



# SECOND REPORT ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE FIGHT AGAINST **TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS** and Data collection in the EU 2018

Office of the EU Anti-Trafficking Coordinator



## Purpose of the Progress Report

**Art. 20 Directive 2011/36/EU, mandates the EU ATC to work on this Report and present it every two years**

**Aims to provide a factual overview of progress, with data from Member States, EU Agencies, civil society and international or regional organizations**

## Content of the Progress Report

Presents information based on

- ✓ **data and concerns**
- ✓ **actions in 2012-2016 EU Strategy and the implementation of the 2017 Commission Communication identifying further concrete actions against THB**
- ✓ **update on implementation of Directive 2004/81/EC on residence permits for victims of trafficking.**

Accompanied by

- ✓ **Staff Working Document**
- ✓ **detailed study on statistical data collection within the EU**

## Methodology for the Progress report

Based on a wide range of information and sources, including:

- ✓ **National reports submitted by NREMs/Member States** pursuant to Art. 19&20 of the Anti-Trafficking Directive;
- ✓ **Actions taken by the Commission** and other stakeholders under the EU Strategy and the 2017 Communication;
- ✓ Contributions by **civil society organisations** participating in the EU Civil Society Platform and the e-Platform against Trafficking in Human Beings ; and
- ✓ Information from relevant **EU agencies, and international and regional organisations.**

# Key findings- Data collection- Registered (identified and presumed) victims

## WHO ARE THE VICTIMS?

There were **20,532** registered victims of trafficking in the EU in 2015 and 2016.

The actual number of victims is likely to be substantially higher as many of them remain undetected.

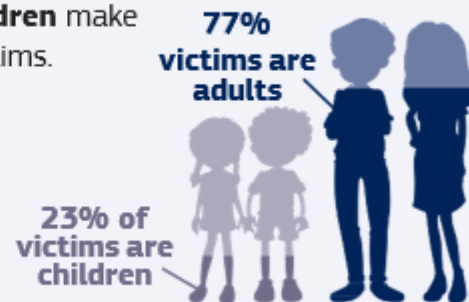
**Nearly half of registered victims are EU citizens.**

**44% of victims are EU citizens**, mostly from Romania, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland and Bulgaria



**56% of victims are non-EU citizens**, mostly from Nigeria, Albania, Vietnam, China and Eritrea.

**Women and girls** continue to represent the majority of registered victims, while **children** make up almost a quarter of the registered victims.



# Key findings- Data collection- Registered (identified and presumed) victims

## FORMS OF TRAFFICKING (2015-2016)

Other forms (e.g. forced marriage, forced begging and forced criminality)

