



The 38 countries and specially administered territories covered in this section are: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway,

Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Kosovo (Serbia), Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the FYR Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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

Albania

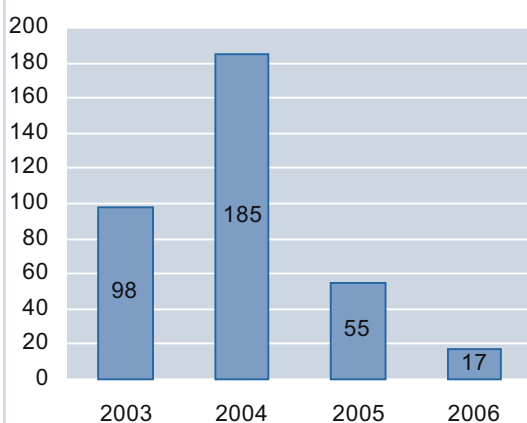
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Albania since 2001, and a national action plan on trafficking in persons was adopted in 2005.

Criminal justice response

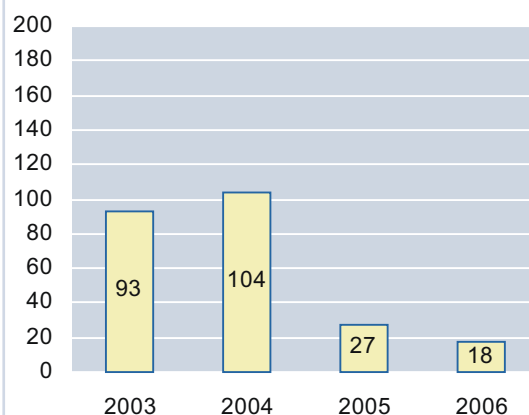
The sector against illicit trafficking within the General Directorate of the State Police deals with all forms of trafficking, including narcotics, vehicles, weapons and human trafficking. Thirteen officers were assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking in 2007.

Fig. 258: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Albania (2003-2006)



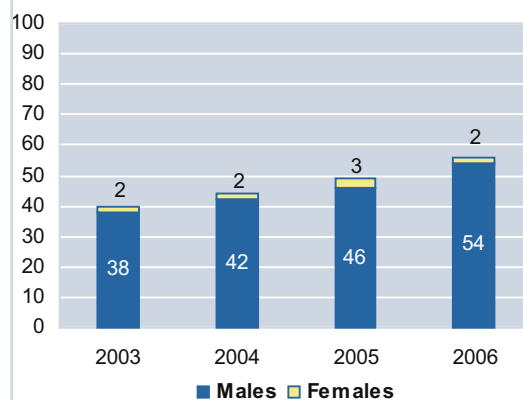
Source: The Research Directory, General Prosecutor's Office

Fig. 259: Persons arrested for trafficking in persons in Albania (2003-2006)



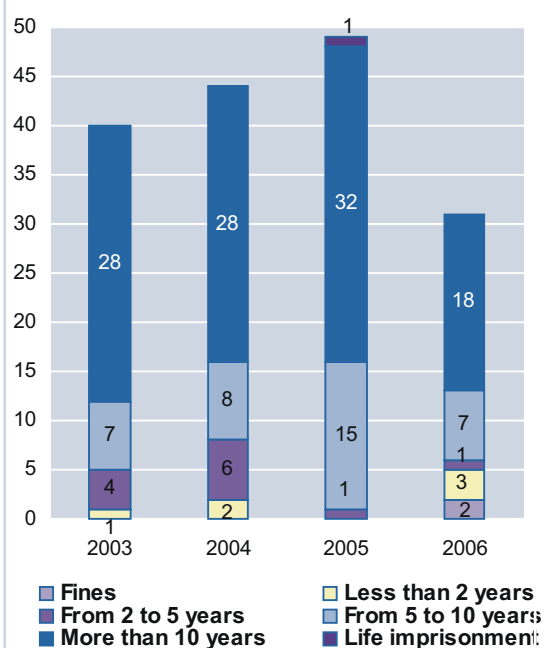
Source: The Research Directory, General Prosecutor's Office

Fig. 260: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Albania, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Justice, Albania

Fig. 261: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Albania (2003-2006)

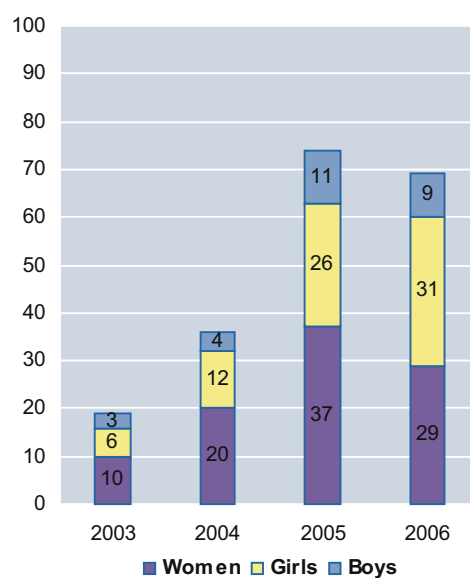


Source: Ministry of Justice, Albania

Services provided to victims

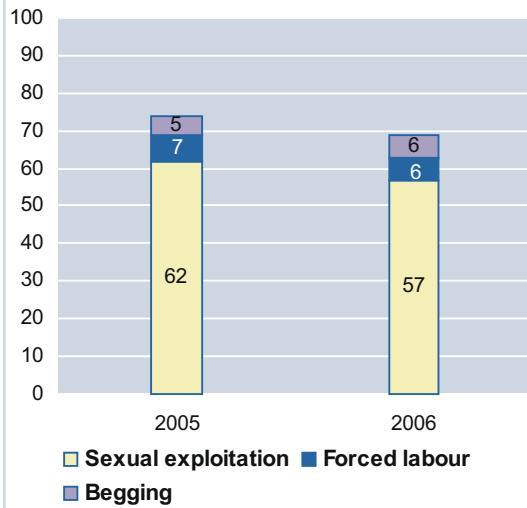
State authorities provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons. NGOs and international organizations also offer medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter.

Fig. 262: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Albania, by gender and age (2003-2006)



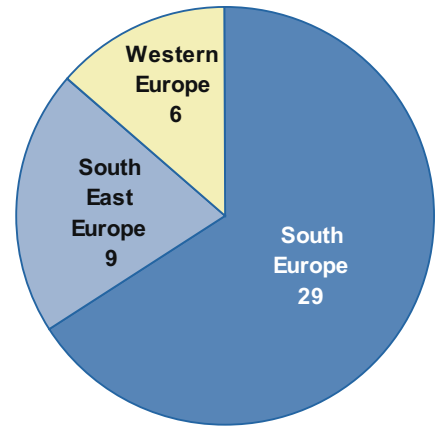
Source: National Reception Centre for Victims of Trafficking

Fig. 263: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Albania, by type of exploitation (2005-2006)



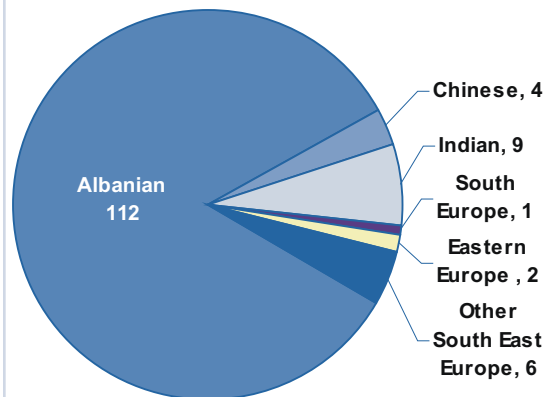
Source: National Reception Centre for Victims of Trafficking

Fig. 265: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Albania, by country of repatriation (2005-2006)



Source: National Reception Centre for Victims of Trafficking

Fig. 264: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Albania, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: National Reception Centre for Victims of Trafficking

Additional information

The Albanian Government introduced new anti-trafficking structures at the national and local levels in 2006. The responsible authority for the national referral mechanism was established following a joint order of the Minister of Interior; the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and the Minister of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

Austria

Institutional framework

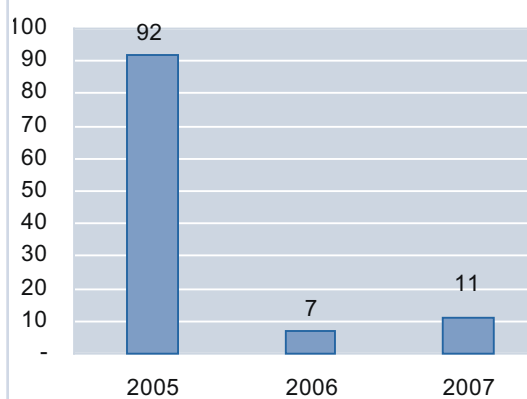
The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Austria since May 2004. The offence of trafficking in human beings is specifically criminalized under article 104a of the Austrian Penal code. Some forms of trafficking in persons were prosecuted prior to 2004 under article 217 of the criminal code referred to as the offence of “exploitative human smuggling”. Before and after 2004, some forms of trafficking were also prosecuted under the offences of “Cross-border dealings in prostitution” (Article 217), “Paid negotiation of sexual contacts with minors” (Article 214), “Exploitation of an alien” (Article 166 of the Aliens Police Act) and others. The latest national action plan was adopted in 2007. It takes a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking and includes measures for national coordination, prevention, protection of victims, prosecution and international cooperation.

Criminal justice response

The Austrian Federal Criminal Intelligence Service (Bundeskriminalamt) has a special “Central Service for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration” as well as an “Office for Organized Crime” which also deals with trafficking cases. The Central Service for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Immigration leads and coordinates services of law enforcement authorities and agencies as well as investigations in the area of criminal and security police investigations. Furthermore, regional police forces have special units to combat trafficking in persons.

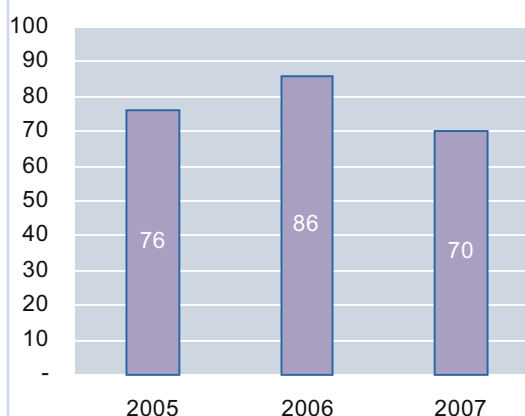


Fig. 266: Persons suspected of trafficking in persons (art.104a) in Austria, (2005-2007)



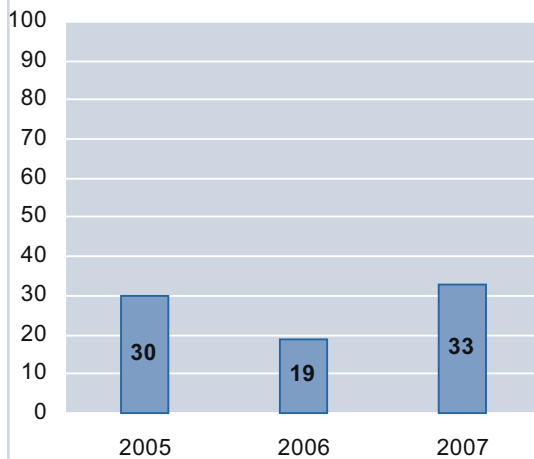
Source: Police Criminal Statistics of Austria

Fig. 267: Persons suspected of “cross-border trafficking of prostitutes” (art.217) in Austria, (2005-2007)



Source: Police Criminal Statistics of Austria

Fig. 268: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons for “cross-border trafficking of prostitutes” and “exploitation of aliens” in Austria (2005-2007)

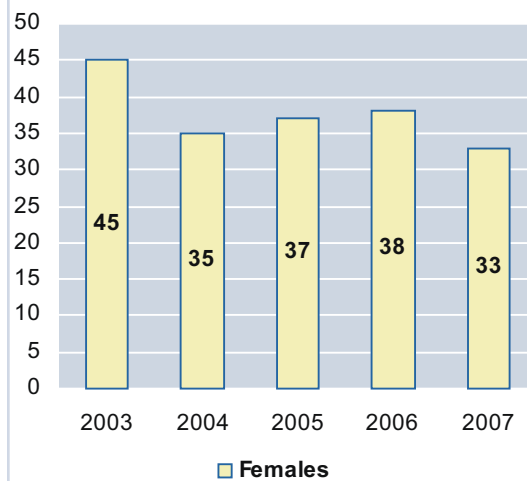


Source: Ministry of Justice, Austria

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide temporary stay permits for victims of trafficking in persons. NGOs provide legal assistance, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims.

Fig. 269: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by NGOs in Vienna (2003-2007)



Source: NGO LEFÖ-IBF

About 130 victims per year are taken care of by the NGO LEFÖ-IBF, although these victims are not necessarily sheltered.

Children, both boys and girls, sheltered by State authorities in Vienna ranged from 100 to 700 per year during the reporting period. The authorities estimated that approximately two thirds of the sheltered children were victims of human trafficking. South Eastern Europeans, East Asians and other nationalities were recorded among the sheltered persons.



Belgium

Institutional framework

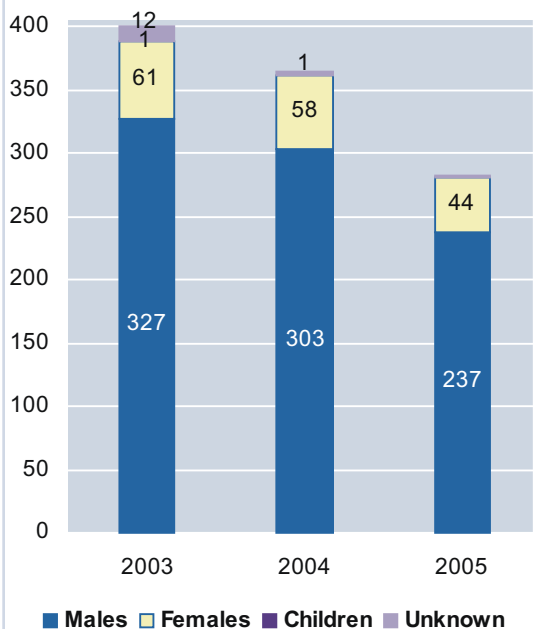
The specific offence of “trafficking in and smuggling of human beings” has existed in Belgium since 1995. The law was amended in 2005 to make a clearer distinction between smuggling and trafficking in human beings. Under the new law, trafficking in human beings became an autonomous offence in the Belgium Criminal Code.

Criminal justice response

A Central Unit on Trafficking in Human Beings was created in 1992 and integrated into the Federal Judicial Police and the Directorate General of Federal Judicial Police. This unit is part of the Directorate of Crimes against (the integrity of) Persons. A Board of Prosecutors General was set up by the Law of 4 March 1997 in order to coordinate the implementation of the criminal policies indicated by the directives of the Minister of Justice.

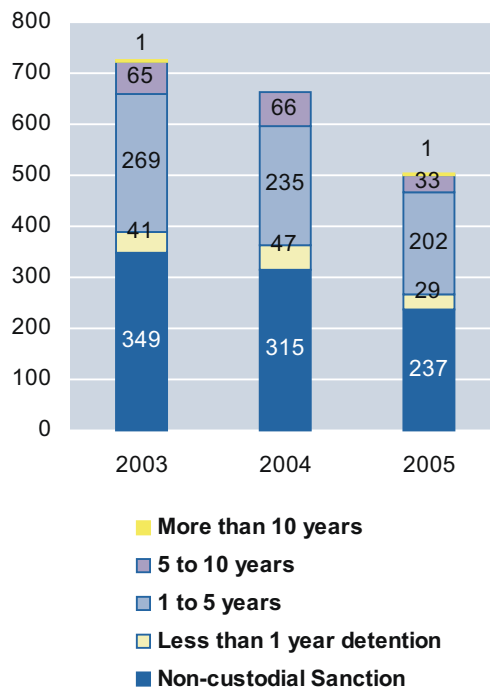
Criminal justice statistics concerning trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants were aggregated into a single databank. Consequently, it is necessary to handle this data with caution because information on cases of trafficking in human beings and cases of smuggling in human beings is mixed.

Fig. 270: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Belgium, by gender and age (2003-2005)



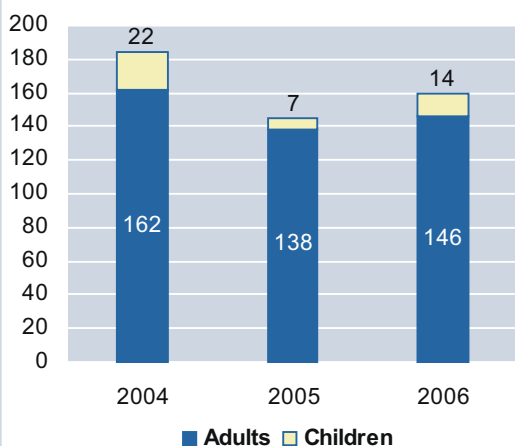
Source: Databank of the condemnations – Federal Public Service of Justice

Fig. 271: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Belgium (2003-2005)



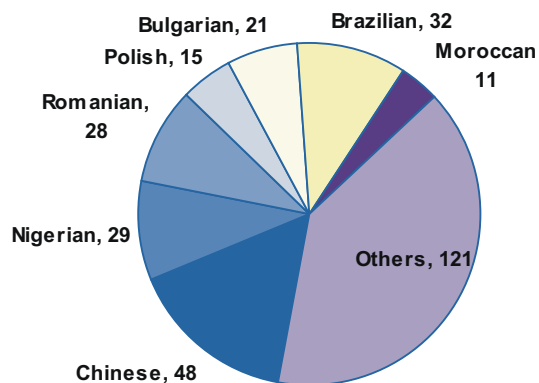
Source: Databank of the condemnations – Federal Public Service of Justice

Fig. 272: Victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants identified by State authorities in Belgium, by age (2004-2006)



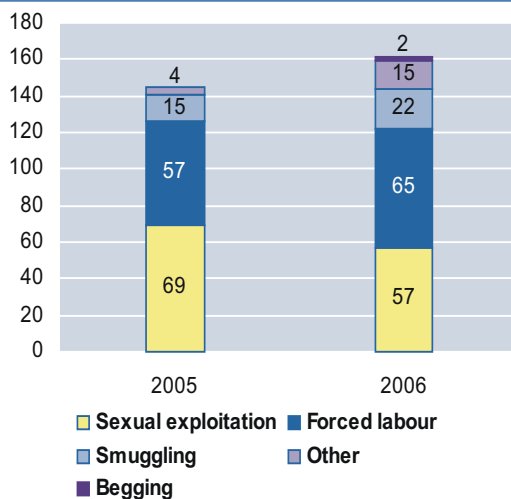
Source: Immigration Office – Federal Public Service of Home Affairs

Fig. 274: Victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants identified by State authorities in Belgium, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Immigration Office – Federal Public Service of Home Affairs

Fig. 273: Victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants identified by State authorities in Belgium, by exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: Immigration Office – Federal Public Service of Home Affairs

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal temporary/unlimited stay permits to victims on certain conditions. NGOs, funded by the State authorities, provide medical and psychosocial services, legal support and housing and shelter.

Additional information

According to the Immigration Office, in 2006, 73 males and 87 females were identified as victims. The statistics on the victims reported above includes migrants smuggled as well as trafficking victims. The number of smuggled migrants is clearly stated in the chart on exploitation.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 2003. The definition of trafficking in human beings was amended in 2005. Three State Action Plans have been developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 2001. The current action plans cover the period 2008-2012.

Criminal justice response

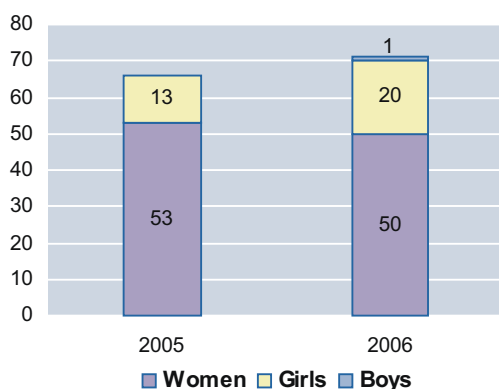
A specialized team dedicated to investigating cases of trafficking in human beings was established within the State Investigation and Protection Agency in 2004. Thirty-two officers were assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking in 2007.

