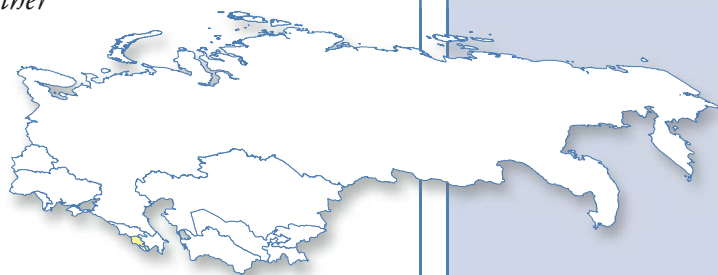


The following countries are covered in this section: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

Any missing information concerning the region was either unavailable or not accessed by UNODC.



Armenia

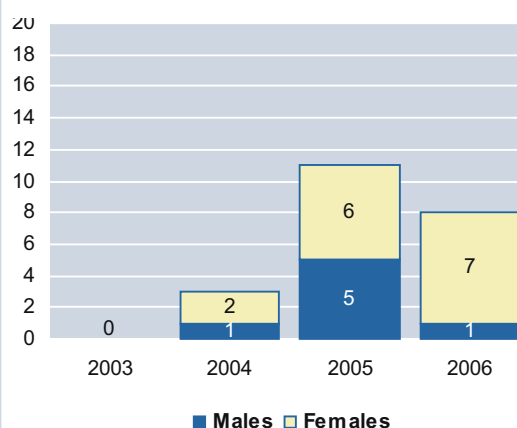
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Armenia in 2003. The new National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons for 2007-2009 was approved in December 2007 and followed the previous national action plan for 2004-2006.

Criminal justice response

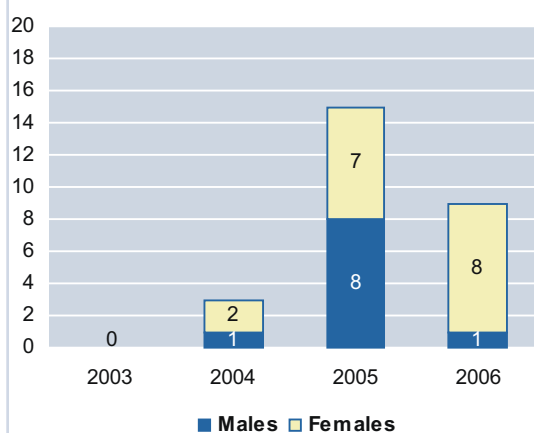
A special police unit on trafficking and illegal migration under the Department against Organized Crime was created in 2005. Trafficking in persons and related offences are dealt with chiefly by this department.

Fig. 190: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Armenia, by gender (2003-2006)



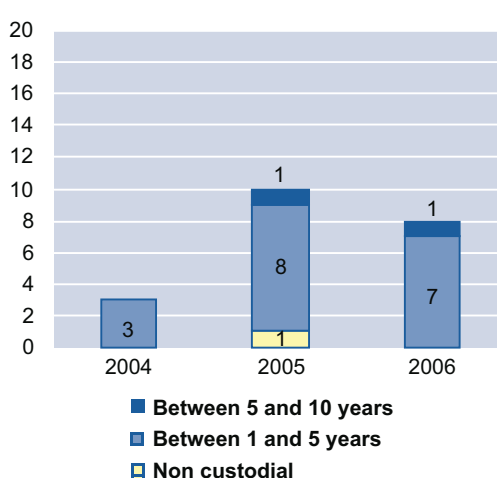
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 189: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Armenia, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 191: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Armenia (2004-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Services provided to victims

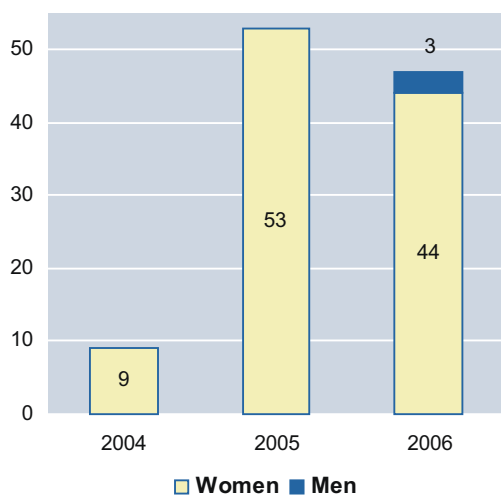
State authorities provide legal protections, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter services. Local NGOs provide housing and shelter, medical and psychological support, and legal assistance to victims.

Additional information

All the persons convicted of trafficking in persons in 2005-2006 were Armenian except one, who was a citizen from another country of the region.

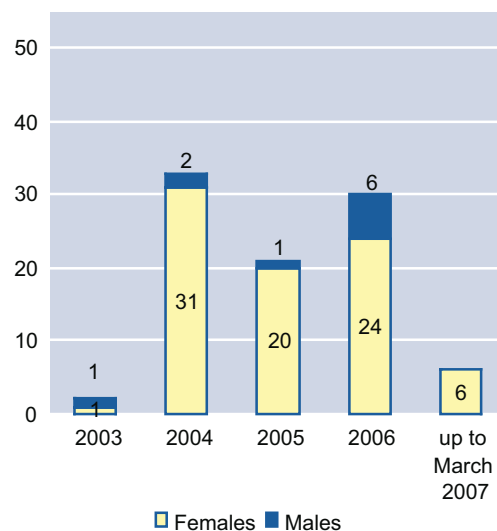
The Armenian victims sheltered were repatriated from Southern Europe, the Middle East and other countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Foreign victims were trafficked and exploited in Armenia.

Fig. 192: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Armenia, by gender and age (2004-2006)



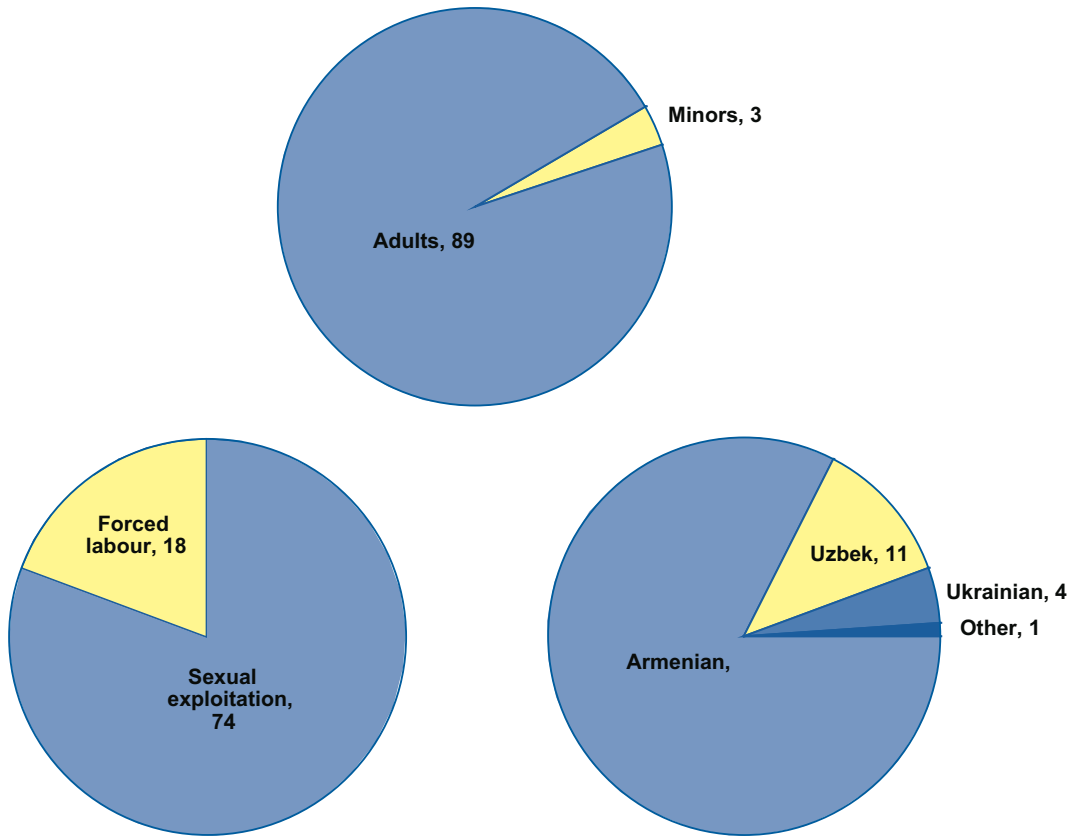
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 193: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by NGOs in Armenia, by gender and age (2003-March 2007)



Source: Victims of trafficking assisted in Armenia, UNDP

Fig. 194: Age, type of exploitation and citizenship of victims sheltered by NGOs (2003-March 2007)



Source: Victims of trafficking assisted in Armenia, UNDP



Azerbaijan

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Azerbaijan in 2005. A national action plan was adopted in 2004.

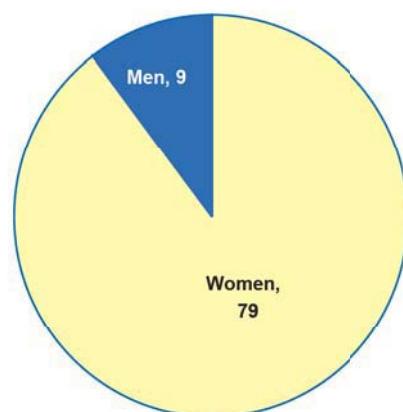
Criminal justice response

The special Unit to Combat Trafficking in Persons within the Ministry of the Interior was established in June 2004. During the reporting period, the unit had about 50 police officers dedicated to counter-trafficking activities.

