



REPORT

ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE

FIGHT AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN

HUMAN BEINGS

2016

PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- ✓ **First Commission Report on the progress** made in the fight against trafficking in human beings (THB) **since** the adoption of the Anti-trafficking **Directive**.
- ✓ Aims to provide a **factual overview** of the **main current trends, actions, and statistical data** on THB in the EU, as reported by Member States, civil society and international organisations, **examining the progress** made on the implementation of the legislative and policy framework (**art. 20 Anti-trafficking Directive**).
- ✓ **Non-exhaustive** report

METHODOLOGY

Report/accompanying Staff Working Document based on wide range of information/sources including:

- ✓ Information gathered by the National Rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms (**NREMs**) and transmitted to the EU ATC by the Member States according to Article 19 and 20 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive, who agreed on a template for the reporting
- ✓ Contributions submitted by **civil society organisations** participating in the **EU Civil Society Platform/e-Platform** against Trafficking in Human Beings
- ✓ Information from **relevant EU agencies**, international and regional organisations

Covers mainly the period **2011-2013** (apart from data on 2010-2011 already published in Eurostat) and more up-to-date information, in particular, statistical data for the years **2013 and 2014**

KEY STATISTICAL DATA FOR 2013-2014

15 846 registered victims

- **65 %** EU citizens
- **15 %** Children
- **67 %** Sexual exploitation
- **21 %** Labour exploitation
- **12 %** Other forms of trafficking

- **Top 5 non-EU countries of citizenship:** Nigeria, China, Albania, Vietnam and Morocco
- **Top 5 EU countries of citizenship:** Romania, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Hungary and Poland

