

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Directorate-General Internal Policies

Policy Department C

CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

NOTE

Abstract:

This note intends to present the most recent facts and figures on trafficking in women and children. It will define the main concepts related to this issue, then present the data available and the causes often proposed to account for this phenomenon and finally the actions taken by the EU in this area.

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INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, estimates of the number of women and children trafficked annually range from 700 000 to 4 million. According to the United Nations, 1.2 million of these victims are children¹.

The European Union is also affected by this phenomenon. The European Parliament, and in particular the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality, has a great interest in this issue and it devoted a report to it in 2000². But, since then, many new developments have occurred both at the international and EU level. The Committee thus decided to draft an own-initiative report on this subject in 2005, entitled "Strategies to combat trafficking in women and children who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation".

It should also be reminded that, on a more precise topic, the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality decided to order an external study on "National legislations on prostitution and the trafficking in women and children" during its meeting of 23 September 2004. This study aims at evaluating the impact of the national legislations concerning prostitution on the amount of trafficking in women and children and will be available in the forthcoming months.

This note intends to present the most recent facts and figures on this issue. It will define the main concepts related to this issue, then present the data available and the causes often proposed to account for this phenomenon and finally the actions taken by the EU in this area.

A preliminary consideration has to be highlighted: the trafficking of girls and boys is often treated as if it was the same as the trafficking of adult women, as if they experienced the same abuse and required the same sorts of protection. But this approach means that the specific needs of children are not being addressed. Young children have a very limited capacity to look after themselves and are consequently dependent on adults or older children, a dependency which traffickers take advantage of. There are also distinctions to make between categories of children who are trafficked. The key variables here are gender (girls versus boys) and age (distinguishing between adolescents who are almost adult and younger children). Although international standards define all young people below the age of 18 as children, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has recognised that adolescents have different needs to younger children³. This note will thus try to address the situation of women and children separately when relevant.

1 The concepts

One of the main difficulties around the concept of trafficking is the confusion between the terms "trafficking" and the facilitated illegal immigration, i.e. "smuggling".

During the second half of the 1990s, there was much debate about the concepts of "trafficking" and "smuggling". At international level, the most important discussions took place when the UN prepared the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁴ and the associated trafficking⁵ and smuggling¹ Protocols - also called the 'Palermo Protocols' - setting

¹ R. Tyler (2003), *Child trafficking in Eastern Europe: a trade in human misery*, p.1

² *Report on the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament "For further actions in the fight against trafficking in women"*, drafted by P. Sørensen, A5-0127/2000

³ M. Dottridge (2004), *Kids as commodities? - Child trafficking and what to do about it*, International Federation Terre des Hommes, p.19

⁴ adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000

⁵ Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. It entered into force on 25 December 2003.

new definitions for these two concepts in international law. In the Protocols, the UN defines these terms as follows:

"Trafficking in persons"² shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation is irrelevant where any of the means mentioned above is used.

Children are given particular attention. The Protocol states that the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation should be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means mentioned above, meaning that coercion is not required to consider a child as being trafficked.

"Smuggling of migrants"³ shall mean the procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Thus, "smuggling" refers to the illegal transport of a person or persons across state borders which results in a benefit for the smuggler. The definition refers only to the transport of a person across borders for profit. The smuggling of migrants thus involves migrants who have consented to the smuggling. Trafficking victims, on the other hand, have either never consented or, if they initially consented, that consent has been rendered meaningless by the coercive, deceptive or abusive actions of the traffickers.

Moreover, while "smuggling" does not inherently involve exploitation, "trafficking" specifically targets the trafficked person as an object of exploitation. The purpose from the beginning of the process is to exploit this person and to gain a profit.

"Trafficking" often does include an element of smuggling, namely the illicit crossing of a border. However, according to the UN definition, trafficking does not necessarily have to involve international migration. Trafficking can occur regardless of whether victims are taken to another country or only moved from one place to another within the same country, whereas smuggling is defined from the outset as a migration issue involving crossing an international border.

¹ Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

² article 3 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

³ article 3 of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

2 Data on trafficking in women and children in the EU

According to Europol, "*the nature of the crime makes it difficult to estimate exactly how many victims are trafficked in the European Union but there are reasons to believe that they should be counted in the hundreds of thousands*"¹. However, some data is available.