Services provided to victims

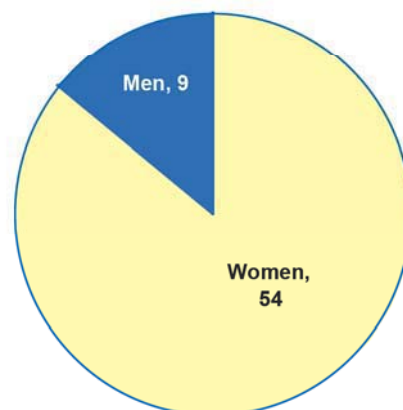
State authorities provide legal protections, temporary visas, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter. Local NGOs and international organizations provide housing and shelter, medical and psychological support, and legal assistance to victims.

Fig. 195: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan, by gender (2006)



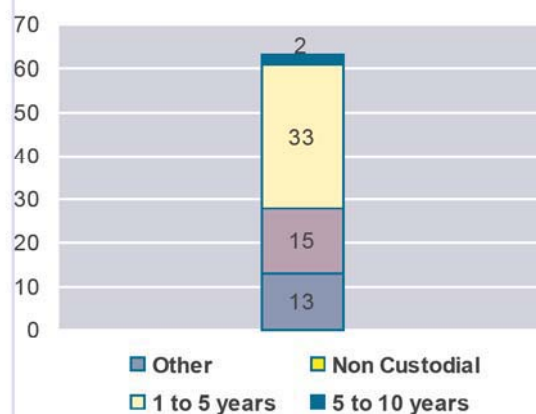
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 196: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan, by gender (2006)



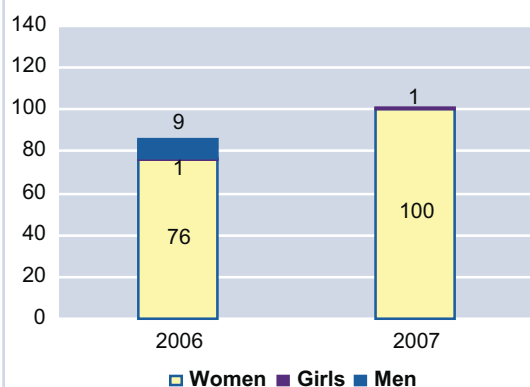
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 197: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan (2006)



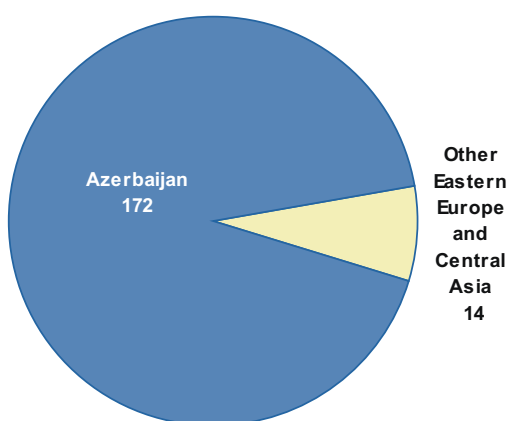
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 198: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Azerbaijan, by gender and age (2006-2007)



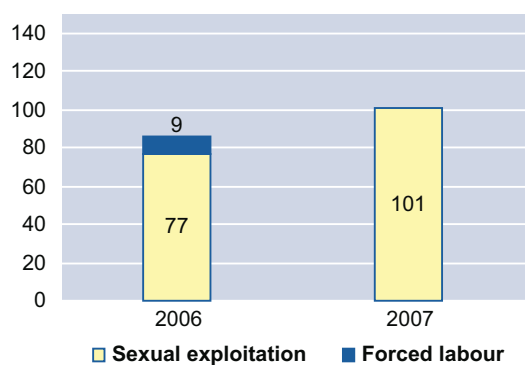
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 200: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Azerbaijan, by citizenship (2006-2007)



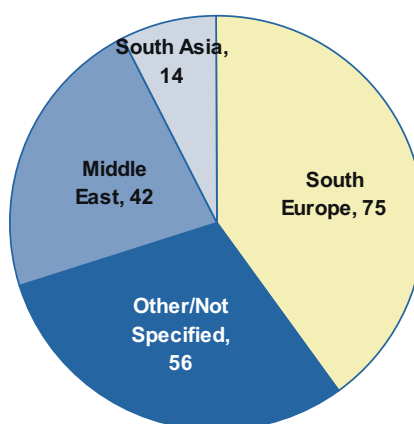
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 199: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Azerbaijan, by type of exploitation (2006-2007)



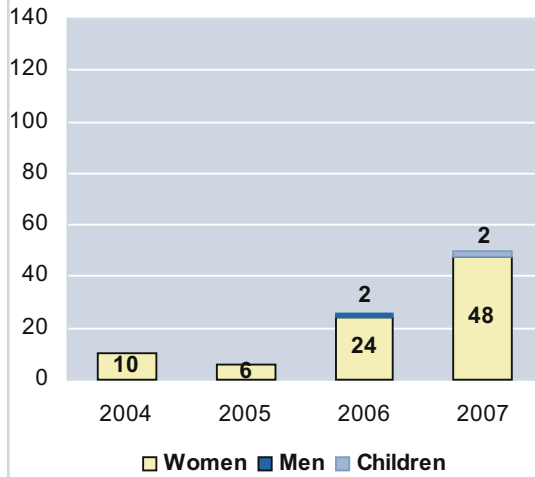
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 201: Azeri victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Azerbaijan, by area of repatriation (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 202: Victims sheltered by the NGO Clean World in Azerbaijan, by gender and age (2004-2007)

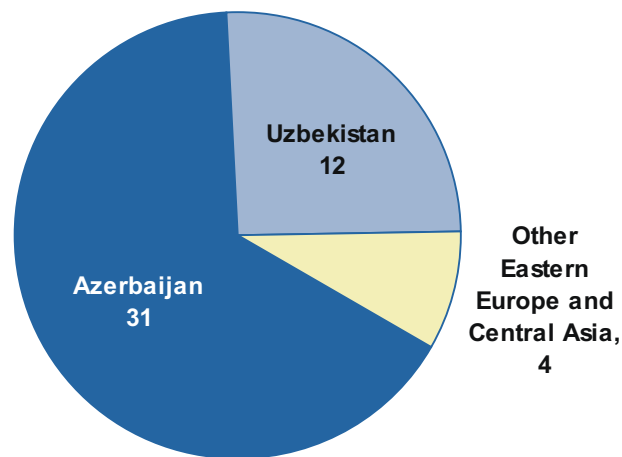


Source: Clean World and IOM

Additional information

Almost all those convicted were involved in trafficking for sexual exploitation, and one was involved in trafficking for forced labour. Most of the Azeri victims identified were returned from other countries and many were victims of internal trafficking. One State-funded shelter for victims of trafficking, with the capacity to assist 50 victims, was opened in October 2006.

Fig. 203: Victims sheltered by the NGO Clean World in Azerbaijan, by country of citizenship (2004-2007)



Source: Clean World and IOM

Belarus

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Belarus in 1999, and the law was amended in 2005 to increase the liability for this crime. The specific offence of trafficking in persons is criminalized by the article 181 of the criminal code. In addition, other articles of the criminal code are also used to prosecute trafficking cases, namely the offences of “exploitation of prostitution” and “involvement in the exploitation of prostitution” (article 171), the offence of “stealing persons” (article 182), and “illegal actions directed to job placement abroad” (article 187). Furthermore, the articles 173 (the involvement of minor in anti-social behaviour) and article 343 (the diffusion of pornographic materials) might be used in trafficking in persons cases. A national action plan was adopted for 2008-2011, following a previous action plan covering 2002-2007.

Criminal justice response

The Department for Drug Control and Prevention of Trafficking in Persons was established within the Ministry of the Interior. The department includes a number of special units and operates at the national, regional and district levels.

The following statistics refer to the specific offence of Trafficking in Persons (article 181) and to the related offences of “exploitation of prostitution” and “involvement in the exploitation of prostitution” (article 171), the offence of “stealing persons” (article 182), and “illegal actions directed to job placement abroad” (article 187).

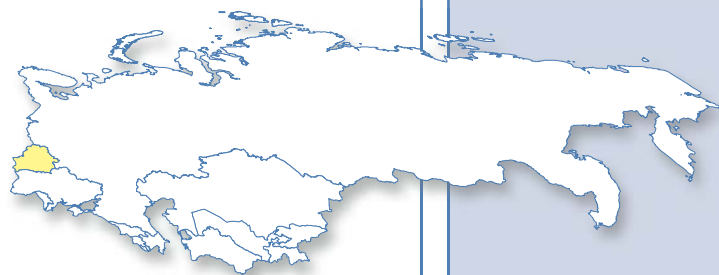
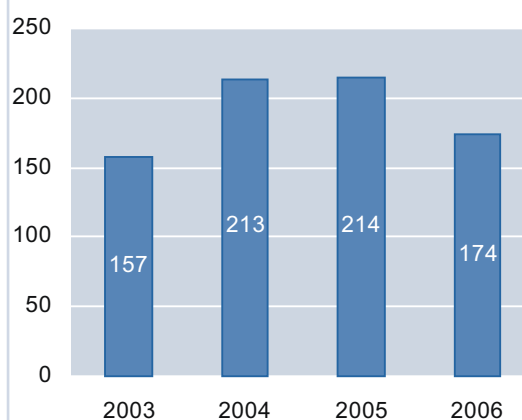
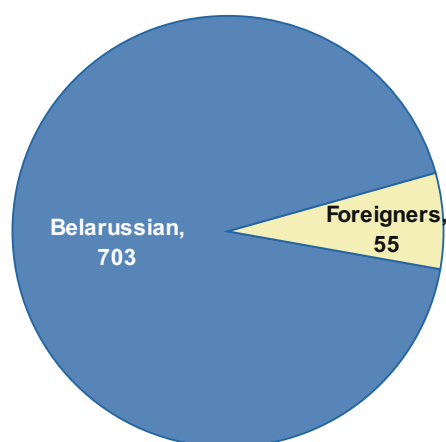


