**Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment**

**Seventh Periodic Report**

**Response of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the list of issues (CAT/C/NLD/QPR/7) transmitted to the State Party under the optional reporting procedure (A/62/44, paras. 23 and 24)**

**THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS**

**(Aruba) Aruba**

**1. Please clarify whether the crime of torture is incorporated in the criminal codes that are applicable in Curaçao and Sint Maarten, as well as in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, and whether the definition of the crime is compatible with article 1 of the Convention.**

In Aruba torture has been a separate offence since 1999, when the National Ordinance implementing the Torture Convention entered into force. Since 2012 torture has been incorporated in article 8 of the National Ordinance on International Crimes (LIM). The definition of the crime of torture in article 1 of the LIM is compatible with article 1 of the Convention.

**2. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (see CAT/C/NLD/CO/5-6, para. 9), please indicate whether the provisions of the Convention, including the definition of torture contained in article 1, have been directly invoked before and applied by judicial, administrative or other mechanisms throughout the State party. If so, please provide detailed examples from each part of the State party: (a) the European part, along with Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius; (b) Aruba; (c) Curaçao; and (d) Sint Maarten. Please also indicate which measures have been taken to raise awareness of the Convention and its direct applicability among all public authorities in each part of the State party.**

Awareness of this Convention and other human rights instruments is raised in basic and continued training provided to police, prison and immigration personnel at the Aruba Police Academy. Aruban civil servants have been attending the Academy for legislation in the Netherlands, which institute also provides courses on the subject of human rights in Aruba.

**3. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 10), and the information received from the State party on follow-up to the concluding observations, please provide updated information on:**

**(b) Any new legislation and measures taken in the meantime to guarantee that all persons deprived of their liberty have access to an ex officio lawyer as from the moment of deprivation of liberty and during interrogation by law enforcement officials. Please provide this information for each of the part of the State party.**

The right of access to a lawyer is guaranteed in article 48 and 49 of the Aruba Code of Criminal Procedure. Following the ECtHR’s *Salduz* *v. Turkey* judgment (ECtHR, 27 November 2008) a suspect has the right to consult a lawyer prior to the first police interview.

In 2015 the Dutch Supreme Court (HR 22 December 2015, ECLI:NL: HR:2015:3608, NJ 2016/52) tightened up the ECtHR judgment, determining that a suspect has the right to have a lawyer present during questioning.

**(e) Measures taken in each part of the State party to ensure the monitoring of compliance by all public officials with fundamental legal safeguards, and to guarantee that public officials who deny these safeguards to persons deprived of their liberty are disciplined or prosecuted. Please include information on the number of complaints lodged and cases initiated for failure to comply with fundamental legal safeguards and the outcome of those cases, including the penalties applied, during the period under review.**

The Aruba Police Force (APF) has adopted a robust policy to combat ill-treatment by the police. Since 2004, the treatment of detainees has been regulated by the Police Order on Detainees (*Korpsorder*10/2004). These instructions were revised in 2008, 2012 and 2016 to improve compliance with CPT rules and the above-mentioned judgements. Cases of possible ill-treatment of detainees must be reported to the duty officer or to the senior officer in charge at the police station. This can be done by the victim, the doctor, his/her family, his/her lawyer or a police officer.

Severe sanctions are imposed if the Police Internal Affairs Department (BIV) concludes that the behaviour of the officer(s) can be considered to be ill-treatment.

The Aruban Correctional Facility (KIA) is in the midst of a restructuring operation designed to create a dynamic organisation capable of adapting to the environment in which it operates. Under the proposed organisational structure, an internal entity will be set up to address, proactively and retrospectively, noncompliance with fundamental legal safeguards for inmates. Furthermore, there is an external supervisory board that monitors all complaints lodged by inmates. The members of this board have access to the facility and talk to inmates on a regular basis. The KIA Management holds monthly meetings with the supervisory board to discuss the complaints of the inmates and the developments regarding the facility.

