashish into the sea when they know they were discovered. 18 people have been arrested in this operation.

It is the second time that this criminal organization is dismantled and the second time they are seized of an aircraft with the same characteristics.

Manufactured in Germany and illegally introduced in Spain, Serbian ex-military officers specialize in piloting at night at high speeds.

The network also has mechanics brought in from abroad, who tune up the helicopters and are capable of increasing the capacity to transport greater loads of merchandise.

The head of the organization is a Moroccan settled in Marbella with numerous records for drug trafficking.

There has been a same case in Spain: in 2015. Commander Sokol Feka was a helicopter pilot of the Albanian armed forces for 15 years. At the time of the accident he was 40 years old and was an instructor at the Farka Air Base in Albania. But his expertise did not help him avoid the high-

voltage tower of the Sierra de Málaga, against which he and his Cadiz copilot, aged 32, were stamped in the middle of the night aboard the BO-105 in which they were flying.

Their bodies and the 900 kilos of hashish that they transported for an organization of Spanish drug traffickers were scattered on the mountain. Sokol Feka wanted to get a bonus during his holidays in Spain, but that last flight cost him his life. The event, which occurred on January 28, served the Civil Guard to detain 19 members of a drug trafficking organization that was about to buy two more helicopters to continue the lucrative traffic business of hashish by air from Morocco.⁽¹⁹⁾

<https://www.corriere.it/reportage/senza-categoria/2014/voli-della-droga-la-flotta-dei-narcos-in-italia/>)

6. Mafia Albanese in Spain

The National Police has detained five members of an Albanian mafia, including their leader, dedicated to entering cocaine hidden in large suitcases from Colombia to Spain through charter flights, luggage that simulated belonging to a specialized transport service.

Agents of the National Police have completed this operation, which began last November 2018, with the intervention of 790 packages containing 1,000 kilos of cocaine and 1,550,000 euros, in addition to other effects such as high-end vehicles, telephones, police plates fake and simulated weapons with ammunition.

After learning that the leaders of the criminal group had moved to Spain to make this place a point of entry of drugs in Europe, agents could detect one of these shipments stored in Madrid ready for distribution.

Once here, this mafia used *"a group of Spanish criminals who know the world of the night"* to transport and distribute the drug throughout the country, this is what the spanish police said.

(20 <https://www.abc.es/espana/madrid/abci-golpe-mafia-albanesa->)

7. Is there a connection between the Italian Mafia and Spain ?

After various researches especially about the movements of the Italian Mafia in Europe, I wanted to deepen their role in the Spanish territory.

The Italian clans of Cosa nostra, Camorra, 'Ndrangheta and Sacra Corona Unite, but also the Nigerians of Black Ax, the Albanians, the very rich Russians: from north to south, from east to west to the islands, the land of the sun seems to be also kissed by the tentacles of the mafia.

"La 'ndrangheta is in Girona and in the province of Madrid, in Murcia and in Catalonia. The Camorra instead is in Barcelona and Tarragona, but also in Valencia and Tenerife. Also in Ibiza there is the Camorra where historically has been present for years Cosa Nostra. But the Sicilian

mafia is also in Zaragoza and of course here in Madrid ", explains Rosa, who has been investigating for years on Italian mafia associations. *"In Malaga, on the other hand, there is a bit of everything"* adds Grinda, who almost seems to quote the 2016 report by the Italian Anti-Mafia investigative directorate.

Spain, seems to be used as a shore of the narcos and of the European clan's: it has become a port of all the mafia association's.

In January 2016, for example, Dia launched an operation against the Camorra clan of the Nuvoletta for international drug trafficking.

The investigation has revealed the change in the balance in the management of drug trafficking from Spain, transited by the Polverino clan - decimated by arrests - to the historic ally Nuvoletta, back in the limelight in recent years. The investigations were conducted in parallel by Italian and Spanish investigators: in this way, the existence of real branches of the Italian mafia families was established again in the Iberian country. *"The arrest of Domenico Verde - says Rosa - has made us understand that now the Camorra clan of the Polverino is present and works in the same measure both in Spain and in Italy: there are no more borders. In Italy he sells the cocaine that comes from Spain, here he recycles the money he earns in Italy with the shop "*. In practice it is as if the criminal business of the Polverino is divided into two branches of business, two circular economic sectors coordinated between two countries.

