



European
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Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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1. EU data at a glance ⁽¹⁾

Victims registered during the period 2017-2018:

- **14 145 victims of trafficking** were registered in the EU-27 Member States (EU-27 or the EU-27). In the EU-28 Member States (EU-28 or the EU-28), 26 268 victims of trafficking were registered.
- **Over half (60 %) of the registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation and fifteen per cent (15 %) were trafficked for labour exploitation** in the EU-27. Nearly half (46 %) of all registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation and nearly a quarter (22 %) were trafficked for labour exploitation in the EU-28.
- **Nearly three quarters (72 %) of all registered victims were female (women and girls)** and close to one quarter (23 %) were male in the EU-27; 58 % of all registered victims were female, whereas 39 % were male in the EU-28.
- **EU citizens accounted for nearly half (49 %) of all registered victims in the EU-27.** The share of EU citizens was equal to 41 % in the EU-28.
- **One third (34 %) of the victims were registered in their own EU Member State** in the EU-27. Less than one third (27 %) of the registered victims of trafficking were citizens of the reporting country in the EU-28.
- The five Member States in the EU-27 with the largest number of registered victims were **France, Italy, Netherlands, Germany and Romania.**

Child trafficking:

- Children accounted for **nearly a quarter (22 %) of all registered victims** in the EU-27. Children formed nearly one third (32 %) of the victims in the EU-28.
- **Nearly three quarters (74 %) of all child victims** registered in the EU-27 **were EU citizens.** The majority of children trafficked within the EU-28 were EU citizens (57 %), mostly trafficked within their own country.
- **The majority of child victims (64 %) in the EU-27 were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation** (37 % in the EU-28) and 6 % in the EU-27 for forced labour (16 % in the EU-28). **The vast majority (78 %) of child victims in the EU-27 were girls; boys accounted for 21 % of the victims.** Nearly half (49 %) of the child victims registered in the EU-28 were girls, the other half being boys. **Girls represented almost three quarters of child victims with non-EU citizenship (69 %).**

Traffickers registered during the period 2017-2018:

- There were **11 788 persons in formal contact with police and criminal justice systems (suspected, arrested or cautioned), 6 163 prosecutions and 2 426 convictions** for trafficking in human beings offences reported in 2017-2018 in the EU-27. There were 11 814 persons in formal contact with police and criminal justice systems as suspects ⁽²⁾, 6 404 prosecutions and 2 483 convictions for trafficking in human beings offences reported in 2017-2018 in the EU-28.
- **The top five Member States in the EU-27 with the highest number of reported persons suspected, arrested or cautioned ('suspects')** for trafficking in human beings were **Italy (4 104), France (2 786), Germany (1 359), Romania (850) and Spain (573).**

⁽¹⁾ United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. The reference period for this report is 2017-2018, while the UK was an EU Member State. The study therefore includes data for EU-27 and EU-28.

⁽²⁾ Persons in formal contact with police and criminal justice systems as suspected, arrested or cautioned person.

- **The Member States reporting the highest number of prosecutions** for trafficking in human beings in the period 2017–2018 in the EU-27 were **France** (2 907), **Belgium** (986), **Romania** (850), **Austria** (294) and **Bulgaria** (156) ⁽³⁾.
- **The Member States with the highest number of reported convictions** in the EU-27 were **France** (789), **Romania** (359), **Germany** (319), **Spain** (148) and **Belgium** (114).
- The majority of all traffickers registered in the EU-27 concerned **trafficking for sexual exploitation: 77 % of the suspects, 58 % of the prosecuted and 54 % of the convicted persons** ⁽⁴⁾. Less than one fifth of all traffickers registered in the EU concerned **labour exploitation: 13 % of the suspects, 19 % of the prosecuted and 16 % of the convicted**.
- **Nearly three quarters of the traffickers registered** in the EU-27 were **male: 73 % of the suspects, 69 % of the prosecuted and 74 % of the convicted** ⁽⁵⁾.
- **The vast majority of all registered traffickers were adults** in the EU-27 (91 % of the suspects, 86 % of the prosecuted and 93 % of the convicted) ⁽⁶⁾.
- **The majority of traffickers were EU citizens: 68 % of the suspects** ⁽⁷⁾, **55 % of those prosecuted and 71 % of those convicted for trafficking in human beings** ⁽⁸⁾. Nearly half of the suspects (50 %), prosecuted (39 %) and convicted (50 %) were EU citizens registered in their country of citizenship. **Non-EU citizens represented 26 % of the suspects, 16 % of those convicted and 20 % of those prosecuted.**

Statistics reported under national provisions for criminalising the use of services exacted from victims of trafficking in human beings:

- **A total of 170 suspects, 162 prosecutions and 133 convictions** for the knowing use of services exacted from victims of trafficking in human beings were reported within the EU by 11 Member States.

⁽³⁾ United Kingdom reported 241 prosecutions.

⁽⁴⁾ These figures are valid also for the EU-28.

⁽⁵⁾ These figures are valid also for the EU-28.

⁽⁶⁾ The percentages for the EU-28 are largely the same, with the only difference being that the share of adults in all registered suspects was 87 %.

⁽⁷⁾ Persons in formal contact with police and criminal justice systems as suspected, arrested or cautioned person.

⁽⁸⁾ Figures for the EU-28 are very similar: 68 % of the suspects, 56 % of the prosecuted and 72 % of the convicted for trafficking were EU citizens.

2. Introduction

Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims (Anti-trafficking Directive) lays down, in Articles 19 and 20, requirements for the Member States to gather and report on statistics on trafficking in human beings.

The European Commission, with the support of Eurostat, has been collecting and making available EU-wide data on trafficking in human beings from the Member States since 2013, covering a period of 10 years, from 2008 to 2018. The first results of the data collection were published in the Eurostat statistical working paper in 2013 for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010; followed by the 2014 edition (updated in 2015) covering the periods 2010, 2011, 2012. The European Commission carried out a lighter data collection for the first Commission Progress Report on trafficking in human beings for the period 2013-2014. The 2018 study Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU ('Data Study') complemented the publication of the Second European Commission Progress report and covered years 2015-2016.

This report provides the results and findings of the fifth EU-wide data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU and analysis of the criminal justice statistical data for the years 2017-2018.

Data was collected from the 28 EU Member States in the reference period on the number of registered (presumed and identified) victims of trafficking in human beings and on the number of traffickers who were suspected, prosecuted or convicted, taking into account their sex, age, citizenship and the forms of exploitation. Criminal justice data was also collected with regard to the use of services exacted from victims, in particular as to suspects, prosecutions and convictions and additional breakdown by sex and age.

The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31 January 2020. The reference period for this report is 2017-2018, while the UK was an EU Member State. The study therefore includes data on the United Kingdom. Where data significantly changes the EU-level picture, additional data analysis is provided for the EU-27 and EU-28. Most of the graphs contained in the different sections show figures for the EU-28; however, when the comparison between the EU-27 and EU-28 is particularly relevant to illustrate, graphs providing figures for the EU-27 are included.

This data collection has been carried out as a coordinated effort between the national rapporteurs and/or equivalent mechanisms on trafficking in human beings and the European Commission, Eurostat and the relevant national statistical authorities.

3. Methodology

The data provided in this study has been collected by Eurostat from the EU Member States via the national statistical offices. The European Commission ensured a coordinated approach to the data collection at national level, by involving the national rapporteurs and/or equivalent mechanisms on trafficking in human beings together with relevant authorities and civil society organisations. Eurostat provided support for this study through data management and quantitative analysis of statistics, whereas the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs provided the analysis for this study.

Similarly to earlier data collections, data in this report is drawn from administrative sources.

For traffickers and suspected traffickers, the sources of data include police, prosecutors, and courts. For victims, the sources of data include police, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), border guards, immigration officers, and labour inspectors, among others. Registered victims are composed of two categories: presumed and identified. In line with earlier data collections, victims are referred to as 'presumed' when they meet the criteria of Directive 2011/36/EU but have not been formally identified by the relevant authority as victims of trafficking in human beings or who have declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked. Victims are considered 'identified' for persons who have been formally identified as victims of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in Member States', this is to say after a process that establishes that they are victims; often, but not always, involving the police. 'Identified' and 'presumed' victims are referred together as 'registered victims'. **The actual number of victims is likely to be significantly higher than the number registered and reported in data collections.**

Data was requested for 2017-2018 from the 28 EU Member States on the number of registered (presumed and identified) victims of trafficking in human beings and on the number of traffickers who were suspected, prosecuted or convicted, taking into account their sex, age, nationality and forms of exploitation. In addition, with regard to suspects, data on prosecutions and convictions for the use of services which are the object of exploitation of victims of trafficking in human beings, additional sex and age breakdown was requested.

Member States were provided with guidelines on how to fill in the Excel spreadsheet used to collect the data, which are presented in Table A.1.1 in Annex I. They were also asked to provide metadata giving further information on the data that was supplied. This metadata is available in Annex II.

Further details with regard to the methodology used to collect data for this report, including an overview of Member States having provided data from 2008-2018, and gaps in the data provided are available in Tables A3.1, A3.2, A3.3 and A3.4 in Annex III.