Fig. 204: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons and related offences in Belarus (2003-2006)



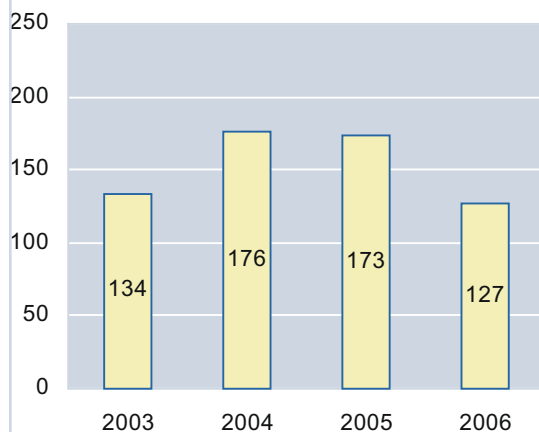
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 205: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons and related offences in Belarus, by citizenship (2003-2006)



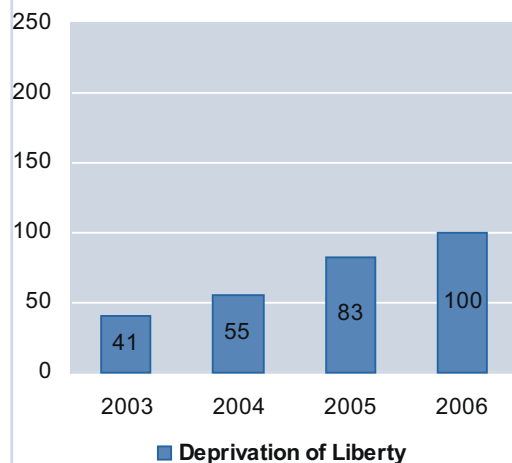
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 206: Persons convicted for trafficking in persons and related offences in Belarus (2003-2006)



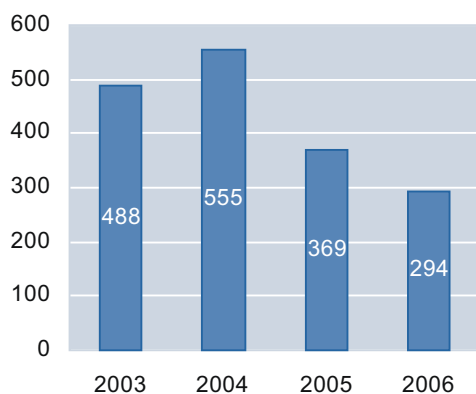
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 208: Sanctions for trafficking in persons and related offences in Belarus (2003-2006)



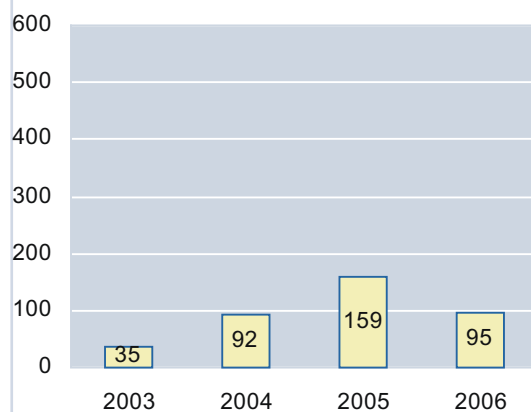
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 207: Number of crimes registered for trafficking in persons and related offences in Belarus (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 209: Number of crimes registered for specifically trafficking in persons (art.181) in Belarus (2003-2006)



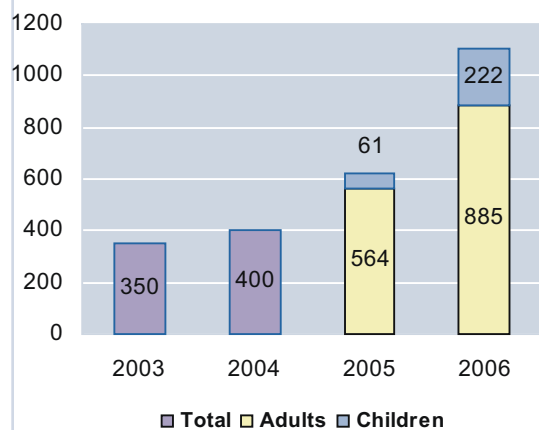
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protections, temporary visas, and medical and psychological support. Local NGOs and international organizations provide housing and shelter, medical and psychological support, and legal assistance to victims. Victims are identified by State agencies,

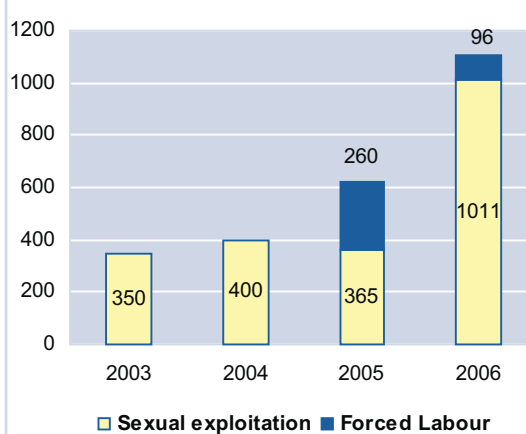
church bodies, NGOs, international organizations, consular staff and other involved parties, who then refer them to the relevant organization providing reintegration assistance.

Fig. 210: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Belarus, by age (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus

Fig. 211: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Belarus, by form of exploitation (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Belarus



Georgia

Institutional framework

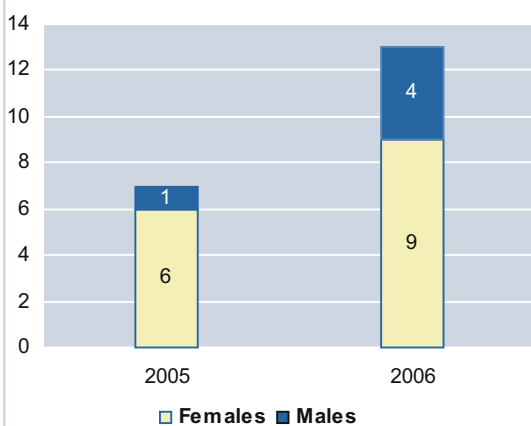
The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Georgia in 2003, and a new provision entered into force in June 2007. A national action plan was adopted in 2006.

Criminal justice response

A Division to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Illegal Migration within the Ministry of the Interior was established in 2005. A special inter-agency commission for the coordination of activities against human trafficking and efficient implementation of the action plan, headed by the Prosecutor-General of Georgia, was established by the National Security Council on 1 February 2005.

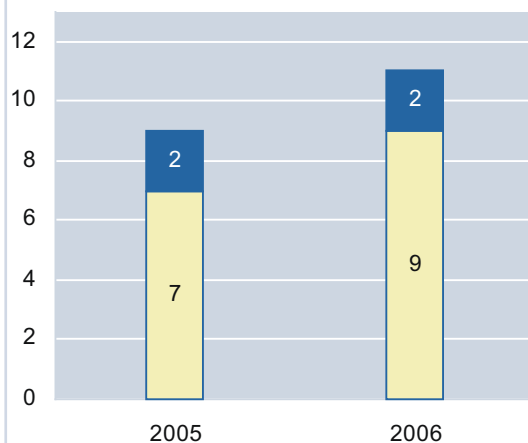
Services provided to victims

Fig. 212: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Georgia, by gender (2005-2006)



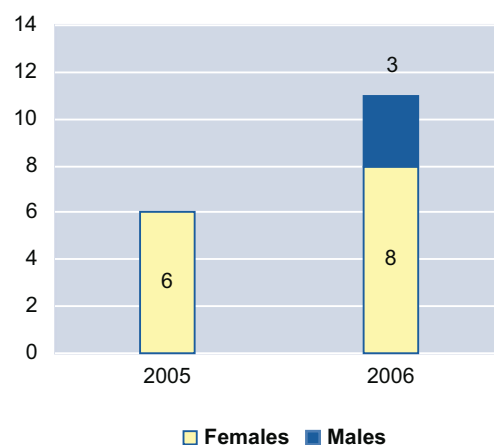
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 213: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Georgia, by gender (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

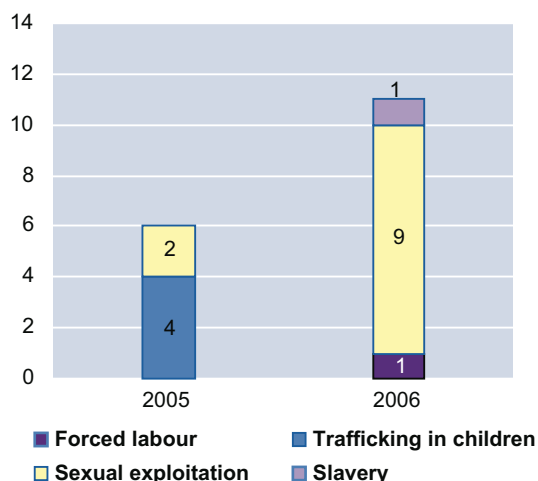
Fig. 214: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Georgia, by gender (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

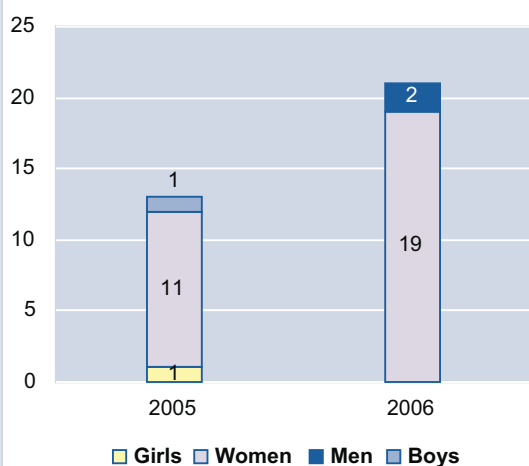
State authorities provide legal protection, temporary visas, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter. Local NGOs provide legal assistance to victims.