**4. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 30), please provide the following information in relation to domestic and gender-based violence for each part of the State party and for the period under review:**

**(c) Updates on the measures taken to strengthen the prevention, investigation and punishment of all forms of domestic violence, including the neglect of children, and gender-based violence, particularly in Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius. Please indicate whether there is a methodology in the State party for assessing the effectiveness and impact of all the initiatives in this area;**

The New Criminal Code introduced on 15 February 2014 increased most prison sentences for common and serious assault. In addition, it expanded the category of perpetrators for whom a heavier sentence is possible if the perpetrator is convicted of assault. This category of perpetrators now includes partners, a person who has parental responsibility for a child or a person caring for or raising a child as part of his/her own family.

**(d) Updates on the steps taken to sensitize and train law enforcement personnel on the investigation and prosecution of cases of domestic and gender-based violence and on awareness-raising measures to fight gender stereotypes and domestic violence among the population at large. Please also indicate the measures taken to inform victims of domestic violence with residence status as dependants of the possibility of seeking assistance and residence status as independent persons.**

During basic training at the Police Academy cadets are trained intensively in proper arrest techniques and how to limit the use of force. As part of the ongoing training programme, the Integral Police Procedures instructor trains cadets and other police personnel in the use of appropriate techniques to prevent the use of excessive force in the context of an arrest.

**5. With regard to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 25), please provide the following information in relation to the crime of trafficking in human beings for each part of the State party and for the period under review:**

**(a) Annual statistical data, disaggregated by age, sex, country of origin and employment sector of the victim, on the number of victims of trafficking and the number of complaints lodged and reports registered by the police regarding this crime, the number of those that were investigated, how many led to prosecutions and convictions and the punishment imposed in these cases. Please also provide information on the outcome of the motion adopted by the Parliament of the Netherlands in 2013 to start an independent investigation of trafficking occurring in Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius;**

For Statistical data 2013-2017 reference is made to Annexe IA

**(b) Updates on the means of redress provided to victims, including legal, medical and psychological assistance, the number of shelters and their occupancy rate, the procedure for obtaining compensation, the percentage of cases in which compensation was awarded and the average compensation granted. Please explain the efforts undertaken to provide residence permits, even when the victim is unable to cooperate with the authorities, and protection against return to all victims and witnesses of trafficking, particularly when the person would be in danger of torture, exploitation or ill-treatment in his or her country of origin. In this regard, please indicate the percentage of victims of trafficking that were granted a residence permit. Please also indicate the assistance and protection measures provided to victims and witnesses, irrespective of their wish to pursue a case against the traffickers or of the success of the criminal investigation;**

Aruba does not yet have a shelter designated to victims of trafficking but has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Aruba Women’s Shelter in 2017 to create a multifunctional shelter for victims of crime, including victims of human trafficking. In the period 2013-2017 several victims of trafficking received shelter at various locations and were given legal, medical and psychological assistance. In the period 2013-2017 several victims received a temporary residence permit during the investigation.

**(c) Measures taken to strengthen the prevention, investigation and punishment of trafficking, as well as the identification of victims, particularly underage victims of “lover boy” scams on the Internet. Please indicate whether a national referral mechanism has been set up, in compliance with directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims. Please also indicate if any research was conducted into the impact of preventive measures and criminal justice responses aimed at countering trafficking, with a view to increasing their effectiveness;**

A national referral mechanism has been established in 2016, which categorizes the actions to be taken based on a three tier model of urgency and risk to the victim (high risk, medium risk and low risk). A special prosecutor has been designated for cases of human trafficking and in 2017 a special unit was set up to investigate cases of human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

**(d) Steps taken to sensitize and train front-line professionals in identifying victims of trafficking, particularly for the purpose of labour exploitation in high-risk sectors (e.g. agriculture, catering, dock work, meat processing and construction), and law-enforcement personnel, prosecutors, judges and labour inspectors in investigating, prosecuting and punishing cases of trafficking, as well as assisting and protecting the victims;**

In the period 2013-2017 about 5000 persons (government, schools, general public and transport & tourism industry) have been trained in the recognition of the signs of human trafficking. Government employees have been given a Quick Reference Card with the signs of human trafficking and what to do if a suspicion of human trafficking arises during their work. Human trafficking and migrant smuggling is a subject at the Aruba Police Academy during basic and secondary training.