In 2005, 17 persons were indicted for trafficking in persons. In 2006, 23 persons were convicted in first instance for trafficking in persons.

Services provided to victims

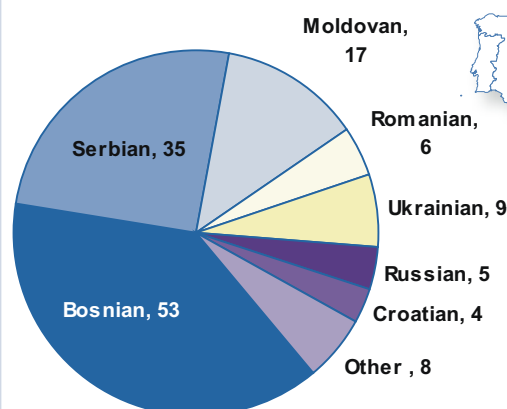
State authorities provide legal protection and temporary stay permits for foreign victims of human trafficking. Medical and psychosocial services, housing and shelter are provided by authorized NGOs, with the financial support of the State.

Fig. 275: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the Police plus victims assisted by NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by gender and age (2005-2006)



Source: Office of the State Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 276: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the Police plus victims assisted by NGOs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Office of the State Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Additional information

All the victims identified in 2005 and 2006 were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, with the exception of three victims who were exploited for forced labour. Only one of the Bosnian victims identified in the reporting period was repatriated. That victim was trafficked in Western Europe.

The number of victims identified by the police and sheltered by NGOs was around 50 in 2003 and slightly more in 2004. During the reporting period, the authorities recorded a slightly decreasing trend in the number of foreign victims and a drastic increase in domestic trafficking.

Bulgaria

Institutional framework

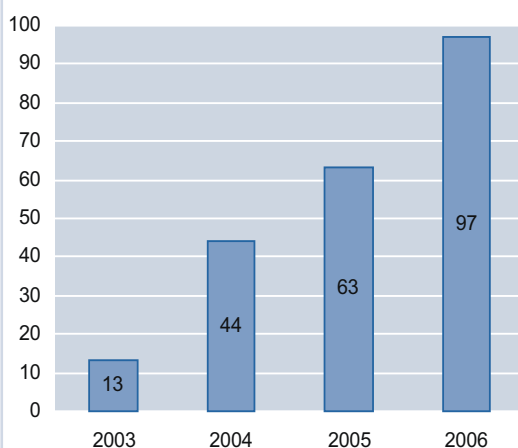
In 2002 amendments to the Bulgarian Penal Code special section, entitled “Trafficking in human beings” was added under the chapter “Crimes against the persons”. This section criminalizes specifically trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation forced labour and for other purposes. In 2006, the offence of trafficking of pregnant women for the purposes of selling babies was introduced in the Penal Code (art.159a). A National Programme for Prevention and Counteraction of Trafficking in Human Beings and Protection of Victims is adopted every year.

Criminal justice response

A specialized trafficking in human beings section was set up within the Chief Directorate Combating Organized Crime (CDCOC). Thirteen police officers were assigned full time to address trafficking in persons in 2008.

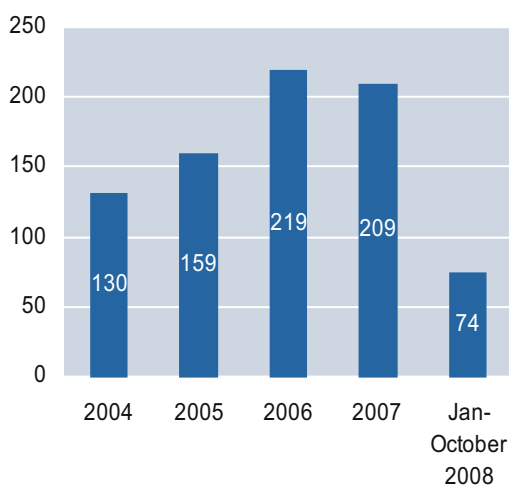


Fig. 278: Persons indicted for trafficking in persons in Bulgaria (2003-2006)



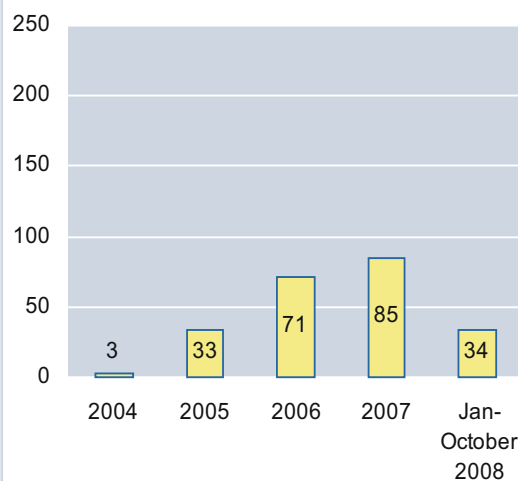
Source: The Supreme Cassation Prosecutor Office in Bulgaria

Fig. 277: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Bulgaria (2004-2008)



Source: The Supreme Cassation Prosecutor Office in Bulgaria

Fig. 279: Persons sentenced for trafficking in persons in Bulgaria (2004-2008)

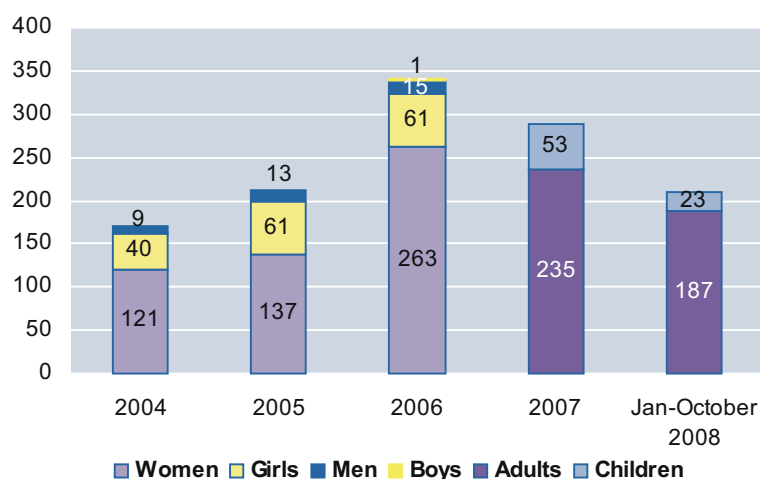


Source: The Supreme Cassation Prosecutor Office in Bulgaria

Services provided to victims

Legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter are provided by the State to support victims of trafficking in persons. Medical and psychosocial support and housing services also are provided by NGOs and international organizations.

Fig. 280: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Bulgaria, by gender and age (2004-2006)



Source: The National Commission for Combating Trafficking of Human Beings

Additional information

A national referral mechanism for victims of trafficking is under development in Bulgaria. The National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings maintains a central database on trafficking victims.

About 50 of the traffickers convicted in 2006 received a sentence of up to three years of imprisonment and nine received a sentence of from three to 15 years in prison.

There are currently three State-run shelters for child victims of trafficking in Bulgaria. Each of these shelters has the capacity to house up to 10 children.

Croatia

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Croatia since 2004. The provisions concerning this offence were amended in 2007 to broaden the criminal liability of offenders. The National program for suppression of trafficking in human beings 2005-2008 was adopted in 2004. Each year a yearly National Action Plan on Human Trafficking is adopted by the government.

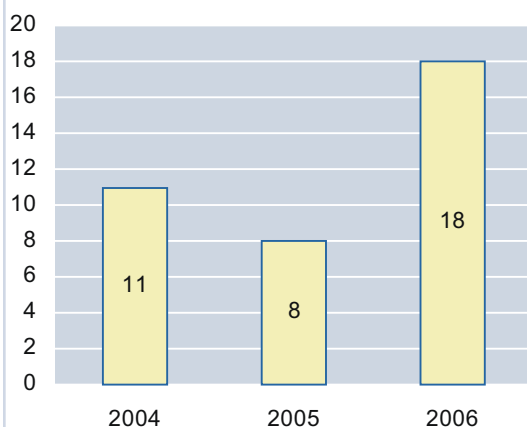
Criminal justice response

All 20 police districts in Croatia have specialized police officers dealing with trafficking in human beings.

According to the Croatian Government's Office for Human Rights, 20 persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons and slavery (16 from Croatia, three from Bosnia and Herzegovina and one person without citizenship).

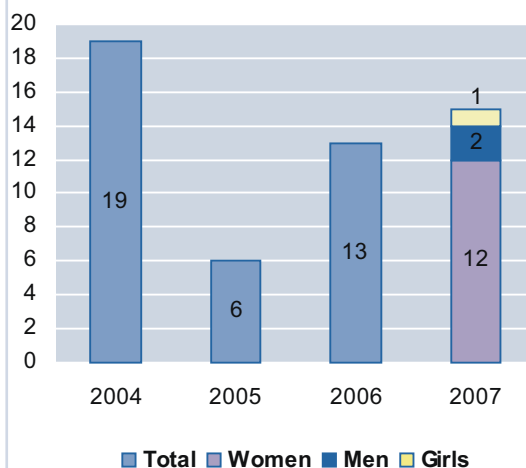
Services provided to victims

Fig. 281: Offenders in trafficking in persons cases in Croatia (2004-2006)



Source: European Commission, Council of Europe

Fig. 282: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Croatia (2004-2007)



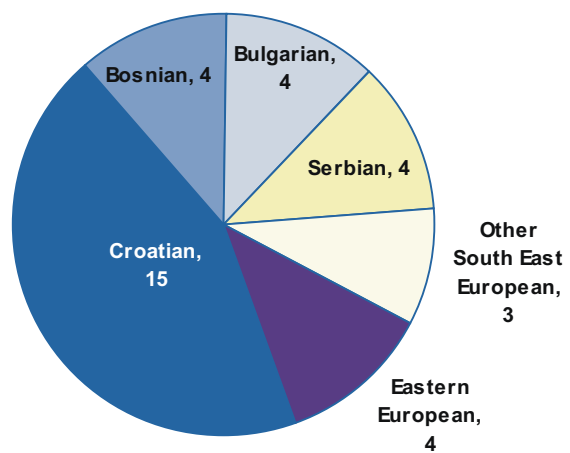
Source: Croatian Government's Office for Human Rights

Additional information

In December 2007, a Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Office for Human Rights and the PETRA Network. In June 2008, within the CARDS 2004 Project "Combating Trafficking in Human Beings", a Cooperation Protocol was signed between the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and civil society organizations, with a view of providing assistance and protection to the victims of human trafficking.

IOM's *Second Annual Report on Victims of Trafficking in South-Eastern Europe 2005* reported that, during 2003-2004, 27 victims were assisted by IOM in Croatia. Fourteen of the victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation, three for forced labour, eight suffered mixed exploitation and two were forced to perform illegal activities. These IOM figures included foreign and Croatian trafficking victims identified and assisted in Croatia and voluntarily returned to their countries of origin.

Fig. 283: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Croatia, by citizenship (2005-2007)



Source: Croatian Government's Office for Human Rights

Cyprus

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation has existed in Cyprus since 2000. New legislation was adopted in 2007 covering all of the other forms of trafficking listed in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. Prior to 2007, some forms of trafficking in persons were prosecuted under other offences such as sexual exploitation, and procuring and living off the earnings of prostitution. A Plan of Action for the Coordination of Actions on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children was adopted in 2005.

Criminal justice response

The Office of Combating Trafficking in Human Beings has been operating since 2004 at the headquarters of the Cyprus police. Four officers were assigned full time in 2007 to the policing of trafficking in persons.

The following statistics refer to offences related to trafficking: sexual exploitation, and procuring and living off the earnings of prostitution.

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection, temporary stay permits for victims or witnesses, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and /shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons.

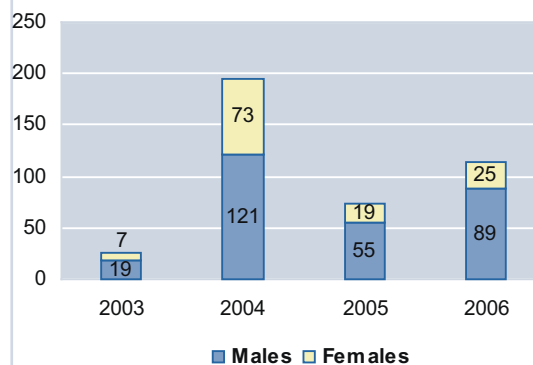
Additional information

All victims sheltered in 2004–2006 were women trafficked for sexual exploitation because the law at that time referred only to sexual exploitation as a form of trafficking.

Six residential facilities were available for victims of trafficking in persons in Cyprus in 2005 and 2006, and the number of beds for victims available in government-run residential facilities was 25 in each year.

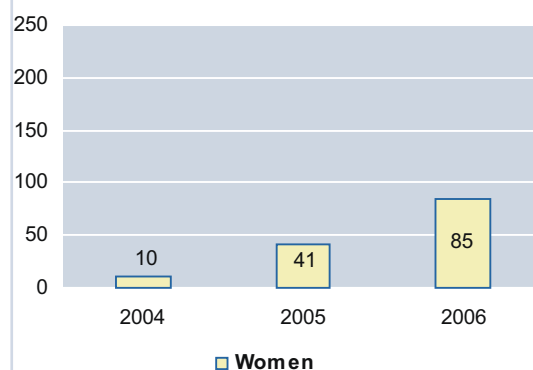


Fig. 284: Persons investigated for offences related to trafficking in persons (2003-2006)



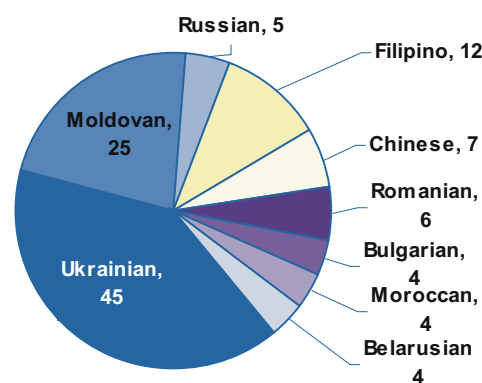
Source: Police Headquarters, Cyprus

Fig. 285: Number of sheltered victims in Cyprus (2004-2006)



Source: Social Welfare Services

Fig. 286: Number of sheltered victims in Cyprus, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Social Welfare Services

Czech Republic

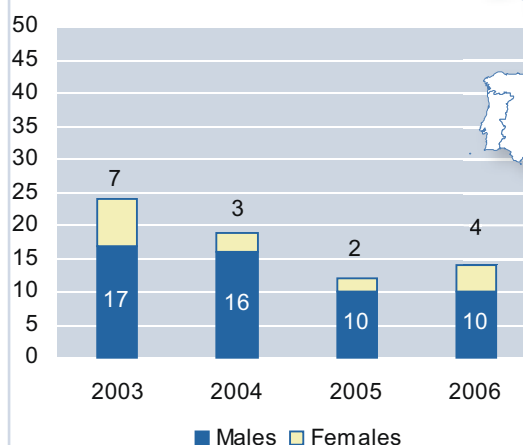
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in the Czech Republic since 2002. The criminal code was amended in 2004 to include trafficking for forced labour as well as for other forced services.

Criminal justice response

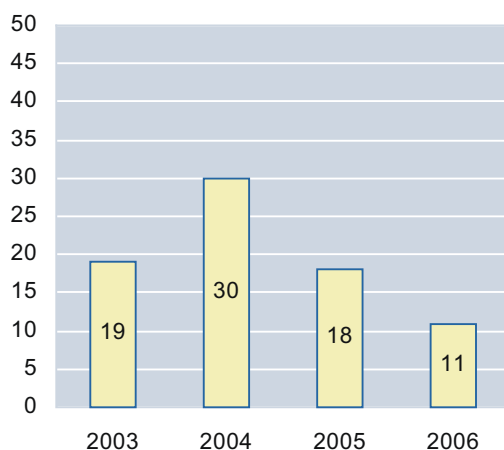
A special Human Trafficking Department in the Organized Crime Unit of the Criminal Police and Investigation Service Office of the Police of the Czech Republic dedicated to investigating human trafficking has been in operation since 1996. A special Forced Labour Section was created in 2006. In 2007, there were 50 officers assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking within the Human Trafficking Department and Forced Labour Sections.

Fig. 288: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in the Czech Republic, by gender (2003-2006)



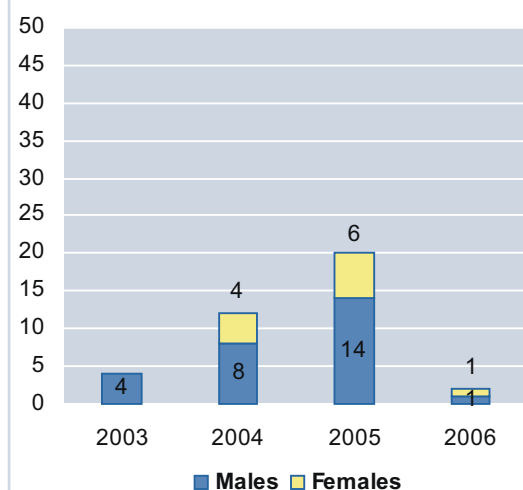
Source: Ministry of Justice

Fig. 287: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in the Czech Republic (2003-2006)



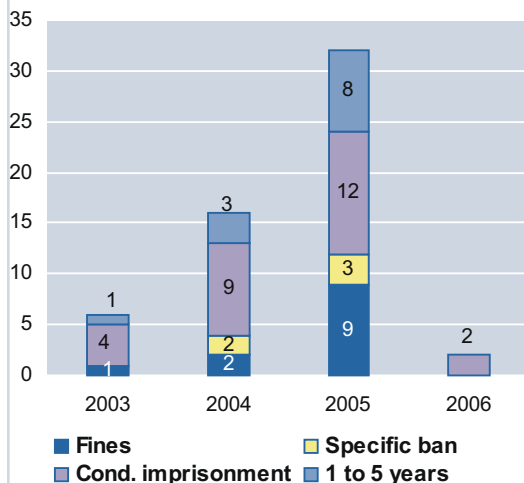
Source: Czech Police statistics, Ministry of Justice

Fig. 289: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in the Czech Republic, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Justice

Fig. 290: Sanctions imposed on persons convicted of trafficking in the Czech Republic, by gender (2003-2006)

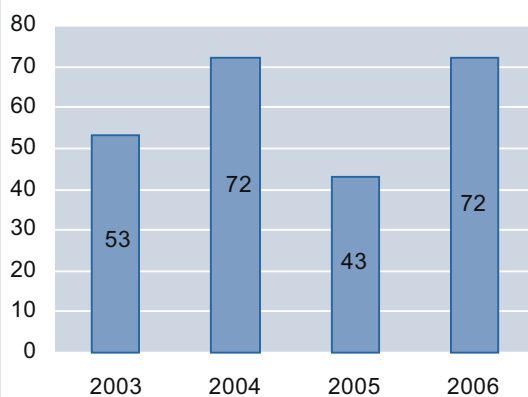


Source: Ministry of Justice

Services provided to victims

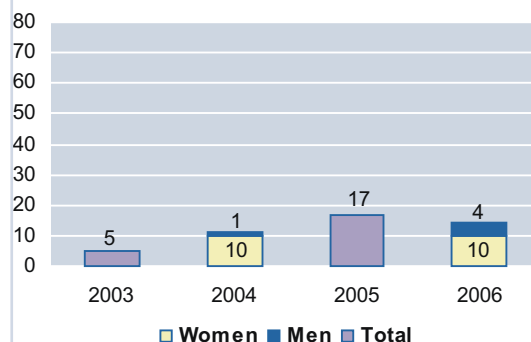
A special programme to support and protect victims of trafficking in human beings was created in 2003. This system provides care and protection, including shelter, alimentation, legalization of stay, medical, psychological, legal and educational assistance, and work permits. The Social Services Act (in force since January 2007) also provides the possibility of services such as shelter, which are usually provided by NGOs.