Not only Italian mafia has left their mark on the Spanish territory, one of the biggest problems of Spain is even the Russian mafia.

"The Russians recycle a lot. The Italian mafias have arrived much earlier, already in the 90s but it is the Russian mafia that really entered the Spanish economy thanks to significant investments, all made in 10 years ".

*"Starting from the business of an iron company in Alicante, we managed to show that Cherney, rich Russian family, is guilty of criminal association and money laundering. We have sent our investigation file to the Russian prosecutor's office: we are confident, "*continues Grinda anti-mafia prosecutor, who then links the "heavy charges "against Russian mafia in Spain to the "thieves in the law "investigation.

Returning on the criminal organizations made in Italy, especially camorristi, they have settled in Barcelona and around.

Firstly, the geographical proximity to Italy and the "tax heaven" of Andorra and Gibraltar, reachable by car or by sea, without going through overly monitored airports.

And then the drug trafficking routes pass through here: for centuries a bridge between Europe, Africa and the Americas, Spain is today the main gateway for all drugs coming from North Africa and South America.

The Italian mafia is not only in Barcelona. Many camorristi also opt for quieter towns on the Catalan coast. Like Sitges, in the Costa Dorada, where **Carminé Rispoli**, of the Di Lauro clan, was arrested in 2006. In 2009 he was arrested in Marbella.

In 2013, however, the maxi-operation against the Polverino clan dates back, which led to the arrest of over one hundred affiliates between Italy and Spain.

The boss **Giuseppe Polverino** stopped in 2012 near Cadiz, ran numerous commercial activities throughout Spain and owned several houses, even in a seaside resort on the Catalan coast.

Polverino was very well integrated in Spain, where he also had a partner, who had also given him a son. The arrest of the lady for complicity with the boss created not a stir in the Spanish media.

Shortly before ending in handcuffs, in fact, she appeared on national television dancing the samba during an episode of the Spanish version of Men and Women (the Spanish newspaper ABC criticized the transmission hard for broadcasting "The lovers of the Camorra players to the rhythm of samba"). In April, in the Costa del Sol, **Lucio Morrone** was arrested, on the list of the 100 most dangerous fugitives in Italy, leader of the "Teste matte" group of the historic center of Naples.

There has been collaborations between Italian and Spanish law enforcement agencies, do not seem sufficient to eradicate the problem.

Indeed, the presence of the Camorra in Catalonia is such that *Joan Queralt*, a journalist specializing in these issues, has written a book with the eloquent title: "*La gomorra catalana*" (translated in Italian for the types of Eir). In fact, it is difficult to not notice the massive presence of Italian restaurants in the centre of Barcelona, despite the crisis, the Italian gastronomy exercises continue to multiply, many before.

That's not a surprise, according to the report "*The investments of mafias*", realized in 2013 by the Transcrime research center of the Catholic University of Milan for the Italian Interior Ministry, Spain would be the only country in the world (apart from Italy itself) to meet with all four local mafias. In the last years the mafia has become a relevant presence in Spain.

(21https://www.glistatigenerali.com/criminalita_napoli/catamorra-come-le-mafie-hanno-colonizzato-la-catalogna/)

CONCLUSIONS:

In conclusion of my project i wanted to report an interview that i took with the police of Barcelona; questions regarding sex exploitation and the route of cocaine.

Police: Trafficking in persons is a phenomenon based on supply and demand.

Whenever there is a person who wants something, there will be another who seeks it. And this happens with anything. Everything that is about people, deals with organs, etc. it is based on supply and demand.

Cecilia: I have found that in Spain many prostitutes are from Romania and Nigeria as in Italy.

Police: Part of Iraq and Africa export factories. We monitor a lot but we are the recipients of the services.

Today I received a news that they have dismantled in Reus (Tarragona) a famous company that had several workers without a contract and working days of 15 hours a da

That is, we do not understand only what prostitution is, but also what cheap labor is. Recently they also dismantled a farm in Zaragoza of a woman who had 4 or 5 people in a state of practically slavery, worked for her without minimum hygienic conditions, etc.