Fig. 215: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Georgia, by form of exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 216: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Georgia, by gender and age (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

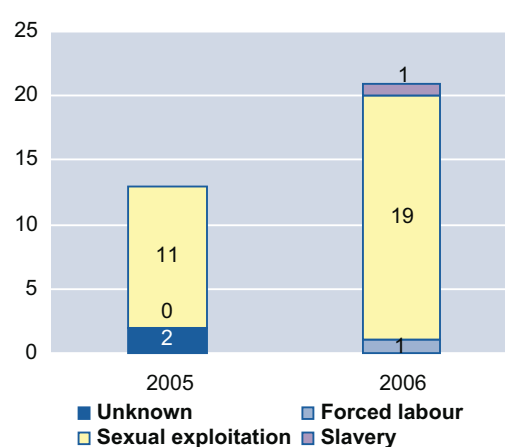
Additional information

Most of the Georgian victims were repatriated from Southern Europe and the Middle East. Eight of these victims were subjected to internal trafficking.

During the reporting period, two shelters were in place in Georgia for victims of trafficking in persons; one in Western Georgia (Batumi, opened in 2006) and one in Tbilisi (opened in

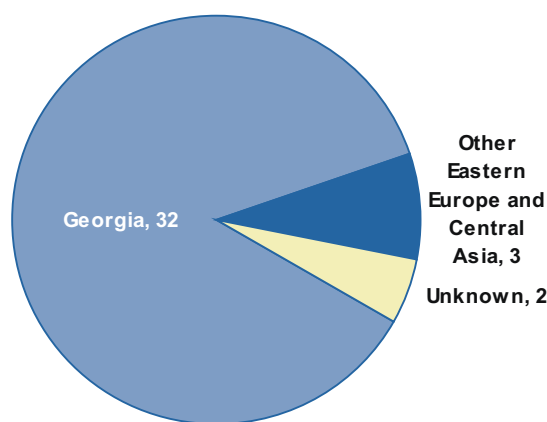
2007) that serves Eastern Georgia. Each shelter can accommodate 10 victims. Over the course of 2007, 15 persons were assisted in these shelters, including three children (whose parents were victims of trafficking); 11 of the victims were Georgian and four were citizens of other countries in the region.

Fig. 217: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Georgia, by form of exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fig. 218: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Georgia, by country of citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Kazakhstan

Institutional framework

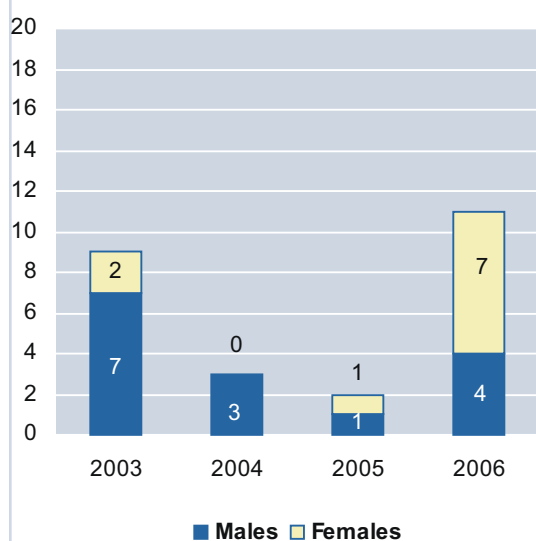
The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Kazakhstan in 2006.

That same year, the government adopted a national action plan against trafficking in persons. Prior to 2006, Article 128 of the criminal code (“recruitment of persons for the purpose of exploitation”) and Article 133 (“trade in minors”) were used to prosecute some forms of trafficking in persons.

Criminal justice response

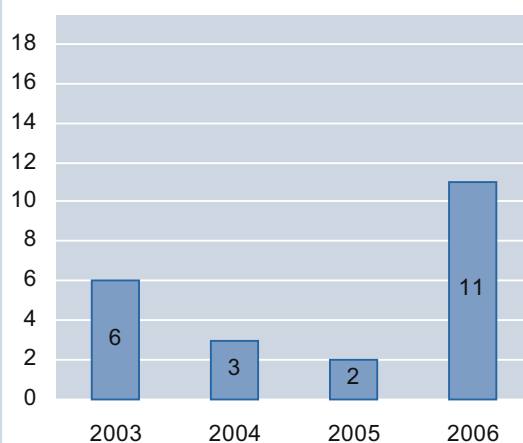
A special anti-human trafficking unit was established within the Criminal Police Committee of the Ministry of the Interior. In total, 45 officers from various police units were engaged in suppressing trafficking-related offences during the reporting period.

Fig. 219: Persons prosecuted for offences related to trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan, by gender (2003-2006)



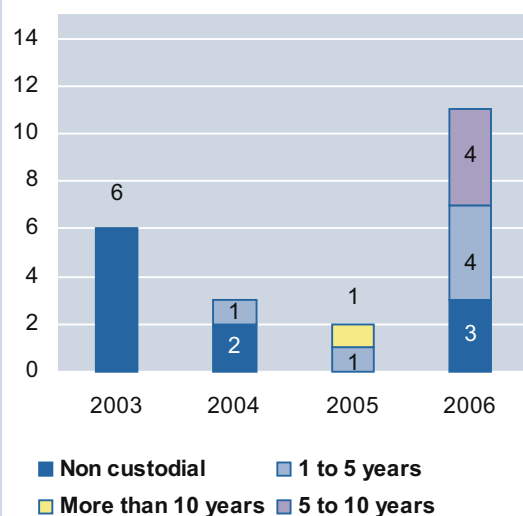
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 220: Persons convicted of offences related to trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan (2003-2006)



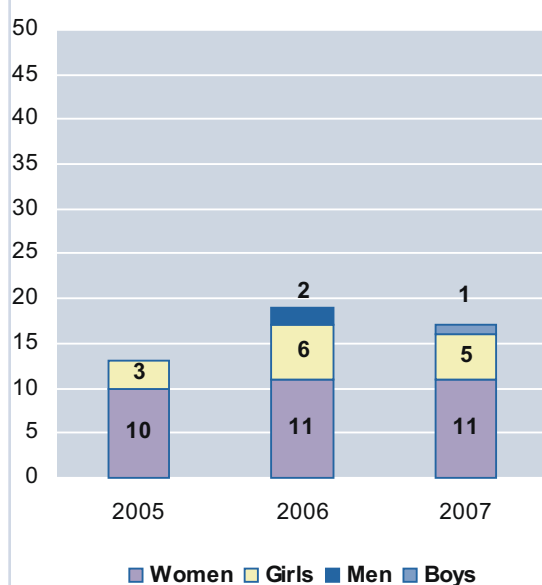
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 221: Sanctions for offences related to trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan (2003-2006)



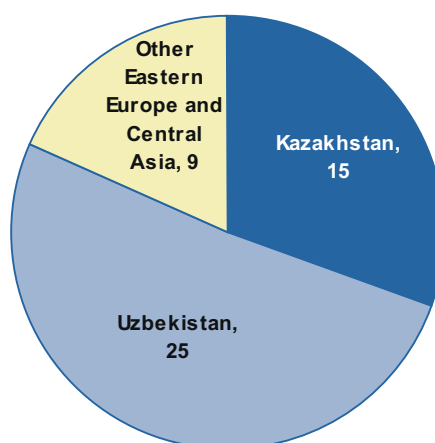
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 222: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Rodnik in Kazakhstan, by age and gender (2005-2007)



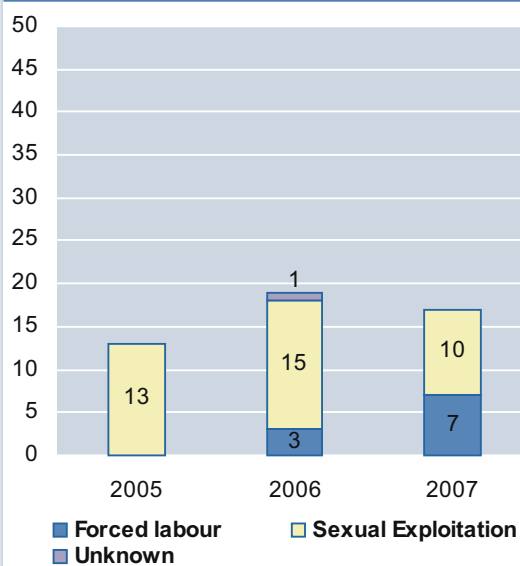
Source: Rodnik

Fig. 224: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Rodnik in Kazakhstan, by country of citizenship (2005-2007)



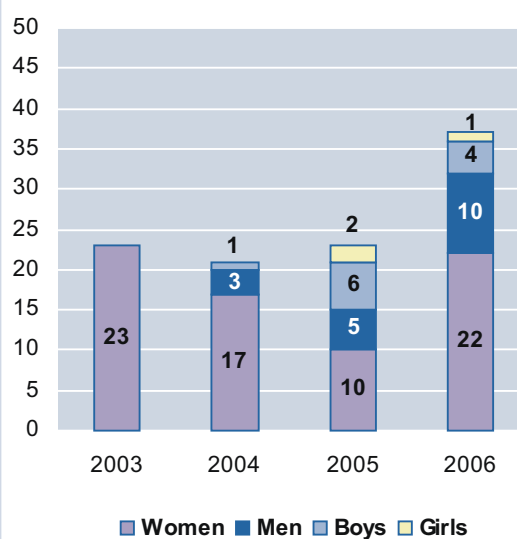
Source: Rodnik

Fig. 223: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Rodnik in Kazakhstan, by form of exploitation (2005-2007)