Fig. 291: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in the Czech Republic (2003-2006)



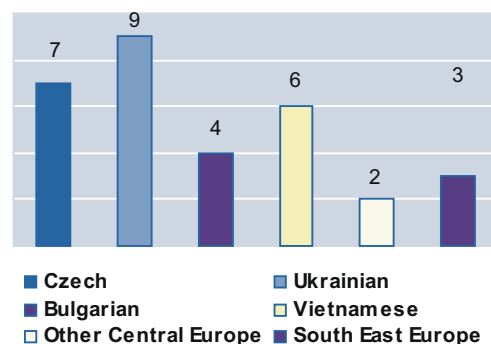
Source: Czech Police statistics

Fig. 292: Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Programme to Support and Help Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic (2003-2006)



Source: Programme to Support and Help Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 293: Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Programme to Support and Help Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings in the Czech Republic, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Programme to Support and Help Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Additional information

A referral mechanism for those identified as victims of trafficking in persons has been operating since 2003 with the participation of the Ministry of the Interior, various police units, NGOs, IOM and asylum facilities.

All persons convicted of trafficking in 2005-2006 subjected their victims to sexual exploitation. Of the victims of trafficking in persons assisted by the Programme to Support and Help Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, 17 were subjected to sexual exploitation in 2005. In 2006, 10 victims suffered sexual exploitation and four were subjected to forced labour.

Denmark

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Denmark in 2002. The latest action plan to combat human trafficking was adopted in 2007 to cover the period 2007–2010. This plan includes all victims of trafficking in persons, whereas the previous action plan focused only on women trafficked for sexual exploitation.

Criminal justice response

The Domestic Investigative Centre of the Danish National Police carries out national and systematic monitoring of, among other crimes, trafficking in human beings.

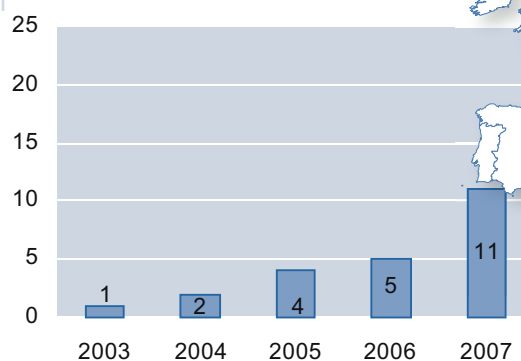
Services provided to victims

Victims trafficked for prostitution have the option of staying in a crisis centre that suits their specific situation, and they are granted a reflection period to consider whether to cooperate with the police. The Danish Immigration Service, in collaboration with the Centre for Human Trafficking, offers health treatment, psychological support, legal assistance and social-pedagogical assistance to victims during their stay. NGOs offer health, legal and social services, and support for the safe return of victims.

Additional Information

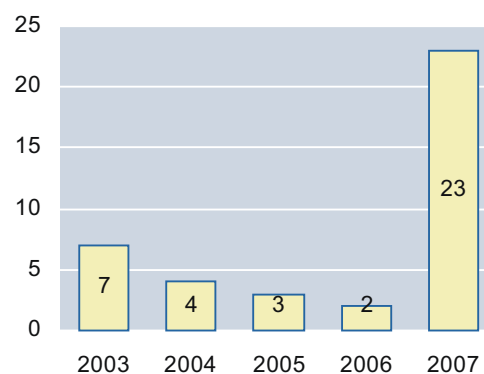
According to national authorities, most of the trafficking that takes place in Denmark is trafficking in women for prostitution. However, a few examples of trafficking in children also have been noted. Authorities recorded no instances of trafficking for forced labour during the reporting period.

Fig. 294: Number of reported trafficking offences in Denmark (2003-2007)



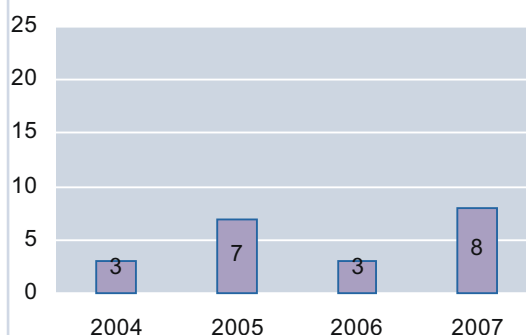
Source: Danish National Police

Fig. 295: Number of persons charged for trafficking in persons in Denmark (2003-2007)



Source: Danish National Police

Fig. 296: Number of persons convicted of trafficking in Denmark (2004-2007)



Source: Danish National Police

Estonia

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons does not exist in the legislation of Estonia.

Other articles in the penal code, such as enslaving, abduction, unlawful deprivation of liberty, aiding prostitution (pimping) and removal of organs, are used to criminalize some forms of trafficking. A

national action plan (development plan) dealing with trafficking in persons was adopted in 2006.

Criminal justice response

A specific police unit within the Northern Police Prefecture deals with offences related to trafficking in human beings. Given that there is no legislation specifically criminalizing trafficking in persons, no prosecutions and no convictions were recorded during the reporting period.

According to the statistics, the police in Estonia registered 135 cases in 2006 and 136 cases in 2007 related to human trafficking. In 2006, 84 persons were convicted of committing crimes related to human trafficking; 77 persons in 2007; and 76 persons in the first half of 2008.

Services provided to victims

Trafficked women as well as victims of forced prostitution are assisted by social and psychological rehabilitation centres. Victim support programmes/services include temporary residence permits provided by the State, and legal protection, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter provided by NGOs.

Three shelters for trafficking victims were opened in 2007, one in Tallin, one in Tartu and one in Jõhvi. Each shelter can house two victims at a time. In 2007 these shelters assisted six trafficking victims. As overall, Estonian NGOs have identified about 52 victims of trafficking during the first 9 months of 2008.

Exact data on the number of victims of human trafficking is not available due to the lack of specific anti-trafficking legislation.

Additional information

Anti-trafficking hotline is in operation since 2004. It advises around 300 people each year on how to work/study safely abroad, how to avoid trafficking, etc.

Finland

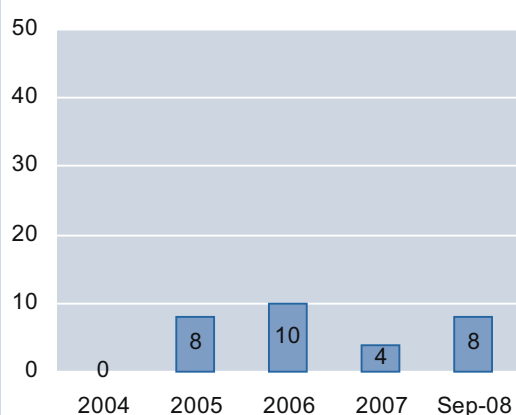
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Finland in 2004. Some forms of trafficking were prosecuted under “aggravated pandering”, “aggravated arrangement of illegal entry” and “usury type of discrimination at work”. The first National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted in 2005. A revised version was adopted on 25 June 2008.

Criminal justice response

The National Bureau of Investigation has specific officers dealing full time with cases of trafficking in persons. The first prosecutions for trafficking in persons during the reporting period occurred in 2006 in one case against seven persons, two of whom were Finnish citizens and five of whom were Estonians (six males and one female). All seven persons were convicted in 2006, with each found guilty in district court of at least aggravated trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation. Another male was found guilty of pandering in the same case. The sentences varied from one to five years of imprisonment.

Fig. 297: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Finland (2004-September 2008)



Source: Statistics Finland

Services provided to victims

State authorities (two state reception centers) provide legal and other counseling, crisis therapy, social and health care services, interpreter services and other support services, accommodation or housing, social assistance and other necessary care, and support for a safe return. State authorities also provide reflection periods as well as temporary and continuous residence permits. The reception centers may organize the services and support measures themselves or outsource them from a public or private service provider, e.g. NGOs. NGOs can also claim government subsidy for outreach and counseling work concerning victims of trafficking. They have also run state-subsidized projects focused on victims of trafficking. Furthermore, municipalities are responsible for victims having official residence in the municipality. Also municipalities can claim government subsidy for the costs of special services required because of victimization for a person resident in the municipality.

Additional information

There has been an assistance system for victims of trafficking since 2005 coordinated and provided by two reception centres (maintained by the State) for asylum seekers. The system was formalised by an amendment to the Act on the Integration of Immigrants and Reception of Asylum Seekers (493/1999) in the beginning of 2007. Data exists from 2005 onwards.

Since 2005, a total of 20 victims have been assisted by the coordination of the Joutseno Reception Centre and 11 (minors) by the Oulu Reception Centre. They had been exploited for forced labour and sexual purposes and some of the victims had been in transit. The victims were from East Asia, East and Central Europe, the Middle East, Africa and South America.



France

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in France in 2003 through Article 225-4-1 of the French Criminal Code. The definition of the offence criminalizes all forms of trafficking indicated in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol, with the exception of trafficking for the purpose of the removal of organs and for servitude.

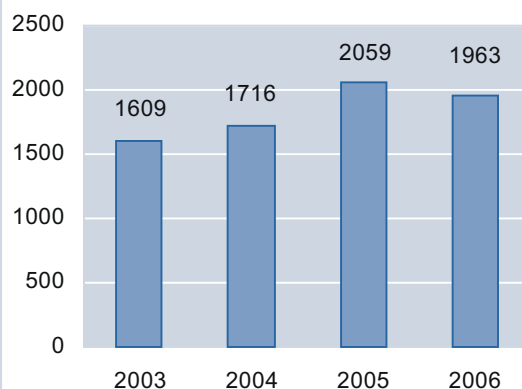
French authorities also use other articles in the criminal code to prosecute trafficking cases, in particular the offence of soliciting prostitution (Articles 225-5 to 225-12 of the French Criminal Code), and the offences of “labour and living conditions against human dignity” (Articles 225-13 to 225-16 of the French Criminal Code).

Criminal justice response

According to the French authorities the number of cases of trafficking in persons prosecuted through the offence of trafficking in human beings (Article 225-4-1) is very limited. Human Trafficking cases are mostly prosecuted through the offences of “soliciting prostitution” in cases of sexual exploitation and of “labour and living condition against human dignity” in the cases of trafficking for forced labour.

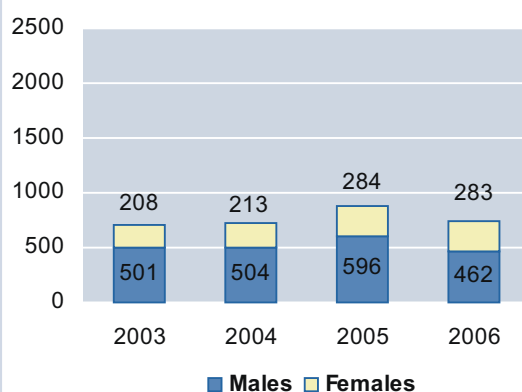
The - Office Central pour la Répression de la Traite des Êtres Humains (OCRTEH) - handles trafficking in persons cases for sexual exploitation and prostitution. OCRTEH had 32 officers assigned full time to the policing of trafficking in persons in 2007.

Fig. 298: Persons investigated for “soliciting prostitution” (Art. 225-5 to 225-12) in France (2003-2006)



Source: OCRTEH - French National Statistics

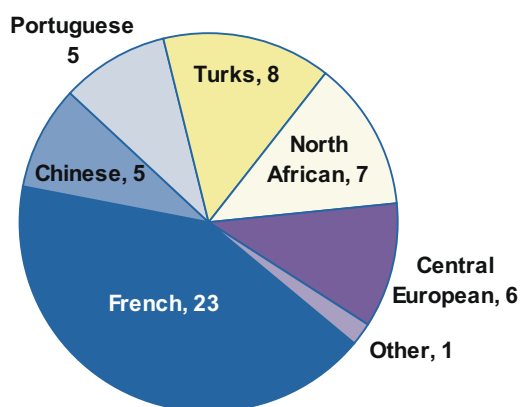
Fig. 299: Persons prosecuted for “soliciting prostitution” (Art. 225-5 to 225-12) in France, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: OCRTEH - French National Statistics

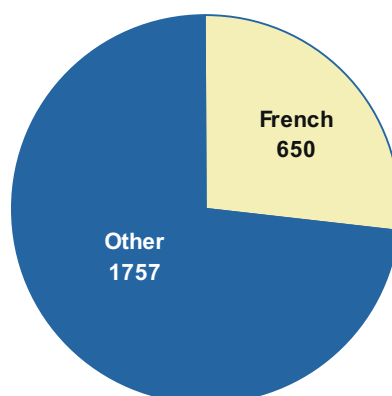
The - Office Central de Lutte contre le Travail Illégal (OCLTI) - handles cases of trafficking in persons for forced labour under the offences of “labour and living conditions against human dignity”. About 100 cases were investigated per year for various forms of trafficking for forced labour in 2006 and 2007. From January to September 2008, 32 cases have been investigated under this offence, involving 55 presumed offenders.

Fig. 300: Persons suspected of “labour and living conditions against human dignity” (Articles 225-13 to 225-16) in France, by citizenship (January-September 2008)



Source: OCLTI and Gendarmerie Nationale

Fig. 302: Victims of “soliciting prostitution” (Art. 225-5 to 225-12) registered by OCRTEH in France, by citizenship (2005-2006)

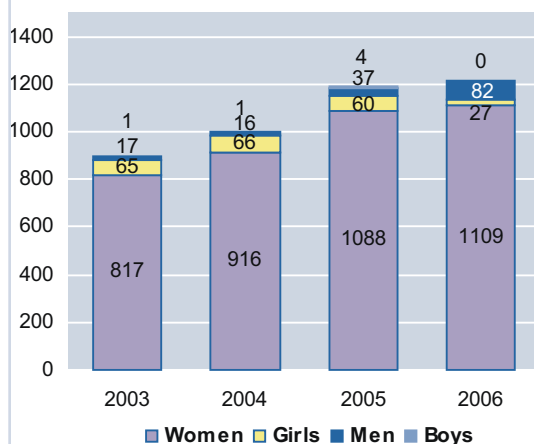


Source: OCRTEH - French National Statistics

Services provided to victims

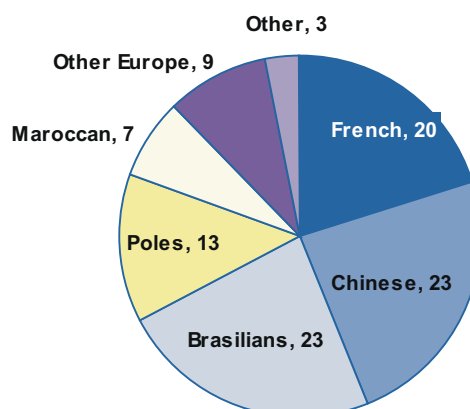
Legal protection and temporary stay permits for victims and witnesses of trafficking are provided by the State. NGOs offer medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter.

Fig. 301: Victims of “soliciting prostitution” (Art. 225-5 to 225-12) registered by OCRTEH in France, by gender and age (2003-2006)



Source: OCRTEH - French National Statistics

Fig. 303: Victims of “labour and living conditions against human dignity” (Articles 225-13 to 225-16) in France, by citizenship (January-September 2008)



Source: OCLTI and Gendarmerie Nationale

Additional information

Authorities reported that the “Other” origin regions for victims of “soliciting prostitution” were mainly South-East Europe and West-Central Africa. About 40 of the persons prosecuted during the reporting period were minors.

Germany

Institutional framework

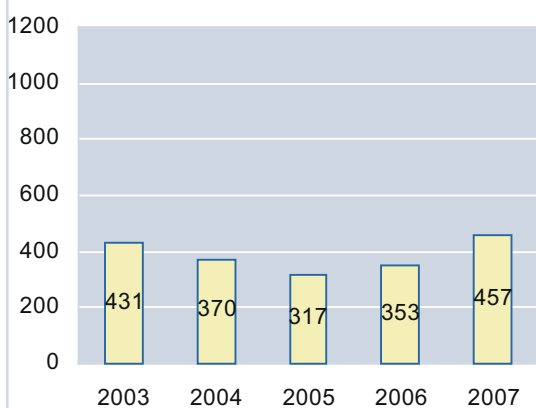
The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Germany since 1973. The criminal code was amended in 2005 to include the exploitation of persons as workers within the existing definition of human trafficking.

Criminal justice response

The investigation of human trafficking cases is the responsibility of the State (*Länder*) police units. Prosecutors who specialize in organized crime also handle human trafficking cases.

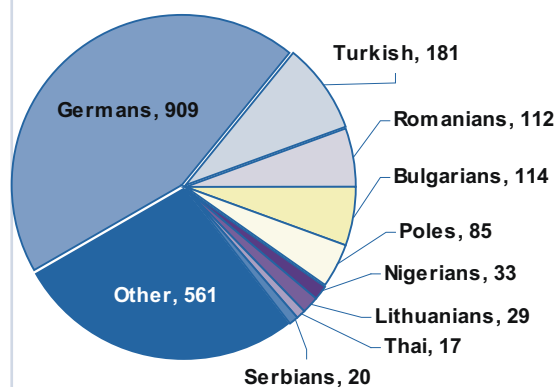


Fig. 304: Investigations for human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Germany (2003-2007)



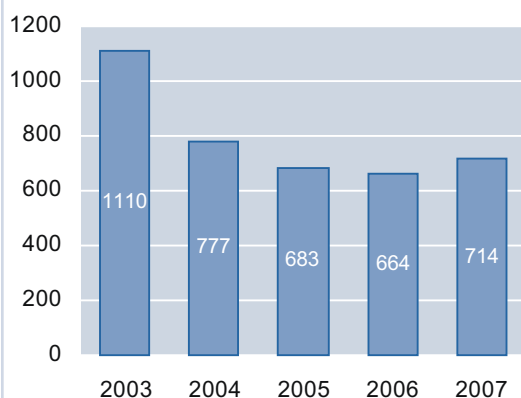
Source: Bundeskriminalamt Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 306: Persons suspected of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Germany, by citizenship (2005-2007)



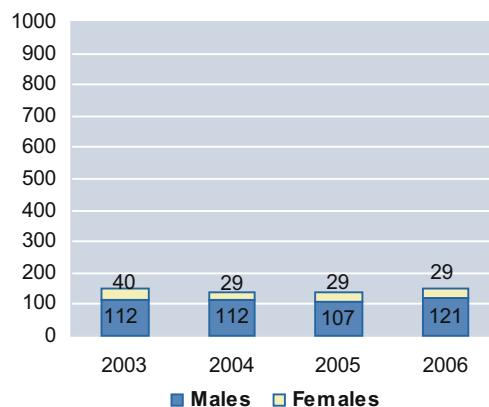
Source: Bundeskriminalamt Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 305: Persons suspected of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation in Germany (2003-2007)



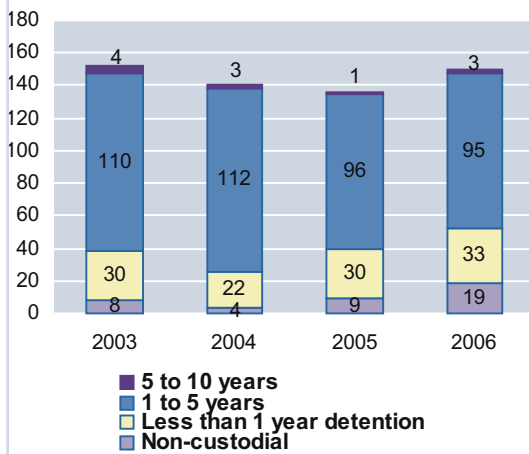
Source: Bundeskriminalamt Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 307: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in the former Republic of Germany (West Germany) and East Berlin, by gender (2003-2006)



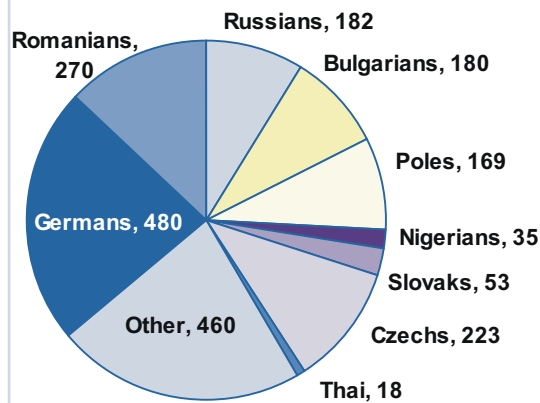
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Conviction Statistics

Fig. 308: Sanctions imposed on persons convicted of trafficking in persons in the former Republic of Germany (West Germany) and East Berlin (2003-2006)



Source: Federal Statistical Office, Conviction Statistics

Fig. 310: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Germany, by citizenship (2005-2007)

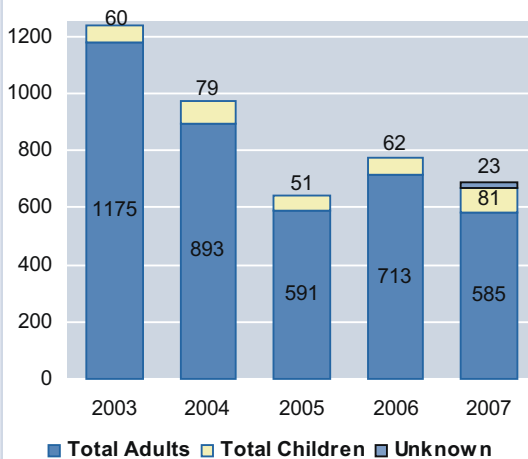


Source: Bundeskriminalamt Trafficking in Human Beings

Services provided to victims

Legal protection for victims of trafficking is provided by the State and NGOs.