2.1 THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS

Most of the victims tend to be female, generally ranging in age between 18 to 30 years old. However, much younger female victims, as young as 13 or 14 years old have been trafficked, and in some cases young boys as well².

The general trend since 1990 has been an increase in the number of victims trafficked into the EU, particularly from Central and Eastern Europe, the main source countries being Albania, Moldavia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia and the Baltic States³.

Other parts of the world provide trafficked victims such as Southeast Asia, West and Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The victims originate mainly from countries that are economically disadvantaged in comparison with the West.

As far as children are concerned, the main regions of origin are similar: Central and Eastern Europe (e.g. Moldavia, Romania and Ukraine), West Africa (e.g. Nigeria and Sierra Leone) and Asia (e.g. China, Afghanistan and Sri Lanka)⁴.

Children are particularly vulnerable to trafficking as it is easier for traffickers to target them through coercion, deception or manipulation and as they are more dependent on adults and have fewer possibilities to escape an exploitative relationship.

Most of them come from family structures that are either broken or have a significant level of internal conflict and they have often experienced a high degree of violence prior to migration. These children often report that their parents readily accept, and sometimes actively encourage, their migration as a form of sustenance for the entire family⁵.

2.2 DIFFERENT FORMS OF TRAFFICKING

2.2.1 *The prominent form: trafficking for prostitution and sexual exploitation*

In Europe, the trafficking in women and children is dominated by **trafficking connected with prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation**.

A study shows that more than 80 percent of the victims from South-Eastern Europe (one of the main source areas) end up as prostitutes, and about 10 percent as suppliers of other erotic services. Approximately 10 to 30 percent of the victims are under 18 years of age; mostly 15-18-year-old girls, but younger children are also involved⁶. The Swedish NGO 'Kvinna till kvinna' estimates that every year approximately 500,000 women and children are trafficked for

¹ Europol (2004), *Trafficking of human beings: A Europol Perspective - January 2004*, p.1

² idem, p.4

³ Europol (2004), p.2

⁴ International Organisation for Migration (2001), p.9

⁵ idem, p.10

⁶ M. Lehti (2003), p.7

sexual exploitation to the European Union member countries¹ whereas the European Commission reported in March 2001 that "*estimates of up to 120,000 women and children being trafficked into Western Europe each year have been made*"². A table giving estimates of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Europe (situation in 1999 and 2000) can be found in annex.

2.2.2 The other forms of trafficking

Apart from trafficking for prostitution, the other forms of trafficking in Europe are the illegal trade of children for adoption and the trafficking in workers for the grey economy.

The source areas of **trafficking in children for illegal adoption** to Western Europe are the Eastern European countries and the third world countries. In addition, children are trafficked from Eastern Europe to industrial countries outside Europe, especially to North America. There are no estimates available on the extent of the trade.

The majority of the grey labour force smuggled into Europe are men; however trafficking in women and children for **forced or slave labour** can be found: women are recruited to work in the hotel and catering sector or as domestic servants. In several European countries, the staff of a few African and Asian embassies have caused problems by trafficking domestic servants from their home countries to work for their employees in conditions resembling slave labour.

Children are also affected by this form of trafficking. Trafficking for industrial work is found in Italy, for example, where 30,000 foreign children (mostly from China) are estimated to work in small-scale clothing and other industry in conditions similar to slave labour. In Greece, some 3,000 children, mostly Albanians, are estimated to work in corresponding conditions as window cleaners and in other similar occupations. On a larger scale, children are trafficked and made to work for organised crime in begging rings, or as pickpockets and thieves. This practice is exercised in the whole of Europe; the victims usually come from Eastern Europe, and the proportion of Roma is considerable³.

The NGO 'Terre des Hommes' also identifies **other forms of trafficking in children**: some children are trafficked to France and the United Kingdom to work as unpaid domestics or to be involved in fraudulent social security claims⁴.