Despite the remaining gaps in data collection on trafficking in human beings, there has been continuous progress in the EU Member States over the years in the registration and reporting of data on victims of trafficking, on perpetrators (suspects, prosecuted and convicted individuals) and on the users of services of victims of trafficking in human beings as stipulated in national criminal provision.

4. Victims

This chapter is based on the data reported by the Member States with respect to victims of trafficking in human beings who have been registered by authorities and/or other agencies and organisations. It provides detailed information on the number of registered victims (both presumed and identified); registering authorities and organisations; forms of exploitation; sex; age; citizenship, as well as cross-tabulations of these different characteristics. Where the inclusion or exclusion of data from a Member State significantly changes the EU-level picture, this is highlighted in the report. Twenty-five EU Member States, and the United Kingdom, provided data related to victims. The Member States that did not provide data on registered victims are Czechia and Sweden ⁽⁹⁾.

4.1. Registered victims

This section presents both absolute and proportionate numbers of registered victims (identified and presumed victims) in the EU for the period 2017-2018.

4.1.1. Registered victims in absolute numbers

For the overall period of 2017-2018, 26 268 victims were registered in the EU-28; 12 514 victims of trafficking in human beings were registered in the EU-28 in 2017, and 13 754 in 2018.

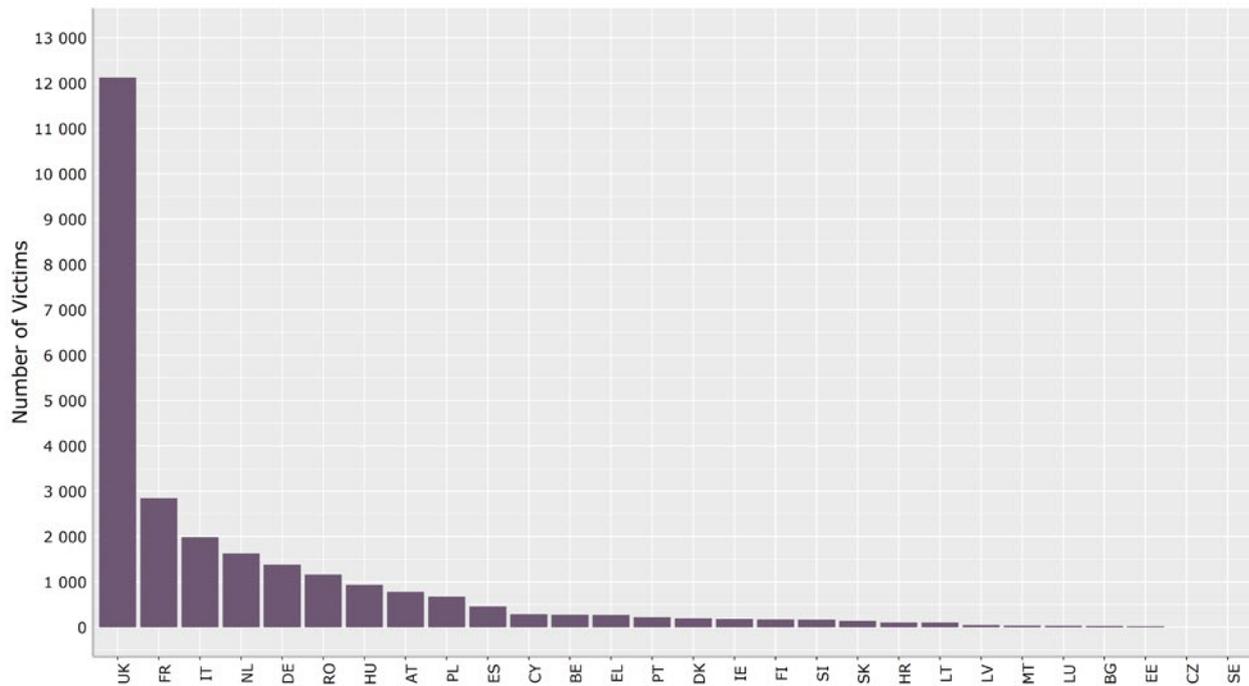
One noticeable difference as compared to the previous data collection is that France reported data on registered victims for both years 2017 and 2018, which account for over 10 % of the total number of victims for the reference period. Further, the United Kingdom accounted for nearly half of all the registered victims in the EU-28 in the period 2017-2018 with a total of 12 123 (in 2017: 5 138 and 2018: 6 985). Without including the United Kingdom, 7 376 victims were registered in the EU-27 in 2017 and 6 769 in 2018, **with a total for both years of 14 145.**

For 2017-2018, the five Member States in the EU-28 with the largest number of registered victims were **United Kingdom** (12 123), **France** (2 846), **Italy** (1 988), **Netherlands** (1 624) and **Germany** (1 380). In the EU-27, Romania (1 159) was the fifth Member State registering the most victims.

In the previous reporting period, that is 2015-2016, the top five countries with the largest number of registered victims were United Kingdom (7 071), Netherlands (2 442), Italy (1 660), Romania (1 636) and France (1 516).

⁽⁹⁾ See country notes.

Figure 4.1 Victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III, Table A.4.1.1 Registered victims.

4.1.2. Registered victims as proportion of population

This section shows the number of registered victims considered in proportion to the size of the population in the registering country. For instance, 100 victims is a larger proportion of the total population in a country with a small population than in a country with a large population. Figure 4.2 below shows that taking the size of the population of the registering Member State into account rather significantly changes the overall picture. The number of registered victims of trafficking in human beings is calculated for each million inhabitants.

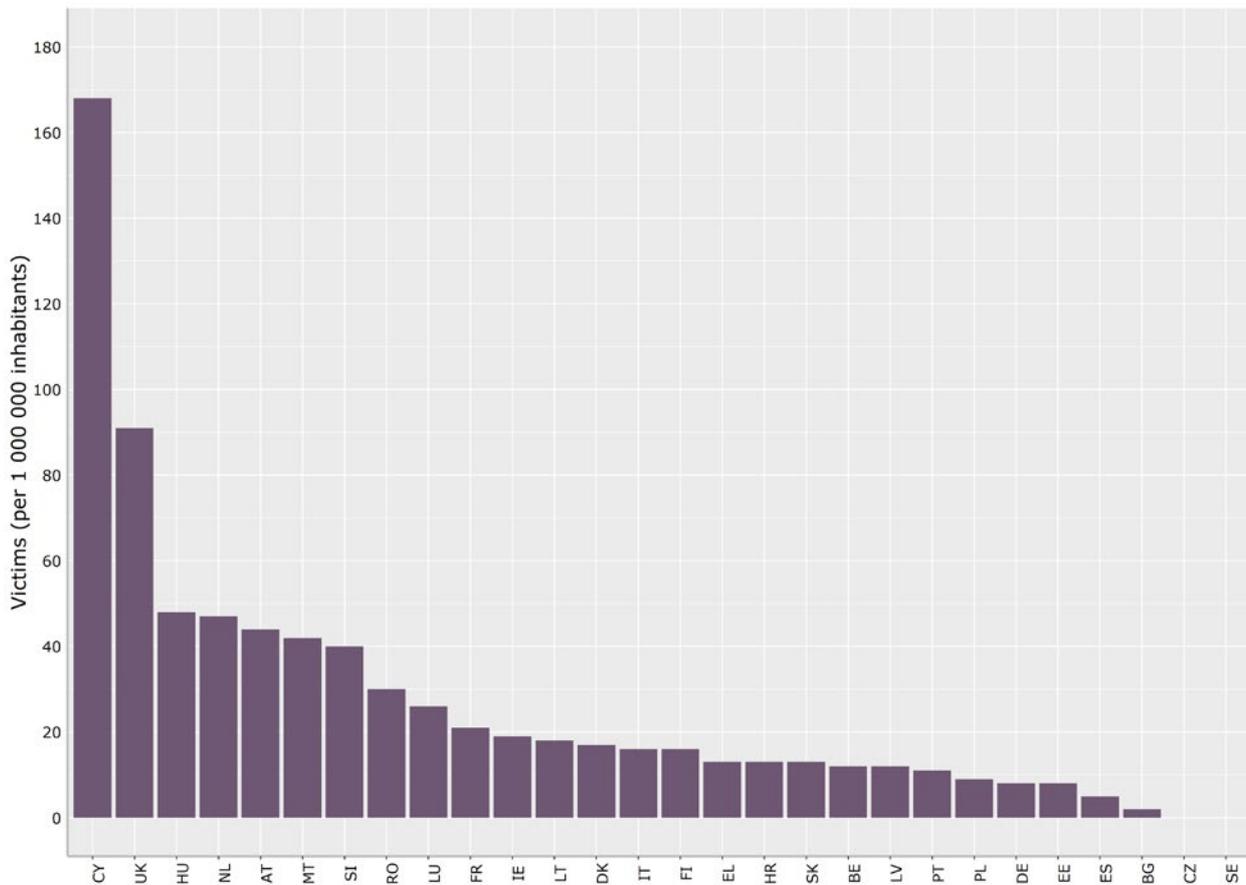
Within the EU-28, in the period 2017-2018, there was an average of 26 registered victims per million inhabitants (24 in 2017; 27 in 2018). The total average at the EU-27 level was 14 registered victims per million inhabitants (14 in 2017; 13 in 2018).