**(e) Awareness-raising campaigns targeting the population at large, including with the aim of discouraging demand, in the light of the assessment of the impact of previous measures.**

Prevention by creating awareness has started in 2011 with the campaign ‘Open your eyes’ in the four languages used on Aruba (Dutch, Papiamento, English and Spanish). Every year around the National Day against Human Trafficking (October 18th) at least 500 students, who are ready to leave the island to go study abroad, are informed specifically on ‘lover boys’ as a form of human trafficking.

**6. With regard to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 28), please indicate what progress has been made to extend the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention to Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius, and the autonomous entities of Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. In addition, please indicate the measures taken to ensure complete financial, operational and organizational independence of the three inspectorates integrating the national preventive mechanism (i.e. the Inspectorate of Security and Justice, the Health Care Inspectorate and the Inspectorate for Youth Care), in accordance with article 18(1) of the Optional Protocol and the guidelines on national preventive mechanisms of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. Please also clarify whether the national preventive mechanism can monitor all places where persons are deprived of their liberty other than penal institutions and youth detention centres.**

The Optional Protocol has not entered into force for Aruba. Aruba has a functional supervisory board, which is charged with supervising conditions of detention in the correctional facility and with mediation of complaints of detainees.

Article 6a of the National Custodial Institutions Ordinance (AB 2005 no. 75) makes provision for expanding the tasks and powers of the custodial institutions supervisory committee. As a result, the committee may be charged with supervising conditions of detention in police cells or locations intended for detention under immigration powers, and with mediation with regard to complaints lodged by persons under arrest and persons who have been placed in immigration detention. The National Ordinance has not yet entered into force.

**7. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 29), please indicate what steps have been taken by the governments of Aruba, Curacao and Sint Maarten to establish national human rights institutions.**

The interdepartmental Human Rights Committee of Aruba and the Children’s Rights Committee have the task of advising the government on its human rights policy, monitoring legislative compliance with the provisions of the conventions, educating the public about the obligations of Aruba under the conventions, and the drafting of national reports on the various human rights treaties.

The government of Aruba made a commitment during the 2012 UPR to create an independent human rights institute, based on the Paris Principles, similar to the one in the Netherlands. Delegates from Aruba made in July 2014 an information-gathering visit to the National Institute for Human Rights in the Netherlands, together with representatives from Curaçao and St Maarten.

As the Aruban Parliament has announced to work towards the establishment of an Ombudsman and Children’s Ombudsman in the near future, the Interdepartmental Human Rights Committee will look into the possibility of linking the Human Rights Institute with these institutions. Draft legislation for the establishment of the Ombudsman and Children’s Ombudsman is awaiting public debate.

**8. With regard to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 31), please provide annual statistical data for each part of the State party and for the period under review, disaggregated by the type of asylum procedure and the sex, country of origin and age of the person concerned, on:**

**(a) The number of asylum applications registered and the number of applications processed;**

Reference is made to Annexe I B.

**10. With regard to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 12), please provide the following information for each part of the State party:**

**(a) Measures taken to provide for a thorough medical and psychological examination and report, in accordance with the procedures set out in the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Protocol), by trained independent health experts, with the support of professional interpreters, when signs of torture or trauma have been detected during personal interviews of asylum seekers or undocumented migrants, with a view to providing them with immediate treatment and rehabilitation;**

The institution physician of the correctional facility provides services for the Ministry of the Justice department, including the treatment of undocumented migrants. The guidelines for the examination of survivors of torture created by the medical foundation for the care of victims of torture are being used in this regard.

**12. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (paras. 8 (c), 12 and 19), please provide information on the instruction provided for law enforcement personnel at all levels, State security organs, prison staff, immigration officials, judges, prosecutors, medical personnel dealing with detainees, forensic doctors and any other State agents involved in holding persons in custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual under any form of detention or imprisonment, including the overall size of the target group and the percentage of those trained, as well as the periodicity of the training, with respect to:**

**(a) The provisions of the Convention;**

**(b) The guidelines used to detect signs of torture and ill-treatment in accordance with international standards, such as those outlined in the Istanbul Protocol;**

**(c) Communication skills to deal with difficult detainees and non-coercive investigatory and restraint techniques, as well as the principle of the use of force as a last resort;**

Awareness of this and other Conventions is raised in the course of the basic and continued training provided to police, prison and immigration personnel at the Aruba Police Academy.