2.3 LIMITED DATA

Data on the numbers of persons trafficked are very limited. Europol comments that: "*the overall number of victims trafficked in the EU is still unknown, and only estimates are available. What is clear is the fact that the number of victims is much higher than the official statistics from investigated cases in Member States*"⁵. The most striking example is the situation of Western Europe, where according to some international organisations such as the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the annual total of victims is between 100 000 and 150 000

¹ idem, p.8

² European Commission (2001), *Trafficking in women: the misery behind the fantasy: from poverty to sex slavery - A Comprehensive European strategy*, p.2

³ M. Lehti (2003), p.33

⁴ M. Dottridge (2004), p.20

⁵ Europol (2000), *Trafficking in human beings: General Situation Report 1999*, open version, The Hague, p.18, quoted in F. Laczko, A. Klekowski von Koppenfels and J. Barthel (2002), *Trafficking in Women from Central and Eastern Europe: a review of statistical data*, European Conference on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings: Global Challenge for the 21st century, p.4

women and children whereas the figure would be between 5 000 and 40 000 women and children if the estimates given by national authorities of each individual country were summed¹.

One of the main reasons for the scarcity of data is probably the nature of trafficking in itself (as organised transnational crime, i.e. a **clandestine activity**), which makes trafficking hard to control and the collection of data very difficult.

In its report, the Experts group set up by the European Commission also suggests that the lack of data on trafficking is partly due to the relatively **low priority** given to combating trafficking among law enforcement agencies. This appears to arise from two factors: firstly, legislation is non-existent, inadequate, or inadequately implemented, making the prosecution of traffickers very difficult or even impossible²; secondly, all trafficking convictions must be based upon witness/victim testimony. Such testimony is rare as victims of trafficking are either deported as illegal migrants or, if identified as trafficked women and given assistance, are often too frightened to testify against traffickers. Indeed, many women request to be deported (or wish to return voluntarily via programmes such as those offered by the International Organisation for Migration) as they fear the reprisals of traffickers. Inadequate legislation, both for prosecution and for victim protection, means that police often prefer not to prosecute traffickers at all, knowing that it would only rarely result in a conviction.

Moreover, given the fairly recent introduction of the new international definitions of trafficking and smuggling, it is perhaps unsurprising that few governments systematically collect trafficking data. In fact, many countries **mix data** related to trafficking, smuggling, and irregular migration, mainly because it is difficult in practice to distinguish between trafficking and smuggling, especially if the victim is arrested when crossing the border. It is then unclear whether the purpose for which the person is moving is exploitation, which is the main criterion to identify trafficking in human beings.

A final consideration has to be made in terms of **child trafficking**. Although there is a clear consensus that trafficking in children is growing it is yet difficult to quantify. Children are often invisible in data and statistics, which usually use adults as a unit of analysis.

The limited data collected in terms of trafficking in women and children reinforce the difficulty to gain an insight into this issue. But the main trends can be identified through other ways such as NGOs.

3 Causes of trafficking

Root causes of trafficking are varied and complex. They range from economic to political, cultural or social factors, both in countries of origin and in countries of destination.

¹ M. Lehti (2003), *Trafficking in women and children in Europe*, HEUNI Papers n°18, The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations, <http://www.heuni.fi/uploads/to30c6cixyah11.pdf>, p.13

² European Commission (2004), *Report of the Expert Group on Trafficking in Human Beings*, DG Justice, Freedom and Security, p.88

3.1 IN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

The factor that is often identified as best explaining the trafficking is the **economic situation** in the countries of origin: poverty, lack of opportunities and unemployment, among others as a consequence of social reforms, the disappearance of public sector employment and the decline of industries and agriculture in many transition countries are probably the main root causes of trafficking.

Hence, it is often claimed that the main reason behind the rapid increase in trafficking in women and children at the beginning of the 1990s is the deep difference in the standard of living between the Western European countries and the former Socialist countries. It is not a coincidence that four of the most important source countries for the trafficking (Albania, Moldavia, Romania and Ukraine) are also the poorest countries in the continent, one (Lithuania) is the poorest country in the Baltic Sea area, and that in Russia (sixth most important source country), there are large areas where the standard of living is exceptionally low. The point is also illustrated *a contrario* by the recent development in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, where the positive social and economic development has significantly and rapidly reduced trafficking¹. This factor is also dominant in explaining trafficking from even less developed regions of the world, e.g. Asia or Africa.