The top five countries where victims are registered are different when the focus is on the proportion of victims as compared to the total population of the registering country, rather than on the absolute number of victims in the registering country. When the focus is on proportions, the top five EU-28 Member States in the period 2017-2018 are **Cyprus** (168), **United Kingdom** (91), **Hungary** (48), **Netherlands** (47) and **Austria** (44).

When taking into account proportionate numbers in the EU-27, the fifth country with the highest number of victims per million inhabitants is **Malta** (42).

The top five of the EU-28 Member States with the most registered victims proportionately to the size of the population for the period 2015-2016 were **Netherlands**, **United Kingdom**, **Cyprus**, **Hungary** and **Romania**.

Figure 4.2. Registered victims of trafficking per Member State per 1 000 000 inhabitants for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III, Table A.4.1.2 Registered victims (proportion of population) per 1 000 000 population

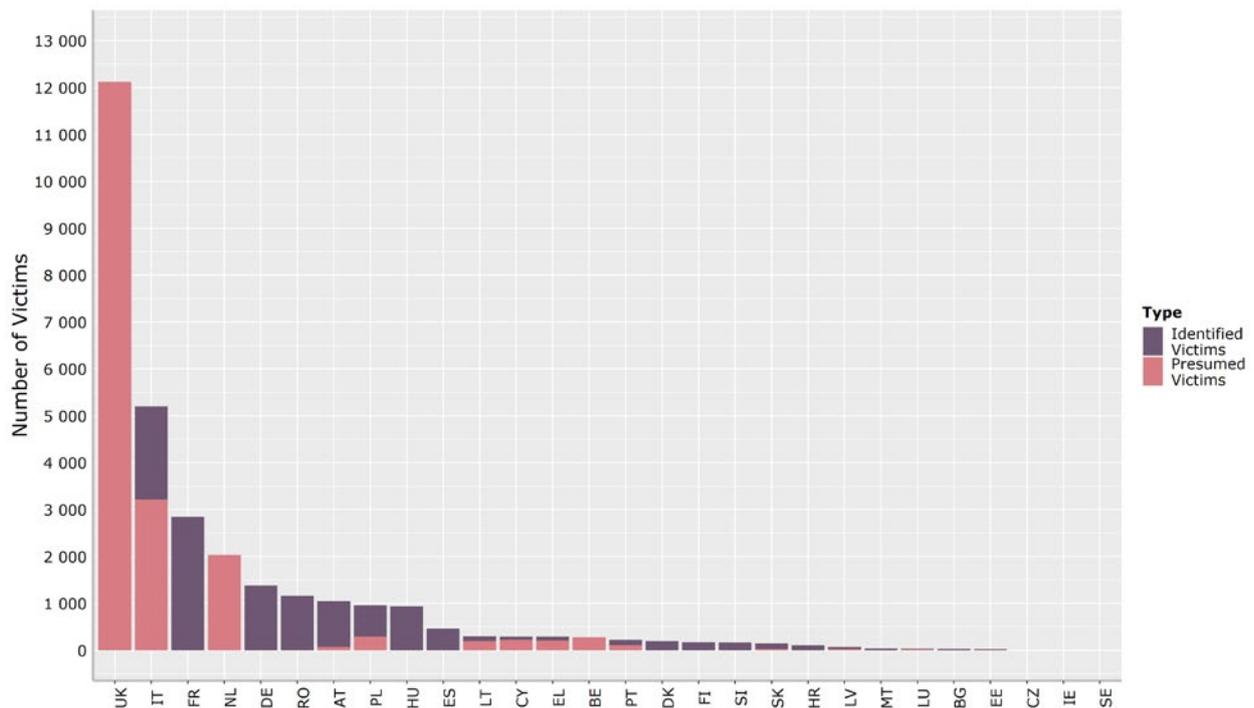
4.1.3. Identified and presumed victims

There were 11 699 identified victims and 18 790 presumed victims in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 (5 985 identified and 7 699 presumed in 2017; 5 714 identified and 11 091 presumed in 2018). In the EU-27, there were 11 699 identified and 6 667 presumed victims in 2017-2018 (5 985 identified and 2 561 presumed in 2017; 5 714 identified and 4 106 presumed in 2018).

Member States continue to vary as to how they manage these processes: three Member States provided data on presumed victims only; 10 provided data solely on identified victims; nine provided data on both presumed and identified victims; and three provided no data for this indicator (Czechia, Ireland and Sweden).

In 2015-2016 in the EU-28, there were 11 307 presumed victims and 9 225 identified victims (5 304 presumed and 3 843 identified in 2015; 6 003 presumed and 5 382 identified in 2016).

Figure 4.3: Identified and presumed victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III, Table A.4.1.3 Registered victims by identified and presumed status and by registering organisation.

4.2. Assistance of victims by registering organisations

Registering organisations refer to governmental authorities and non-governmental organisations which register victims of trafficking in human beings. These organisations include the police, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), immigration officials, border guards, and labour inspectors. The category 'others' encompasses national and regional centres, as well as committees against trafficking in human beings and related areas, recruitment agencies, healthcare services, government agencies, legal services, centres for migrants and asylum seekers, prosecutors, National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking, and international organisations, amongst others. Figure 4.6 shows the number of identified and presumed victims by registering organisation.

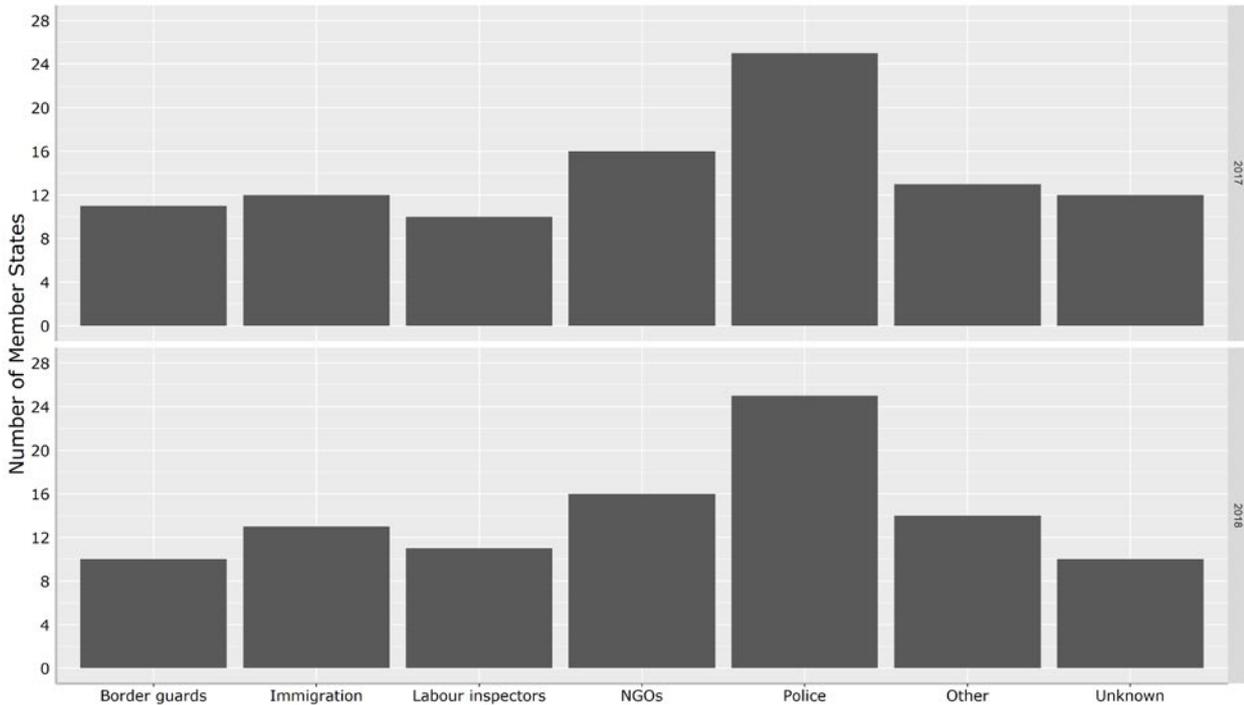
The police registered most victims (12 989), followed by immigration officials (4 906), NGOs (3 243), border guards (418) and labour inspectors (226) in the EU-28. Registering organisations in the 'other' category registered 8 340 victims.

The next most frequent source of registration in 2017-2018 was NGOs (1 763), followed by immigration officials (203), labour inspectors (171) and border guards (140). 'Other' organisations also registered victims in 2017-2018 (6 195).

In 2015-2016 in the EU-28, 10 420 victims out of 20 532 were registered by the police, 3 851 by immigration officials, 2 110 by NGOs, 373 by border guards and 145 by labour inspectors (2018: Table 3.3.1).