18%

26%

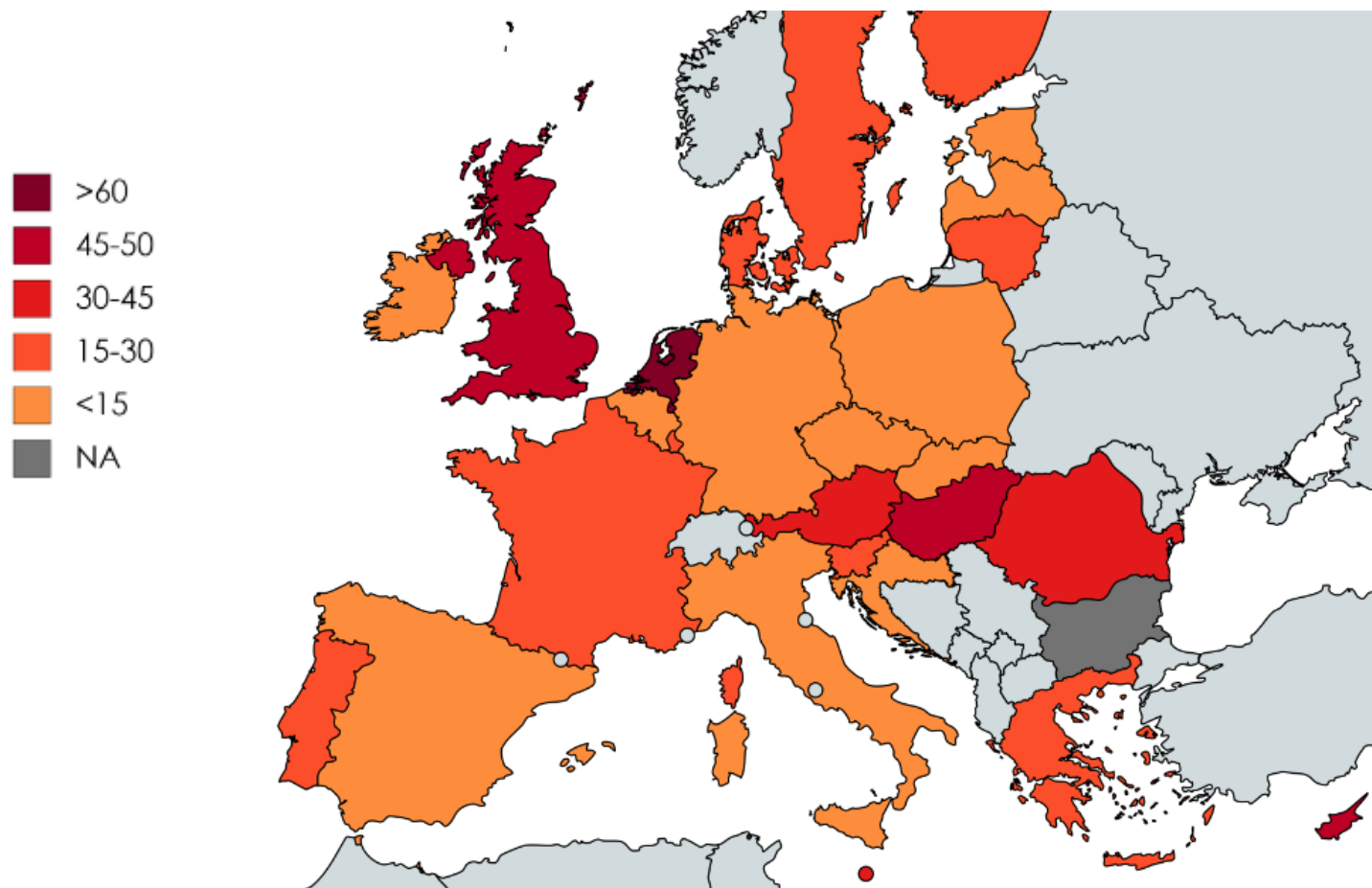
Labour exploitation

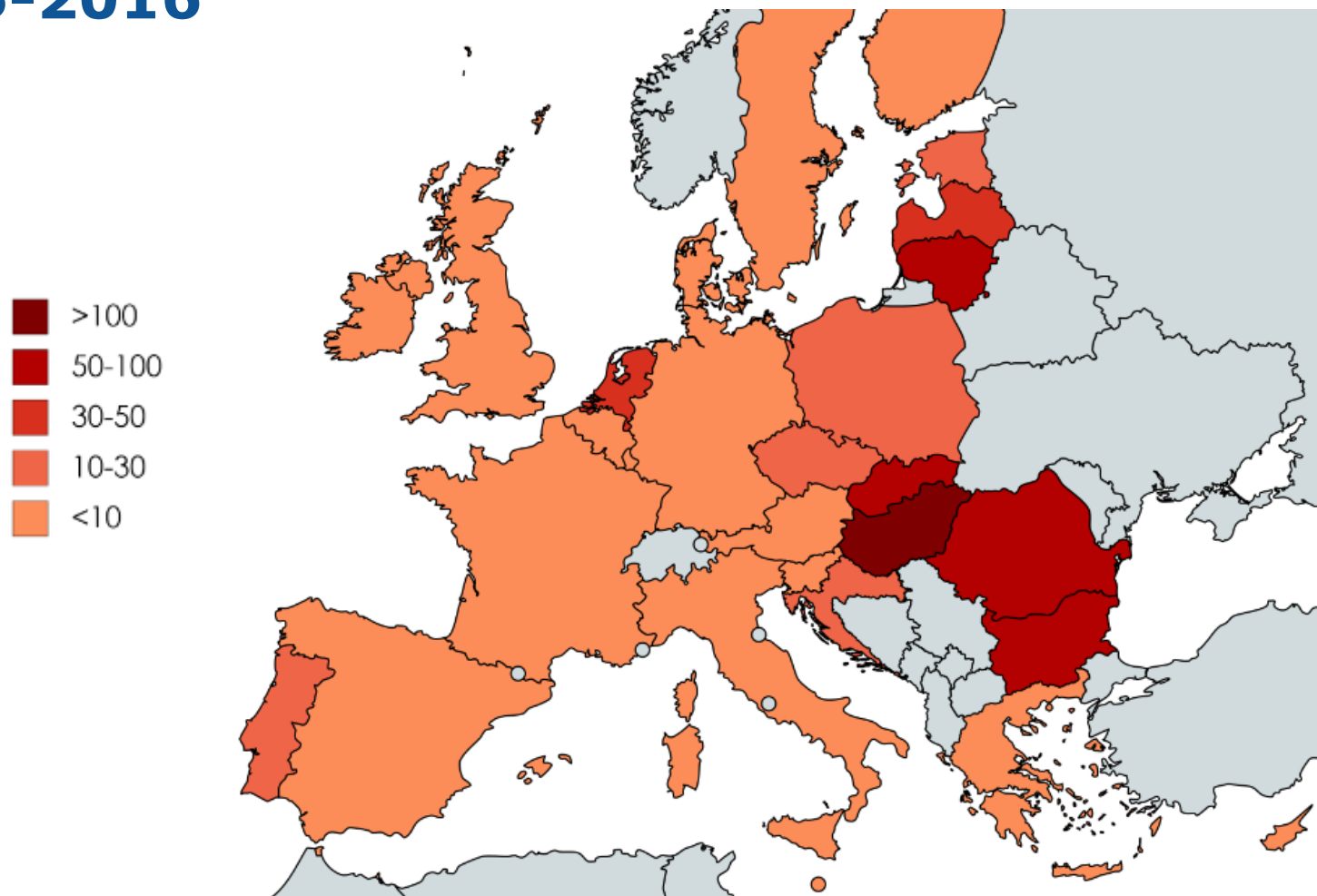
56%

MOST REGISTERED VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN THE EU ARE TRAFFICKED FOR **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**.

