

Albania: 25 prosecuted and convicted 11, authorities granted 38 official victim status after they agreed to undergo a formal interview with law enforcement and social services representatives.

Austria: The government prosecuted 35 trafficking defendants in 2015 and convicted 15 traffickers in 2015. Police, NGOs, and other government institutions identified and assisted 271 female and 30 male victims in 2015.

Belarus: Authorities prosecuted at least six individuals for potential child sex trafficking offenses under other articles in the criminal code in 2015, the government reported 116 actual and potential trafficking victims, NGOs reported assisting 263 trafficking victims in 2015, 47 of whom were children. Authorities identified 76 potential sex trafficking victims among the 1,625 individuals charged with prostitution in 2015.

Belgium: The government initiated prosecutions against 299 defendants in 2015, Authorities convicted and sentenced at least 93 traffickers in 2015 with charges including 195 counts of aggravating circumstances, Federal and regional governments continued to fund three dedicated NGO-run shelters providing specialized, comprehensive assistance to trafficking victims, including psycho-social, medical, and legal care. These shelters assisted at least 152 new adult victims in 2015 (including 93 victims of labour trafficking and 43 victims of sex trafficking).

Bosnia and Herzegovina: The state did not convict any traffickers in 2014 or 2015. Republika Srpska courts convicted two traffickers, compared with three in 2014. The government identified 31 victims of trafficking in 2015. Of these, 23 victims were female, 14 were minors, and **all were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

Bulgaria: Authorities charged 55 defendants with sex trafficking and 10 with labour trafficking in 2015. The government convicted 47 sex traffickers and no labour traffickers in 2015. The prosecution service identified 298 victims of sex trafficking and 32 victims of labour trafficking in 2015.

Croatia: During 2015, the government investigated seven trafficking suspects. Eight traffickers were convicted in 2015. During 2015, police and NGOs identified 38 victims of trafficking. *Approximately 90 percent of the identified victims were Croatian;* however, all victims identified in 2015 were female victims of sex trafficking.

Czech: In 2015, police initiated 18 investigations into suspected trafficking cases, nine of which proved to involve trafficking crimes. Authorities prosecuted 12 defendants for trafficking crimes in 2015. Czech courts convicted 19 traffickers. Police reported identifying 92 victims in 2015, all of whom were referred to services. NGOs provided services to 171 newly identified potential victims in 2015. The Ministry of Interior (MOI) continued to fund its witness-support program, which provided funding to NGOs providing services for adult victims willing to cooperate with law enforcement. **In 2015, four victims entered the program. Consistent with the last two years,** the MOI made available 2 million koruna (\$82,600) to support NGOs assisting victims enrolled in the witness support program.

Denmark: investigated three cases of trafficking in 2015. First-level courts had 12 trafficking case convictions in 2015. Experts reported that few trafficking cases were brought to trial in Denmark **because of the lack of incentives for victims to participate in the investigation of their traffickers.** In 2015, 43 of the 93 identified trafficking victims accepted a prepared return.

Estonia: Estonian courts convicted four traffickers under section 133 in 2015, Estonian courts also

convicted 11 individuals under section 175. In 2015, 16 victims, 13 of whom were newly identified during the year, received government assistance; this marked an increase from the four victims receiving government assistance in 2014. Authorities identified two foreign child victims in 2015 and provided them with temporary residence permits, accommodation, and education; authorities did not identify any foreign victims in 2014.

Finland: Authorities initiated prosecution of four cases in 2015. Finnish courts convicted four traffickers (two each for labour and sex trafficking) in 2015. The national victim assistance system **admitted 52 potential trafficking victims (36 women, 16 men, and no children) in 2015, the majority of whom were subjected to labour exploitation.**

France: The government did not report the number of investigations conducted in 2015; in 2014, authorities conducted 204 criminal investigations for sex trafficking. The government did not report the number of prosecutions or convictions in 2014 or 2015; in 2013, authorities convicted 127 traffickers under article 225-4. The government also convicted 23 offenders for the prostitution of children and eight traffickers for forced begging in 2013. The government identified 92 trafficking victims in 2015.

Germany: In 2014, the most recent year for which comprehensive statistics were available, state and federal authorities completed 392 sex trafficking investigations, compared with 425 in 2013. Authorities prosecuted 105 defendants for sex trafficking in 2014, compared with 118 in 2013. Courts convicted 79 sex traffickers in 2014. **Of the 79 sex traffickers convicted, only 19 were sentenced to prison,** with sentences between two and 10 years. The government investigated 11 labour trafficking cases in 2014. Courts convicted eight of these offenders. Authorities identified 557 sex trafficking victims in 2014, compared with 542 in 2013; counseling centers cared for approximately 30 percent of those identified. The government registered 26 labour trafficking victims.