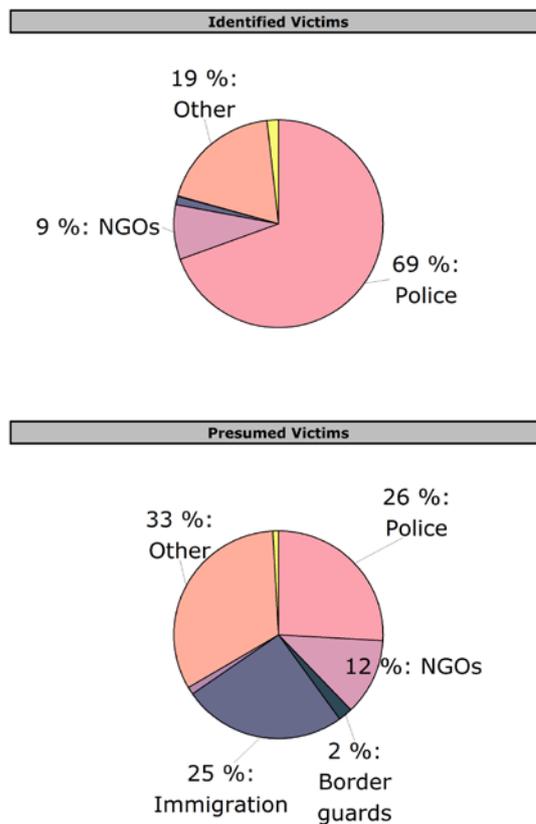
Not all of these types of organisations register victims in all Member States. In Table A.4.2 Victims by registering organisation [Annex III], the organisations reporting zero victims are taken into account; however, when data is 'not available', it means that the relevant type of organisation is not considered as a registering organisation in the reporting Member State. In the EU-28, the police are reported to register victims in 25 Member States; NGOs in 16; immigration officials in 12; border guards in 11 and labour inspectors in 10. The United Kingdom accepts registration from all of these registering organisations. **Bulgaria, Germany, Spain, France, Croatia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Austria and Finland** only reported victims registered by the police.

Figure 4.4: Number of Member States reporting data on victims by registering organisation and year



In 2015-2016, the police registered victims in 22 Member States, NGOs in 13, immigration officials in 10, border guards in six, and labour inspectors in six. The 2017-2018 data shows a different picture.

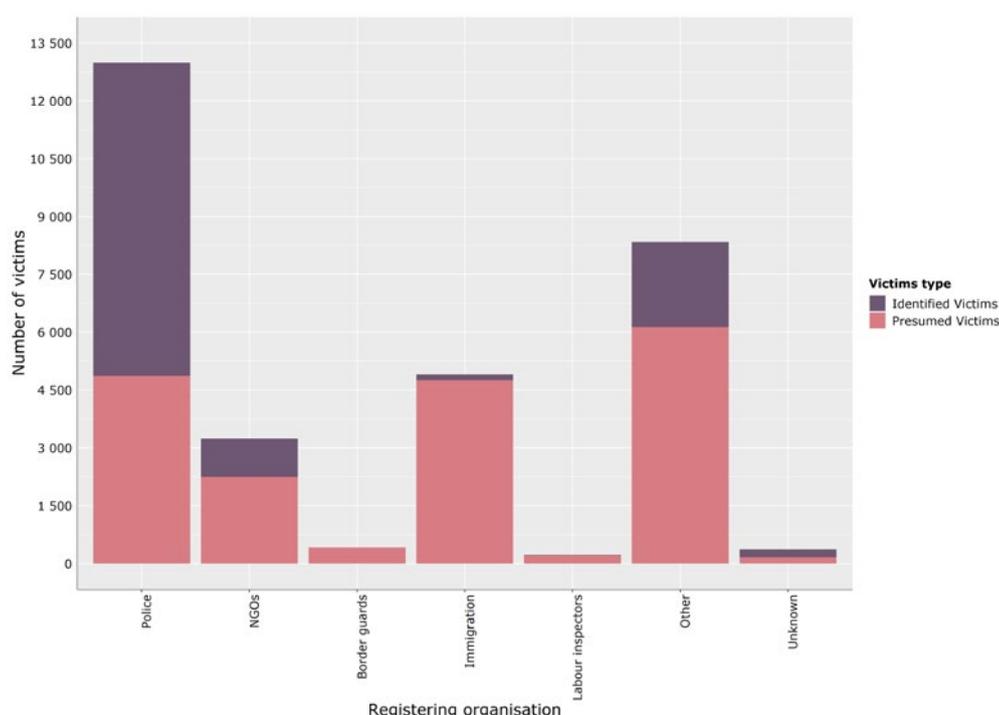
Figure 4.5: Repartition of identified and presumed victims of trafficking in the EU by registering organisation for 2017-2018



In the EU-28, the police registered nearly three quarters of identified victims (69 %) and around a quarter of presumed victims (26 %) in the years 2017-2018. In the same years, NGOs registered more presumed victims (12 %) than identified ones (9 %). The share of presumed victims registered by 'other' organisations accounted for 33 % of the total of registered presumed victims, as compared to 19 % for identified victims.

In the EU-27, the proportions for identified victims remain the same, the United Kingdom only reports numbers on presumed victims. The proportions of presumed victims vary more or less significantly depending on the registering organisation: the police registered 21 % of presumed victims in 2017-2018, whilst NGOs registered 12 % of them. The proportion of presumed victims registered by 'other' organisations represented 60 % of presumed victims for the years 2017-2018.

Figure 4.6. Identified and presumed victims of trafficking in the EU by registering organisation for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III in Table A.4.1.3 Victims by identified and presumed status and by registering organisation.

4.3. Forms of exploitation

In line with the definition of trafficking in human beings laid down in Article 2(1) of the EU Anti-trafficking Directive, the purpose of exploitation is a constitutive element of the crime. The definition of the criminal offence includes a minimum list of forms of exploitation in Article 2(3): prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, including begging, slavery and similar practices, the exploitation of criminal activities, the removal of organs and other forms of exploitation.

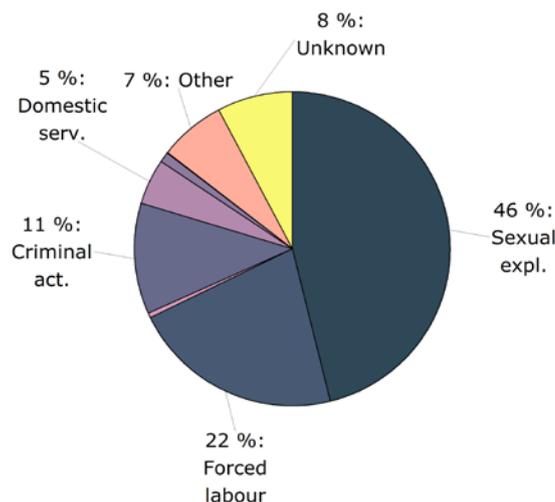
In line with previous data collections, for the reporting period 2017-2018, Member States were asked to provide data on the following forms of exploitation: sexual exploitation; labour exploitation, including forced labour; benefit fraud; criminal activities; domestic servitude; forced begging/use for begging; removal of organs; other forms of exploitation; and unknown forms of exploitation.

In 2017-2018, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation was reported as the main form of exploitation in the EU-27 and EU-28. Close to two thirds (60 %) of the registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation in the EU-27; 46 % of all registered victims were trafficked for sexual exploitation in the EU-28; data from the United Kingdom substantially changes the figure:

Trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation was reported as the second most common form of exploitation in the EU-27 in 2017-2018, with 15 % of the registered victims in the EU-27 trafficked for forced labour, followed by 'other' forms of exploitation (15 %) ⁽¹⁰⁾. In the EU-28, 22 % of registered victims were trafficked for labour exploitation, and 24 % for other forms ⁽¹¹⁾; data from the United Kingdom changes the proportions.

Member States were requested to provide data on all forms of exploitation, including the forms categorised as 'other' forms of exploitation: criminal activities, forced begging/use for begging, domestic servitude, benefit fraud and removal of organs. The findings of the data collection indicate that, in the EU-28, in 2017-2018, trafficking for **criminal activities accounted for 11 %** of the forms of exploitation that came to the attention of registering organisations, followed by **domestic servitude (5 %) and forced begging/use for begging (1 %)**. Additionally, 49 victims of trafficking for benefit fraud and 17 victims of trafficking for organ removal were registered in the EU-28 for 2017-2018, representing, respectively, statistically '0 %' of the total number of registered victims by form of exploitation.

Figure 4.7: Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU by form of exploitation



Whilst there is considerable variation between Member States regarding the different forms of exploitation that are registered by authorities and other registering bodies, trafficking for sexual exploitation was the main form in the majority (15) of the Member States in 2017-2018. Trafficking for labour exploitation was the main form in seven Member States, including the United Kingdom.