Political factors can also be at the origin of trafficking: long-lasting political crises, civil war, religious or ethnic conflicts as well as persecution or discrimination of minorities are often highlighted to account for trafficking².

One social factor that can also explain the trafficking, especially in **women and girls** is their **low social status** in the countries of origin, that makes them especially vulnerable. Some cases of girls that are simply sold by their parents have been detected. As regards girls trafficked for sexual exploitation, the involvement of family members having close connections with such activities is visible, particularly in the case of Nigerian and Albanian nationals³.

Another factor that can account for trafficking in children is the **lack of protective systems for children** in some countries of origin. Some children come from families that are unstable or unable to provide care for them. Other groups of children, such as street children, children living in institutions, children from minorities or disadvantaged groups and girls, are particularly vulnerable to approaches from exploiters.

Another important push factor is that immigrants returning home are often inclined to promote **false or exaggerated beliefs** about life in their host countries: rather than facing the shame of having failed in their migration project, or for fear of being rejected by their families, in the case of girls subjected to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation. Therefore, they often lie about their lives while away from home, imbue other potential migrants with false expectations and entice them into migrating under ill-informed and risky circumstances. The media also help to spread an unrealistic view of life in Western Europe, thus encouraging the image of an "ideal and prosperous society" in which life is better, and where making a living is possible. In search of better jobs and lives abroad, migrants may fall prey to fraudulent employment offers and find themselves back in coercive or exploitative conditions.

¹ M. Lehti (2003), p.34

² International Organisation for Migration (2001), p.9

³ idem, p.10

3.2 IN COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION

Trafficking in women and children in European countries for sexual and other forms of sexual exploitation may also be explained by some pull factors specific to certain demands in the sex-trade sector.

A growing demand for children for sexual exploitation (such as child prostitution and child pornography) has been identified. For example, social workers working with victims of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation have noticed that there is an **increasing demand for young women and girls**, coupled with a demand for unsafe sex. This is based on the presumption that young persons are less likely to be infected with AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases¹.

Furthermore, the increase in **control over sex tourism** may have led criminals to bring the supply closer to the market in order to avoid checks by the authorities while at the same time responding to demand².

Moreover, despite the restrictive immigration policies towards unskilled labour in the EU Member States, there is a significant demand for cheap, easy to exploit and unskilled labour in construction and manufacturing jobs, as well as for domestic services and this creates strong pull factors for migrants³.

There is also a specific demand for **children for economic exploitation** (begging, pick pocketing, drug selling, etc.). Children are for example exploited by organised criminal gangs which use them as drug couriers or as thieves, thus benefiting from the fact that if caught by the authorities, some of these minors will be exempt from criminal procedures as juveniles. They are recruited by adults who use them for such activities so as to reduce their own personal risk of being involved in criminal proceedings⁴.

4 EU actions

The European Union has recently been active in this area. The first step was the introduction by the Treaty of Amsterdam of a reference to the trafficking in human beings in the treaties. The article 29 of the Treaty on the European Union now states that "*without prejudice to the powers of the European Community, the Union's objective shall be to provide citizens with a high level of safety within an area of freedom, security and justice (...). That objective shall be achieved by preventing and combating crime, organised or otherwise, in particular (...) trafficking in persons and offences against children*".

The issue is also addressed in the Treaty establishing a **Constitution** for Europe. Trafficking in human beings is thus explicitly addressed in a number of provisions. Article II-65(3) of the Charter of Fundamental Rights states that "*trafficking in human beings is prohibited*". According to Article III-267(1) the Union shall develop a common immigration policy aiming at "*the prevention of, and enhanced measures to combat, illegal immigration and trafficking in human beings*". Article III-267(2)(d) demands framework laws establishing measures in the area of "*combating trafficking in persons, in particular women and children*" and article III-271(1) states that minimum rules concerning the definition of offences and the sanctions in the area of

¹ International Organisation for Migration (2001), p.10-11

² idem, p.11

³ M. Lehti (2003), p.8

⁴ idem, p.11

"*trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of women and children*" should be adopted at the European level.