Fig. 309: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Germany, by age (2003-2007)



Source: Bundeskriminalamt Trafficking in Human Beings

Additional information

The above statistics on convictions relate to final decisions where trafficking in persons was the most serious offence (after appeal possibilities were exhausted). Additionally, the statistics refer only to the former Republic of Germany plus East Berlin. Eleven of the persons convicted in 2006 were guilty of trafficking for forced labour, with the remainder involved in trafficking for sexual exploitation. In 2005 and 2006, all victims identified were subjected to sexual exploitation.

The three main NGOs active in the field of human trafficking are the Federal Association against Trafficking in Women and Violence against Women in the Migration Process (KOK), Agisra and SOLWODI. KOK is an umbrella organization with 37 members that provide services, such as counselling centres and shelters, for victims of trafficking.

Greece

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Greece in 2002. A national action plan to combat trafficking in human beings was adopted in 2006.

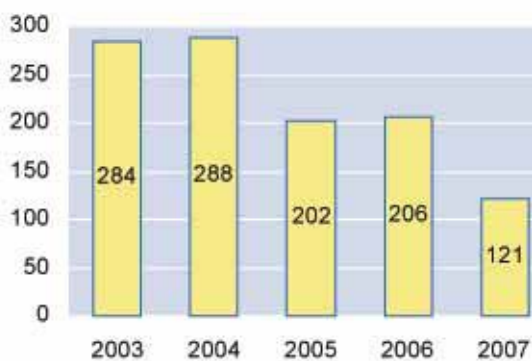
Criminal justice response

At the central, strategy level, an anti-trafficking group has been operating within the Public Security Division of the Hellenic Police Headquarters since 2002. At the operational level, regional level, the Hellenic Police counts up to 16 anti-trafficking groups, one in each General Police Division of the country and 2 Sections to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in the Security Divisions of Attica and Thessaloniki, which constitutes the 3rd Section of the Suppression of Organized Crime Sub-Division.

Services provided to victims

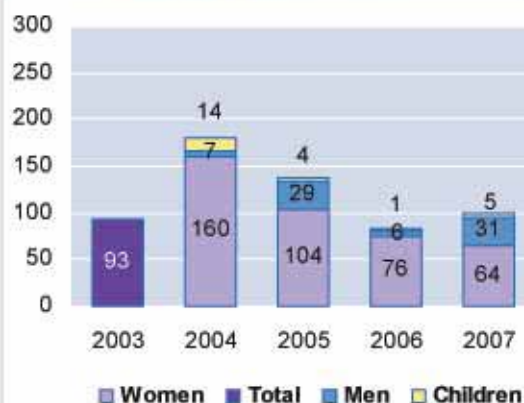
State authorities provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons. NGOs also offer medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter.

Fig. 311: Persons arrested for trafficking in persons in Greece (2003-2007)



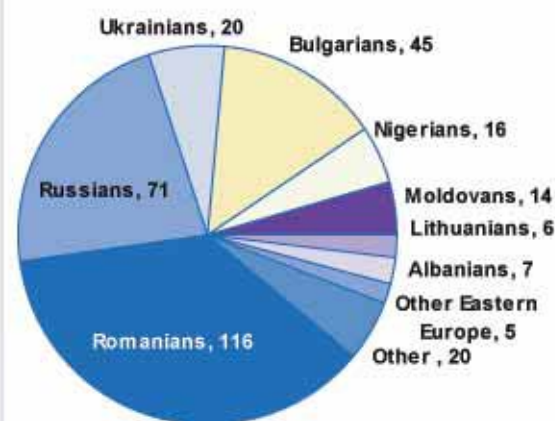
Source: Ministry of Public Order

Fig. 312: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Greece, by gender and age (2003-2007)



Source: Hellenic Police Headquarters

Fig. 313: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Greece, by citizenship (2005-2007)



Source: Hellenic Police Headquarters

Additional information

The shelters of the National Centre for Social Solidarity (E.K.K.A.) provided accommodation to 18 trafficking victims in 2005 and one victim during the first semester of 2006. Overall, the E.K.K.A. services helped 72 trafficking victims from the beginning of 2005 to mid-2006.

Hungary

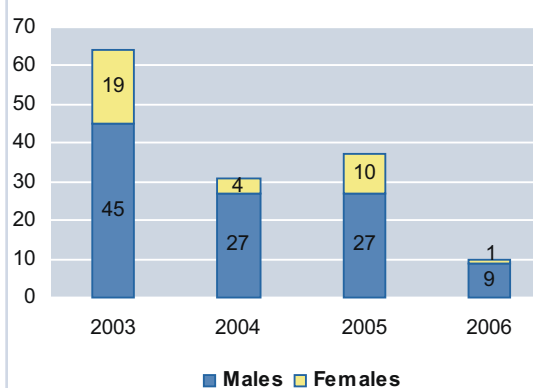
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Hungary since 1998.

Criminal justice response

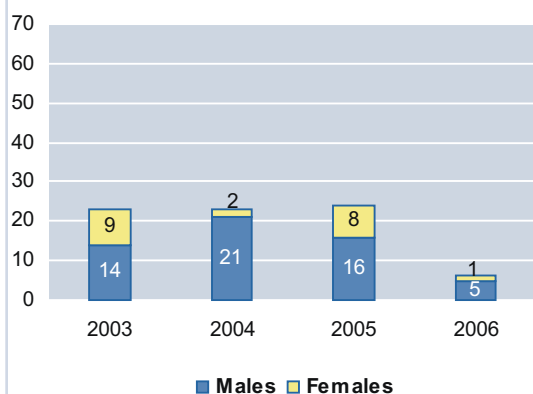
The National Investigation Bureau is a special unit responsible for handling cases of trafficking in human beings, terrorism, drug trafficking, money-laundering and other economic crimes. Twenty officers were assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking in 2007.

Fig. 314: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Hungary, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Department of Statistics

Fig. 315: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Hungary, by gender (2003-2006)

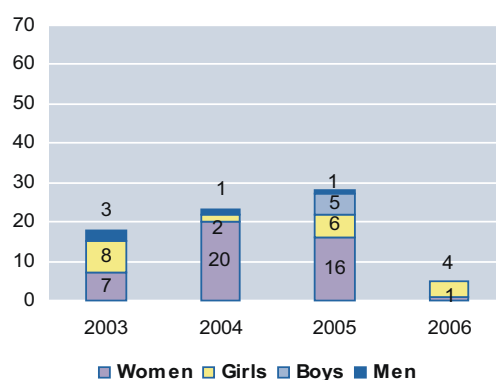


Source: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Department of Statistics

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, financial support for schooling, repatriation assistance, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons. NGOs also offer shelter and housing support. All victims identified in 2005 and 2006 were Hungarian.

Fig. 316: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Hungary, by age and gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement, Department of Statistics

Additional information

There is an official system for referring identified victims of trafficking in persons to the Victim Support Authority, which is responsible for support services.

There is one residential facility available for sheltering victims of human trafficking, with a capacity of 50 beds. Six victims, including one minor, were sheltered by this facility in 2005, while 15 people, including six minors, made use of the services in 2006. There is no information available on the gender of the sheltered victims, but they were all trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Five out of six sheltered victims in 2005 were Hungarian and one was Romanian; in 2006, 14 victims who received shelter were Hungarian and one was Romanian. Five persons convicted for trafficking in persons during the reporting period were minors.



Iceland

Institutional framework

Iceland's General Penal Code criminalized trafficking in persons in 2003 (Article 227a). The Minister of Justice submitted a new bill in 2007 to the Icelandic Parliament, and a new provision on trafficking in human beings is under consideration in accordance with the UN Trafficking Protocol. This bill is awaiting a second reading in Parliament and is planned for approval in 2008.

Criminal justice response

The Sexual Crime Unit of the Metropolitan Police investigates cases of trafficking in persons. No prosecutions and no convictions for human trafficking were recorded in Iceland during the reporting period.

Services provided to victims

There is no *de jure* provision for government assistance to victims of human trafficking. Municipal social services and medical care are available to victims just as they are to other citizens and foreigners. In cases involving unaccompanied children, municipal and State child protection services are responsible for providing assistance. The national and local governments also may refer victims to NGOs that provide shelter, legal advice and health care.

Ireland

Institutional framework

Ireland has had specific provisions on international child trafficking as part of its criminal code since 1998. A human trafficking bill entered into force in 2007 with a definition of trafficking in persons that criminalizes all forms of trafficking as indicated in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Criminal justice response

The Garda National Immigration Bureau has an investigation unit that focuses specifically on trafficking in persons cases.

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter to victims of trafficking in persons.

Additional information

According to authorities, very few victims of trafficking have been identified so far. The NGO Ruhama provides assistance to women involved in or seeking to exit prostitution.



Italy

Institutional framework

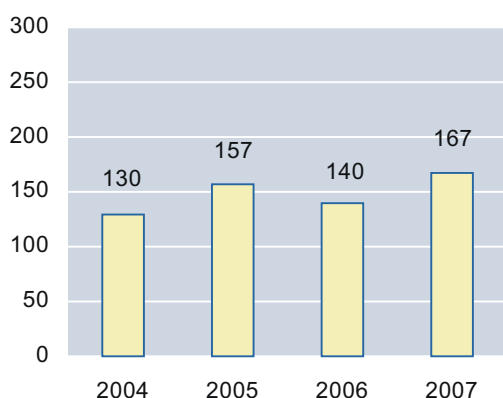
The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Italy in 2003 (Article 601 of the penal code). Before and after 2003, some forms of trafficking in persons were prosecuted through the offences of “slavery” (Article 600) and “trade of slaves” (Article 602).

Criminal justice response

According to the Italian criminal procedure code, investigations on human trafficking are conducted by the local anti-mafia bureaus (Direzioni Distrettuali Anti-mafia), and coordinated by the national anti-mafia bureau (Direzione Nazionale Anti-mafia).

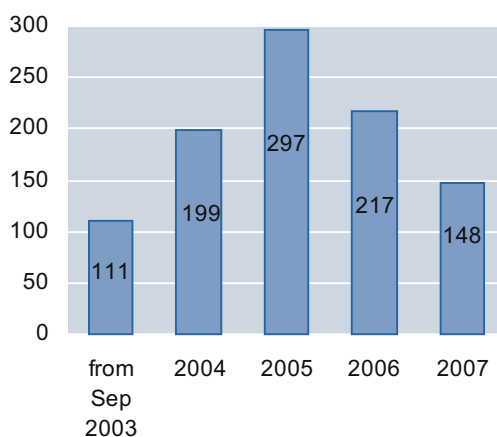
According to competent authorities, trafficking in persons cases have been prosecuted through the offences of “trafficking in persons” (Article 601), “slavery” (Article 600) and “trade of slaves” (Article 602). During the reporting period, the same offenders might have been prosecuted for multiple charges simultaneously. As a consequence, the population of offenders likely overlaps to an unknown extent.

Fig. 317: Persons arrested for “trafficking in persons” (Art. 601) in Italy (2004-2007)



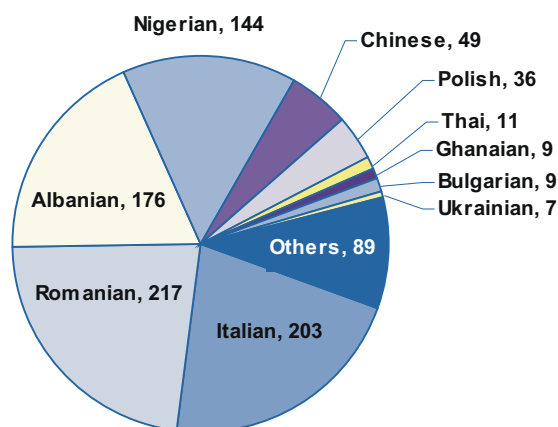
Source: Direzione Centrale Polizia Criminale

Fig. 318: Persons against whom prosecutions were initiated for “trafficking in persons” (Art. 601) in Italy (September 2003-2007)



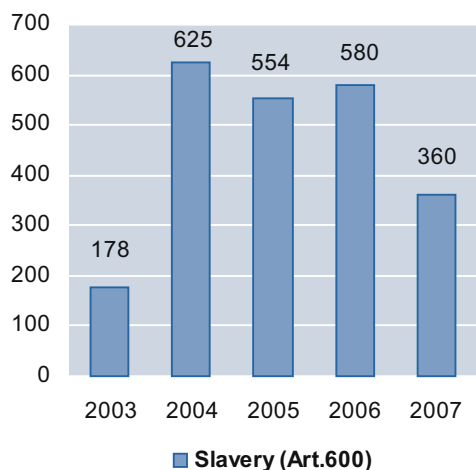
Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Fig. 319: Persons against whom prosecutions were initiated for “trafficking in persons” (Art. 601) in Italy, by citizenship (2003-2007)



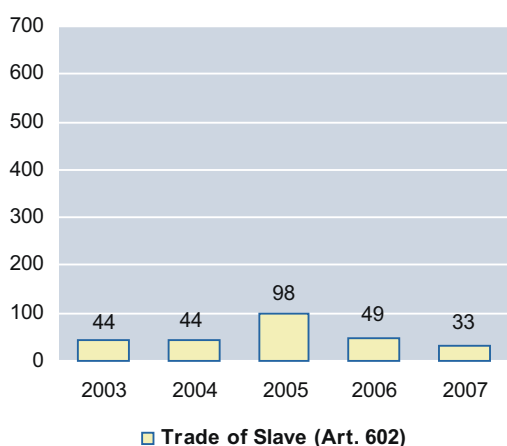
Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Fig. 320: Persons against whom prosecutions were initiated for “slavery” (Art. 600) in Italy (2003-2007)



Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Fig. 321: Persons against whom prosecutions were initiated for “trade of slaves” (Art. 602) in Italy (2003-2007)

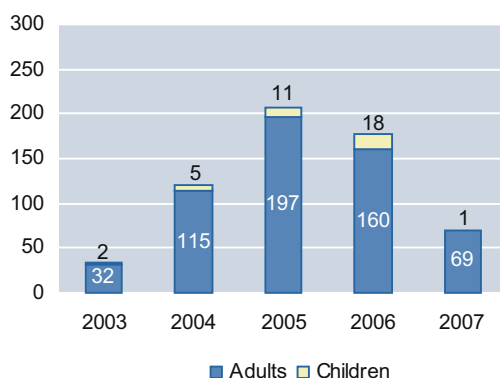


Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Services provided to victims

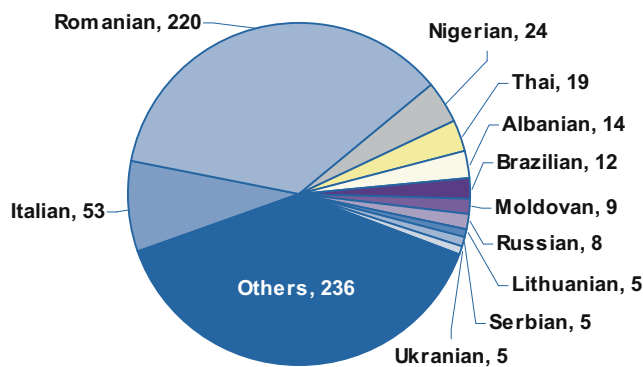
Legal protection, temporary stay permits for victims and witnesses, medical and psychosocial services, and housing are provided by the State. NGOs and international organizations provide legal protection; medical and psychosocial support; housing and shelter; vocational, education and language training; and job placement.

Fig. 322: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by law enforcement authorities in Italy, by age (2003-2007)



Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Fig. 323: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by law enforcement authorities in Italy, by citizenship (2003-2007)



Source: National Anti-Mafia Bureau

Additional information

The victims discussed above refer only to those identified by law enforcement authorities under the offence of “trafficking in persons” (Article 601). Additionally, about 300 adult and 50 child victims per year were identified under “slavery” (Article 600) during the reporting period, and about five to 20 victims per year were identified under “trade of slaves” (Article 602). Through the Immigration law (legislative decree 286/98), the Social Assistance and Integration Programme for trafficked persons was put in place under the Ministry for Equal Opportunity in 2000. Even though no official national referral mechanism is currently functioning, an operational system for the referral of identified victims has been established by the authorities (Municipalities, Provinces and Regions) and accredited NGOs that provide a wide range of assistance and support services within the abovementioned programme. According to the Immigration law (Article 18), once a victim is identified as such by the competent authorities, she or he can pursue either the judicial procedure (“judicial path”) or the social procedure (“social path”). While the first entails the cooperation with the law enforcement agencies, the latter requires only the submission of a “statement” (containing provable key-informa-

tion) by an accredited NGO or by the social services of a local authority on behalf of the victim. Both procedures grant the issuance of a renewable temporary residence permit for humanitarian reasons that can be eventually converted into a residence permit for education or for work.

Between 2003 and 2006, about 950 foreign victims per year were granted a residence permit for humanitarian reasons.

Due to the lack of a central national database on victims of trafficking, the recorded cases of trafficking might overlap to an unknown extent. A central database on victims of trafficking in persons has been designed by the EU-funded project *Osservatorio Tratta* (led by the NGO *Associazione On the Road*) and is planned to be soon adopted to harmonize the different Italian sources of information.

Latvia

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Latvia in 2002. In addition, the offence of sexual exploitation of women abroad was already criminalized in 2000 when the section on “compelling engaging in prostitution” and “sending a person for sexual exploitation” were introduced in the Latvian Penal Code. A national action plan was adopted for the years 2004-2008.

Criminal justice response

A specialized police unit was established in 2003 to investigate cases of trafficking in human beings and 19 officers within the unit were assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking in 2008.

In 2006, 26 persons (12 males and 14 females) were brought into initial formal contact with the police and criminal justice system for the offence of trafficking in persons. Prosecutions against all 26 commenced in 2006 with all the cases relating to trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. In addition, 36 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation resulted in a sentence in 2006.

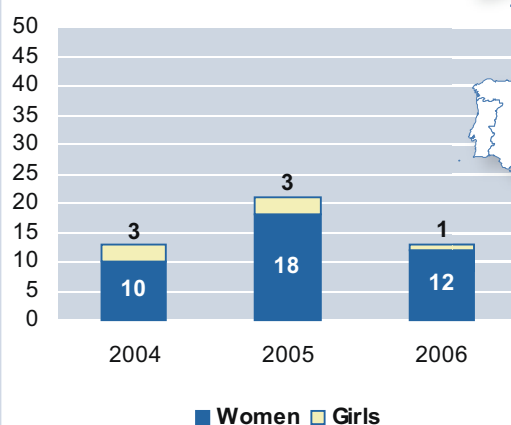
Services provided to victims

Legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial support, and housing and shelter are available for victims of trafficking in persons and are provided by the State and NGOs. Medical, psychosocial and other necessary care, protection and support as well as housing and the return of victims are financed from the State budget and are provided by NGOs. Twelve victims of human trafficking have received state funded social rehabilitation in 2007.