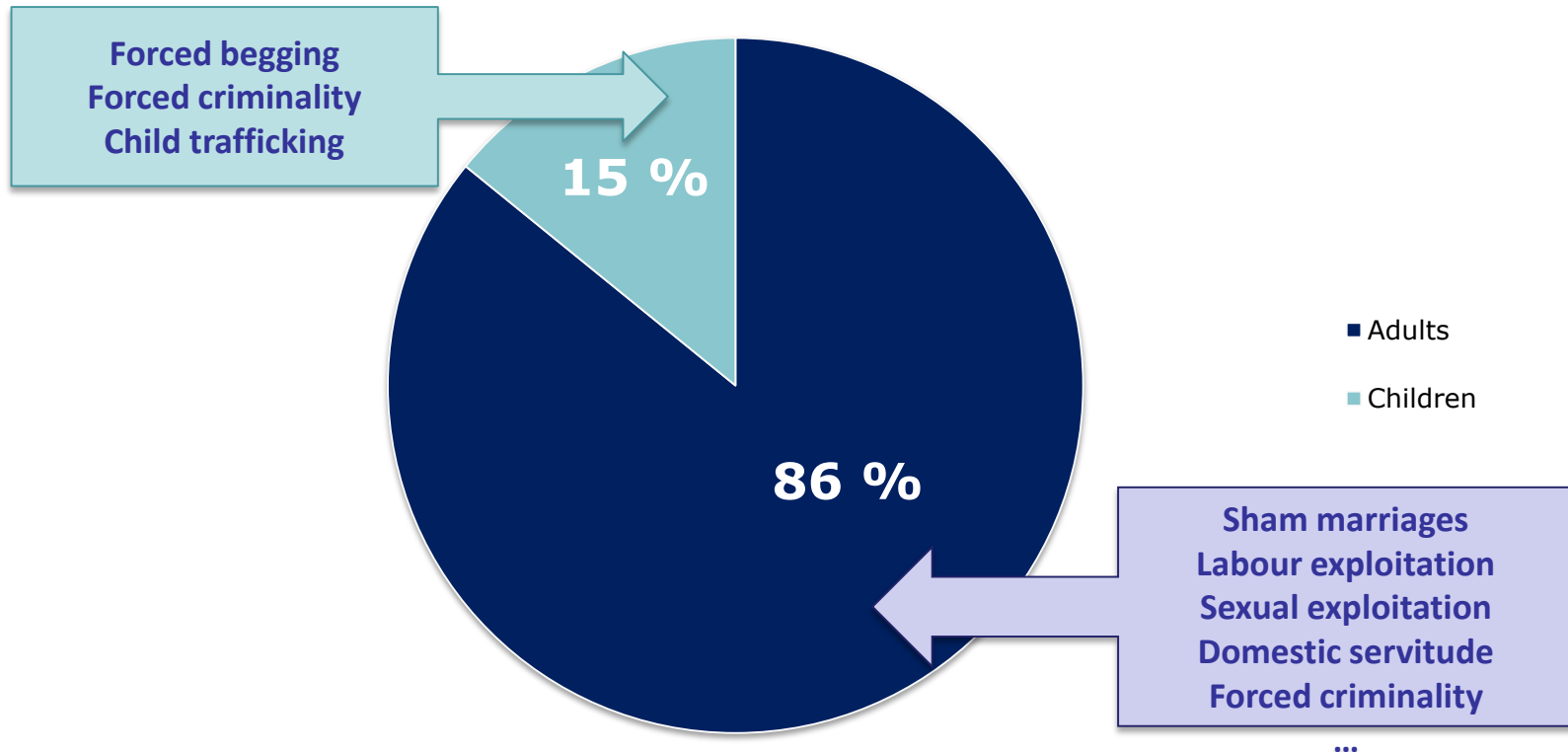


Source: THB Infographic,
http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/e-library/docs/infographics/thb/thb_en.pdf

Solid grounds to expect that the actual number of victims of trafficking in the EU is substantially higher.

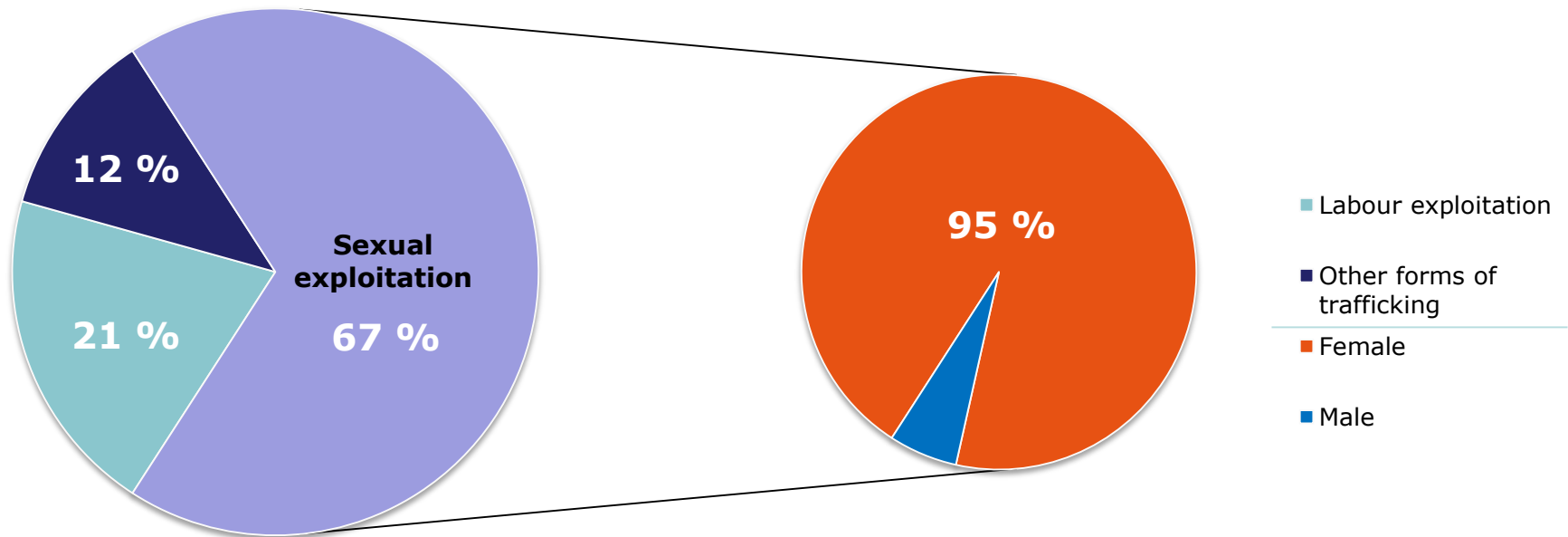
4 079 prosecutions and **3 129** convictions