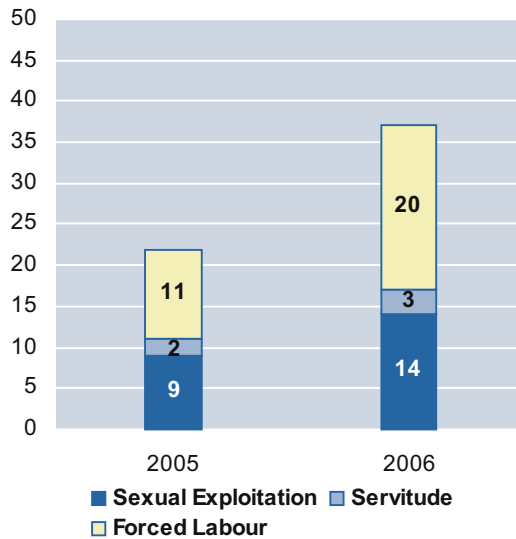
Source: Rodnik

Fig. 225: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Women's Resource Centre, by age and gender (2005-2006)



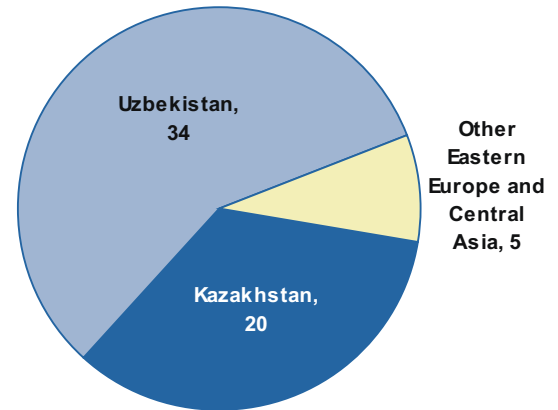
Source: Women's Resource Centre

Fig. 226: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Women's Resource Centre, by country of citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Women's Resource Centre

Fig. 227: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by the NGO Women's Resource Centre, by form of exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: Women's Resource Centre

Services provided to victims

The State provides legal protection and temporary stay permits for victims of trafficking in persons. Local NGOs provide legal assistance, and medical and psychosocial support while international organizations provide legal assistance, housing and shelter, and medical and psychosocial support.

Additional information

Eight Kazakhs were convicted of trafficking in persons in 2006, as were three more offenders from other parts of the region.

In 2005 and 2006, 14 of the Kazakh victims sheltered by two NGOs were repatriated from the Middle East and one was repatriated from Southern Europe. The other 20 victims were subject to internal trafficking. A third NGO, Sana Sezim, reportedly have sheltered six Uzbeks in the Southern Kazakhstan Oblast in 2008.

Kyrgyzstan

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Kyrgyzstan in 2003, and the legislation was amended in 2005 in order to criminalize all forms of trafficking as listed in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. Prior to 2003, only the recruitment of persons for the purpose of sexual or other exploitation committed through deception was a criminal offence. A draft State Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons (2008-2010) was under consideration by the government in 2008.

Criminal justice response

A special unit to combat kidnapping, trafficking in persons and crimes against foreign nationals was established in 2004 under the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ministry of the Interior. In 2005, a special sector within the State Committee on Migration and Employment was established to combat the smuggling of and trafficking in persons.

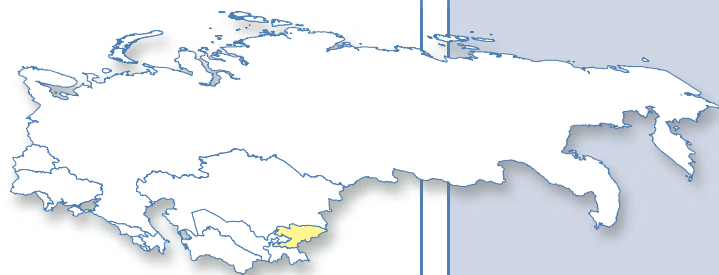
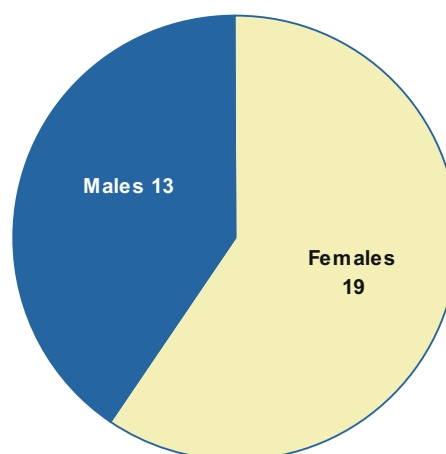
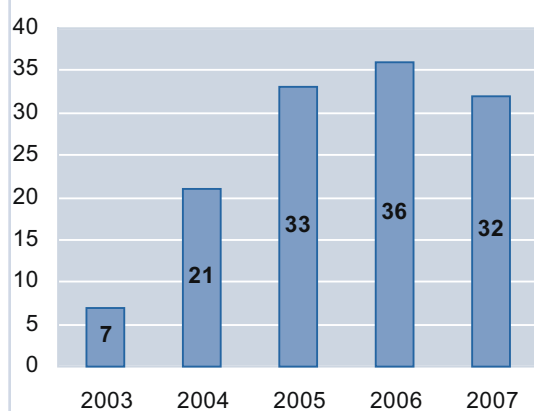


Fig. 229: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan, by gender (2007)



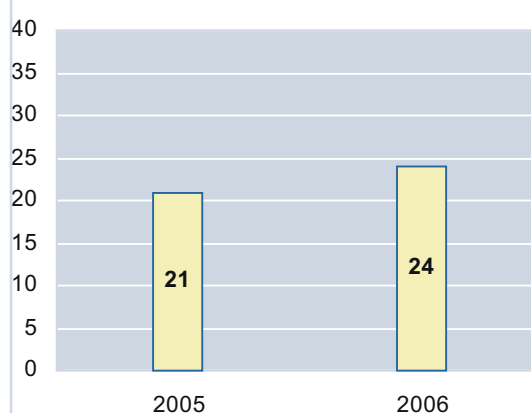
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 228: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan (2003-2007)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 230: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan (2005-2006)

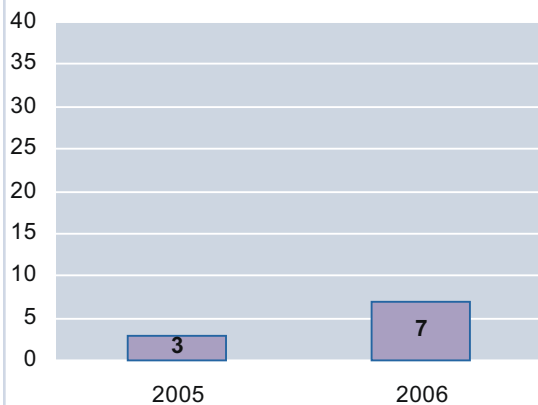


Source: Ministry of the Interior

Services provided to victims

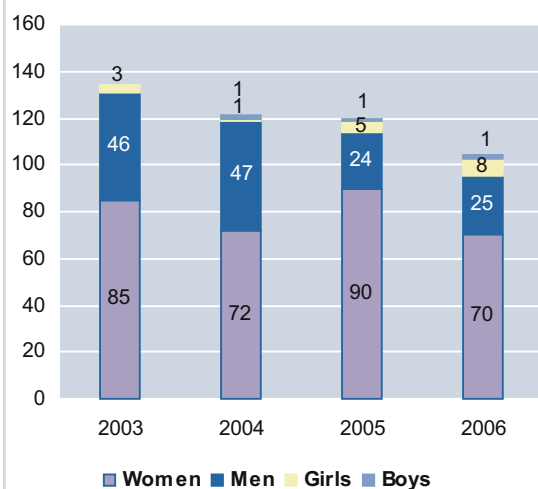
The State provides legal protection, temporary stay permits and housing for victims of trafficking in persons. Local NGOs and international organizations offer legal assistance, housing and shelter, medical and psychological support, and vocational training. Victims of trafficking are referred to relevant NGOs or shelters by IOM or its partner NGOs, law enforcement agencies or the State Committee on Migration and Employment.

Fig. 231: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan (2005-2006)



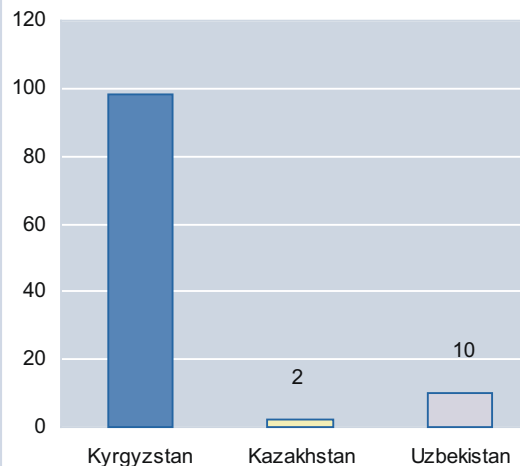
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 232: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Kyrgyzstan (2005-2006)



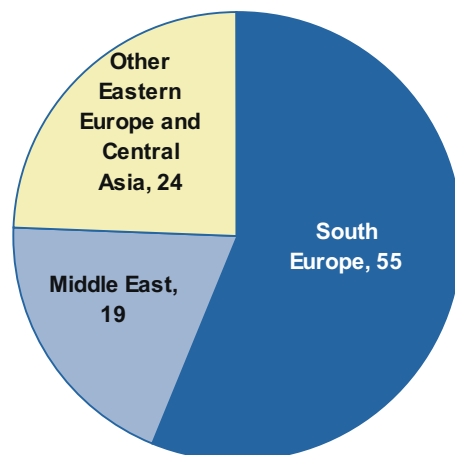
Source: IOM-Kyrgyzstan

Fig. 233: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by IOM, by country of citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: IOM-Kyrgyzstan

Fig. 234: Regions from which victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by IOM were returned (2005-2006)



Source: IOM-Kyrgyzstan

Moldova

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Moldova in 2001, and the legislation was amended in 2005 to criminalize all forms of trafficking as listed in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. The amended legislation contemplates a specific provision for trafficking in children. A national action plan was adopted in 2005.