Additional information

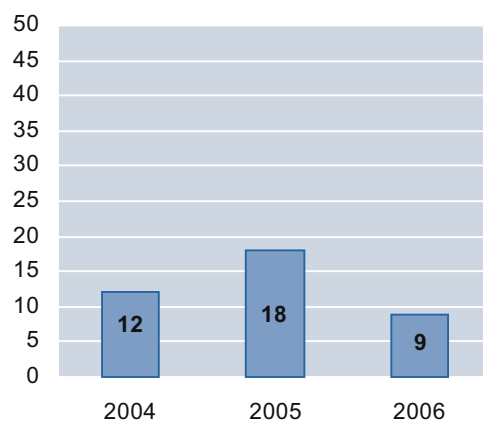
MARTA, a resource centre for women, provided State-funded social rehabilitation in 2006 and 2007. In 2008, the NGO Shelter Safe House provided State-funded services for victims, and IOM has allocated finances for anti-trafficking

Fig. 324: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Latvia, by gender and age (2004-2006)



Source: Ministry of Welfare

Fig. 325: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Latvia who have been repatriated (2004-2006)



Source: Ministry of Welfare

programmes run by NGOs. There is an official system for referring identified victims of human trafficking to institutions providing special support services.

All of the victims serviced in these programmes were Latvian and were subjected to sexual exploitation. Most victims were repatriated from Western, Northern and Southern Europe. Those who were unrepatriated might have been victims of domestic trafficking.

Lithuania

Institutional framework

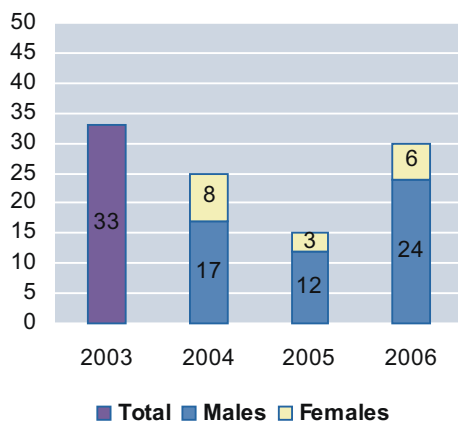
The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Lithuania in 1998. The Programme for the Prevention and Control of Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2005-2008 was adopted in 2005, and follows the previous Programme covering the period 2002-2004. The Programme covering the period 2009-2012 was under preparation in 2008.

Criminal justice response

The Criminal Police Bureau investigates cases of trafficking in persons.

By the end of 2007, prosecutors had supervised 28 investigations related to human trafficking in Lithuania.

Fig. 326: Persons suspected of trafficking in persons in Lithuania, by gender (2003-2006)

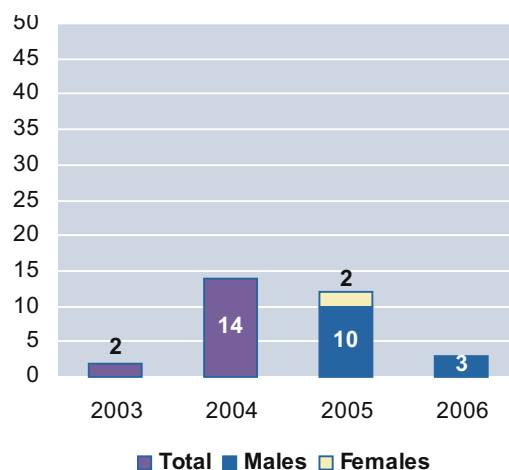


Source: Ministry of the Interior

Services provided to victims

Legal protection, temporary stay permits for victims and witnesses, medical and psychosocial support, and housing and shelter services are provided to victims of trafficking.

Fig. 327: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Lithuania, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 328: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Lithuania, by age (2004-2006)



Source: Ministry of the Interior

Additional information

A central database on victims of trafficking is administered by the Ministry of the Interior.

Luxembourg

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Luxembourg in 2005, but not all forms of exploitation listed in Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol are considered in the legislation. The inclusion in the penal code of trafficking for forced labour, removal of organs and child trafficking was under consideration by the Parliament in 2008.

Criminal justice response

Nine cases of trafficking were investigated and prosecuted during the reporting period, all concerning sexual exploitation. Five of these cases concluded with a sentence, and one of these five involved a child victim.

Services provided to victims

Only a few victims of trafficking have been identified in Luxembourg. Most female victims are from South-East Europe and West Africa. No minors were encountered during police investigations.



Malta

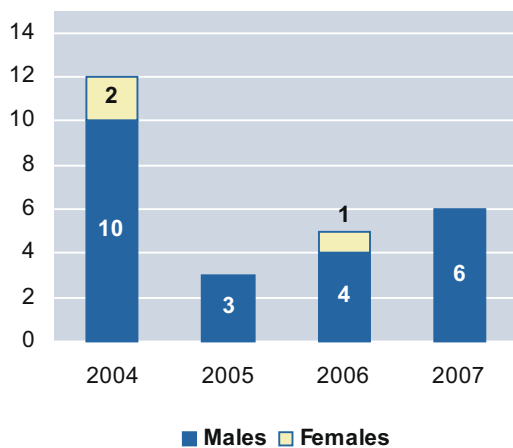
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in human beings was established in Malta in 2002. The articles 248A et seq. of the Criminal Code, Chapter 9 of the Laws of Malta addresses trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of trafficking, with no restriction concerning the profile of the victim.

Criminal justice response

Issues regarding trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation in the production of goods or provision of services, in prostitution or in the removal of organs are dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Fig. 329: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Malta (2004-2007)

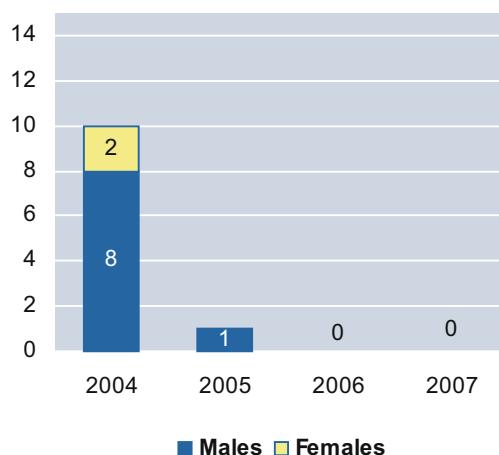


Source: Police Data-Malta

Services provided to victims

The State provides legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical/psychosocial support and housing/shelter exist to support victims of trafficking in persons who cooperate with the law enforcement authorities.

Fig. 330: Persons convicted for trafficking in persons in Malta (2004-2007)



Source: Police Data-Malta

Fig. 331: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Malta (2004-2007)



Source: Police Data-Malta

Additional information

All the victims identified in 2006 and 2007 were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Victims originated from Eastern Europe and South East Europe.

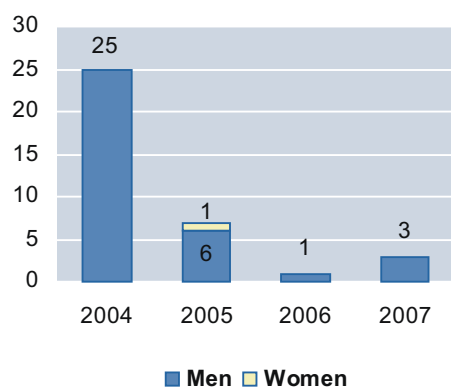
Montenegro

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Montenegro in 2003, through the article 444 of the National Criminal Code. In addition, the articles 445 and 446 criminalize accordingly the trafficking in children for adoption and submission to slavery.

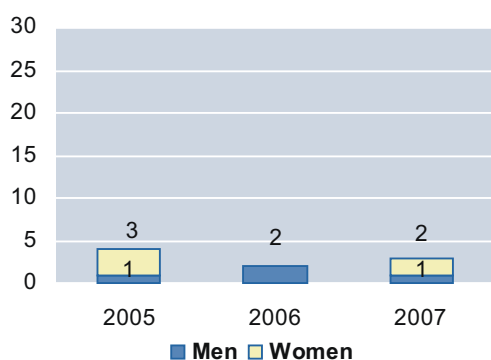
Criminal justice response

Fig. 332: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Montenegro, by gender (2004-2007)



Source: Office of the National Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking - Police Directorate and Supreme State Prosecutor Office

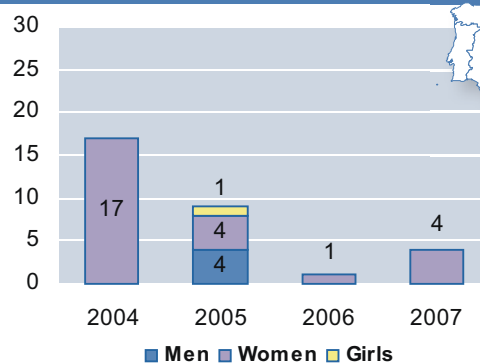
Fig. 333: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Montenegro, by gender (2004-2007)



Source: Office of the National Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings- Supreme Court

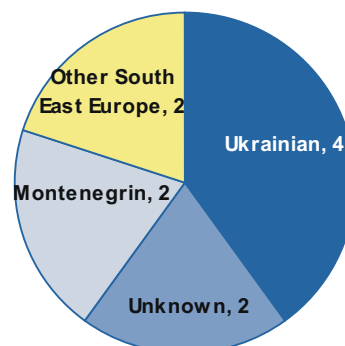
Services provided to victims

Fig. 334: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Montenegro, by gender and age (2004-2007)



Source: Office of the National Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 335: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Montenegro, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Office of the National Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Additional information

The Office of the National Coordinator for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings, in cooperation with the OSCE, signed a revised agreement on mutual cooperation with the Supreme State Prosecutor, the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and science, the Police Directorate and with three local NGOs to improve the cooperation in the field of prevention, education and prosecution of traffickers and the protection of potential victims of trafficking in human beings.

The Netherlands

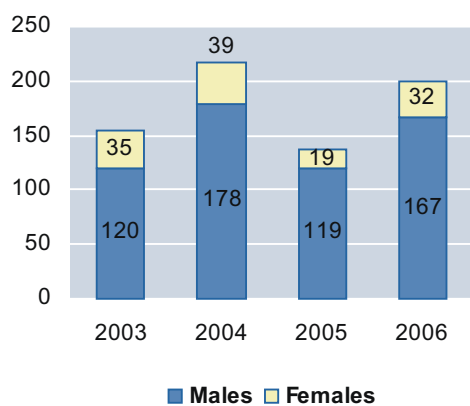
Institutional framework

Trafficking in persons was criminalized in the Netherlands in 1911. The previous Article 250a of the Dutch Criminal Code was replaced by a new and extended Article 273a on 1 January 2005 that criminalizes all the forms of trafficking listed in the UN Trafficking Protocol and more. A national action plan on trafficking in persons was adopted in 2005.

Criminal justice response

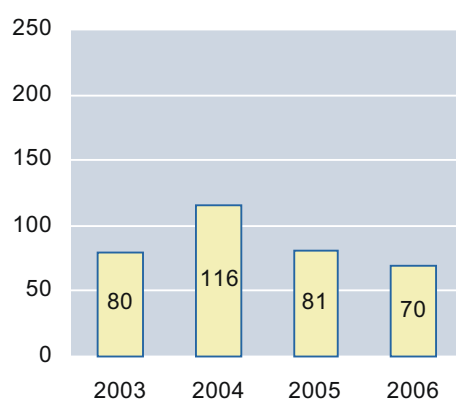
A specific anti-human trafficking law enforcement agency, the National Trafficking in Human Beings Expert Group (LEM), was established within the National Police Project on prostitution and trafficking in human beings in 1997.

Fig. 336: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in the Netherlands (2003-2006)



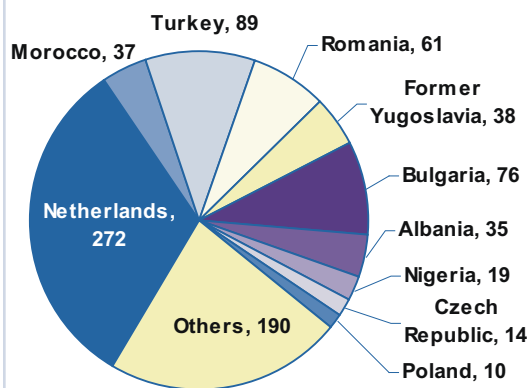
Source: The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Fig. 338: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in the Netherlands (2003-2006)



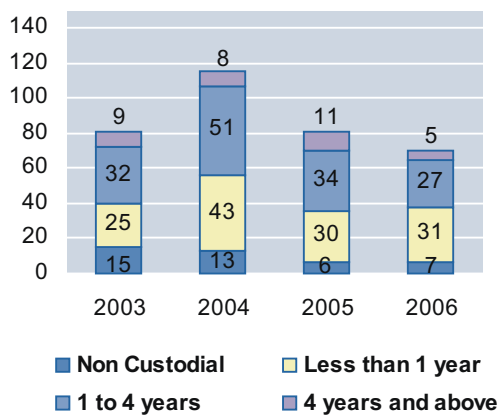
Source: The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Fig. 337: Country of Citizenship at birth of suspects of trafficking in persons in the Netherlands (2001-2005)



Source: The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Fig. 339: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in the Netherlands (2003-2006)



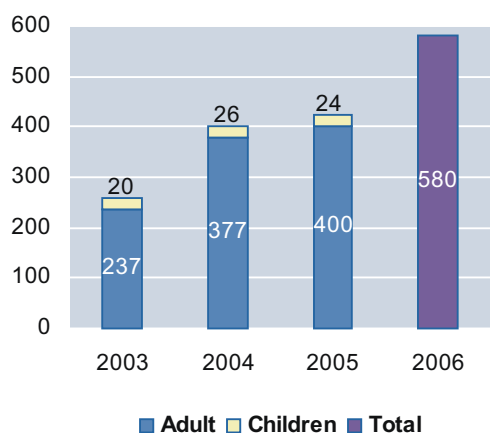
Source: The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protections, temporary visas, medical and psychological support, and housing and shelter for victims. Local NGOs provide housing and shelter, empowering programmes and job training.

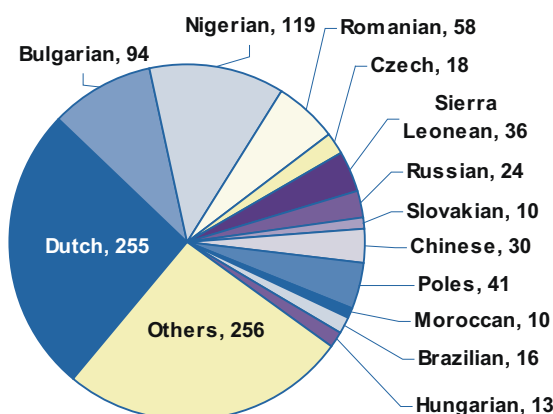
The following data concern victims identified by the Foundation against Trafficking in Human Beings (Stichting tegen Vrouwenhandel/STV) that has the formal task of national victim registration in the Netherlands.

Fig. 340: Victims (possible) registered with the Foundation against THB (STV) in the Netherlands, by age (2003-2006)



Source: STV reports/The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Fig. 341: Nationality of (possible) victims registered with the Foundation against THB (STV) in the Netherlands (2005-2006)



Source: STV reports/The Bureau Nationaal Rapporteur Mensenhandel (BNRM)

Additional information

The Foundation against Trafficking in Human Beings (STV) coordinates referrals to shelters and has the official task of collecting data on identified victims. In 2008, STV changed its name to Comensha.

About 25 minors were prosecuted during the reporting period. All the persons convicted, as indicated in the chart above, were involved in trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most of the victims identified were female (women or girls). One male victim was identified in 2004, two males in 2005 and 30 males were identified in 2006.

The National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings in the Netherlands was established in 2000. The rapporteur's main task is to report on the nature and extent of human trafficking in the Netherlands and on the effects of the anti-trafficking policy. The reports contain information on relevant regulations and legislation, as well as information on prevention, criminal investigations regarding human trafficking, the prosecution of perpetrators and victim support.

Norway

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons comes under section 224 of the penal code in Norway. This provision, introduced in 2003, is based on the UN Trafficking Protocol and covers exploitation for the purpose of prostitution, forced labour, including begging, or trade in human organs. Human trafficking for the removal of organs is covered by other articles of the Penal Code.

The latest action plan to combat human trafficking adopted in Norway covers the period 2006-2009. Human trafficking for prostitution is the dominant area in the plan of action, but compared to earlier plans there is a stronger emphasis on the children's perspective in human trafficking and a wish to focus more strongly on the victims of organ removal and forced labour.

Criminal justice response

Eight cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were investigated in 2005. In 2006, 29 cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation were investigated and one case of trafficking for forced labour/servitude/labour exploitation was investigated. Seven persons were convicted of trafficking in 2005-2007. Among these convictions, three were Norwegians and the others were foreigners.

The authorities report that in practice people involved in human trafficking will often have contravened several provisions in the Penal Code, such as section 202 (the procurement section), section 222 (coercion), section 223 (deprivation of liberty) and section 225 (slavery), section 227 (threats), section 228 et seq. (physical abuse), section 192 et seq. (sexual crime) and section 47 of the Immigration Act.

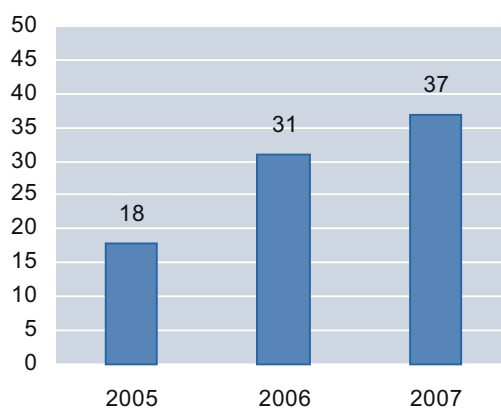
Services provided to victims

State authorities and NGOs provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial assistance, housing and shelter, and other services to the victims of trafficking in persons. In 2006, the Government extended the reflection period so that assumed victims of

human trafficking now may be granted a temporary residence and work permit for up to six months. A new temporary work permit for one year is possible if the person has broken away from the people responsible for human trafficking and a police investigation is initiated against the perpetrators.

The Ministry of Justice designated the ROSA project as the national coordinator for assistance for female victims of trafficking. ROSA was established in January 2005 as a part of the 2003-2005 National Action Plan against Trafficking. During the reporting period, ROSA provided safe shelters, help, information and guidance for female victims of trafficking. All women are provided with money for living, health care and legal aid.

Fig. 342: Victims of trafficking in persons in Norway assisted by ROSA (2005-2007)



Source: ROSA project

Additional information

Two of the 37 trafficking victims in 2007 were males. The assistance of ROSA is mainly meant for female victims of trafficking who are exploited for prostitution. Several female and male victims received other accommodation financed by municipal authorities, and some applied for asylum and live at reception centres. There are 51 shelters all over the country for female victims of violence. During the reporting period, assistance for victims of trafficking was given in 20 of these shelters.

Poland

Institutional framework

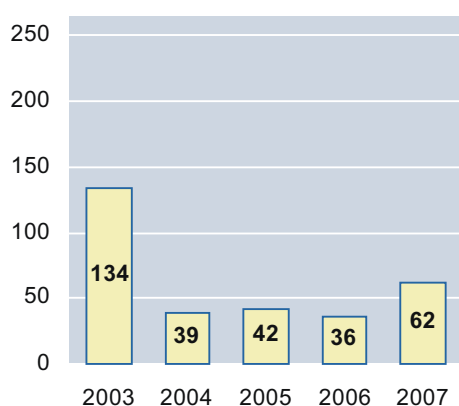
Trafficking in persons is specifically criminalized in Poland by the article 253 of the Polish Penal Code. This article does not define trafficking in persons, and in practice the judiciary adopt the UN Trafficking Protocol definition. In addition, trafficking in persons for prostitution is criminalized by the article 204, of the penal code, whereas illegal adoption is criminalized by the article 253, paragraph 2. A National Programme for Combating and Preventing Trafficking Human Beings was adopted in 2007, following a first Programme adopted in 2003.

Criminal justice response

The Central Team for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established in 2006 as a special unit in the police headquarters. Special local police units also deal with human trafficking offences.