VICTIMS BY AGE



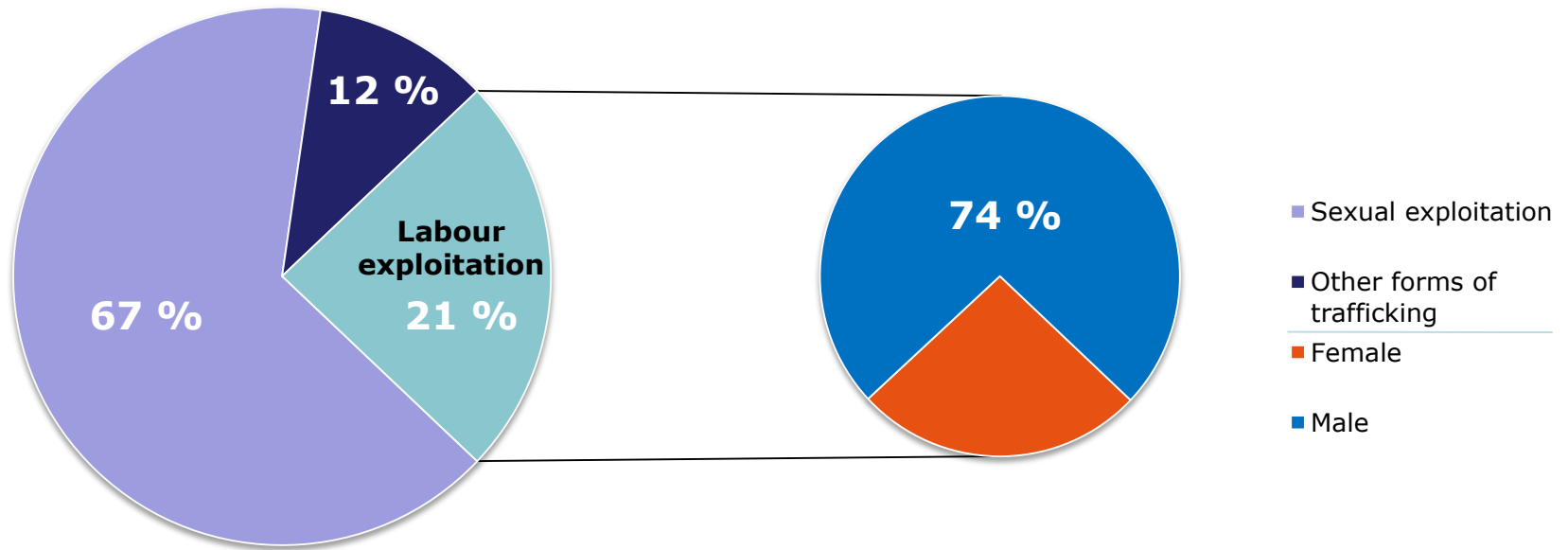
VICTIMS BY GENDER AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION (I)

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION



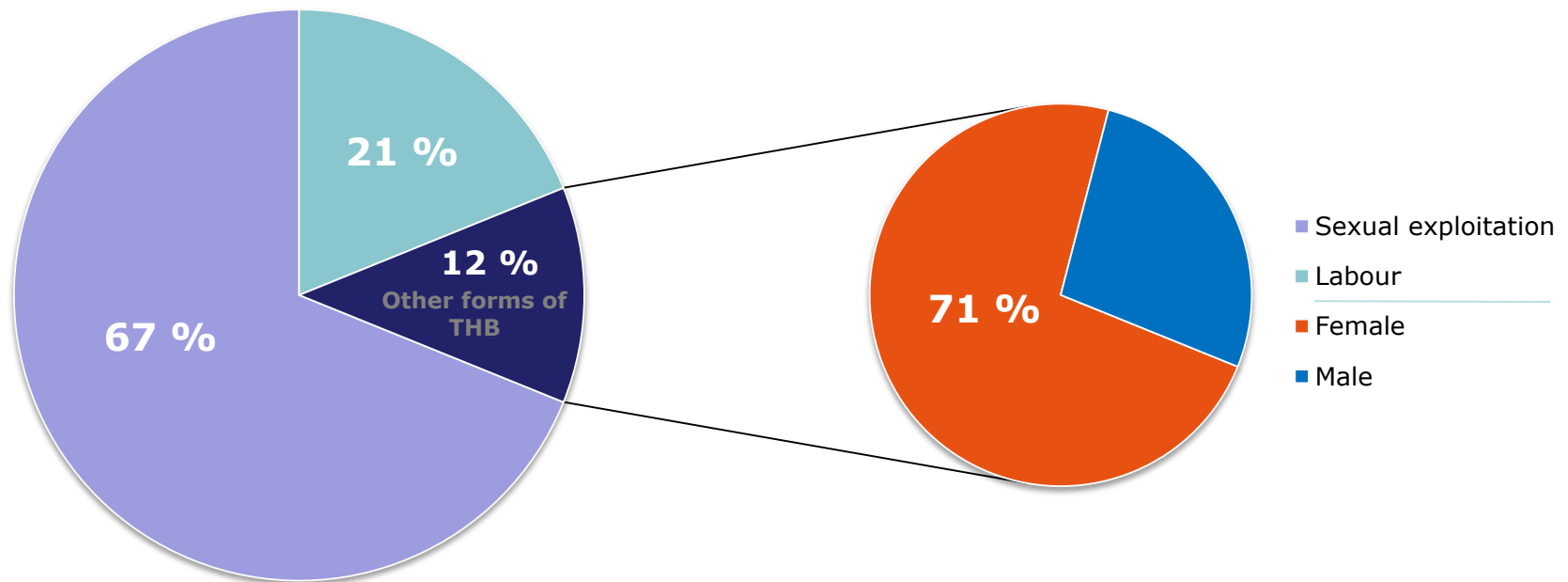
VICTIMS BY GENDER AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION (II)