Prostitution is the big bubble but there are also exploitation jobs, jobs where they do not charge anything. They are given a tiny room, to be 15 or 20 hours. They take away their passport, they make them dream of a great job offer, and since they have family information they tell them that if they do not meet the requirements in those 4 years working for them they will kill their family.

Cecilia: I searched alot about the Nigerian Mafia in Italy and throughout Europe, in Spain. Spain is the only country that tried to end this mafia, since Valentín Osaga is in jail, he was the head of the Nigerian mafia in Spain.

Police: But this is like a 7-headed dragon. This man has an infrastructure in which, if you remove this person, immediately the second takes the reins. Even this person from prison has his contacts and directs everything. This is as it was said in Italy "La cosa nostra".

In the United States, in the Second World War the ports worked for the exit and entry of goods because the same government made a pact with the Italian mafia, if they had not had a problem. In

this way they call the families, they call the clans and the business is divided. There is a connection between them.

Prostitutes work maybe in one place, exchanges are made and it seems that girls are always new. They try to escape or denounce.

In Spain, the government, as soon as a network or a trafficking is denounced, the police goes to the brothels and the girls are separated, the problem is that often if you ask about there stories they always cry, saying that they can't say nothing, because they are going to get threatened.

If you have family there is a deal that is offered.

It is the only way in which you are trying to end prostitution: say the truth, but it is very complicated because there will continue to deny. It is a vicious circle

Cecilia: In Spain prostitution is not legal, in Barcelona prostitutes can not practice in the street but in the Rambla there are many prostitutes. Why?

Police: It is a legal vacuum that exists in the penal code. Prostitution is prohibited but it is not regulated, it is not registered. Before the police the person is not going to say that he has hired a service since he is a father of a family, a bank director, a person with a responsibility. This person would have to go to trial and it could be filtered in their social status. What we pursue is the contracting of the service, denouncing the client by municipal ordinance.

In some cases, girls had to be arrested for a crime against traffic safety, as they wore little clothing and could distract drivers and cause an accident. You can not stop for prostitution even if it's illegal.

Cecilia: Can you prove that this is sexual exploitation?

Police: There has to be a complaint or a person to film it.

If people deny that they have paid or collected money, even if they have been caught in their underwear or inside a store, and there is also no one to take them, the prosecutor can not accuse them of anything.

All the brothels where raids are made and there are people without documentation are subject to the law of extra

Cecilia: Have you ever dealt with women related to sexual exploitation?

Police: They do not count anything for fear. They are even afraid of cops who could be corrupt.

There are special groups that go to the raids, the EMUMES, in the case of the Civil Guard which is a team specialized in gender violence and sexual activity that have a protocol to act. They take them away but the next day they have nowhere to go, many of them have nothing or nobody, maybe they have a small child. They have to have a lot of courage to explain things, who has hired them etc. There is a lot of fear and there is no cushion to support these people. The police work is done but once it finishes it goes to the court that continues. It's like gender violence, you take the woman of the house, you put the complaint, you stop the aggressor, the next day goes to trial, but after the trial the person may run out of income, without a place to go.

The prostitutes want their activity to be regulated, they are workers and they want to have a retirement, as a person I share, as a policeman not so much. If prostitution were legalized, it might cease to be attractive.

Now they have legalized the cannabis house and they consume there because in the street it is illegal. There are people who need cannabis for medical treatment and rooms were created so that people could go.

With prostitution the same thing happens, it could be legalized but to what extent. But if someone looks for minors there, it could not be legalized. If there was no demand nothing would happen but there is always going to be someone who wants it.

Cecilia: Are the actors in the trafficking of cocaine and prostitution the same?

Police: Cocaine is more penalized than prostitution because there is no legislation. Cocaine will always be penalized more than prostitution.

I found a case of a prostitute who came with her pimp to denounce a person who had hired her for a day and ended up kidnapping, tied her, raped her, pierced her eardrum with an illegal weapon, etc.

We told her to go to the hospital to have a base and signed the complaint.