About 500 police officers were assigned to this unit full time for the policing of human trafficking and related crimes in 2008.

Fig. 343: Persons charged for trafficking in persons in Poland (2003-2007)

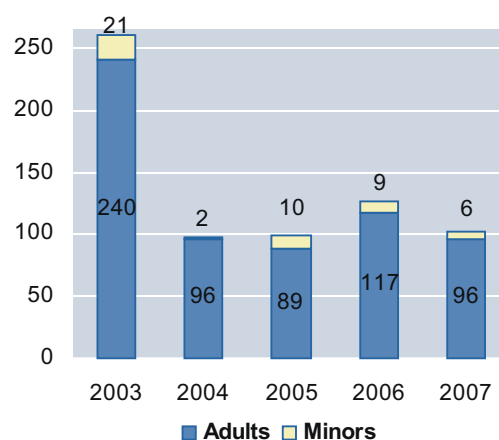


Source: National Public Prosecutor's Office

Services provided to victims

Legal protection and temporary stay permits are provided by the State, while medical and psychosocial support and housing are offered by NGOs.

Fig. 344: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Poland, by age (2003-2007)



Source: National Public Prosecutor's Office

According to the Ministry of Interior, during the period 1995-2007 there were 245 trafficking victims from Belarus; 198 from Ukraine; 28 from Bulgaria; 18 from Romania; 17 from Moldova; and 12 from Russia, among others.

Fig. 345: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by La Strada (2004-November 2008)

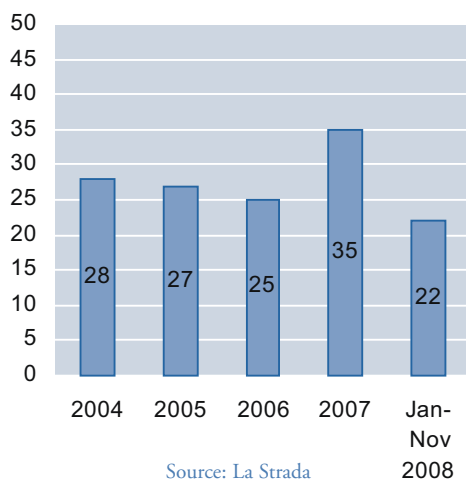


Fig. 346: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered by La Strada, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: La Strada

Additional information

An official mechanism was established in Poland for referring identified victims of human trafficking to NGOs (mainly La Strada) that offer special support services.

Minors, as referred to in the charts above, are victims below the age of 18. La Strada only provides shelter for adult women, so all of the victims reported above are adults. Most of the sheltered victims were subjected to sexual exploitation.

The Programme for Support and Protection of Victims/Witnesses of Trafficking in Human Beings was implemented on 1 January 2006 to aid foreign nationals, following an agreement between the Minister of Interior and Administration and the La Strada Foundation against Trafficking in Women.

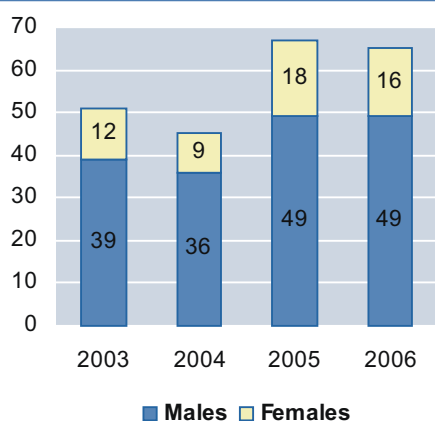
Portugal

Institutional framework

Trafficking for sexual exploitation was criminalized in Portugal in 1995. The trafficking law was amended in 2007 to include trafficking for forced labour, removal of organs and other forms of trafficking. In November 2006, the Portuguese Government launched the First National Plan against Human Trafficking for 2007-2010.

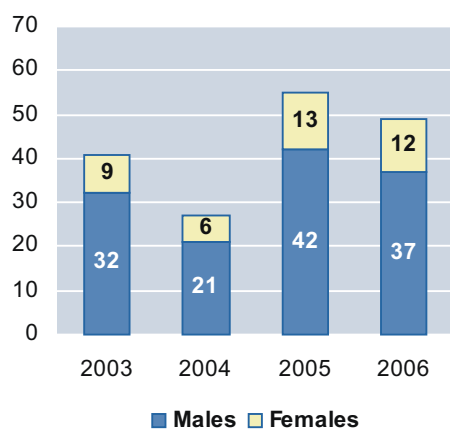
Criminal justice response

Fig. 347: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation in Portugal, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género

Fig. 348: Persons convicted for trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation in Portugal, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Comissão para a Cidadania e Igualdade de Género

Services provided to victims

State authorities provide legal protection, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons.

About 25 adult victims of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation were identified by State authorities during 2003-2007. Almost all these victims were women; one man was identified in 2005; and two men in 2007. During the same period, 12 children – almost all girls – were identified by State authorities as victims of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation; two boys were identified in 2003; and one boy in 2007. About five Portuguese victims were identified during 2005-2007.

Additional information

The First National Plan includes four strategic intervention areas, including one for “knowledge and dissemination of information”. The first national monitoring system, called the Observatory for Permanent Security, was established to monitor trafficking in human beings and other socio-criminal phenomena.

In 2005 and 2006, most persons convicted of trafficking were Portuguese, and about 15 were nationals from other countries. Authorities report that the numbers presented above concern figures dealing with the crime of trafficking in persons (Article 160 of the penal code) and sexual exploitation (lenocínio, Article 169 of the penal code), because these two articles belong to the same statistical category.



Romania

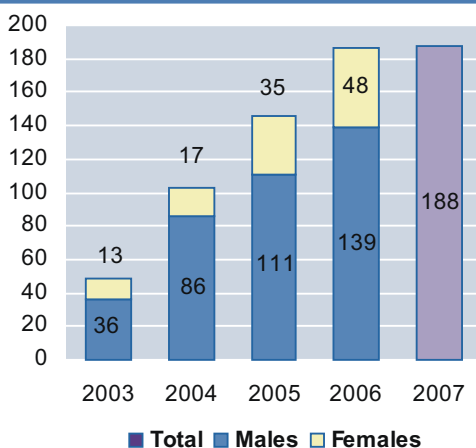
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Romania in 2001, and the law came into force in 2002. The law punishes all forms of trafficking listed as minimum requirement in the Article 3 of the UN Trafficking Protocol. A National Strategy for Combating Human Trafficking in Persons for 2006-2010 was adopted in 2006.

Criminal justice response

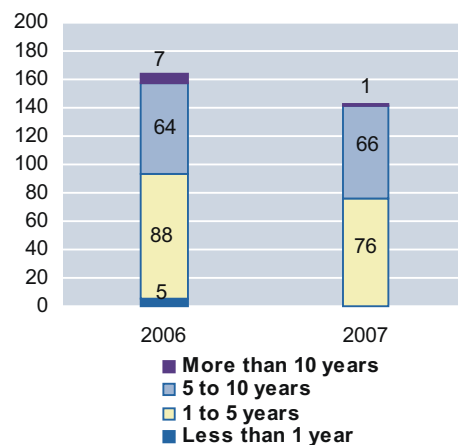
The Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism Offences (DIOCTO) was set up in 2004, with the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice. Within DICTO, the Bureau to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings was set up during the reporting period. Additionally, within the General Directorate for Combatting Organized Crime (within the General Romanian Police Inspectorate), a special unit to deal with Trafficking in Persons cases was established during the reporting period.

Fig. 349: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Romania, by gender (2003-2007)



Source: Resource Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Inspectorate General of Romanian Police and Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism

Fig. 350: Sanctions for trafficking in persons in Romania (2006-2007)

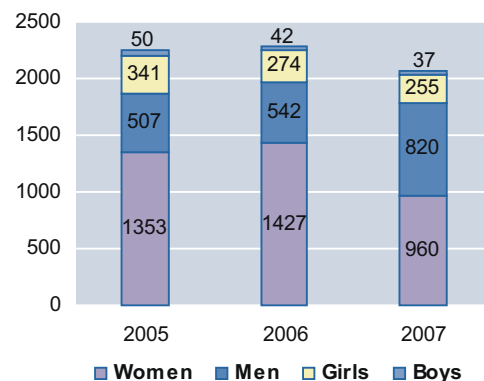


Source: Resource Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Inspectorate General of Romanian Police and Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorisms

Services provided to victims

Legal protection, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter are provided by the State and NGOs to support victims of trafficking in persons. Since 2005, the State also has offered legal assistance and temporary stay permits for victims and witnesses.

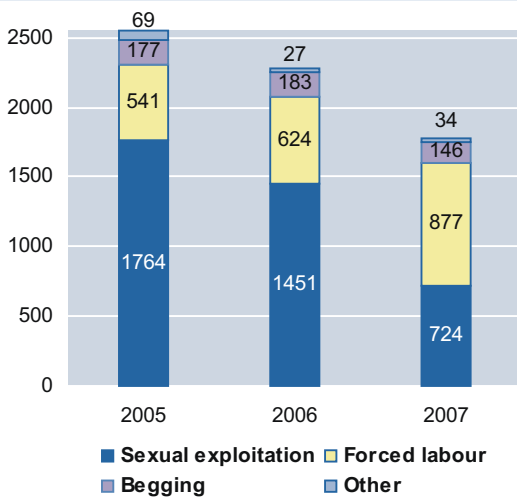
Fig. 351: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the police in Romania, by gender and age (2005-2007)



Source: Resource Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Inspectorate General of Romanian Police

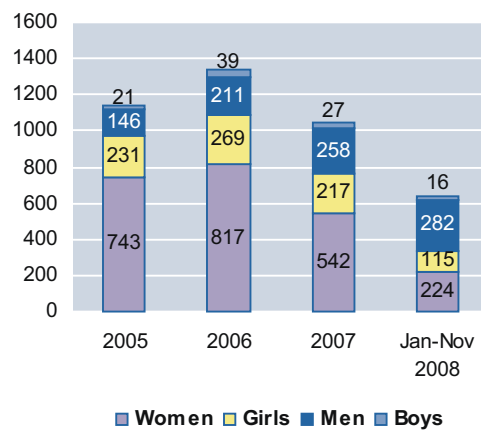
Different figures have been provided by different authorities concerning the number of victims identified.

Fig. 352: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the police in Romania, by form of exploitation (2005-2007)



Source: Resource Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Inspectorate General of Romanian Police

Fig. 354: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the Public Ministry in Romania, by gender and age (2005-November 2008)



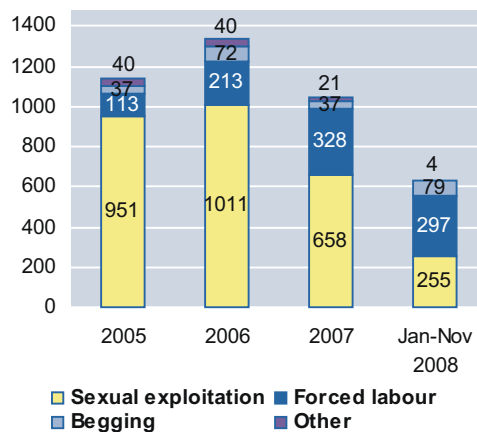
Source: Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism

Fig. 353: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Romania, by type of trafficking (2007)



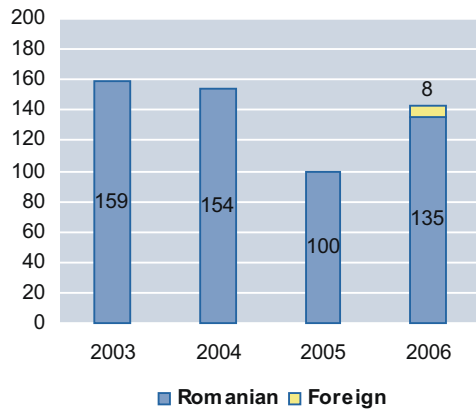
Source: Resource Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons of the Inspectorate General of Romanian Police

Fig. 355: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by the Public Ministry in Romania, by form of exploitation (2005-November 2008)



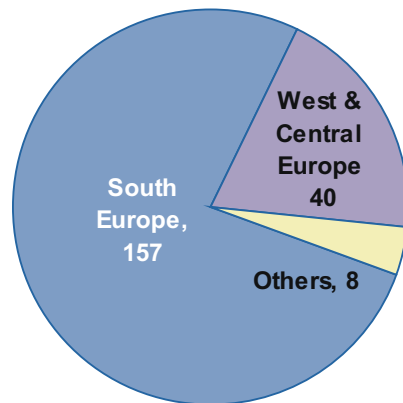
Source: Directorate for the Investigation of Organized Crime and Terrorism

Fig. 356: Victims of trafficking returned to Romania by IOM (2003-2006)



Source: IOM

Fig. 357: Areas from which victims of trafficking were returned to Romania by IOM (2005-2006)



Source: IOM

Additional information

The National Agency against Trafficking in Persons is responsible for monitoring and elaborating the national strategy and the application of policies concerning trafficking in persons. Regional centres, which are under the control of the agency, refer victims to specialized structures such as NGOs or other public authorities. The National Agency against Trafficking in Persons also is responsible for maintaining a central database on the victims of human trafficking.

All the persons convicted of trafficking in 2005 and 2006 were Romanian. Out of 82 appeals in 2006, convictions were upheld in 62 cases; the sentences for 18 of the convicted persons were increased; the punishment was reduced for 23; the sentence remained the same for 21; convictions were overturned in eight cases and a retrial was ordered; and 12 cases had other non-specified outcomes. Five of the 82 people convicted were minors.

Many of the Romanian victims identified by State authorities and reported above were repatriated, with some repatriation conducted by IOM.

Serbia

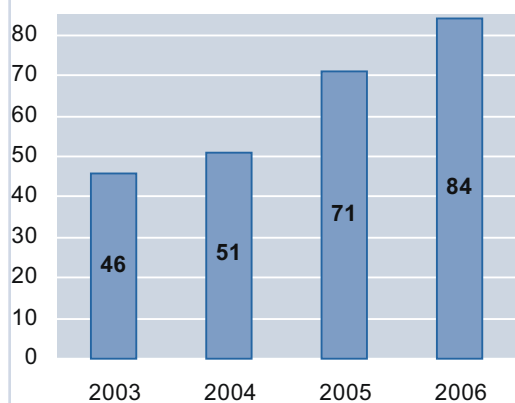
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Serbia in 2003. A national action plan was adopted in 2005.

Criminal justice response

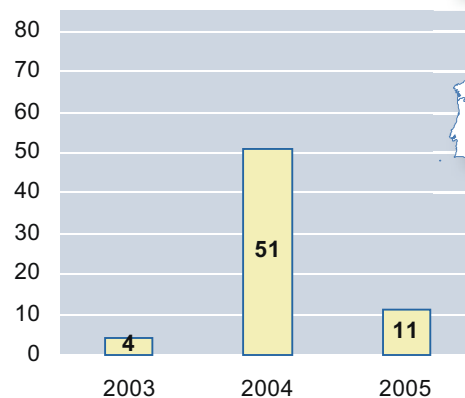
A specific section for combating illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings was established within the Directorate of the Border Police. Other law enforcement special divisions also deal with trafficking issues.

Fig. 358: Persons suspected of trafficking in persons in Serbia (2003-2006)



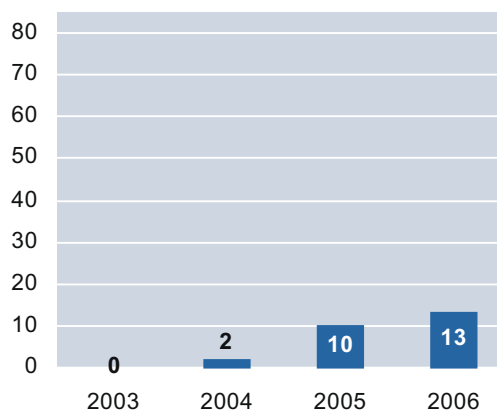
Source: Serbian Statistics Office

Fig. 359: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Serbia (2003-2005)



Source: Serbian Statistics Office

Fig. 360: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Serbia (2003-2006)

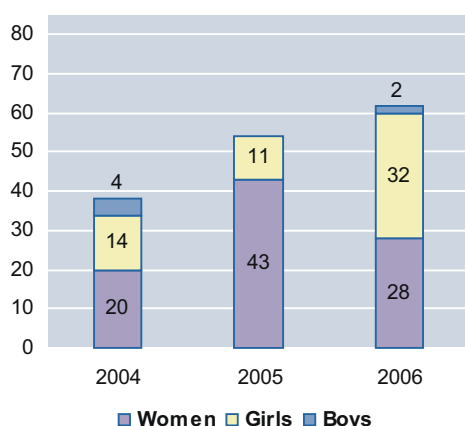


Source: Serbian Statistics Office

Services provided to victims

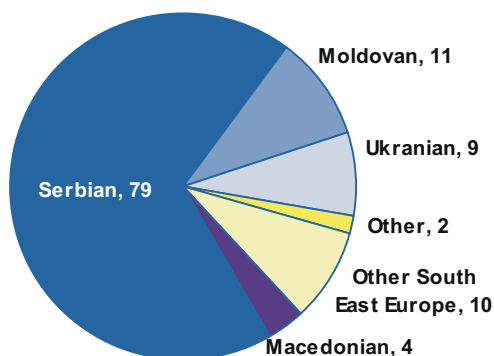
State authorities and NGOs provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons.

Fig. 361: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Serbia, by gender and age (2004-2006)



Source: Agency for the Coordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 362: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Serbia, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Agency for the Coordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings

Additional information

The Agency for the Coordination of Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings coordinates the protection of victims of trafficking, but clear mandates and cooperation with other actors have not yet been formalized.

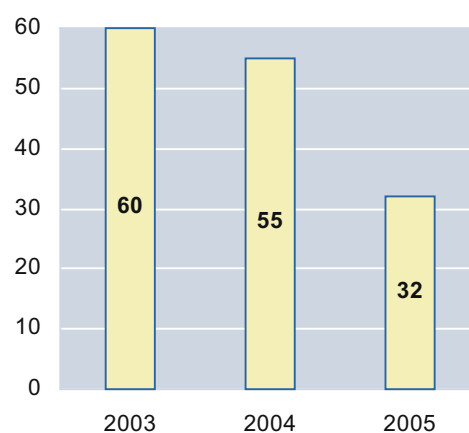
Two facilities are available for sheltering victims of trafficking. These shelters assisted 30 to 40 victims per year during the reporting period. In 2006, 30 of the victims identified above were trafficked for sexual exploitation, three for forced labour, three for begging and three for forced marriage.

Kosovo (Serbia)

Criminal justice response

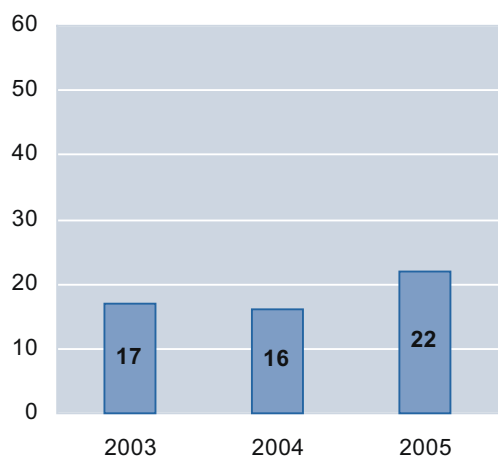
During the reporting period, investigations on trafficking in human beings in Kosovo were performed by the Trafficking in Human Beings Section (THBS) of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo Police (UNMIK Civpol). Twenty-six officers from the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) and 26 UNMIK Civpol officers were assigned to this unit in 2005.

Fig. 363: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Kosovo (Serbia) (2003-2005)



Source: Kosovo Police

Fig. 364: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Kosovo (Serbia) (2003-2005)



Source: Kosovo Police

Services provided to victims

Legal protection, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter exist to support victims of trafficking in persons. A national action plan was adopted in 2005.

According to the Kosovo Police, 85 victims were identified in 2004 and 63 in 2005. About 66 victims were Kosovar Albanian, 22 were Albanian, 16 were Bulgarian, 28 were from Moldova, nine were from other countries in South-East Europe and seven were from other areas.