Greece: Police investigated 32 human trafficking cases, six of which were for forced begging or labour. In 2015, the government prosecuted 117 defendants on suspicion of committing trafficking-related crimes. Of these, 20 defendants were prosecuted for labour exploitation, including forced begging, and 97 defendants for sexual exploitation. Police identified 57 potential trafficking victims. 34 were victims of sexual exploitation, including four children, and 23 of forced begging or labour exploitation. Seven victims were children. **Twenty-six victims were from Romania; 12 from Bulgaria; five from Greece; four from Moldova; four from Ukraine; three from Albania, and one each from Bangladesh, Poland, and Russia.**

Hungary: In 2015 police initiated 62 trafficking investigations, including 28 for forced labour, seven for forced begging, two for sex trafficking, and 25 for unspecified trafficking. Officials prosecuted 18 individuals, including at least one for forced labour. Courts convicted 22 traffickers in 2015. The Victim Assistance Service of the Office of Justice identified eight victims, including one child. The National Crisis Management and Information Service reported 27 victims, including four men, 13 women, and 10 children. NGOs reported identifying 25 trafficking victims—19 female victims, four male victims, and two transgender victims. During the reporting period, authorities fined five adult sex trafficking victims for prostitution violations. Furthermore, **authorities penalized 101 children, including 100 girls and one boy, for prostitution offenses despite being sex trafficking victims.**

Iceland: Law enforcement initiated 23 trafficking investigations. Of these investigations, 14 were for suspected labour trafficking, three for sex trafficking, and six were undetermined. However, as in 2013 and 2014, the government did not prosecute or convict any traffickers. The government

identified at least 29 potential trafficking victims in 2015 and certified 10 as trafficking victims: three male (one of whom was a minor) and five female victims of forced labour (of which one adult man and one woman had been subjected to forced labour through forced marriages), **and a woman and a minor male subjected to an unidentified form of trafficking. Police were unable to confirm the form of trafficking from the testimony of either victim, but suspected both were sex trafficking victims.**

Ireland: Authorities initiated investigations of 91 new trafficking-related cases in 2015. Four of the investigations were closed and the government will not prosecute them due to various factors, including lack of evidence, lack of cooperation from witnesses, and unidentified suspects. The government did not report any criminal convictions for sex trafficking or forced labour under the anti-trafficking act in 2015. Authorities identified 78 suspected trafficking victims in 2015. Victims included 22 children, of which 15 were Irish; 22 victims from Romania; 13 from Nigeria; and the rest from Eastern Europe, Africa, and South Asia; 52 were female, 25 were male, and one was transgender; 48 were potentially exploited in sex trafficking; 28 were exploited in labour trafficking—11 for forced labour in temporary Romanian car washes, three for forced begging, and five for forced criminal activity; two in both sex and labour trafficking; and seven, including four Nigerians, had previously applied for asylum. **Authorities did not report how many suspected victims they ultimately confirmed as trafficking victims.**

Italy: Authorities investigated 2,897 suspected traffickers in 2014, the most recent year for which law enforcement statistics were available. The government prosecuted 828 defendants for suspected trafficking crimes in 2014. In 2014, courts convicted 169 traffickers and appeals courts affirmed convictions of 184 defendants. NGOs assisted approximately 800 victims in 2015.

Kosovo: Authorities investigated 165 possible cases of trafficking during the reporting period. The government initiated 53 trafficking prosecutions. Courts convicted 13 traffickers. Specialized police units identified 28 trafficking victims in 2015. Of the 28 victims, 17 were adults and 11 were children; 17 were victims of sexual exploitation and 11 were subjected to forced labour, including one in forced begging, one in domestic servitude, and five children as dancers and escorts. **The majority of victims identified were Kosovo citizens, and others came from Albania and Serbia.**

Latvia: Latvian court has never convicted a criminal defendant of labour trafficking. On sex trafficking, the government investigated nine suspects in three new cases. Courts, however, did not secure any convictions. In the past five years, only three traffickers have been subject to final convictions.

Lithuania: Authorities initiated prosecutions of 27 suspected traffickers. The government convicted 17 traffickers. Lithuanian law enforcement identified 79 victims and potential victims in 2015. NGOs receiving a mix of public and private funding provided support to 139 trafficking victims and at-risk individuals, including 39 victims of labour trafficking.

Luxembourg: During the reporting period, the government reported 10 investigations and two prosecutions. The government convicted five traffickers for sex trafficking in 2015. Authorities identified two female sex trafficking victims.