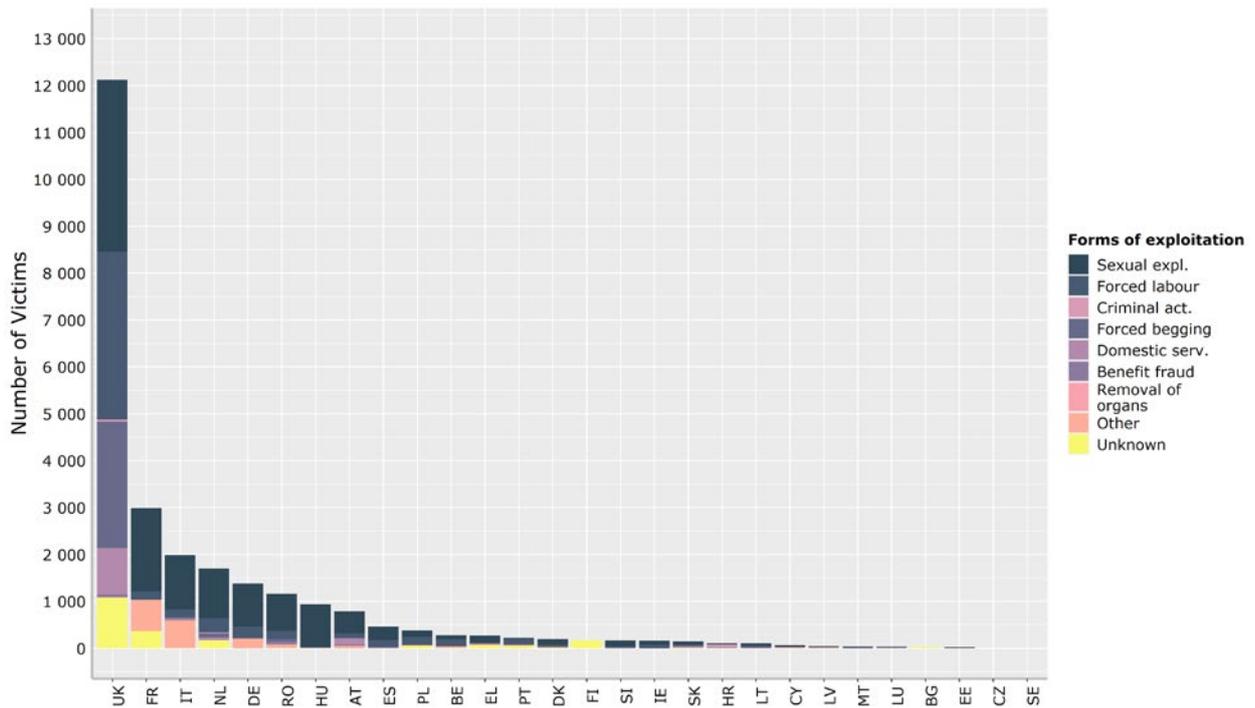
The five EU-28 Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for sexual exploitation were **Hungary (97 %)**, **Estonia (82 %)**, **Slovenia (80 %)**, **Romania (68 %)** and **Germany (67 %)**. The EU-28 Member States with the highest proportion of registered victims trafficked for labour exploitation were **Malta (82 %)**, **Portugal (52 %)**, **Belgium (51 %)**, **Ireland (47 %)** and **Poland (47 %)**.

In 2015-2016, the five Member States that registered the highest share of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation were Slovenia (97 %), Hungary (96 %), Estonia (83 %), Croatia (76 %), and Denmark (76 %). The five Member States with the highest share of registered victims trafficked for labour exploitation were Malta (84 %), Portugal (73 %), Czechia (56 %), Belgium (52 %), and United Kingdom (46 %).

⁽¹⁰⁾ The form of exploitation of 7 % of registered victims was unknown in the EU-27.

⁽¹¹⁾ The form of exploitation of 8 % of registered victims was unknown in the EU-28.

Figure 4.8: Victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State by form of exploitation for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III in Table A.4.3 Victims by form of exploitation.

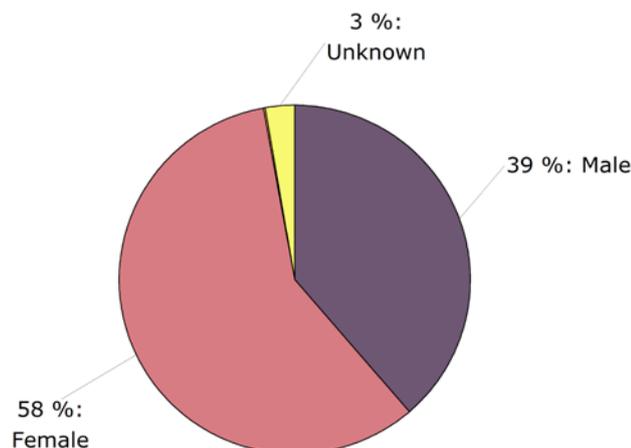
4.4. Victims by sex and age

4.4.1. Victims by sex

Women and girls remained the majority of the victims of trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018.

In the EU-28, 58 % of all registered victims were female (women and girls), whilst male victims (men and boys) represented 39 % of all registered victims. Over half (6 941 out of 10 163) of the male registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 were found in the United Kingdom. Similarly to what was observed for the period 2015-2016 (European Commission Data Study, 2018), data from the United Kingdom significantly changes the sex ratio of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in the EU-28.

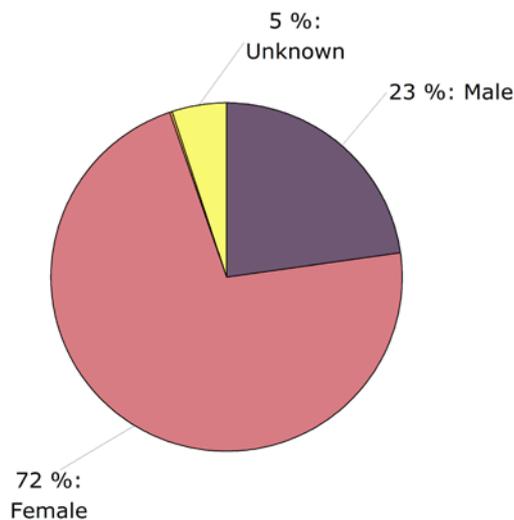
Figure 4.9: Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-28 by sex for 2017-2018



For the period 2017-2018 in the EU-27, nearly three quarters (72 %) of all registered victims were female (women and girls) and almost one quarter (23 %) were male (men and boys) ⁽¹²⁾. In most Member States (21 out of 24 that provided data), the majority of registered victims were female, though the proportions varied among them.

In the EU-27 the ratio of female to male registered victims in 2017-2018 is very similar to the one found in 2015-2016: 77 % of female victims and 23 % of male victims.

Figure 4.10. Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-27 by sex for 2017-2018

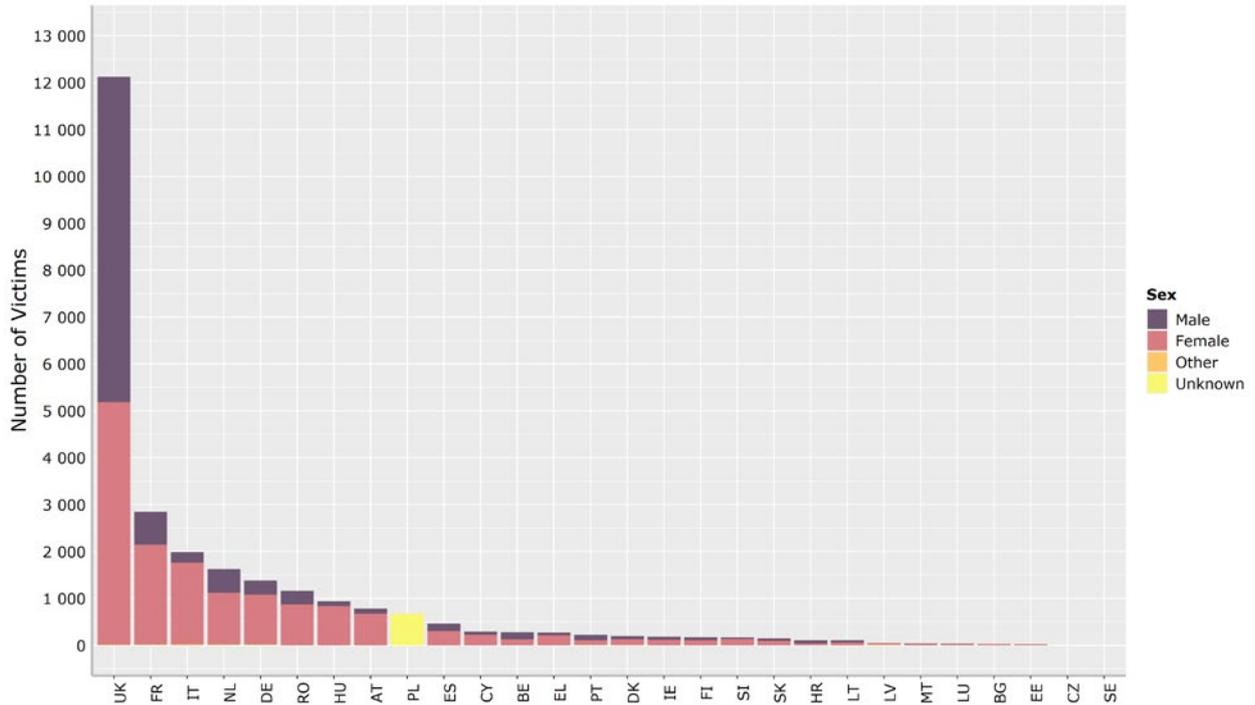


A detailed breakdown of data per country is available in Table A.4.4.1 Victims by sex in Annex III.

In the EU-27, the Member States registering the highest proportion of female victims in 2017-2018 were France (2 134), Italy (1 743), Netherlands (1 109), Germany (1 066) and Romania (869). United Kingdom registered the highest number of female victims (5 175) in the EU-28 in the same period.

⁽¹²⁾ 5 % of the victims were registered as 'unknown'.