Slovakia

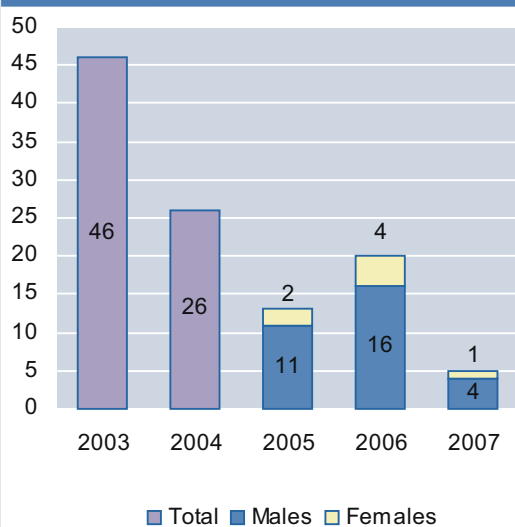
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons has existed in Slovakia since 2002. In 2005, the legislation was amended, and the new Article 179 was made part of the penal code. The latest national action plan was adopted in 2006.

Criminal justice response

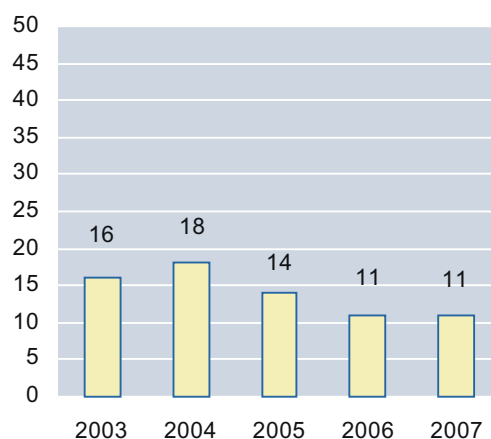
A special anti-trafficking police unit was established in 2004 in Slovakia, and 10 officers worked full time on trafficking in persons in 2007.

Fig. 365: Persons suspected of trafficking in persons in Slovakia, by gender (2003-2007)



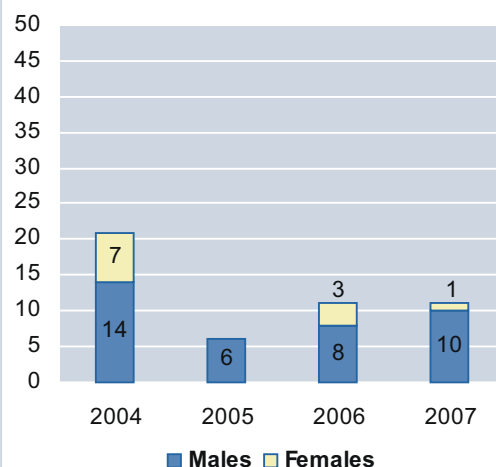
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 366: Cases of trafficking in persons investigated in Slovakia (2003-2007)



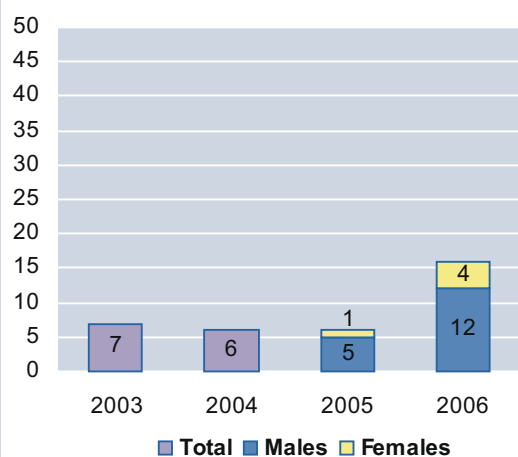
Source: Ministry of the Interior

Fig. 367: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Slovakia, by gender (2004-2007)



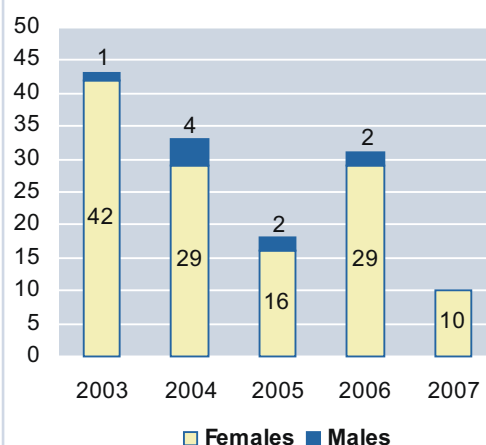
Source: Department of Trafficking in Human Beings

Fig. 368: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Slovakia, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: Ministry of Justice

Fig. 369: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Slovakia, by gender (2003-2007)



Source: Department of Trafficking in Human Beings

Services provided to victims

Legal protection for victims is offered by the State and NGOs, and temporary stay permits for victims and witnesses are provided by the State. NGOs provide housing and shelter and, together with international organizations, make available medical and psychosocial and other services such as interpretation for victims of trafficking.

Additional information

During the reporting period, an official system was put in place for referring identified victims of trafficking to institutions that provide support services. A central database on victims is operated and maintained by the Department of Trafficking in Human Beings, Sexual Exploitation and Support of Victims in the Organized Crime Bureau of the police headquarters.

One conviction was registered during the reporting period under the new Article 179. The other trafficking convictions were carried out under Article 246 of the penal code.

Note: According to the terminology adopted in Slovakia's Penal Code, the concept of "victim" is more adequately expressed by the term "damaged person".

Slovenia

Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Slovenia in 2004. The offences of “abuse of prostitution” and “placing in a slavery condition” have been used to prosecute some forms of human trafficking before and after the legislative change in 2004. The Slovenian Government adopted several action plans proposed by the National Working Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period of 2004-2006, 2007 and 2008-2009.

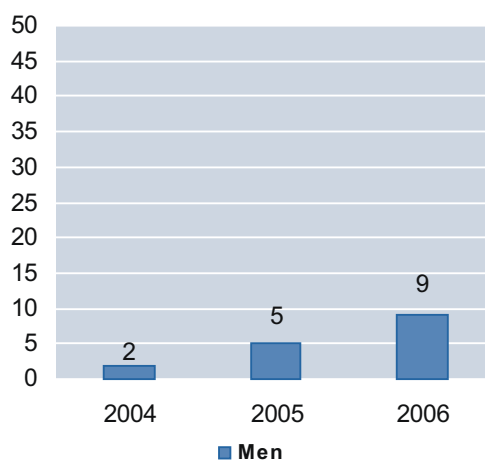
Criminal justice response

Offences related to trafficking in human beings and exploitation of prostitution are investigated by anti-organized crime police units. Fifteen officers were assigned full time to the policing of human trafficking in 2007, and at least one investigator at each of the 11 regional police directorates is responsible for the coordination of activities related to human trafficking and exploitation of prostitution.

Seven Slovenian citizens were convicted of trafficking in persons in 2006; three received a non-custodial sanction; four received five to 10 years of imprisonment; and one received more than

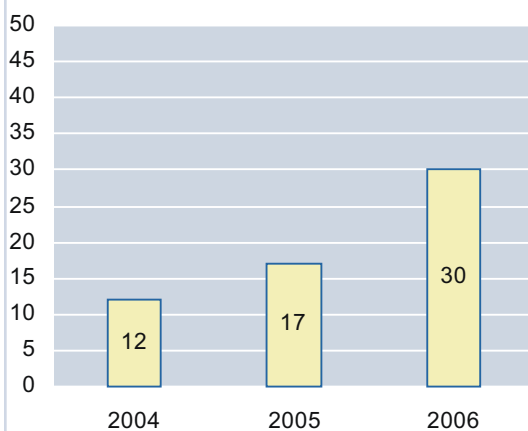
10 years imprisonment. All of those convicted were found guilty of trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and three of those persons were convicted of trafficking for slavery as well as sexual exploitation.

Fig. 371: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in Slovenia, by gender (2004-2006)



Source: Slovenian Police

Fig. 370: Persons investigated for trafficking in persons in Slovenia (2004-2006)

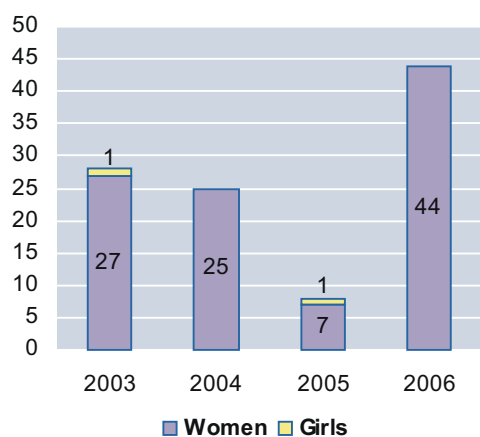


Source: Slovenian Police

Services provided to victims

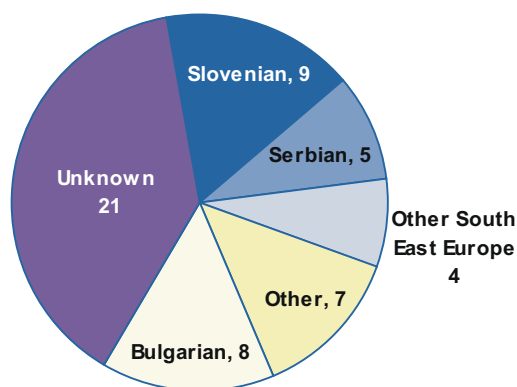
State authorities and NGOs provide legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psycho-social services and housing, which include appropriate shelters or other type of accommodation to support victims of trafficking in persons. Victims of trafficking in persons also have access to employment in accordance with the legislation covering the labour relations and employment, as well as employment of foreign nationals.

Fig. 372: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in Slovenia, by age (2003-2006)



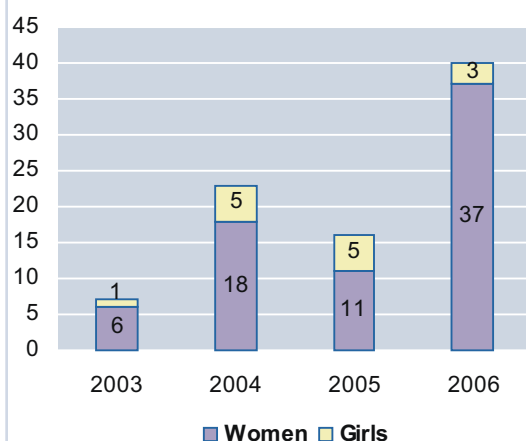
Source: Interdepartmental Working Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons

Fig. 374: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Slovenia, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Interdepartmental Working Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons

Fig. 373: Victims of trafficking in persons sheltered in Slovenia, by age (2003-2006)



Source: Interdepartmental Working Group for the Fight against Trafficking in Persons

Additional information

In 2005, six of the identified victims of human trafficking were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and one was subjected to slavery. In 2006, forty-one victims were subjected to sexual exploitation and three to slavery.

Two residential facilities were available for sheltering victims of trafficking during the reporting period. Fifteen victims of human trafficking who received shelter had suffered sexual exploitation, while one was exposed to forced labour. In 2006, 41 sheltered victims of human trafficking had been subjected to sexual exploitation and three to forced labour.

The three year project "Introduction of mechanism to connect help and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings and/or sexual violence in asylum procedures in Slovenia" (PATS), was conducted in the asylum home in Ljubljana by the Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the NGO Društvo Kljuc, and by the Centre for Psycho-social Help for Refugees of the Slovene Philanthropy. The number of users was 35 in 2006 and 96 in 2005. The project targeted populations at risk of human trafficking (asylum applicants) by proposing awareness raising messages in their own languages. The project PATS developed into a regional effort by expanding to other countries in South-East Europe.

Spain

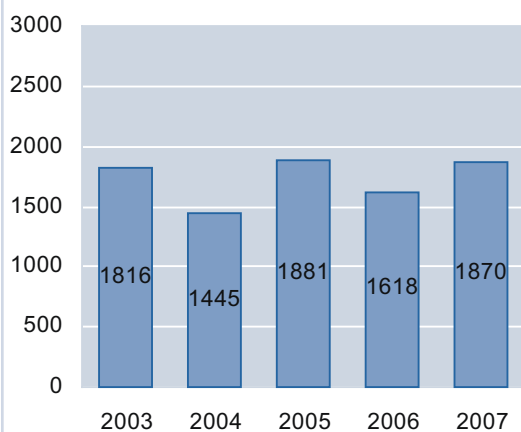
Institutional framework

The specific offence of trafficking in persons was established in Spain in 2008. The new legislation criminalizes sexual exploitation, forced labour and other forms of exploitation. Before the introduction of the new law, forms of trafficking in persons were criminalized through the crimes against freedom, sexual integrity and the rights of the labourer established in the 1995 Penal Code. The Spanish penal code was amended in 1999, 2000, 2003 and 2007 to expand the areas related to human trafficking covered by national legislation. The Spanish Government adopted a National Action Plan against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents (the second edition covering 2006-2008).

Criminal justice response

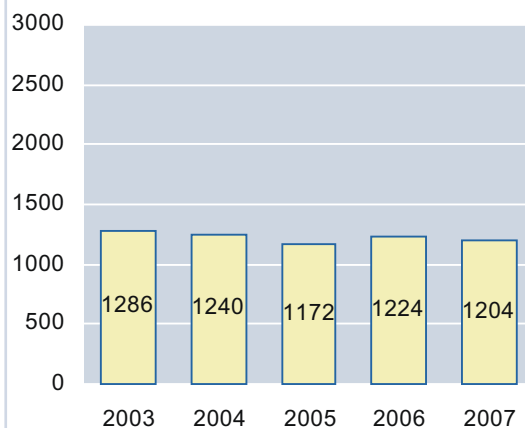
The Judicial Police are in charge of investigating cases of human trafficking.

Fig. 375: Persons suspected of offences related to trafficking in persons in Spain (2003-2007)



Source: Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado

Fig. 376: Persons arrested for offences related to trafficking in persons in Spain (2003-2007)

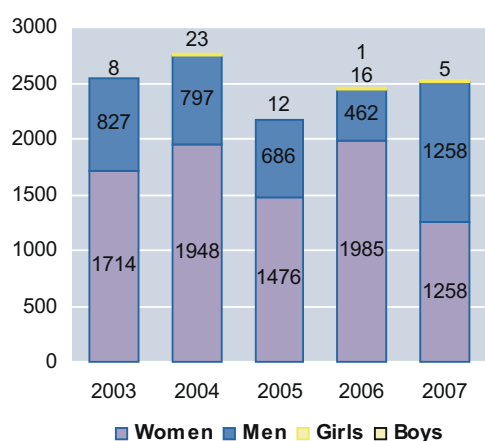


Source: Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado

Services provided to victims

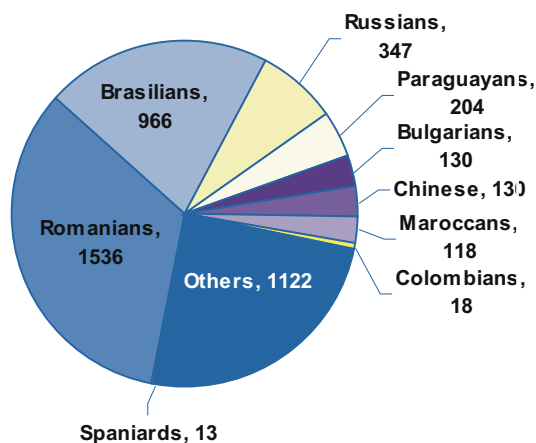
State authorities provide temporary stay permits, legal assistance, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter to support victims of trafficking in persons. NGOs provide medical and psychosocial support and housing and shelter.

Fig. 377: Victims of trafficking in persons-related offences identified by State authorities in Spain, by gender and age (2003-2007)



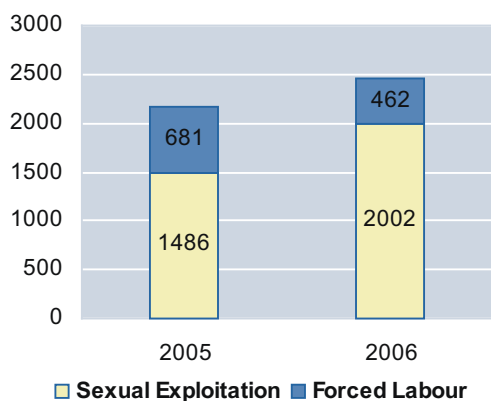
Source: Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado

Fig. 379: Victims of trafficking in persons-related offences identified by State authorities in Spain, by citizenship (2005-2006)



Source: Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado

Fig. 378: Victims of trafficking in persons-related offences identified by State authorities in Spain, by form of exploitation (2005-2006)



Source: Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado

Additional information

The Centro de Inteligencia contra el Crimen Organizado (CICO) has developed a system for administrating human trafficking data related to sexual exploitation and forced labour. This system will integrate information on trafficking victims and offenders from different bodies within Spanish law enforcement.

Sweden

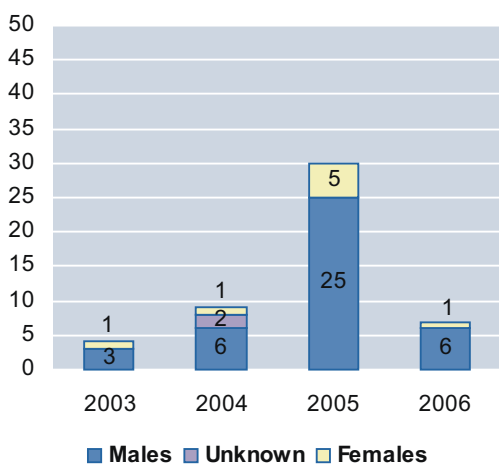
Institutional framework

Legislation establishing criminal liability for trafficking in human beings for sexual purposes entered into force in Sweden in 2002. In 2004, the legislation was amended to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, including trafficking within national borders and for the purpose of forced labour and the removal of organs. The Swedish Government adopted a national action plan for combating prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes in July 2008.

Criminal justice response

A specific anti-human trafficking unit within the police was established at the national level as well as on the district levels in two counties (Gothenburg and Stockholm). Sweden also

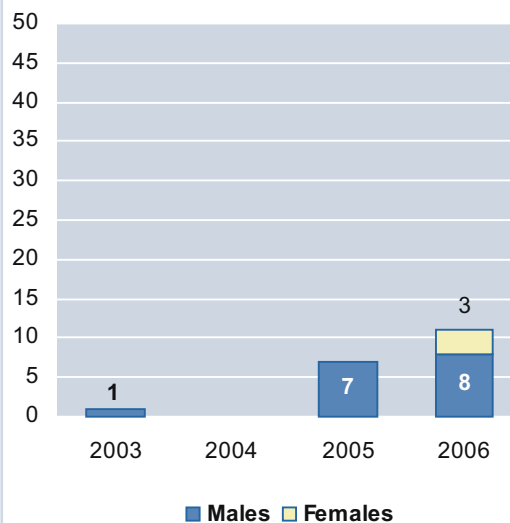
Fig. 380: Persons suspected of trafficking in persons in Sweden, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

established a national rapporteur on trafficking in persons.

Fig. 381: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons in Sweden, by gender (2003-2006)



Source: National Council for Crime Prevention

Services provided to victims

Since October 2004, victims of trafficking can be granted temporary stay permits during the preliminary investigation of their cases and the trials. Medical and psychosocial support to victims of trafficking is provided by Social Services when there is an ongoing trial against perpetrators. Women's shelters also offer help to women subjected to violence, such as victims of trafficking, and housing and shelter may be provided by Social Services.

Additional information

Of the convictions recorded during 2005-2006, 11 offenders were sentenced to two to four years detention, and six others were sentenced to more than four years. All were convicted of trafficking for sexual exploitation with the exception of one offender who was involved in trafficking for other purposes.