The police sealed the car of the man who raped her, because inside it there were traces of blood, hair.

Finally the lawyer of this man offered money, millions, to the girl who ended up withdrawing all the story. And he did not go to trial.

As for cocaine, what is happening now in Aljeciras, in the whole strait, there are many boats, every day there are 4 or 5. The patrol boats are only with the boats to save people and the drug traffickers use it to pass the drug . This happens in the whole part of the strait, cádiz, aljeciras ...

There are a lot of boats out there, the patrol boats do not give enough to save people, the people on the beach see how the drugs come in and there is no patrol. They are all trying to save people. They divert attention.

Recently, one of the largest drug lots (9,000 kilos) of all of Europe was discovered in Aljeciras. A civil guard allowed the trucks to leave. Always play with someone inside help them.

The problem is that the media makes too much propaganda, interviews the pilots and many people want to emulate them because they say what they earn.

The boats they carry are too fast to catch them. What is being done now from the National Police is to request these boats from the prosecutor against the drug and pass them on to their staff.

Cecilia: Is cocaine very common in Barcelona?

Police: Formerly cocaine was a luxury and not everyone could be within reach. 1 gram could cost between 15 or 20 thousand pesetas. It consumed more Hashish.

Cecilia: What is the average age of consumers? They are very young?

Police: Before the people who used cocaine were people of high standing, builders, bank managers, people who could spend every day 25 thousand pesetas (more or less 150 euros). The poorest people were looking for heroin, the basuko, the worst there was. That's why in the 80s and 90s there were so many deaths.

Now a lot of cocaine comes in and it can be sold to people of a lower level. 1 gram can cost between 15 and 20 euros. In some places it is sold in leisure areas among young people. It's lowering the status.

Cecilia: Is there a very famous drug dealer in Barcelona or Spain?

Police: There was a very famous one in Galicia that came to buy almost the whole town. Just as in Colombia was the famous Pablo Escobar.

These people give work to many people who earn a lot of money for a day's work especially in very depressed areas, where there is a lot of unemployment. The crime for these is always less because

they are considered accomplices, not guilty. And there are so many that it is impossible to catch them all.

What is being tried from the security bodies of the state is to study everything there is and do inspections of the farm because they can not be caught for the drug.

Cecilia: Where does most of the cocaine come from?

Police: South America.

Cecilia: And Marijuana in Morocco?

Police: Now, Marijuana is made in Spain.

To do it does not need a large deployment, you need to have a large area. They are plants that reproduce very soon. They just need sun and ventilation. There are many ships that are used for the plantation of Marijuana. It is very cheap and occurs twice a year. It gets a lot of productivity. It is a very easy drug, it gives very high benefits without many losses. You do not have to invest a lot of money.

Cocaine comes mainly from Colombia and in many ways, for example inside jam jars. They do it so dogs do not smell it.

Here in Spain, compared to China and Vietnam, the penalty is much less. The penalty is calculated depending on the amount of drug (its value) and its aggravating factors, if it is adulterated, manipulated, mixed, etc.

Cecilia: What policies should be implemented for cocaine?

Police: Starting from the basis that politicians only look to survive themselves and not for welfare, you could do zero policy, all these illegal traffick are benefits for the politicians..

It could put an end to the impunity of the traffickers, take away their illicitly earned property (houses, cars, jewelry ...) and sell them so that they could affect people, help to make a work policy.

Cecilia: What is the action plan?

Police: There are many action plans but if there are no people to support you can not do anything.

In the OCU, the Civil Guard there are specialists in everything, at the level of economic crimes, tax

crimes, ... but there is always a lack in everything. The big operations that have been done in drug smuggling and in sex exploitation, haven't solved the final problem, they only have plugged the link.

Cecilia: In Spain there is a lot of the Russian mafia and Nigerian that controls cocaine and prostitution

Police: Spain has always been a paradise for the mafias because crime is less punishable than in many European countries, so they are interested in having a place where they can feel covered. There are many Russian and Nigerian colonies and there they go unnoticed. There is a lot and little controlled. In Spain many gangs of murderers have been caught through Interpol but they need people who are dedicated only to that.

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