Figure 4.11. Victims in the EU per Member State by sex for 2017-2018



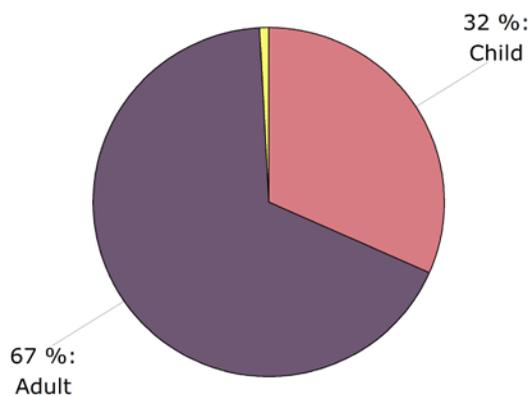
Further data is available in Annex III in Table A.4.4.1 Victims by sex.

4.4.2. Victims by age

In the EU-28, children accounted for around a third of all registered victims of trafficking in human beings (32 %). Adults accounted for 67 %.

In 2015-2016, children represented 23 % of all registered victims in the EU-28.

Figure 4.12. Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-28 by age group for 2017-2018

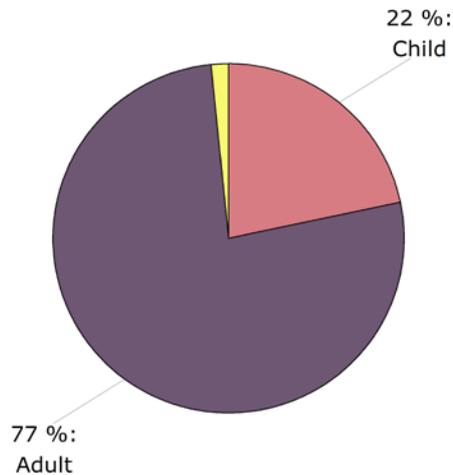


A detailed breakdown of data per Member State is available in Table A.4.4.2 Victims by age group (Annex III).

The number of children registered in the **United Kingdom in 2017-2018** accounted for **over half (5 244) of the total number of children registered in the EU-28 (8 310)**. It is therefore the Member State registering the highest number of child victims of trafficking, followed by **France (796), Romania (552), Hungary (512) and Germany (335)**.

In the EU-27 children accounted for nearly a quarter of all registered victims of trafficking in human beings (22 %) in 2017-2018 (see Figure 4.13).

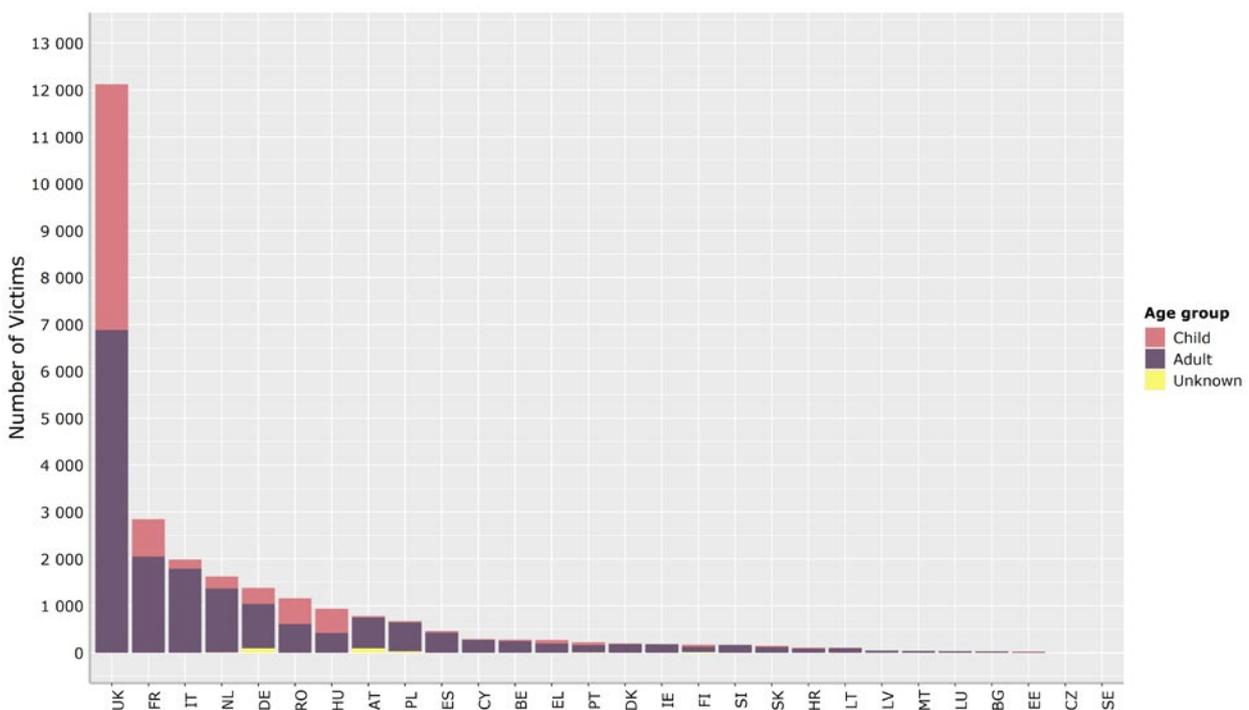
Figure 4.13. Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-27 by age group for 2017-2018



The EU-28 Member States registering the highest proportion of children amongst registered victims within their country in 2017-2018 were **Hungary** (55 %), **Estonia** (50 %), **Romania** (48 %), **United Kingdom** (43 %) and **Greece** and **Portugal** (29 %).

In 2015-2016, the Member States with the highest proportion of registered child victims were **Estonia** (83 %), **Hungary** (63 %), **Greece** (56 %), **Latvia** (37 %) and **Netherlands** (28 %). Estonia, Hungary and Greece remain amongst the Member States with the highest share of children registered as victims, the proportions are lower in 2017-2018, especially for Estonia and Greece.

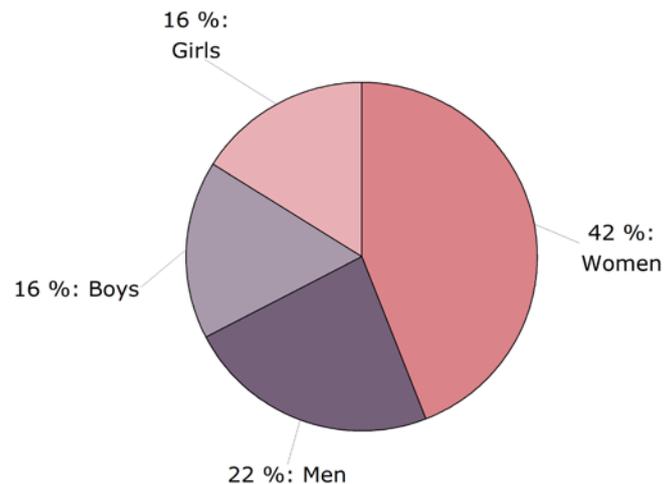
Figure 4.14. Victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State by age group for 2017-2018



4.4.3. Victims by sex and age group

Women made up over half of the victims (54 %), girls 17 %, men 18 % and boys 4 % in the EU-27 in 2017-2018 ⁽¹³⁾. In the EU-28, women accounted for 42 % of the victims, girls 16 %, men 22 % and boys 16 % ⁽¹⁴⁾. The United Kingdom registered over a quarter of all boy victims in the EU-28 Member States in 2017-2018.

Figure 4.15: Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-28 by sex and age for 2017-2018



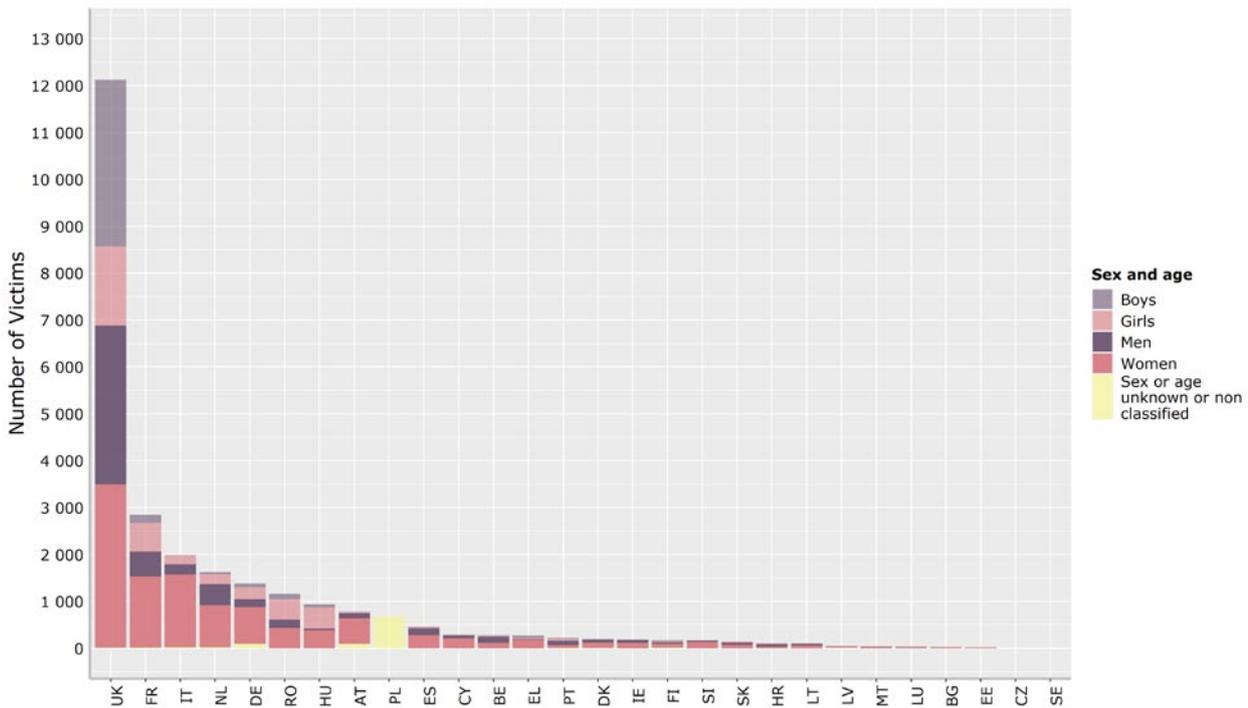
Further data per Member State is available in Table A.4.4.3 Victims by sex and age group (Annex III).