Criminal justice response

A special section for combating trafficking in persons was established within the Ministry of the Interior in 2000. A specific unit on trafficking in persons was created in 2005 within the structure of the Office of the Prosecutor-General, and the Centre on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons was established in the same year. The centre is a specialized body of prosecutors, investigators, analysts and support personnel created to combat trafficking in persons. The total number of police personnel involved in anti-trafficking activities ranged from 50 to 100 officers in 2007.

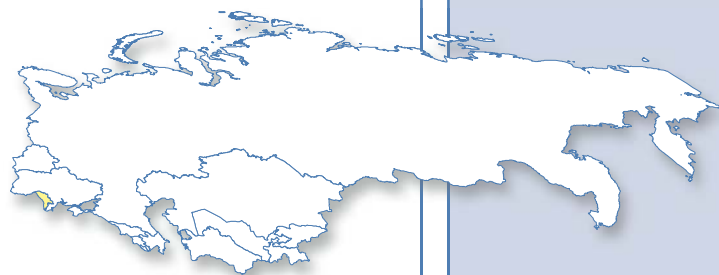
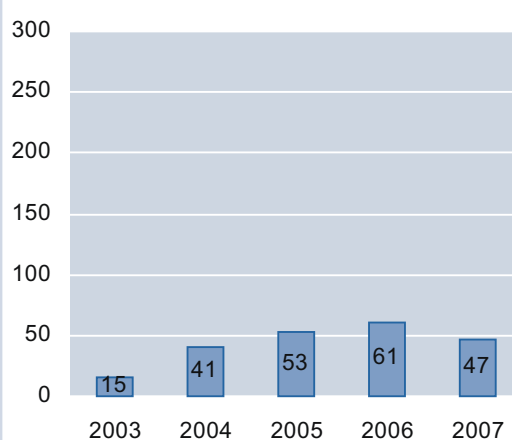
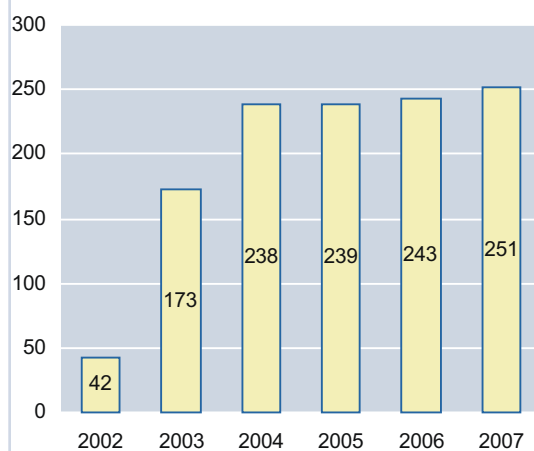


Fig. 236: Cases of Trafficking in children investigated in Moldova (2003-2007)



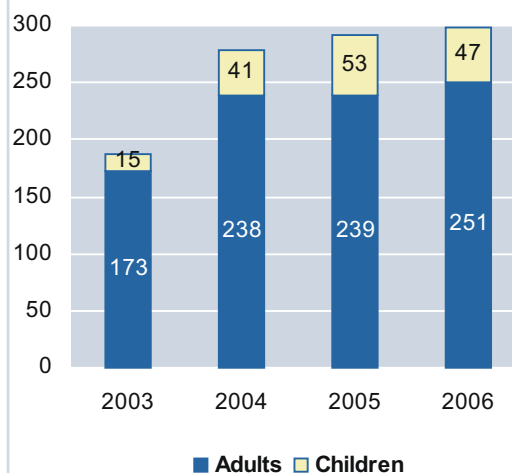
Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 235: Cases of trafficking in persons investigated in Moldova (2002-2007)



Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 237: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Moldova (2003-2006)



Source: Centre to Combat Trafficking in Persons

Services provided to victims

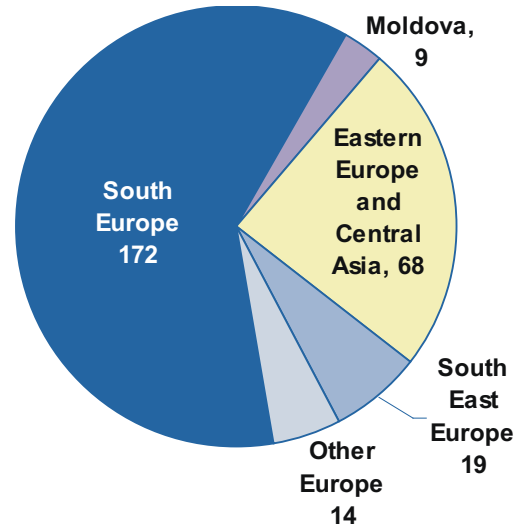
State authorities provide legal protections, medical and psychosocial support, and housing services. Local NGOs and international organizations offer housing and shelter, medical and psychosocial support, and legal assistance to the victims. The Ministry of Family, Youth and Children coordinates victim identification, reintegration and rehabilitation through multi-disciplinary teams consisting of representatives from different State authorities and NGOs set up in each district.

Additional information

During the reporting period, about 10 cases of trafficking for the purpose of organ removal were investigated in Moldova.

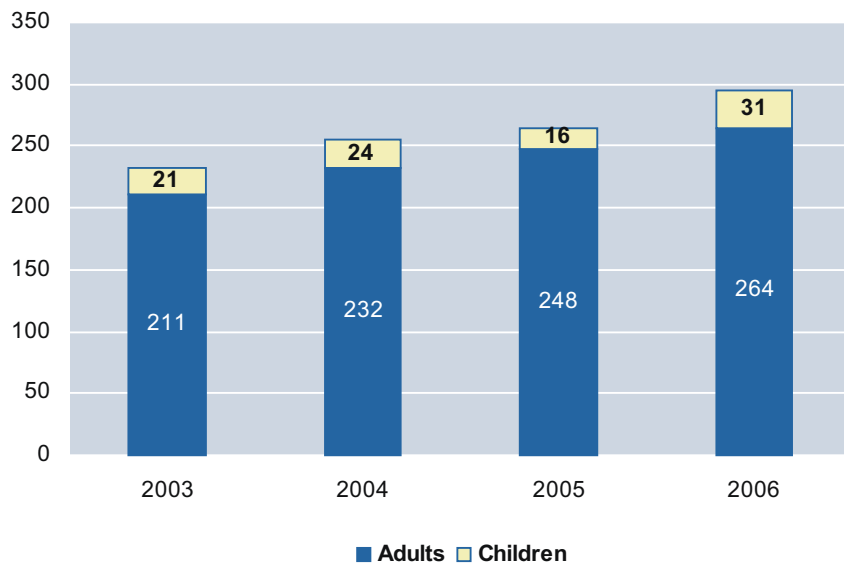
Most of the victims sheltered by IOM are women and girls. Thirteen men were sheltered in 2005-2006.

Fig. 238: Areas from which Moldavian victims identified by State authorities were returned (2007)



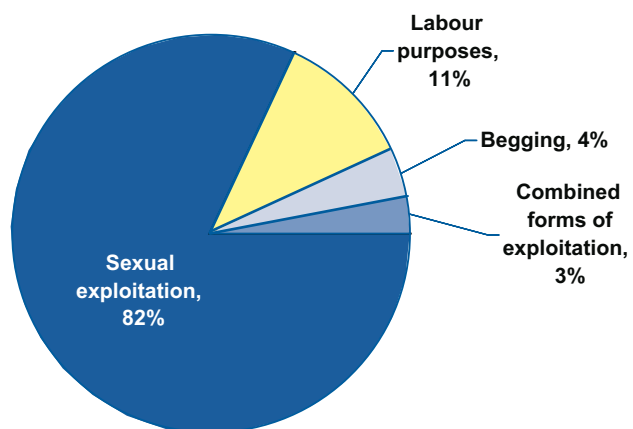
Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 239: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by IOM in Moldova (2003-2006)



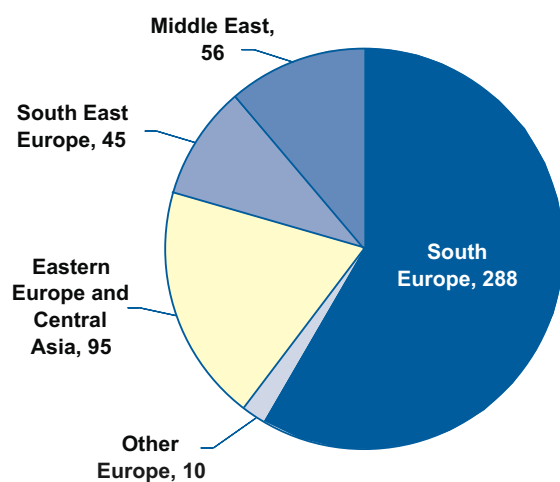
Source: IOM-Moldova

Fig. 240: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by IOM in Moldova, by form of exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: IOM-Moldova

Fig. 241: Areas from which Moldavian victims sheltered by IOM were returned (2005-2006)



Source: IOM-Moldova

Russian Federation

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in the Russian Federation in 2003 when Article 127-1 (on trafficking in persons) and Article 127-2 (on use of slave labour) were introduced into the criminal code by Law No. 162. This offence covers all the forms of exploitation listed in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. In 2008, a draft law amending Article 127.1 of the criminal code was submitted to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly. This draft is particularly intended to improve the definition of trafficking in persons. In addition, other articles of the criminal code are also used to prosecute cases of trafficking in persons, such as “forcing to engage in prostitution” – Article 240, and “organization of prostitution” – Article 241 and the articles criminalizing the production and distribution of illegal pornographic material – Article 242. In addition the Federal Law on State Protection of Victims, Witnesses and Other Parties to Criminal Proceedings specifically adopted in cases of trafficking in persons.