The most significant EU action in this area is the **Council framework Decision on combating trafficking in human beings** of 19 July 2002¹. The UN definitions form the basis for this Decision which approximates the criminal laws of the Member States. It obligates the member countries to ensure that trafficking in humans for forced labour as well as for sexual exploitation are criminalised, as are the instigation, aiding, abetting and attempt of such activity. The decision also includes stipulations on the maximum penalty (six years of imprisonment) and on aggravating circumstances². The issue of co-operation between the member states is also addressed.

It has to be underlined that the Framework Decision does not include all elements of the UN definition. In particular, the Framework Decision does not apply to trafficking in human beings for the purpose of the removal of organs.

The other milestones for the European Union are the adoption of the Directive of 29 April 2004 on a temporary residence permit for victims of trafficking who cooperate with the authorities³ and, with regard to some aspects of trafficking in human beings, the Framework Decision of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography⁴.

Some **European programmes** are also aiming at improving the prevention of and the fight against trafficking in human beings. The European Union's STOP II programme for 2001-2002 was intended to prevent and combat trade in human beings and all forms of sexual exploitation of children. It was also designed to help the victims of these criminal activities. It followed from the initial STOP programme which ran from 1997 to 2000 and aimed at developing a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to preventing and combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children. Its aim was to create a framework for training, information, study and exchange programmes for persons responsible for combating trade in human beings and the sexual exploitation of children.

The STOP II programmes expired at the end of 2002 and was replaced by **AGIS**, a framework programme on police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters (merging 5 previous programmes) aiming at helping legal practitioners, law enforcement officials and representatives of victim assistance services from the EU Member States and candidate countries co-operate. It runs from 2003 till 2007 and supports projects aiming at preventing and combating trafficking in human beings. Like previous STOP-funded projects, many of the AGIS projects related to human trafficking focus on prevention measures, awareness raising, training, support and

¹ Council framework Decision 2002/629/JHA of 19 July 2002 on combating trafficking in human beings, Official Journal L 203 of 1 August 2002, p.1

² M. Lehti (2003), *Trafficking in women and children in Europe*, HEUNI Papers n°18, The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations, p.36

³ Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 24 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities, Official Journal L 261 of 6 August 2004, p.19

⁴ Council framework Decision 2004/68/JHA of 22 December 2003 on combating the sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, Official Journal L 013 of 20 January 2004, p.44

protection for trafficked persons, networking among support organisations and cooperation between law enforcement agencies¹.

Moreover, EU agencies such as Europol and Eurojust have been equipped with competencies in the area of trafficking in human beings. According to the Europol Convention², **Europol** shall act to prevent and combat "illegal immigrant smuggling" and "trade in human beings".

Europol participates in, cooperates with, and supports several of the European Commission initiatives/projects in the field of trafficking of human beings such as the STOP and DAPHNE programmes as well as Member State initiatives. Europol's work programme also includes an annual threat assessment on trafficking of human beings.

On a more operational side, Europol offers Member States' law enforcement authorities' operational co-operation, via the Europol Liaison Officers network and it seeks to add value to Member States operations. For example, in the framework of the Operational Project for combating trafficking in human beings 'Operation Leda'³, an initiative by the Greek Presidency in 2003, Europol was requested to support the operation by collecting, processing and analysing the information gathered, and subsequently producing an evaluation of the entire project. Europol has also been tasked by the Policy Chiefs' Task Force with preparing and implementing an action plan to combat trafficking in human beings in and from Bulgaria.

For the past years, the European Union has been active in trying to limit trafficking in women and children but the results of this policy might not be visible yet.