The EU-28 proportions differ from the ones reported for the period 2015-2016 (women 62 %, girls 19 %, men 17 % and boys 5 %). For the previous reporting period, some Member States, e.g. the United Kingdom, did not provide data disaggregated by age, whereas all EU-28 Member States, except for Czechia and Sweden, provided data disaggregated by sex and age for 2017-2018.

⁽¹³⁾ The sex or age of 7 % of registered victims was unknown or non-classified in the EU-27 for 2017-2018.

⁽¹⁴⁾ The sex or age of 4 % of registered victims was unknown or non-classified in the EU-28 for 2017-2018.

Figure 4.16. Victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State by sex and age for 2017-2018



4.5. Forms of exploitation by sex and age

4.5.1. Main forms of exploitation by sex

Women were the vast majority (92 %) of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU-27 in 2017-2018, whilst men represented 6 % of victims for this form of exploitation. On the other hand, men accounted for over two thirds (68 %) of the victims of trafficking for labour exploitation, and women a bit less than a quarter (21 %).

In the EU-28, the proportion of female victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation is identical (92 %) to the one in the EU-27. Men accounted for a higher share of the registered victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in the EU-27 (80 %) than in the EU-28. In both the EU-27 and the EU-28, around two thirds (63 %) of the victims of trafficking for other forms of exploitation were female.

4.5.2. Main forms of exploitation by age

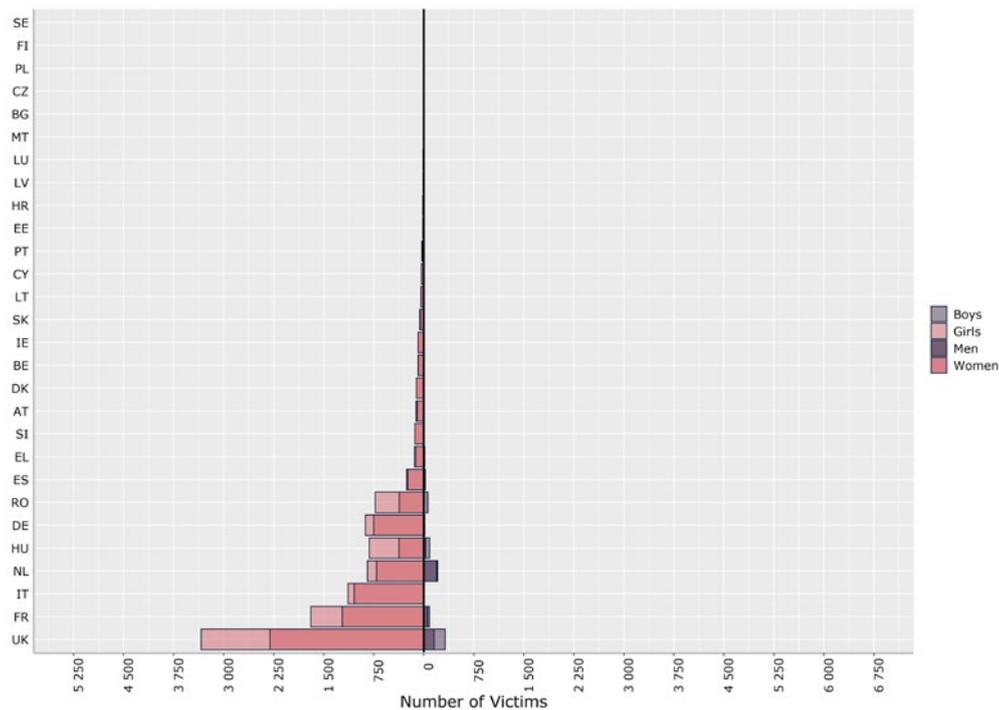
In the EU-27, children accounted for 23 % of the victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and in the EU-28 this proportion changes slightly to 26 %. Children also accounted for a quarter (23 %) of the victims of trafficking for labour exploitation in the EU-28 for 2017-2018. In the EU-27, this proportion is 10 %; data from the United Kingdom changes the proportion significantly.

4.5.3. Form of exploitation by sex and age

Women and girls accounted for the vast majority of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU. In the EU-28, for the period of 2017-2018, 65 % of the registered victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation were women, 23 % were girls, 4 % were men and 3 % were boys.

In the EU-27, 67 % women, 21 % girls, 4 % men and 2 % boys were trafficked for sexual exploitation, these proportions do not change significantly.

Figure 4.17. Victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU per Member State by sex and age for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Tables A.4.5.1. Victims by form of exploitation and sex, A.4.5.2. Victims by form of exploitation and age group, and A.4.5.3. Victims by form of exploitation, sex and age group (Annex III).

4.6. Citizenship

Whilst many offences of trafficking in human beings are committed across border to the EU and between EU Member States, a significant number of victims are trafficked within the national borders of their country.

4.6.1. EU and non-EU Citizens

Victims of trafficking in the EU are EU citizens registered as victims of trafficking in another EU Member State or within their own Member State, and non-EU citizens registered as victims of trafficking in EU Member States.

Forty-one per cent (41 %) of registered victims in the EU-28 were EU citizens, and 56 % were non-EU citizens. Amongst the EU victims, 27 % were registered in their country of citizenship.

The majority (57 %) of the child victims registered in the EU-28 were EU citizens (out of which nearly half (49 %) were trafficked in their own country) and 41 % of the trafficked children were non-EU citizens.

Almost half (49 %) of the registered victims in the EU-27 were EU citizens, one third (34 %) were registered in their own Member State, and almost half (45 %) of all registered victims were non-EU citizens.

Table 4.1 Victims of trafficking in the EU by citizenship, 2017-2018

	2017-2018								
	EU citizenship		Non-EU citizenship		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	10 899	41	14 583	56	516	2	244	1	26 242

*The category of 'other' refers to citizenships categorised as other than non-EU countries or EU countries
The category of 'unknown' refers to victims with unknown citizenship*

A detailed data breakdown per Member State is available in Table A.4.6.1 Victims by citizenship in Annex III.

The EU-28 proportions in 2017-2018 are very similar to the ones reported in 2015-2016: 44 % of EU citizens and 56 % of non-EU citizens as registered victims.

Figure 4.19 provides information on the number of registered victims by EU and non-EU citizenship recorded by Member States for the years 2017 and 2018. Figure 4.18 shows the repartition of EU citizens and non-EU citizens who were registered victims of trafficking in 2017 and in 2018 in the EU-28; **27 % of registered victims of trafficking were citizens of the reporting country**, in the EU-28 in 2017-2018, and **14 % were citizens of another Member State**. In 2015-2016, 22 % of the victims registered in the EU were citizens of the reporting country and 22 % were citizens of another EU Member State.

Figure 4.18: Repartition of victims of trafficking in the EU-28 by citizenship for 2017-2018