Criminal justice response

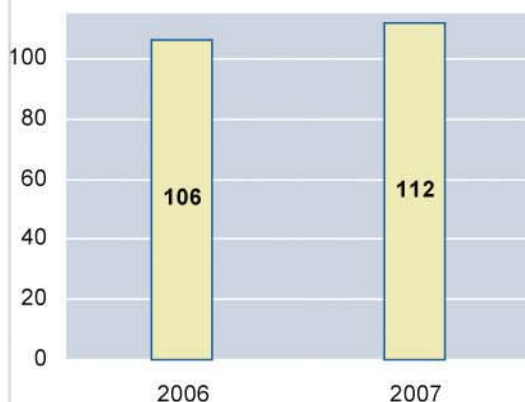
The Ministry of the Interior is the leading institution in combating trafficking in persons in the Russian Federation through the Department for Maintaining Social Order; the Department for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism; the Department for Criminal Investigation; and the Investigations Committee.

In addition to the figures represented above, during 2006 and 2007, the competent authorities of the Russian Federation detected about 3000 cases under the offence of “organization of prostitution” and more than 6000 cases under the offences concerning the production and distribution of illegal pornographic material.

Services provided to victims

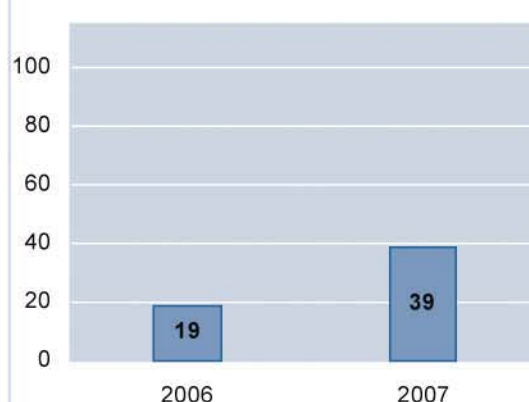
Assistance is offered to victims of violence and trafficking by government institutions and by institutions established and operated by women’s NGOs. The latter have set up 50 crisis centres in various cities across the country to provide assistance to women, working in close cooperation with law enforcement agencies and local authorities.

Fig. 242: Cases of trafficking in persons (art. 127-1) detected in the Russian Federation (2006-2007)



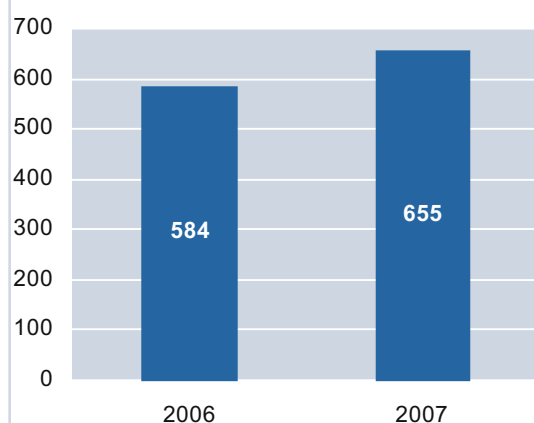
Source: Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the international organizations in Vienna.

Fig. 243: Cases of slave labour (art.127-2) detected in the Russian Federation (2006-2007)



Source: Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the international organizations in Vienna.

Fig. 244: Cases of forcing to engage in prostitution (art.240) detected in the Russian Federation (2006-2007)



Source: Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the international organizations in Vienna

A rehabilitation centre for victims of trafficking (Russian nationals who have returned from destination countries and citizens of Eastern Europe, Central Asia and other countries who are exploited in Russia) was opened in April 2007 in Moscow offering comprehensive medical and psychological assistance and other services. The centre is able to assist 19 persons at a time. Eleven specialists work at the centre, including a doctor/therapist, a psychologist, a social worker, a nurse and technicians.

Tajikistan

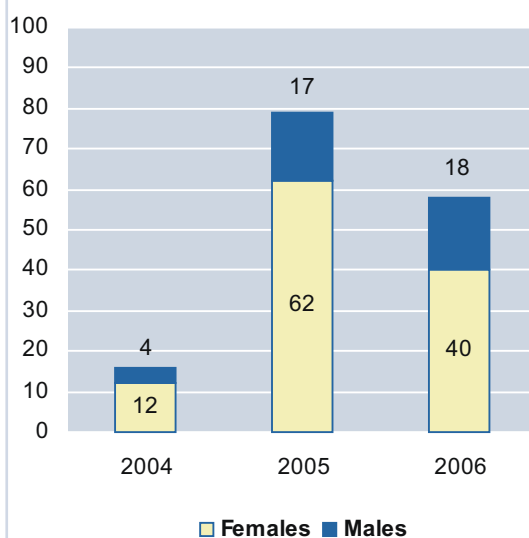
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Tajikistan in 2004 and the law was amended in January 2008 to also include trafficking for the purpose of organ removal. In 2006, the government adopted a national action plan against trafficking in persons for 2006-2010.

Criminal justice response

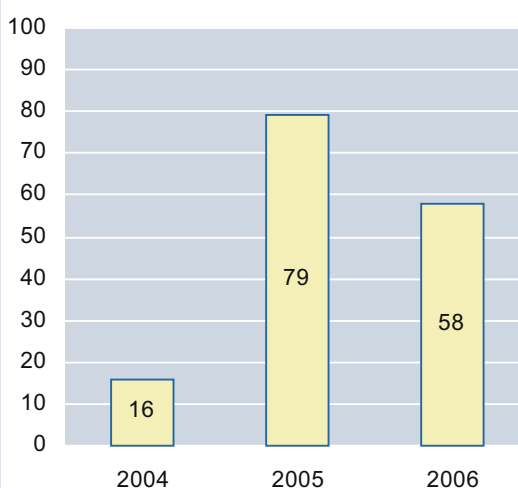
The special Unit to Combat Racketeering, Kidnapping and Human Trafficking was established in April 2004 as part of the Department for the Fight against Organized Crime within the Ministry of the Interior. In 2007, the unit had about 17 full-time police officers.

Fig. 246: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Tajikistan, by gender (2004-2006)



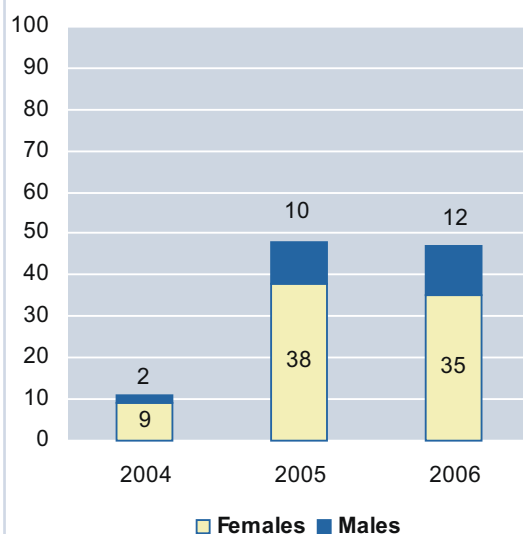
Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 245: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Tajikistan (2004-2006)



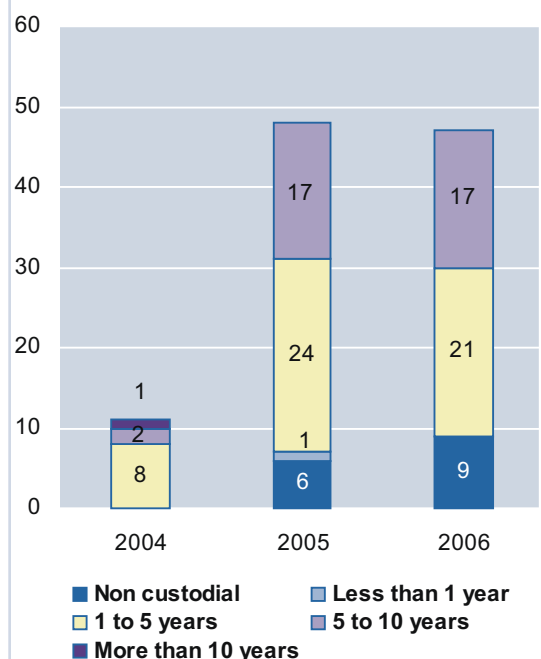
Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 247: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Tajikistan, by gender (2004-2006)



Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 248: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Tajikistan (2004-2006)



Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Fig. 249: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Tajikistan, by age and gender (2005-2006)



Source: Office of the Prosecutor-General

Services provided to victims

The State provides legal protection and medical and psychosocial support for victims of trafficking in persons. Local NGOs provide medical and psychosocial support, while international organizations provide legal assistance, housing and shelter, and medical and psychosocial support.

Additional information

In 2005 and 2006, all those convicted of trafficking in persons offences were Tajik citizens. Victims of trafficking identified by State authorities in 2005 and 2006 were all Tajik citizens returned from the Middle East and all were vic-

tims of sexual exploitation. IOM-Tajikistan sheltered victims of trafficking in persons in 2005 and 2006; all were Tajik, mostly women but also men and children.

The Inter-Ministerial Commission on Combating Human Trafficking under the Government of Tajikistan, together with IOM and some NGO partners, recently established a provisional referral mechanism.

Turkmenistan

Institutional framework

A law on combating trafficking in persons was adopted in Turkmenistan and entered into force in December 2007, but the law does not specifically establish trafficking in persons as an offence.

Criminal justice response

Turkmenistan has no specific police unit for combating trafficking in persons, though the State Service for Registration of Foreigners (SSRF) is the de facto leading agency on combating trafficking in persons.

During the reporting period, no prosecutions and no convictions for trafficking in persons were recorded in Turkmenistan. One case of sexual exploitation was prosecuted in 2005 and concluded with a conviction.

Services provided to victims

There is no official referral mechanism in place for victims of trafficking in persons.

Between 2003 and 2006, there were no victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities.