Sexual exploitation

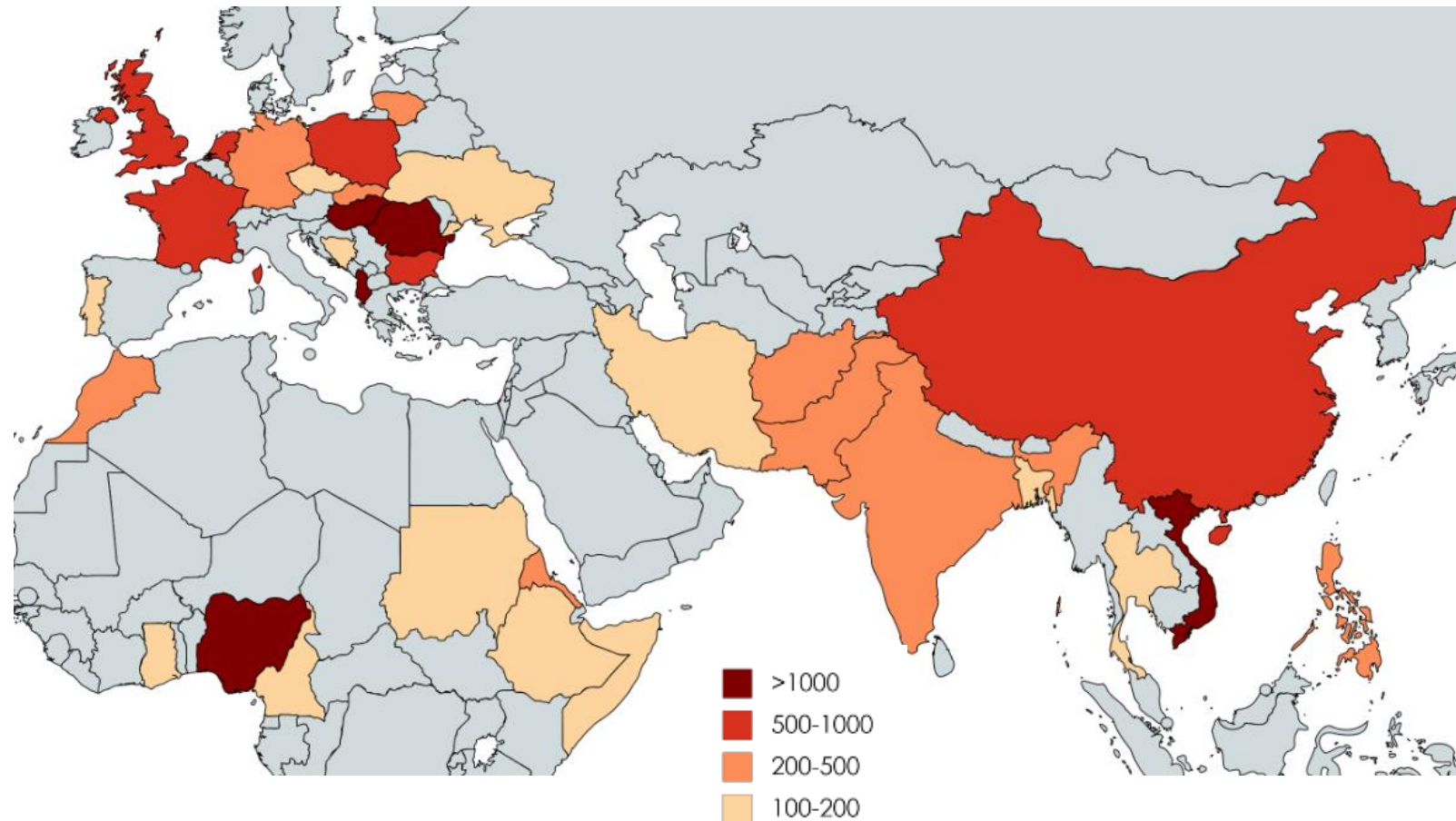








## Citizenship of EU and non-EU victims in 2015-2016



## Progress report- Emerging Concerns



### **Trafficking and migration:**

Criminal networks take advantage of migration challenges, disproportionately targeting women and girls trafficked through the Central Mediterranean route for sexual exploitation. Traffickers are reported to abuse asylum systems.



### **Role of the Internet:**

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is increasingly characterised by the use of live web cameras and live distant child sexual abuse. Traffickers use the Internet and social media to recruit and exploit victims.



### **Internal trafficking:**

Trafficking within the territory of a Member State is also reported to be on the rise, with 22% of victims being EU citizens registered as victims in their own country.



### **Trafficking of children:**

Younger victims are increasingly targeted.



### **Exploitation of persons with disabilities:**

Traffickers increasingly target people with developmental and physical disabilities, often trafficked for forced begging or sexual exploitation.

# Access to and Realisation of the Rights of the Victims

## ***MAIN STEPS FORWARD***

- Increased cooperation at national and cross-border level in terms of the identification of victims, including through national and transnational referral mechanisms
- Legislative initiatives in terms of assistance and support for victims, including in relation to child victims
- Specific procedures to address child trafficking in mixed migration flows
- Cooperation with the civil society in the context of identification, assistance and protection

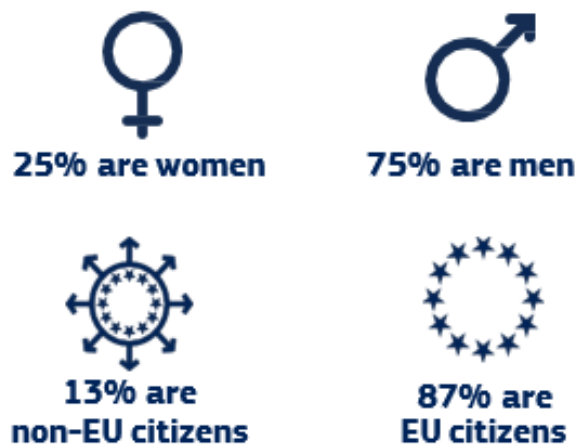
## ***MAIN CHALLENGES***

- Identification of victims in mixed migration flows and international protection procedures
- Lack of appropriate training and capacity building for all relevant actors
- Unconditional and effective access of victims to the rights to assistance, support and protection
- Different paths for accessing compensation
- Limited implementation of the principle of non-punishment

## Key Findings- Data collection- Traffickers

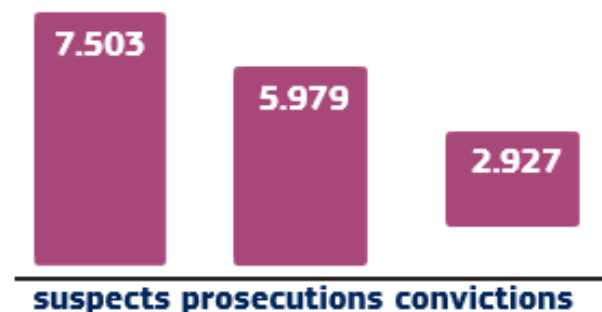
### WHO ARE THE TRAFFICKERS?