The KIA management drew up a personnel development plan which was implemented in September 2017 and will conclude at the end of 2019. The plan addresses the topics relevant to the work of a custodial institution. For example, last year, specific training on communication and conflict de-escalation was provided to mid-level supervisors. Under the KIA annual plan the focus this year will be on emergency response courses (completed), leadership courses (March 2017).

Furthermore, a three-week training course is being set up in collaboration with the University of Central Florida. This will address staff-inmate relationships, enhancing a humane prison climate, the importance of activities for inmates and integrity within a correctional facility context. Mandatory training days are scheduled twice a year for all employees focusing both on practical procedures and humane treatment of prisoners.

A major change is that the one-year penitentiary training programme has been transformed into a three-year programme, allowing for more in-depth study of the skills and knowledge essential to the performance of correctional officers’ duties. The programme is provided by the Aruba Police Academy in collaboration with the KIA.

The management & control cycle and mandatory training days have made the effectiveness of training and courses tangible.

With regard to guidelines to detect signs of torture, our medical department and care professionals observe the following procedure. The psychologist, social worker and the institution physician evaluate new arrivals for signs of torture in an environment offering sufficient privacy to encourage the detainee to speak about any ill treatment. In cases where a detainee claims to have been tortured, staff looks for physical or psychological signs of acute or chronic torture, using the guidelines for the examination of survivors of torture created by the medical foundation for the care of victims of torture. The psychologist is alert to any signs that could indicate that a detainee has been tortured or mistreated in any way. All the signs described in the Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment are taken into consideration during the evaluation of the patient.

**16. With reference to the previous concluding observations (paras. 19, 21 and 26), please provide, for each part of the State party, annual statistical data from 2013 onwards, disaggregated by the place of deprivation of liberty and the victims’ sex, age and ethnic origin on:**

**(a) the number of deaths in custody, indicating the cause of death, including the suicide of a South African asylum seeker in the Rotterdam Detention Centre on 10 June 2015; and**

**(b) the number of persons injured as a result of violence or the excessive use of restrictive measures inside places of detention, indicating whether the perpetrator was a State official or another fellow detainee. Please also provide detailed information on the outcome of investigations into such deaths or injuries, including penalties imposed on the perpetrators of torture, ill-treatment or negligence that caused the death or the injuries. In this regard, please indicate whether the alleged incidents of illegal use of force, insults and mistreatment in the Koraal Specht prison in Curaçao, and in police cells in Aruba, Bonaire and Sint Maarten, have been investigated, and indicate the outcome of the investigation. Please also indicate what information and remedies were provided to the victims of such violations and their families. In addition, please indicate the measures taken to safeguard the security of detainees in the light of the violent incidents that occurred in 1999 and 2011 in maximum security prisons when, on at least one occasion, prison guards refrained from intervening in a quarrel.**

There were no incidents in which inmates died as a result of violence or the excessive use of restrictive measures at KIA. In 2013, there were 38 incidents of violence between inmates, and 4 incidents of staff-inmate violence. In 2014, there were 50 incidents of violence between inmates, and 10 incidents of staff-inmate violence. It should be noted that the incidents of staff-inmate violence were instigated by inmates who failed to comply with orders given by officers at the facility.

The main cause of violence and intimidation between inmates is the formation of gangs. High-risk behaviour is identified at an early stage and, as a precaution, certain inmates are housed in cells spread out across the facility. In September 2017 a programme of meaningful activities was launched and inmates will be given the opportunity to talk to social workers and psychologists in an effort to combat gang formation.

The internal assistance team is deployed if there is unrest at KIA and if inmates fail to comply with orders from officers. This trained and certified team responds to incidents in accordance with the principles of proportionality and minimum coercion, and draws up a report if it has used force.

Complaints from inmates are always investigated internally. The investigation, aimed at determining whether or not the complaint is well founded, is carried out by a member of the management team. In May 2014 the Court of First Instance sentenced six prison officers to custodial sentences of two years for assaulting an inmate. Since then there have been no further criminal cases concerning violence against inmates by KIA officers.