Switzerland

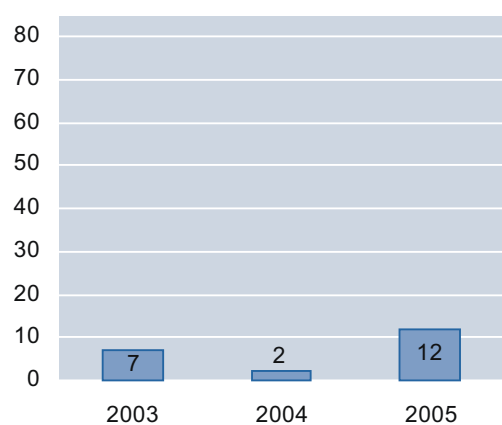
Institutional framework

Human trafficking is a criminal offence in Switzerland. The law on human trafficking (old provision, Article 196 SCC; new provision, Article 182 SCC) was revised in 2006 and adapted to the international definition of human trafficking as found in the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Criminal justice response

The Swiss Coordination Unit against the Trafficking in Persons and the Smuggling of Migrants (KSMM) was established at the beginning of 2003 through an initiative of the Federal Department of Justice and Police (FDJP).

Fig. 382: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons (Art. 196 SCC) in Switzerland (2003-2005)

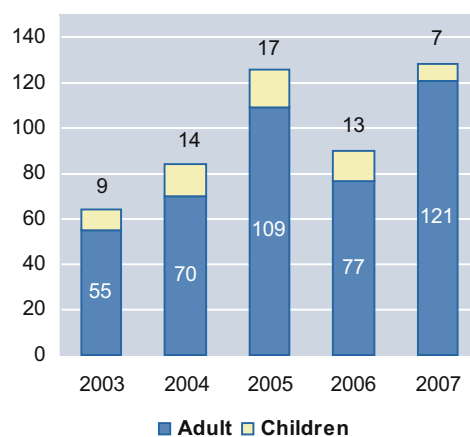


Source: Federal Statistical Office

Services provided to victims

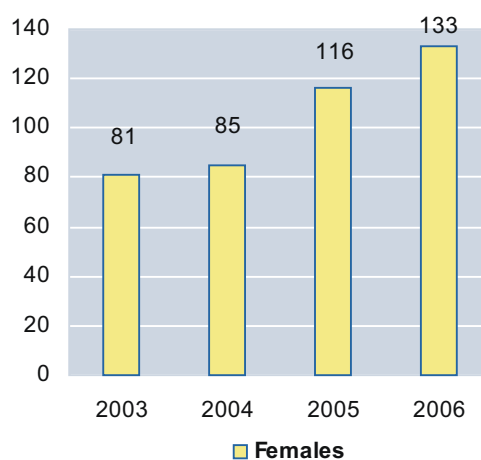
Legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter exist to support victims of trafficking in persons.

Fig. 383: Victims of forced prostitution (Art. 195 SCC) and trafficking in persons (Art. 196 SCC) counselled by recognized -victim advisory centres in Switzerland, by age (2003-2007)



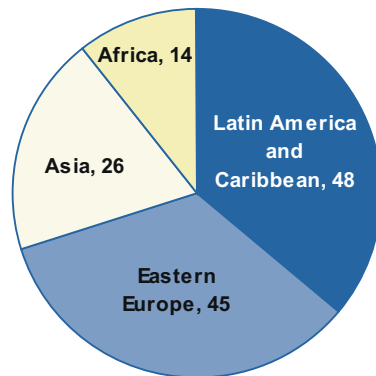
Source: Federal Statistical Office

Fig. 384: Victims of trafficking in persons counselled by the Women's Information Centre (FIZ) (2003-2006)



Source: FIZ victims' counselling statistics

Fig. 385: Region of origin of trafficking victims counselled by the Women's Information Centre (FIZ) (2006)



Source: Source: FIZ victims' counselling statistics

Additional information

Some cantons have a cooperation mechanism for referring identified victims of trafficking to organizations providing support services. In the cantons where these cooperation mechanisms exist, an increasing number of human trafficking victims have access to counselling services offered by the Women's Information Centre (Fraueninformationszentrum/FIZ), the advisory centre in Switzerland that specializes in offering this type of support to female trafficking victims.

Statistics are also available from IOM on return, rehabilitation and reintegration assistance for victims of human trafficking in Switzerland. From January 2005 through September 2007, IOM assisted 55 persons.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

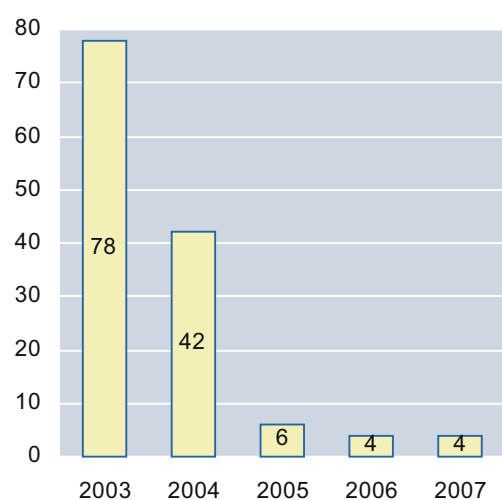
Institutional framework

Trafficking in human beings is criminalized in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR of Macedonia) through Article 418-a of the criminal code which also includes the offence of “organization of a group and urging for committing trafficking”. The National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration was established in 2001, and soon after, it developed a National Strategy and National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

Criminal justice response

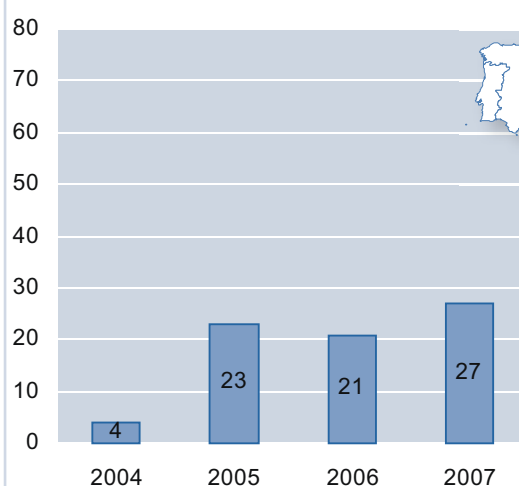
The central police services of the FYR of Macedonia include a department for organized crime under which operates a section dealing with trafficking in human beings and the smuggling of migrants. This section is made up of a unit on trafficking in human beings and prostitution, and another unit on the smuggling of migrants and forged documents.

Fig. 386: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in the FYR of Macedonia (2003-2007)



Source: Ministry of Interior

Fig. 387: Persons prosecuted for the “organization of a group and urging for committing trafficking” in the FYR of Macedonia (2004-2007)

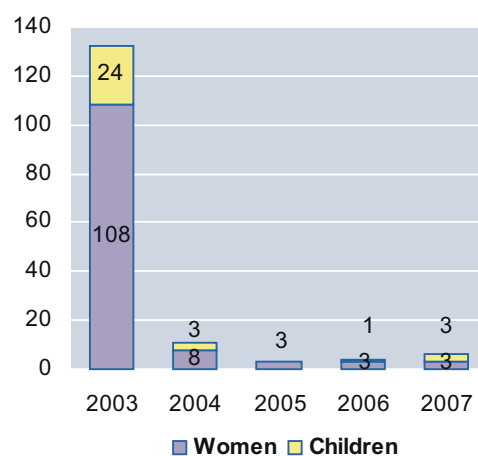


Source: Ministry of Interior

Services provided to victims

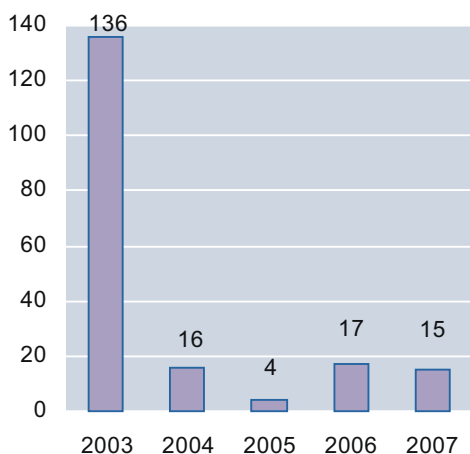
Legal protection, temporary stay permits, medical and psychosocial services, and housing and shelter exist to support victims of trafficking in persons.

Fig. 388: Victims of trafficking in persons identified by State authorities in the FYR of Macedonia, by gender and age (2003-2007)



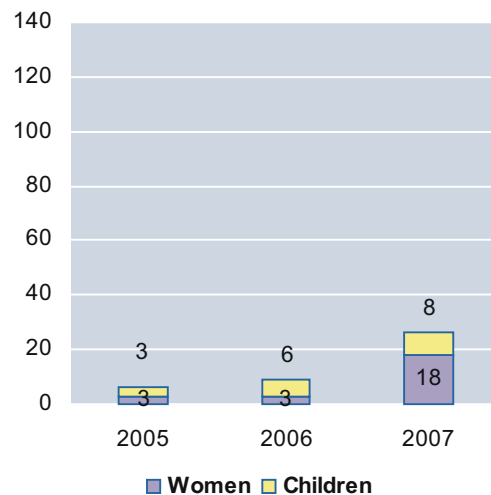
Source: Ministry of Interior

Fig. 389: Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by IOM in the FYR of Macedonia (2003-2007)



Source: Ministry of Interior

Fig. 390: Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by La Strada in the FYR of Macedonia (2005-2007)



Source: Ministry of Interior

Additional information

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for victims of trafficking in human beings was established in 2005 as a joint project of the National Commission and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. The main task of the NRM is to coordinate activities with NGOs and handle the referral of victims of human trafficking who are citizens of the FYR of Macedonia.

Three of the victims identified by State authorities in 2006 were from the FYR of Macedonia, one was from Eastern Europe and one was from Central Asia. All of the victims identified by the State in 2007 were citizens of the FYR of Macedonia. Fourteen of the victims assisted by IOM in 2006 were foreigners, the rest were citizens of the FYR of Macedonia; 13 of the victims assisted by IOM in 2007 were foreigners, and the rest were citizens of the FYR of Macedonia. All the victims of trafficking assisted by La Strada were citizens of the FYR of Macedonia.

Turkey

Institutional framework

The UN Trafficking Protocol was ratified by Turkey in March 2003. The government amended its criminal code accordingly to prohibit trafficking in human beings (article 201/b). The Article 80 of the new Criminal Code which was put into force in June 2005 defines Trafficking in Persons and foresees sentences to eight to twelve years of imprisonment. Further amendments to the article 80 of the criminal code are expected in 2008. In addition the article on “forced for prostitution” was established in Turkey in 2006.

The National Task Force on the Fight against Human Trafficking (NTF) was established in 2002 under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. NTF convenes every two months in Ankara with the participation of relevant institutions/organizations. Representatives of the International Organization for Migration and the European Commission in Turkey also participate in NTF meetings as observers.

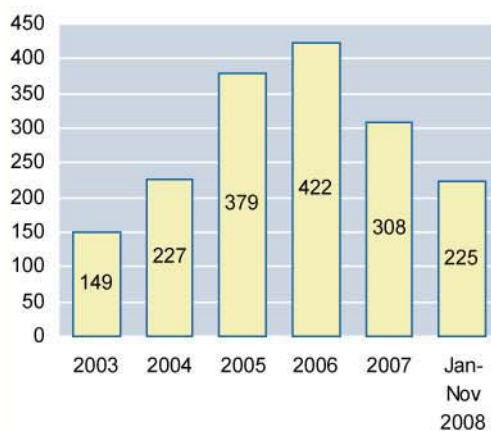
A First National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking was adopted in 2003. A second National Action Plan was prepared in 2007 and is awaiting approval by the competent authorities.

Criminal justice response

A specific unit on Trafficking in Human Beings was established in 2003 and operates under the Turkish National Police Department for Foreigners, Borders and Asylum. A circular note on the investigation of human trafficking crimes, the identification of the victims and the processing applied for victims and a Guideline on the fight against THB were disseminated to relevant organizations, institutions and governorships by the Ministry of Interior, Directorate General for Security.



Fig. 391: Persons apprehended for trafficking in persons in Turkey (2003-November 2008)



Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Services provided to victims

“Humanitarian visa and short term residence permits” are issued to victims in order to enable them to stay legally in Turkey during their rehabilitation period. Voluntary return of the victims is provided with the cooperation of law enforcement officials, IOM, relevant institutions in the source country and local NGOs. 543 victims were voluntarily returned in cooperation with IOM since 2005. A cabinet deci-

sion was implemented in January 2004 by the Ministry of Health, in order to extend free medical care to victims of THB. Voluntary advocates of the Bar Association extend free legal counseling to the victims of THB. Judicial, psychological and medical counseling is provided to the victims in shelters in Istanbul and Ankara. A toll free/tip off emergency helpline (157) became operational in May 2005. The helpline is reachable from all parts of Turkey and mobile phones and is answered in Russian, Romanian, English and Turkish languages. The helpline became operational for international calls in April 2007.

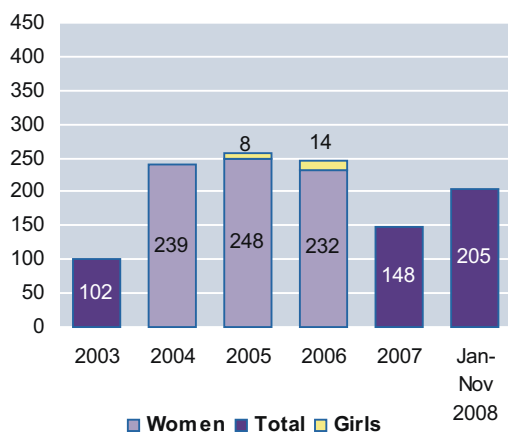
Additional information

Identification of victims of human trafficking and provision of necessary support and coordination between the different institutions is undertaken within the framework of National Referral Mechanism (NRM). Various relevant institutions are included in NRM (primarily the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior General Directorate of Security and General Command of Gendarmerie, Ministry of Justice, 157 Helpline, International Organization for Migration, Woman Solidarity Foundation (WSF), Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF) and Embassies).

Within the framework of NRM, potential victims of human trafficking identified during the operations carried out by law enforcement agencies are transferred to the Foreigners Department at Security Directorate of the relevant province pursuant to the preliminary scanning. The victim identification process is completed through coordination with the Department of Foreigners, Border, Asylum of General Directorate of Security following the interviews with the victims by specially trained personnel. The victims are accommodated in the shelters managed by HRDF and WSE.

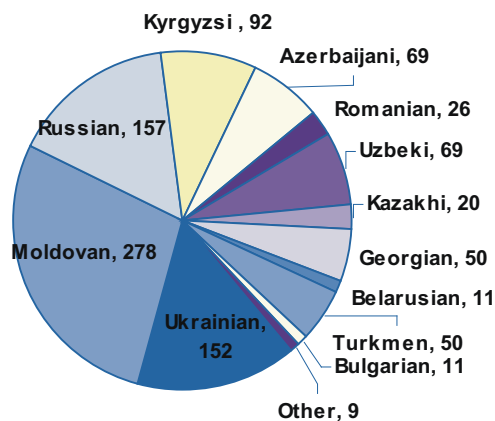
In 2004, 62 trafficked persons, 220 in 2005, 191 in 2006, 118 in 2007, 67 in 2008 (as of 3. 11.2008) have been assisted by the International Organisation for Migration. 39 trafficked persons took temporary stay permits in Turkey between 2004-2008. The rest of the identified trafficked persons were voluntarily returned by the Ministry of Interior.

Fig. 392: Number of victims identified by State authorities in Turkey, by age (2003-November 2008)



Source: DG Turkish National Police

Fig. 393: Number of victims identified by State authorities in Turkey, by citizenship (2003-November 2008)



Source: DG Turkish National Police

The United Kingdom

Institutional framework

The Sexual Offences Act of 2003, which came into force in May 2004, introduced wide-ranging offences in England, Wales and Northern Ireland covering trafficking into, out of, or within the UK for any form of sexual offence. The equivalent Scottish provisions are contained in Section 22 of the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2003. The offence of 'trafficking for exploitation', which covers non-sexual exploitation including trafficking for forced labour and the removal of organs, was included in the Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc.) Act of 2004. The United Kingdom Action Plan on Tackling Human Trafficking was adopted in 2007.

Criminal justice response

The United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre was formally opened in 2006. It is a multi-agency centre bringing together expertise from a number of disciplines as part of an Association of Chief Police Officers-led initiative. The responsibilities of the centre include all forms of trafficking in persons with the objective of improving and coordinating the law enforcement response to human trafficking. Additionally, a number of United Kingdom police forces have operational teams dedicated to the investigation of trafficking in persons.

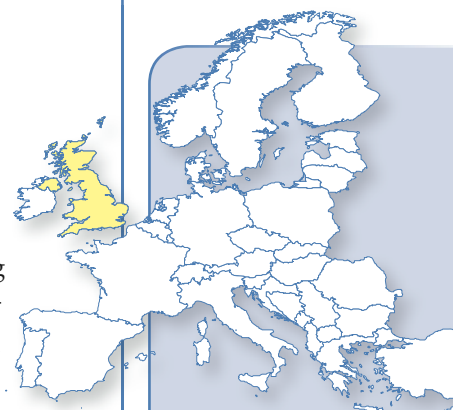
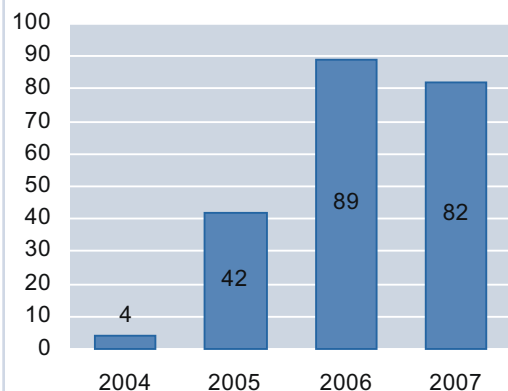
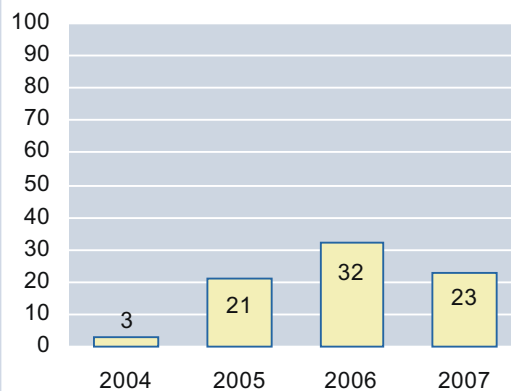


Fig. 394: Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons offences in the United Kingdom (2004-2007)



Source: United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre

Fig. 395: Persons convicted of trafficking in persons offences in the United Kingdom (2004-2007)



Source: United Kingdom Human Trafficking Centre

Services provided to victims

The United Kingdom Government has funded the Poppy Project since 2003 to provide accommodation and support services for adult women trafficked into the United Kingdom for sexual exploitation. In Scotland, the TARA Project was established in 2004 to provide assistance to women who have been trafficked into Scotland for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Additional information

The United Kingdom will be introducing a formal State identification process in April 2009. This will provide clearer figures on data collection for victims of all forms of human trafficking.

During the reporting period, adult victims were informally identified through a number of avenues, predominantly by front-line agencies like the police, immigration officers and NGOs. The primary data collection on victims is based on referrals to the government-funded NGO the Poppy Project, which is managed by Eaves Housing for Women. During the period under consideration, the Poppy Project provided support either on an outreach basis or via accommodation and support to 353 victims. The Poppy outreach service accepted 65 referrals of female victims of trafficking between 1 January 2007 and 30 September 2007.

In 2006 and 2007, all identified victims of human trafficking were subjected to sexual exploitation as set out in the Sexual Offences Act 2003. None of the detected victims were trafficked for forced labour, domestic servitude or for the removal of human organs. According to the National Operations Pentameter 2, a total of 255 victims were rescued from a situation of trafficking for sexual exploitation, and five suspected victims of trafficking for forced labour were recovered.

The UK recently conducted a coordinated campaign of activity to confront the trafficking of human beings for forced labour in targeted labour sectors in specific parts of the UK. The pilot project's operational phase ran from May to September 2008. During this time, 18 vic-

tims of trafficking for forced labour were identified.

During the period under consideration, the main areas of origin of the referrals to the Poppy Project were Central and Eastern Europe, West and East Africa, and East Asia. Not all the referrals were subsequently identified as victims of human trafficking.