Macedonia: In 2015, courts convicted and issued prison sentences to seven traffickers. Three were convicted for trafficking children for labour exploitation and four for trafficking children for sexual exploitation. In addition, courts convicted four traffickers for forced marriage involving domestic servitude. The government formally identified four victims of sex and labour trafficking—including one adult and three children—in 2015. NGOs identified 94 potential victims of trafficking among

the migrant and refugee population transiting Macedonia.

Malta: The government conducted two investigations and initiated two prosecutions during the reporting period. Both prosecutions remained pending at the close of the reporting period. The government has not obtained a conviction since early 2012. Police identified two trafficking victims. Both victims were foreign women; one was a victim of sex trafficking and one was a victim of both labour and sex trafficking.

Moldovia: In January 2015, however, a court sentenced a police officer to seven years' imprisonment for trafficking. The government identified 310 trafficking victims in 2015. Of these identified victims, 68 were children.

Montenegro: In 2015, the government launched four investigations of suspected trafficking cases. The investigations led to the arrests and prosecution of six suspects for brokering in prostitution, not trafficking, for the sexual exploitation of 16 female victims, some of whom were minors. The government did not initiate any new prosecutions. The government did not secure any new convictions under article 444 in 2015. The government identified 16 possible sex trafficking victims, some of whom were minors.

Netherlands: According to the prosecutor's office, authorities investigated 215 individuals for trafficking in 2015. In 2015, the government prosecuted 189 trafficking defendants and convicted 139. In the first 11 months of 2015, the government-funded national victim registration center and assistance coordinator registered 944 possible trafficking victims. Of the 944, there were 623 in sex trafficking, 172 in labour trafficking and forced crime, and 149 where the kind of trafficking was not established. The top countries of origin during the first 11 months were the Netherlands (almost one-third of the victims), Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Nigeria. The government referred 146 victims to care facilities in 2015. 54 percent of human trafficking victims were identified by police, 12 percent by border security, nine percent by labour inspectors, and 25 percent by other organizations.

New Zealand: In 2015, the government completed its first trafficking prosecution under the crime act, involving 18 victims from India and two defendants. While this case marked the first time the government used the provision to prosecute suspected traffickers, no evidence of forced labour was found. The defendants were found guilty of immigration fraud and sentenced to 25 months' imprisonment and 10 months' home detention, respectively. The government reported convicting one sex trafficker in a case involving two victims brought into the country under false employment agreements. The court found the defendant guilty of providing false immigration information and inciting employees to breach visa conditions and sentenced her to 27 months' imprisonment. In 2015, the government made its first certifications of trafficking victims. All were labour trafficking victims.

Norway: Authorities initiated investigations of 43 sex trafficking cases and 18 labour trafficking cases. The government prosecuted six sex trafficking suspects and five labour trafficking suspects. **Authorities obtained convictions for six sex traffickers** and five labour traffickers. In 2015, the government reported identifying and providing services for 290 trafficking victims, including 51 men, 198 women and 41 children, compared with approximately 270 victims overall in 2014. Within the total number of trafficking victims reported in 2015, **186 were sex trafficking victims**, 95 were forced labour victims, three were a combination of both, and six types of exploitation were unknown.

Poland: Authorities reported prosecuting 23 suspected traffickers. In 2015, 17 prosecutorial

investigations conducted involved forced labour. First-level courts convicted 36 traffickers. The National Intervention-Consultation Center for Victims of Trafficking (KCIK) provided assistance to 229 victims in 2015. Of the 229 victims, 126 were foreign nationals and 127 were victims of forced labour and forced begging.

Portugal: In 2015, the government investigated 68 potential trafficking cases. Authorities did not report how many cases involved labour or sex trafficking. In 2015, authorities prosecuted four individuals for forced labour. Authorities convicted four traffickers in 2015: one labour trafficker under article 160 and three labour traffickers under article 159. Authorities identified 18 confirmed victims and more than 150 additional potential victims in 2015. Fifteen of the 18 confirmed victims were victims of forced labour (including three forced begging victims) and three were sex trafficking victims; six of the confirmed victims were children.

Romania: Authorities initiated or continued to investigate 858 trafficking cases in 2015. Courts convicted 331 traffickers in 2015. Public officials and NGOs identified 880 victims in 2015. Of these victims, 36 percent were children, 34 percent were male, and 58 percent were subjected to sex trafficking. The government relied on NGOs to identify and assist victims, but did not provide any financial support due to a legal preclusion of direct funding for NGOs.