**17. With reference to the Committee’s previous concluding observations (paras. 20 and 30), please clarify whether the bill extending the grounds for pretrial detention has been adopted and, if so, please describe the changes introduced to the current regime of pretrial detention. Please also provide:**

**(a) Statistical data for each part of the State party, disaggregated by ethnicity and national origin, on the number of pretrial detainees in relation to the total number of persons deprived of their liberty, the occupancy rate of all places of detention and the average and maximum duration of pretrial detention;**

The software program regarding the registration of the detainees is very outdated, meaning that the program is not able to make a distinction between the pre-trial detainees and other detainees.

**(b) Information on the measures taken in each part of the State party to reduce the use of pre-trial detention and enhance the use of alternative measures instead. Please also provide statistical data on the percentage of cases in which alternatives to detention have been applied;**

Alternative sanction hearing before the public prosecutor (*TOM-Zitting*) is used during Carnival and whenever strictly necessary.

**(c) Information on any legislative changes to the criminal legislation of Aruba and Curacao to shorten the length of pre-trial detention and to guarantee the right to be brought before a judge within one or two days of arrest.**

In the bill currently being drafted to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure the period for remand in police custody will be set at twice three days instead of the present two or ten days. The legal status of persons remanded in police custody will also be strengthened. In addition, the permissible periods for pre-trial detention will be adapted slightly: for remand in custody (article 93) the limit will be 14 days instead of the current twice eight days and for detention by court order a single period of up to 90 days may be ordered. Finally, the grounds on which and cases in which pre-trial detention may be imposed will be restricted with a view to reducing the application of pre-trial detention.

**22. In the light of the Committee’s previous concluding observations (para. 23) and the information received from the State party on follow-up to the concluding observations, please explain, for all four parts of the State party:**

**(b) The composition of the Prison Supervisory Board competent to act upon complaints of prisoners in Aruba, and how its independence is ensured;**

According to the National Decree Prison and Remand Centre Supervisory Board the members are appointed by the Minister of Justice. The appointment takes place for a period of 3 years.

The Board consists of a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 7 members from whom one is designated as chairman. The attempt is to have members with a background such as a social worker from the probation office, a physician, several lawyers and a judge. The latter is appointed as the chairman.

 **(f) The measures taken to reduce the number of instances of ill-treatment in detention facilities, including immigration detention facilities. Please also indicate if any research was conducted into the impact of these measures, with a view to increasing their effectiveness;**

The measures that the correctional institute has taken and/or is planning to take are as follows. When drawing up the day program, a time span of 15 minutes is taken into account so that the detainees of the various departments do not encounter each other in the corridors.

In order for the departments not to become overcrowded, measures are taken into consideration. If deemed necessary detainees are moved so overcrowding in the cells is avoided. In accordance with the CPT rules, it is not feasible to have more than 2 detainees per cell. It is possible to put maximal 3 detainees in a cell, but in this case a thorough day program has to be in place.

A policy work instruction has been drawn up for the guards to have the know-how about how to deal with detainees. The measures are also included in this policy due to the fact that the safety of the guards and the institution is considered a high priority. Lastly, an ethics policy has been drawn up that has not yet been implemented. In this policy (un)lawful behaviors of the staff are described and also the consequences when compliance does not occur.

**(g) Whether any criminal investigation was initiated ex officio with regard to instances of inter-prisoner violence in Aruba and Curacao and, if so, what the outcome was and whether the victims and their families obtained compensation. Please also provide information on how many cases of inter-prisoner violence have occurred since 2013 in these two places and what measures have been taken to reduce the number of such cases, as well as the period of solitary confinement imposed on prisoners as a punishment in Aruba. Please also clarify how often the physical and mental condition of detainees is monitored during solitary confinement and whether detainees in solitary confinement have any meaningful social contact during the application of that measure.**

The medical department calls inmates in solitary confinement ones every 48 hours to perform a basic evaluation (weight, blood pressure, blood sugar levels, and basic complaints) in case of any sign of psychological distress the psychologist is called to perform an evaluation.

**28. Please provide information on the legislative measures taken to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, including in the home, in Aruba, Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius, and to raise awareness of positive, non-violent and participatory forms of child-rearing throughout the State party.**

Corporal punishment in schools is explicitly prohibited by Aruban law and the amended Civil Code forbid parents to subject their children to mental or physical violence or to any other degrading treatment.