¹ European Commission (2004a), *Annual Report on the development of a common policy on illegal immigration, smuggling and trafficking of human beings, external borders, and the return of illegal residents*, SEC(2004)1349, p.14

² article 2 (2)

³ The aim of the operation was to combat trafficking in human beings through simultaneous coordinated actions of the law enforcement agencies of the participant countries (EU members and the South Eastern Cooperation Initiative members)

Annex

| Country | type of country d: destination s: source t: transit | estimates number of full- time prostitutes | estimates number / proportion of foreign prostitutes (resident and mobiles) | estimated annual total of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation (d, s, t) | the proportion of European victims | trafficking in women criminalised as a separate crime |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Albania | s, t | ? | ? | >10 000 | majority | yes |
| Armenia | s, t | ? | ? | 500-700 | majority | no |
| Austria | d, t | 6000-20 000 | 5000-17 000 | ? | 80-90% | yes |
| Azerbaijan | s, t | ? | ? | ? | majority | yes |
| Belarus | s, t | ? | ? | ? | majority | no |
| Belgium | d | 30 000 | >15 000 | 1000-3000 | >50% | yes |
| Bosnia | d, s, t | 15 000 | 10 000 | >10 000 | majority | no |
| Bulgaria | s, t | ? | ? | 3000-4000 | majority | no |
| Croatia | t | ? | ? | 100-200 | 90-100% | no |
| Cyprus | d | >2000 | >2000 | <2000 | majority | yes/no |
| Czech Republic | d, s, t | ? | ? | >100 | majority | yes |
| Denmark | d | 6000 | 2000 | 10-50 | >50% | yes |
| Eire | d, t | ? | >10% | ? | majority | no |
| Estonia | s | 2000-3000 | <1000 | ? | 100% | no |
| Finland | d | 3000-7000 | 3000-6000 | 10-100 | 100% | bill is being drafted |
| France | d | 20 000-40 000 | 12 000-25 000 | ? | majority | yes |
| Georgia | s, t | ? | ? | thousands | majority | no |
| Germany | d | 60 000-300 000 | 30 000-150 000 | 2000-20 000 | 80% | yes |
| Greece | d, t | >20 000 | 16 000-20 000 | <40 000 | 90% | yes |
| Hungary | d, s, t | 10 000 | 3000-4000 | ? | majority | yes |
| Iceland | d | <500 | <500 | a few | a significant part | no |
| Italy | d, t | 50 000-70 000 | 30 000-40 000 | 2500-5500 | majority | yes |
| Kosovo | d, s, t | thousands | thousands | <30 000 | majority | bill is being drafted |
| Latvia | s | 2500-9000 | ? | <1500 | 100% | yes |
| Lithuania | s | 3000-10 000 | 500-3000 | >1000 | 100% | yes |
| Luxembourg | d | 300-700 | >300 | <300 | majority | yes |
| Macedonia | d, s, t | >2500 | 1500-2500 | 8000-18 000 | 90-100% | no |
| Malta | d, t | ? | ? | a few | majority | no |
| Moldavia | s, t | ? | ? | >10 000 | majority | bill is being drafted |
| Netherlands | d | 20 000-30 000 | 13 000-20 000 | 10 000-100 000 | >50% | yes |
| Norway | d | 3000 | 600-1000 | 10-50 | 90-100% | no |
| Poland | d, s, t | 30 000-35 000 | >15000 | >15 000 | majority | yes |
| Portugal | d, t | Lisbon 6500 | half | thousands | a significant part | yes |
| Romania | s, t | ? | ? | >10 000 | 90-100% | no |
| Russia | d, s, t | ? | thousands | 10 000-100 000 | majority | no |
| Serbia and Montenegro | d, s, t | ? | ? | thousands | majority | no |
| Slovakia | s, t | ? | ? | >25 | majority | yes |
| Slovenia | t | ? | ? | ? | majority | yes |
| Spain | d, t | 45 000-300 000 | 30 000-150 000 | 4000-8500 | 20% | yes |
| Sweden | d | 1200-2500 | 200-700 | 10-100 | 90-100% | yes |
| Switzerland | d | 7000-8000 | 2000-4000 | ? | <50% | yes |
| Turkey | d, t | ? | >60 000 | >1000 | majority | yes |
| Ukraine | s, t | ? | ? | 10 000-100 000 | majority | yes |
| United Kingdom | d, t | 80 000 | 20 000 | 1500 | >50% | yes |

Source: M. Lehti (2003), *Trafficking in women and children in Europe*, HEUNI Papers n°18, The European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations, <http://www.heuni.fi/uploads/to30c6cjxyah11.pdf>, p.10

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