Russia: In 2015, Russia's federal-level investigative committee reported 14 investigations under article 127.1 and four investigations under 127.2. The Supreme Court released statistics showing authorities obtained 48 convictions under article 127.1 and 10 convictions under article 127.2. In Moscow, a shelter run by the Russian Orthodox Church and an international organization ceased operations due to lack of funding; the shelter cared for 19 victims during the reporting period before closing. An international NGO referred 46 victims in 2015 to a Moscow City homeless shelter, based on a memorandum of understanding; however, this program ceased operations in January 2016 when foreign funding for the NGO ended. **Additionally, an eight-bed shelter for trafficking victims, run by the Russian Red Cross with foreign funding in a space granted by the St. Petersburg municipal government, suspended many of its operations; it did not serve any victims in 2015, though it continued to run a hotline.**

Serbia: The government investigated 10 cases of commercial sexual exploitation and one case of forced labour in 2015. The government initiated prosecutions of 18 defendants [and] Courts convicted 20 traffickers in 2015. Authorities identified 36 trafficking victims in 2015. The majority of victims were minors exploited in Serbia. Twenty-one victims were subjected to sex trafficking, three to forced labour, 10 to forced begging, and two to forced criminality.

Slovakia: During the reporting period, officials initiated 18 new investigations and prosecutions of 22 defendants. These included eight cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation, eight for sexual exploitation combined with forced marriage; 18 for forced begging; and 12 for forced labour; victims were in some cases subjected to multiple forms of exploitation. Authorities prosecuted 17 defendants under article 179 of the criminal code in 2015, including nine plea bargains. Courts convicted 21 traffickers during the reporting period. In 2015, the government identified 25 victims and NGOs identified three additional trafficking victims. Of these 28, 21 victims of trafficking and four victims of trafficking and forced marriage entered the government-funded victim care program in 2015.

Slovenia: The government conducted six trafficking investigations in 2015. The government convicted three traffickers. The government identified 47 sex trafficking victims in 2015. NGOs identified an additional 28 potential trafficking victims in 2015.

Spain: As of December 2015, the Office of the Prosecutor was investigating 344 cases for sexual or labour exploitation. The government initiated prosecutions of 30 defendants for sex trafficking and 15 for labour trafficking in 2015. Courts convicted 58 traffickers in 2015, with 56 for sex trafficking and two for labour trafficking. One NGO assisted 113 victims in 2015, some of whom were referred to the organization by government institutions and security forces. Another NGO in Catalonia assisted 189 victims, nearly half of whom were referred by law enforcement agencies in accordance with a cooperative agreement.

Sweden: Police investigated 58 sex trafficking cases in 2015. Authorities prosecuted and convicted two sex traffickers. Police investigated 122 cases of forced labour in 2015 (including 30 child forced labour cases), 55 of which were cases of forced begging. There were no prosecutions or convictions for labour trafficking in 2015. Authorities identified approximately 58 victims of sex trafficking and 122 victims of forced labour and forced begging in 2015. 41 of these new victims were children.

Switzerland: In 2015, authorities investigated 306 cases of human trafficking. The government initiated prosecutions of 46 [and] 50 defendants. In 2014, authorities reported 15 [...] and 26 convictions. Only 11 of the 41 convicted traffickers were sentenced to prison. A leading NGO reported assisting 229 trafficking cases in 2015. Cantonal immigration offices granted a three-month reflection period for victims to consider whether to participate in an investigation to 25 victims and issued 54 short-term residence permits to victims for the duration of legal proceedings against their traffickers in 2015.

Ukraine: Law enforcement investigated 111 suspected trafficking offenses in 2015. Authorities initiated prosecutions of 59 cases in 2015. The government convicted 25 traffickers in 2015. In 2015, 66 victims participated in the prosecution of alleged traffickers.

United Kingdom: The government reported authorities prosecuted 295 suspected traffickers and convicted 192 traffickers in England and Wales between 2015 and 2016. Authorities identified 3,266 potential trafficking victims from 102 countries in 2015. Of these, 53 percent were female and 46 percent were male, while 70 percent were adults and 30 percent were children. Of potential adult victims, 15 percent were referred for domestic servitude; 39 percent for other forms of labour trafficking; 38 percent for sex trafficking; and seven percent for unknown exploitation. Of children, seven percent were referred for domestic servitude; 29 percent for other forms of labour trafficking; 22 percent for sex trafficking; and 41 percent for unknown exploitation.

Maximalt 6341 sextraffickingoffer alla nationaliteter! Matcha det mot 8500 nigerianskor för sextrafficking till Europa varje år.