A registered NGO conducted prevention and sheltering activities for trafficking victims during the reporting period. All victims sheltered in 2005 and 2006 were adult Turkmen citizens returned from abroad. Four women were sheltered in 2005, and seven women and one man in 2006. Three of them were trafficked for forced labour (in 2006) and the remaining were trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Ukraine

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Ukraine in 1998. The criminal code was amended and in 2001 the new offence of trafficking in persons was established under the article 149 of the Criminal Code. This article was amended later in 2006. A National Action Plan has been adopted for the period 2007-2010.

Criminal justice response

The Department for Combating Human Trafficking of the Ministry of the Interior was created in 2005. Regional branches, divisions and units of the department were established in all regions of Ukraine. The National Security Service also works closely with the relevant authorities responsible for coordinating anti-trafficking activities in Ukraine.

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter. Local NGOs and international organizations provide housing and shelter, medical and psychological support, and legal assistance to

victims. In addition, housing allowances, micro-enterprise grants, educational grants, vocational training and physical therapy also are provided by the State and NGOs as well as IOM.

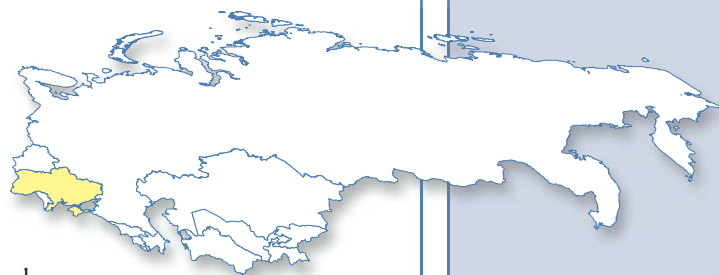
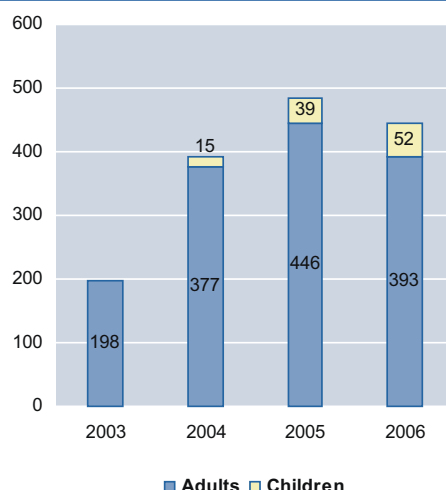
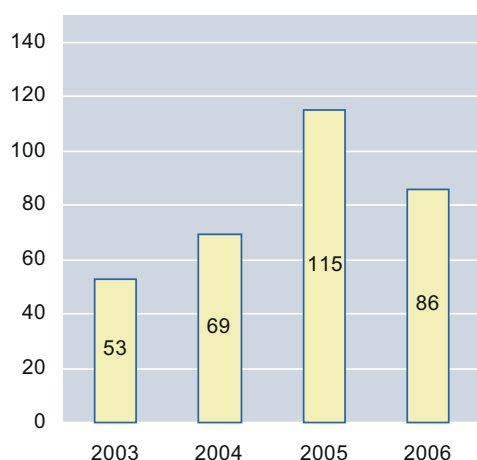


Fig. 251: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Ukraine, by age (2003-2006)



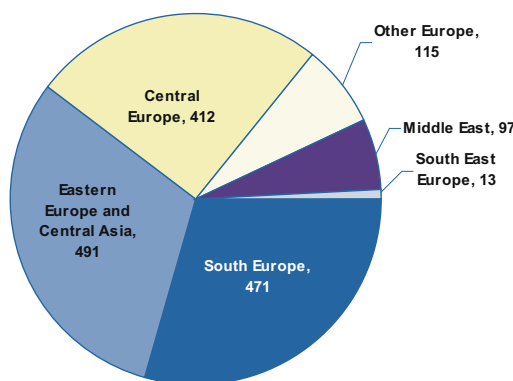
Source: Department for Combating Human Trafficking Offences, Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 250: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Ukraine (2003-2006)



Source: Department for Combating Human Trafficking Offences, Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 252: Ukrainian victims of trafficking in persons repatriated by IOM-Ukraine, by areas of repatriation (2005-2006)



Source: IOM-Ukraine



Uzbekistan

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Uzbekistan in April 2008. Prior to that law, Article 135 of the criminal code (1994) provided criminal liability for the “recruitment of persons for the purpose of sexual or other exploitation”. In early 2008, a draft plan of action to combat trafficking in persons was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval.

Criminal justice response

The Special Unit to Combat the Illegal Recruitment and Exploitation of Persons was established in April 2004 within the Ministry of the Interior, with branches set up at the regional and local levels nationwide. Since its establishment, a total of 118 certified officers have worked for the unit and its branches.

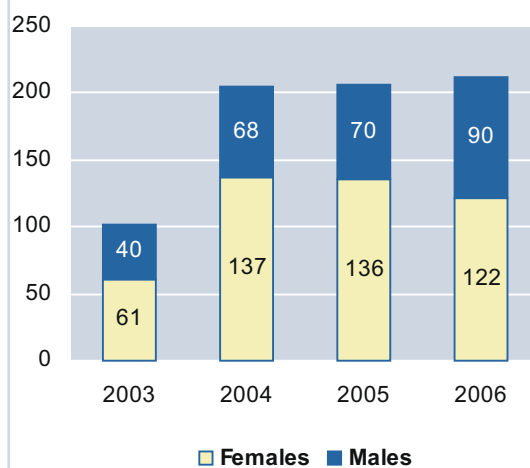
A special unit also exists within the Ministry of the Interior for the prevention of offences related to the recruitment of persons for the purposes of exploitation and offences against morality, with branches at the regional and local levels. The total number of officers working for this unit and its branches is 154.

The following statistics refer to the offence of recruitment of persons for the purpose of sexual or other exploitation.

Services provided to victims

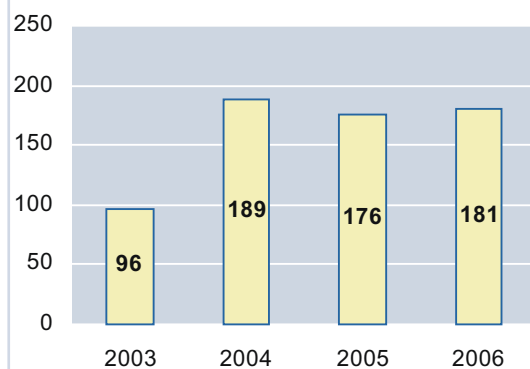
State authorities provide legal protection for victims of trafficking in persons. Local NGOs and international organizations provide legal assistance, housing and shelter, and medical and psychosocial support.

Fig. 253: Persons prosecuted for “recruitment for exploitation” in Uzbekistan, by gender (2003-2006)



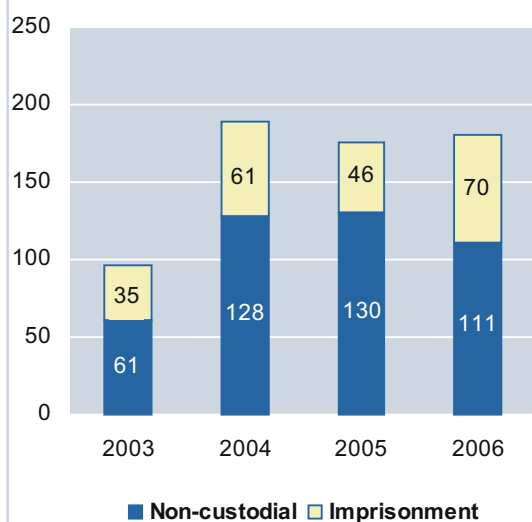
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 254: Persons convicted for “recruitment for exploitation” in Uzbekistan (2003-2006)



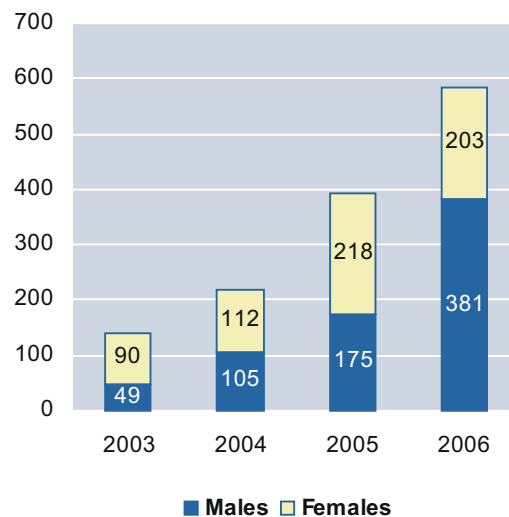
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 255: Sanctions for persons convicted of "recruitment for exploitation" in Uzbekistan (2003-2006)



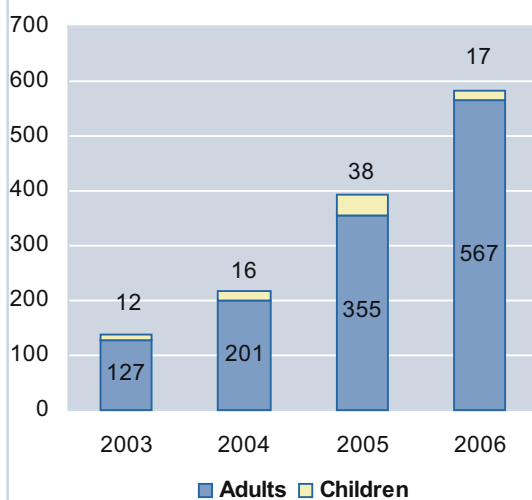
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 257: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Uzbekistan, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 256: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Uzbekistan, by age (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Additional information

IOM-Uzbekistan sheltered and assisted victims of trafficking in persons between 2003 and 2006, most of whom were women and children. Sexual exploitation was the major form of exploitation, but there were also victims trafficked for forced labour.