

FIRST ANTI-TRAFFICKING REPORT



Trafficking in human beings (THB) is a crime driven by demand and profit through the exploitation of people and their vulnerabilities. It is a gross violation of human rights, it is explicitly prohibited under the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and it is subject of a comprehensive legal and policy framework (Directive 2011/36/EU and EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings).

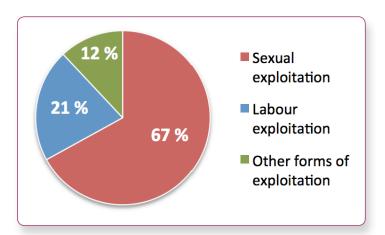
Following the adoption of the Anti-trafficking Directive in 2011, the Commission is today setting out the trends and challenges in addressing trafficking in human beings, examining progress made and highlighting key challenges that the EU and its Member States need to address as a priority.

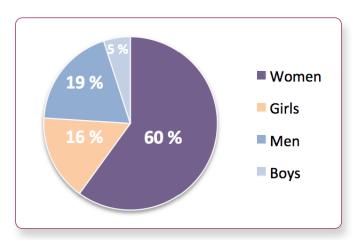
15 846 victims registered in the EU in 2013-2014 (Member States data)

Given the complexity of the phenomenon, there are solid grounds to believe that the actual numbers of victims of trafficking in the EU are substantially higher.

REGISTERED VICTIMS BY FORM OF EXPLOITATION

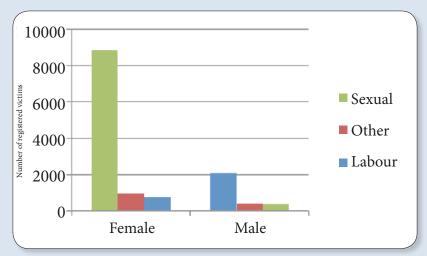
REGISTERED VICTIMS BY GENDER AND AGE



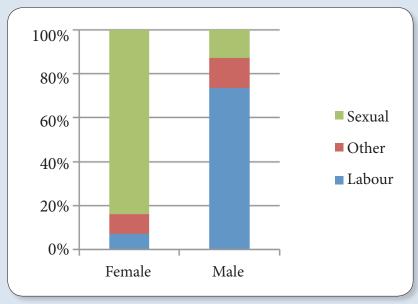


Migration and Home Affairs

REGISTERED VICTIMS BY GENDER AND FORM OF EXPLOITATION



Source: Member States data 2013-2014

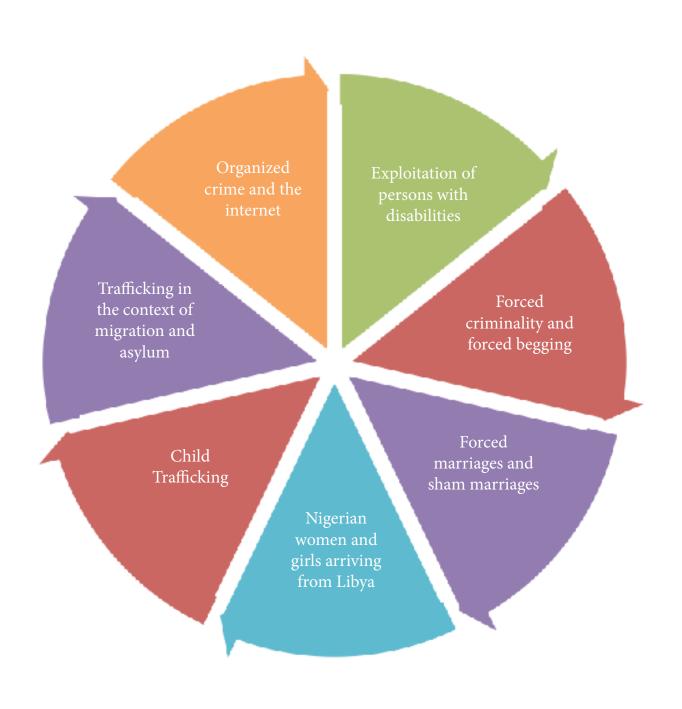


Source: Member States data 2013-2014

Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation continues by far to be the most prevalent form of trafficking in the EU with over two thirds of the registered victims. 95 % of registered victims for this form of exploitation being women.

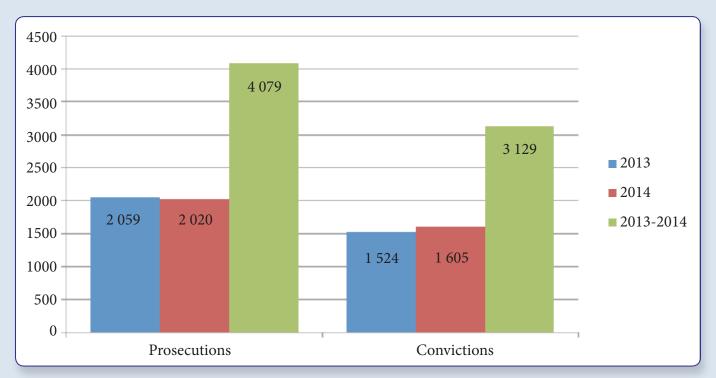
Trafficking in human beings for the purpose of labour exploitation is an increasing phenomenon, particularly affecting men. 74 % of the registered victims were men. This form of exploitation is reported to be expanding due to the economic crisis as well as the increased demand for cheap services and goods.

EMERGING TRENDS IN THE EU



RESULTS OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY MEMBER STATES

NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS*



Source: Member States data 2013-2014

*While the majority of Member States refer to the number of individuals, some Member States refer to the number of cases or offenses rather than individuals. Not all Member States provided data on prosecution and convictions for the two year period. No observable trend, although the numbers remain low.

65 % of registered victims were EU citizens.

The top 5 EU countries of citizenship of registered victims are **Bulgaria**, **Hungary**, **Netherlands**, **Poland and Romania**,



The top 5 non-EU countries of citizenship for registered victims were Albania, China, Morocco, Nigeria and Vietnam



Actions to address gaps and challenges identified

- 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 trafficking in human beings
- Focus on the early identification of all victims
- Ensure all victims are offered protection and assistance
- Take gender-specific measures and a child-centred approach
- Focus on the most vulnerable victims
- Prevent trafficking by addressing the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, including considering legal measures
- Systematically evaluate national anti-trafficking strategies and action plans
- Allocate adequate resources to address trafficking in human beings
- Cooperate meaningfully with civil society
- Coordination on the ground in the framework of the 'hotspots approach' amongst all relevant actors
- Ratification of relevant international and regional instruments

The anti-trafficking Directive has created an 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.

The meaningful and full implementation of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive will have a real impact in preventing the crime, prosecuting the perpetrators and protecting the victims.