LABOUR EXPLOITATION



VICTIMS BY GENDER AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION (III)

OTHER FORMS OF TRAFFICKING



EMERGING AND INCREASING TRENDS FOR OTHER FORMS OF THB

- Victims of **double or multiple forms of exploitation**
- Exploitation of **persons with** physical, mental and developmental **disabilities**
- Trafficking for the purpose of **forced begging** (children and adults of Roma origin particularly vulnerable)
- **Mules for drug trafficking**
- **Sham marriages**
- **Child trafficking** (children particularly vulnerable)
- Trafficking for **forced criminality** (Roma children/ adults particularly vulnerable)
- **Organized crime and the Internet** as recruiting and service tool
- **Use of current** migration and **refugee crisis / abuse** of legal migration legislation and **asylum systems**
- **Nigerian women and girls** leaving Libya-
risk of trafficking for sexual exploitation)

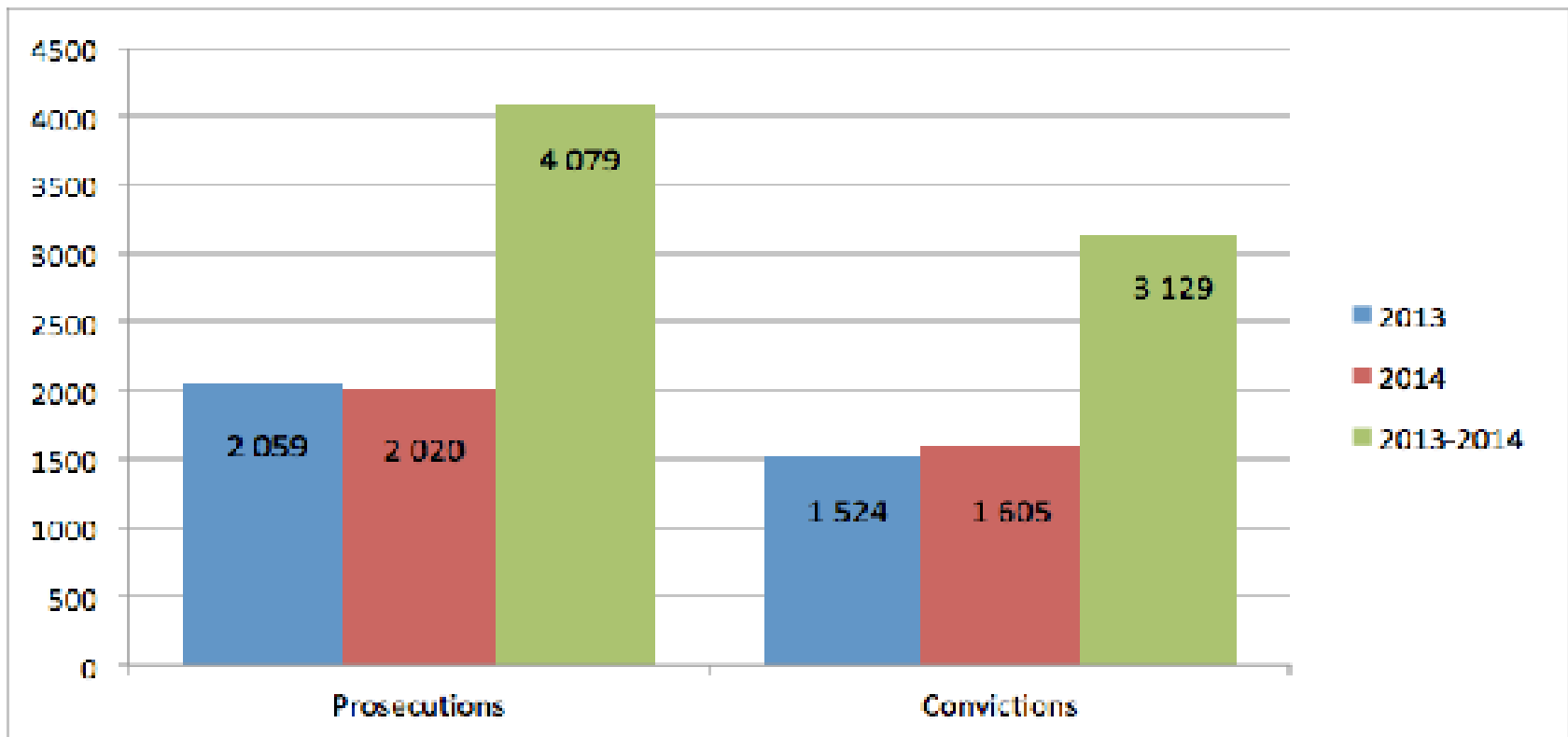
MAIN ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES

Classified under the three main thematic areas as per the Anti-Trafficking Directive, the EU Strategy and as agreed by NREMs – the three Ps:

1. Criminal law, investigation and prosecution,
2. Identification, protection and assistance of victims,
3. Prevention.

RESULTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES (I)

WORRYING LOW LEVEL OF PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS WHEN COMPARED TO THE NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED VICTIMS





RESULTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES (II)

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

MAIN STEPS FORWARD

- Joint investigations and joint investigation teams
- Specialisation of **anti-trafficking units**

MAIN CHALLENGES

- High evidentiary threshold leads to qualification of THB cases as crimes of lesser degree
- Prosecution of victims as offenders due to misidentification
- Financial investigations are conducted on a case-by-case basis
- Few prosecutions of legal persons for THB



RESULTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES (III)

IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

MAIN STEPS FORWARD

Participation and meaningful cooperation of civil society with State authorities in national and transnational cooperation mechanisms

MAIN CHALLENGES

- **Inconsistencies** in referrals/**identification**
- Inadequate treatment of victims in criminal procedures
- **Insufficient gender and age-specific assistance/support**
- **Lack of uniformity** and durable solutions for child victims regarding **guardians**

RESULTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTION UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES (IV)

PREVENTION

MAIN STEPS FORWARD

- Extensive actions on prevention such as training and awareness-raising.
- Increase of detection of THB victims and cases following training for frontline staff

MAIN CHALLENGES

- **Only** addressing root **causes of vulnerability** to THB
- **No focus** on **countries of origin** or **online recruitment/advertising**
- **Lack of specialised training** and mandatory training systems
- **Child dimension often absent** in training
- **Not regulating cognisant use of services** of THB victims as a criminal **offence**
- **Limited financial resources**

CONCLUSIONS

To address the gaps and challenges identified and to fully implement the EU anti-trafficking Directive, it is important that Member States :

- ✓ **Address** and prioritise **all forms of exploitation**
- ✓ **Increase** the number and effectiveness of **investigations and prosecutions**
- ✓ **Work on improving data collection** in the field of THB
- ✓ **Focus on the early identification** of all victims
- ✓ **Ensure all** victims are offered **protection and assistance**
- ✓ Take a **gender-specific** measures and a **child-centred approach**

CONCLUSIONS

To address the gaps and challenges identified and to fully implement the EU anti-trafficking Directive, it is important that Member States :

- ✓ Focus on the **most vulnerable victims**, in particular children
- ✓ Prevent THB by **addressing the demand** that fosters all forms of exploitation (including by considering **legal measures**)
- ✓ Systematically **evaluate strategies and action plans**
- ✓ Allocate **adequate resources** to address THB
- ✓ Cooperate meaningfully with **civil society**
- ✓ Participate in the **EU Network of NREMs**
- ✓ **Coordination should be ensured on the ground** in the framework of the ‘hotspots approach’ between all different actors involved
- ✓ **Ratify relevant international and regional instruments** to ensure effectiveness and consistency in joint efforts.

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ **Adoption of the Anti-trafficking Directive and transposition process: important momentum in raising awareness** on the scale of the phenomenon in the EU, and the **need to address it** with a wide range of tools.

- ✓ **Correct, meaningful and full implementation of the EU Directive** → Member States will ensure
 - Prevention of crime
 - Prosecution of the perpetrators
 - Protection of victims.

CONCLUSIONS

The Commission will

- ✓ continue its efforts, including by recourse to infringement procedures where required, to ensure a coordinated and consistent response to addressing THB.
- ✓ By the end of 2016, publish the two further reports required under Article 23 of the anti-trafficking Directive on compliance and criminalisation, together with a post-2016 Strategy on THB.

THANK YOU

Any questions ?

MERCI BEAUCOUP

Y-a-t' il des
questions?