Individuals prosecuted for trafficking in the EU  
(2015-2016)



### Are the traffickers brought to justice?

While progress is noted, the level of prosecutions and convictions remains low, showing that trafficking in human beings remains characterised by **impunity** for the perpetrators and for those who exploit the victims.



# Preventing Trafficking in Human Beings by Countering the Culture of Impunity

## Encouraging the criminalisation of the use of services provided by the victims

### *MAIN STEPS FORWARD*

- Measures adopted by some Member States against impunity for users of victims of trafficking for labour exploitation target subcontractors, intermediaries and supply chains.
- Some new legislation related to criminalising those who knowingly use services provided by victims of trafficking.

### *MAIN CHALLENGES*

- Impunity still prevails.
- Lack of prioritization and difficulties in application

# TOWARDS THE ERADICATION OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

The **EU's resolute action** against trafficking in human beings has already brought **good results**, notably with improvements in:

cross-border  
cooperation

cooperation with  
civil society

use of financial  
investigations

setting up joint  
investigation teams

developing national and  
transnational referral  
mechanisms

## ***Priorities and key actions of 2017 Commission Communication***

- ✓ **2018 Joint Statement by Head of 10 EU Agencies**, (signed on 13 June 2018)
- ✓ Adoption of **EIGE report on developing guidance to MSs on gender-specific measures for helping and supporting victims** (adopted on 17 October 2018, presented in EP on EU ATD)
- ✓ Publication of the study on **Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU, jointly with Second Commission progress report and Staff Working Document**
- ✓ Publication of **“Working together to address trafficking in human beings: key concepts in a nutshell”**

## ***Priorities and key actions of 2017 Commission Communication***

- ✓ **2018 AMIF Calls for proposals open until 31/1/2019**
- ✓ **Tendering launched for three study lots:** 1) Reviewing the Functioning of Member States' National and Transnational Referral Mechanisms, 2) The Economic, Social and Human Costs of Trafficking; 3) Impact of the EU Approach to Combating Trafficking for Sexual exploitation
- ✓ **Coordination (Priority C):**
  - ✓ Ensure closer cooperation among the EU Network of National Rapporteurs and Equivalent Mechanisms on trafficking in human beings; the EU Civil Society Platform against trafficking in human being
  - ✓ Continued work and meetings ensuring synergies, coordination and coherence within the framework of the EU Agencies THB contact points
  - ✓ New website launched: <https://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/>
  - ✓ Regular updates of the EU Anti-trafficking website and dissemination of relevant information through the ePlatforms (of NGOs and NREMs)



## NEXT STEPS-Progress report

### Member States are encouraged to:

- ✓ **Criminalise** those who knowingly use services provided by victims of trafficking in order to counter impunity by ensuring that those who exploit and abuse victims are brought to justice.
- ✓ Take measures that encompasses all aspects of the **trafficking chain**.
- ✓ Address **all forms of exploitation** and ensure that **all categories of victims** are placed at the forefront of action and receive equal attention.
- ✓ Ensure that **awareness-raising and training measures are targeted** and achieve concrete results, especially to prevent trafficking in human beings.
- ✓ Further enhance **transnational law enforcement and judicial cooperation**, and further strengthen **cooperation with non-EU countries**, notably through capacity building for joint investigation teams.

## NEXT STEPS-Progress report

- ✓ Boost capacity for **identification of victims**.
- ✓ Provide victims with **gender and age specific assistance** and protection.
- ✓ Ensure tools are in place for **victims to access compensation**.
- ✓ Address **trafficking in human beings in the context of migration**, taking into account patterns such as the **disproportionate targeting of women and girls trafficked for sexual exploitation in the EU**.
- ✓ Allocate **sufficient resources** to fight trafficking and to provide victim support services, using to the maximum extent the funding available at EU level.
- ✓ Improve **data collection** in order to ensure a reliable picture of the situation adequate monitoring, and thus better policy-making

# References

**Second progress report:** [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204\\_com-2018-777-report\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204_com-2018-777-report_en.pdf)

**Accompanying Commission Staff Working Document:** [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204\\_swd-2018-473-commission-staff-working-document\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204_swd-2018-473-commission-staff-working-document_en.pdf)

**Study: Data Collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU:** [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204\\_data-collection-study.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204_data-collection-study.pdf)

**Factsheet:** [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204\\_agenda-on-security-factsheet-report-thb\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20181204_agenda-on-security-factsheet-report-thb_en.pdf)

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