I A. Reports regarding human trafficking in Aruba (period 2013-2017)

**2013**

The case STREA which started in 2011 in which approximately 15 women from different parts of the world were trafficked for sex and labor continued in 2013. No other reports were further made.

**2014**

1 report

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Victim(s)** | **Suspect(s)** | **Suspicion** |
| 01/14 | 1 Male India | Unknown | Labor exploitation |

**2015**

5 reports

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Victim(s)** | **Suspect(s)** | **Suspicion** |
| 09/15 | 1FemaleDominican Republic | Unknown | Sexual exploitation |
| 09/15 | 2 FemaleVenezuela | 1 FemaleColombia | Labor exploitation |
| 10/15 | 1FemaleChina | Unknown | Labor and/orsexual exploitation |
| 10/15 | 1FemaleHaiti | 1ManAruba | Labor exploitation |
| 11/15 | 1 FemaleVenezuela | Unknown | Labor exploitation |

**2016**

12 reports

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Victim(s)** | **Suspect(s)** | **Suspicion** |
| 03/16 | 1FemaleColomia | Unknown | Labor exploitation |
| 03/16 | 1MaleIndia | 1MaleIndian | Labor exploitation |
| 04/16 | 1Female Venezuela | 3MaleAruba | Sexual exploitation |
| 05/16 | 1FemaleColombia | Unknown | Sexual exploitation |
| 06/16 | 2FemaleColombia | Unknown | Sexual exploitation |
| 07/16 | 30 Female + MaleVenezuela | CompanyFine | Labor exploitation |
| 07/16 | SeveralFemaleVenezuela | Unknwon | Sexual exploitation |
| 07/16 | 1FemaleAruba | Not a case | Sexual exploitation |
| 09/16 | 1MaleIndia | Unknown | Labor exploitation |
| 10/16 | 1 Male +2 FemaleVenezuela | CompanyFine | Labor exploitation |
| 11/16 | SeveralFemaleVenezuela | UnderInvestigation | Sexual Exploitation |
| 12/16 | 2FemaleIndia | Unknown | Labor exploitation |

**2017**

14 reports

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Month** | **Victim(s)** | **Suspect(s)** | **Suspicion** |
| 01/17 | 1 MaleIndia | 1 MaleIndia | Labor exploitation |
| 01/17 | 12FemaleVenezuela | 1 FemaleVenezuela | Labor and/orsexual exploitation |
| 03/17 | 3 MaleCuba | Unknown | Human smuggling |
| 04/17 | 11MaleVenezuela | 2MaleVenezuela | Human smuggling |
| 05/17 | 6MaleVenezuela | 1MaleVenezuela | Human smuggling |
| 06/17 | 1FemaleVenezuela | 1MaleAruba | Labor exploitation and rape |
| 07/17 | 50Male/ FemaleVenezuela | 1MaleAruba | Labor and/or sexual exploitation |
| 08/17 | 5Male/ FemaleVenezuela | 1MaleAruba | Labor and/or sexual exploitation |
| 08/17 | 1FemaleVenezuela | 1MaleAruba | Labor and/or sexual exploitation |
| 08/17 | 7MaleVenezuela | Unknown | Human Smuggling |
| 09/17 | 4MaleVenezuela | 2MaleVenezuela | Human Smuggling |
| 09/17 | -- | 1 MaleVenezuela | Human Smuggling |
| 10/17 | 6MaleVenezuela | Unknown | Human Smuggling |
| 11/17 | 1MaleIndia | 2MaleIndia | Labor trafficking |

Case STREA took place in the period 2011-2016. It went before the Court of Appeal during 2015. The case finished with closing arguments in the early beginning of 2016 and the main suspect was convicted to 5 years in prison. This means that 6 months were added to his sentence in first instance. The government of Aruba maintained in 2016 its position upholding all accusations against the defendants*.* The two other defendants in the STREA case were convicted to 21 months imprisonment (assistant) and 22 months imprisonment (girlfriend) for human trafficking (Article 2:239 sub 1 a, 3 a-b, 4 a-b of the Aruban Penal Code.

**I B. Asylum**​ **petitions Aruba**





**2018 nationality index**

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 **0.44% Syria/Ven.**

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**1.32 % Colombia**

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 **98.24% Venezuela**

**Nationality outline**