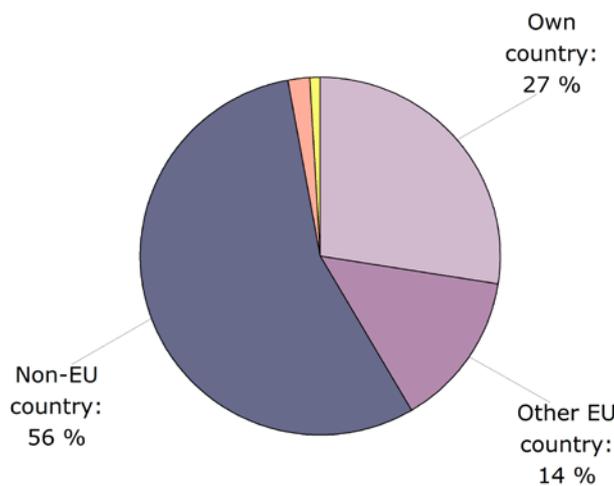
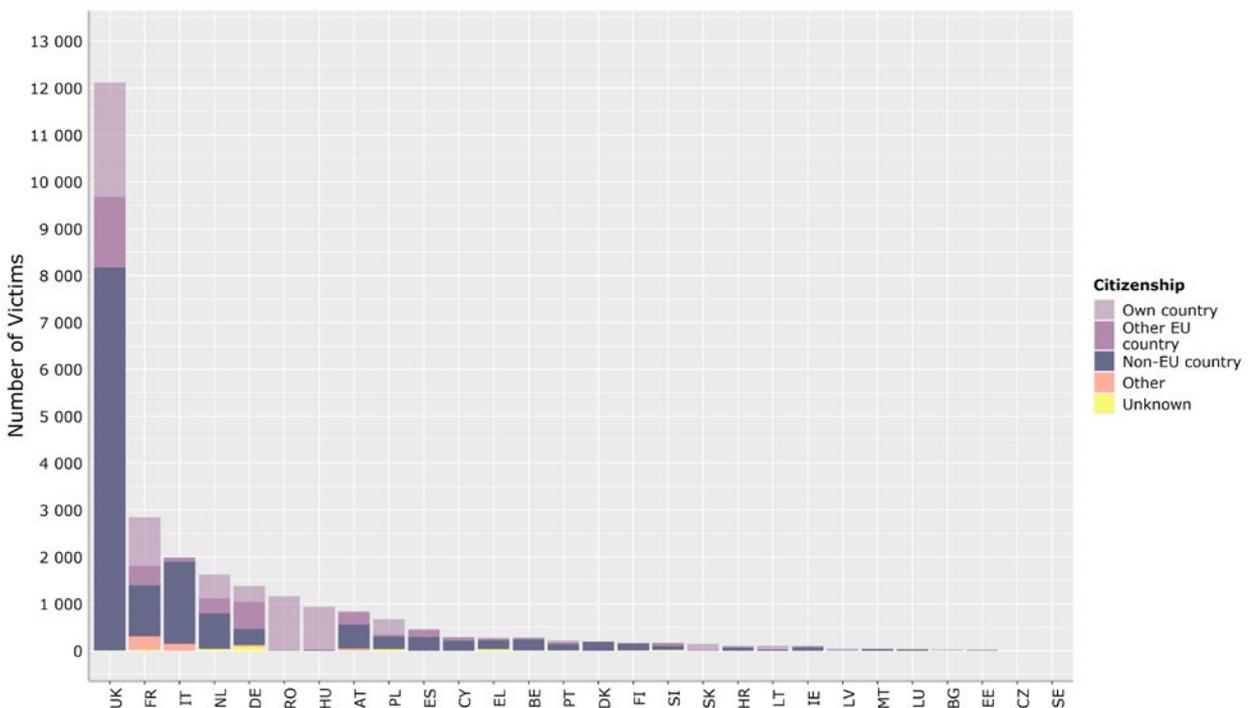


Figure 4.19. Victims of trafficking in the EU per Member State by citizenship for 2017-2018



4.6.2. Victims of trafficking by EU citizenship

The vast majority (94 %) of the victims with EU citizenship in 2017-2018 were from 10 EU Member States. The top five EU countries of citizenship of registered victims of trafficking in human beings in absolute numbers were **Romania** (2 880), **United Kingdom** (2 449), **Hungary** (1 250), **France** (1 049) and **Poland** (675). In the EU-27, the top EU countries of citizenship of registered victims were Romania (2 194), Hungary (1 170), France (1 041), Netherlands (510) and Bulgaria (507).

For the period 2015-2016, the top five EU Member States in absolute numbers were **Romania** (1 511), **Hungary** (1 327), **Netherlands** (724), **Poland** (634) and **Bulgaria** (568) (European Commission, 2018: Table 3.8.3.1 and Table 3.8.3.2).

Table 4.2 Victims of trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Romania	1 527	United Kingdom	1 625	Romania	2 880
2	United Kingdom	824	Romania	1 353	United Kingdom	2 449
3	Hungary	559	Hungary	691	Hungary	1 250
4	France	476	France	573	France	1 049
5	Poland	412	Poland	263	Poland	675
6	Netherlands	344	Bulgaria	256	Bulgaria	562
7	Bulgaria	306	Netherlands	181	Netherlands	525
8	Germany	197	Germany	176	Germany	373
9	Slovakia	179	Slovakia	124	Slovakia	303
10	Latvia	103	Lithuania	114	Lithuania	195
Top 10 total		4 927	Top 10 EU	5 356	Top 10 EU	10 261
Total EU		5 219	Total EU	5 680	Total EU	10 899
% top 10 in EU		94	% of Top 10 in EU	94	% of Top 10 in EU	94

A detailed breakdown of data per country is available in Annex III in Table A.4.6.2.a Victims by EU citizenship.

In the EU-28, there was an average of 11 victims holding EU citizenship per million inhabitants. The top five EU countries of citizenship of victims proportionate to the size of the population in the EU-28 were **Romania** (74 victims per million inhabitants), **Hungary** (64), **Bulgaria** (40), **Latvia** (39) and **Lithuania** (35). Only two countries were in the top five for both methods of reporting for 2017-2018: **Romania** and **Hungary**.

Table 4.3 Victims of trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants

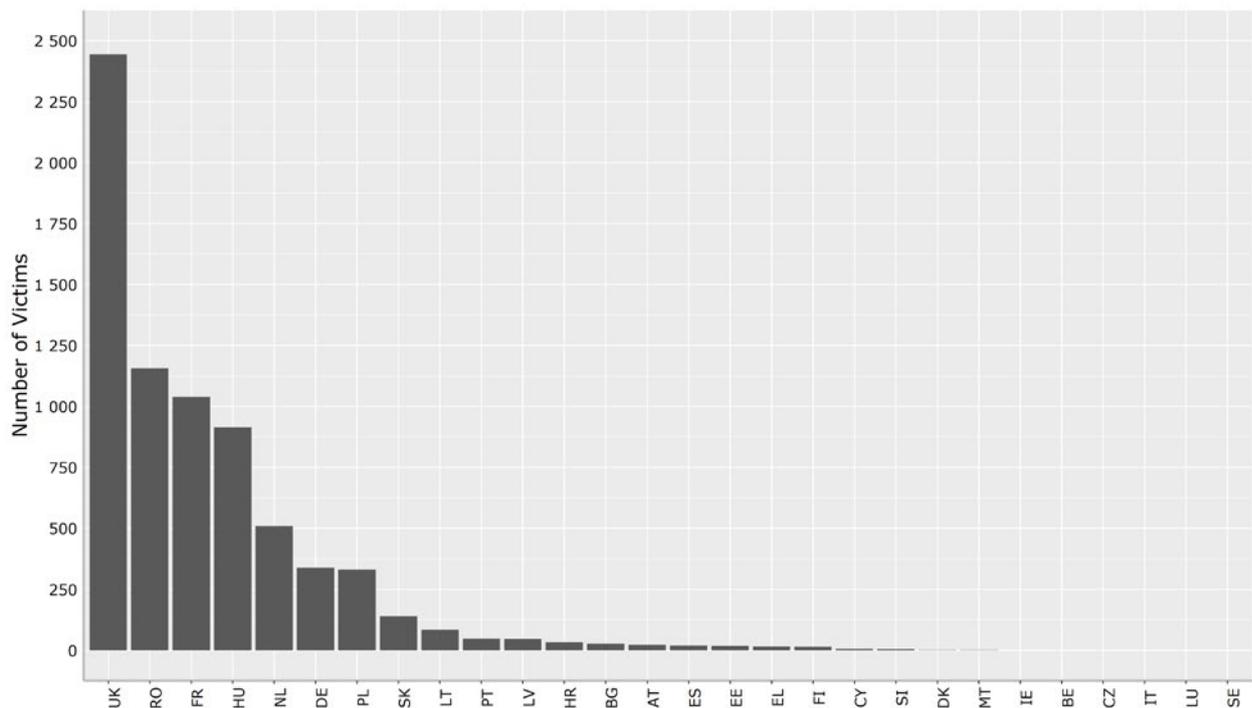
Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	EU citizenship	Rate of victims per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of victims per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of victims per 1 000 000 inhabitants
1	Romania	78	Hungary	71	Romania	74
2	Hungary	57	Romania	69	Hungary	64
3	Latvia	53	Lithuania	41	Bulgaria	40
4	Bulgaria	43	Bulgaria	36	Latvia	39
5	Slovakia	33	United Kingdom	24	Lithuania	35
6	Lithuania	29	Latvia	24	Slovakia	28
7	Netherlands	20	Slovakia	23	United Kingdom	18
8	United Kingdom	12	Netherlands	11	Netherlands	15
9	Poland	11	France	9	Poland	9
10	Estonia	8	Estonia	8	France	8
Average for Top 10		26	Top 10 EU	25	Top 10 EU	21
Total EU		10	Total EU	11	Total EU	11

For the previous reporting period 2015-2016, the top five countries with the highest number of victims as a proportion of the size of the population, were **Hungary** (135), **Bulgaria** (79), **Lithuania** (77), **Romania** (76) and **Slovakia** (57) (2018: Table 3.8.3.2). Three countries were in the top five for both methods of reporting for 2015-2016: **Romania**, **Bulgaria** and **Hungary**.

Detailed breakdown of data per country is available in Annex III in Table A.4.6.2.b Victims by EU Citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants.

The top five EU Member States for the number of victims holding the citizenship of the registering country in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 were **United Kingdom** (2 444), **Romania** (1 157), **France** (1 039), **Hungary** (915) and **Netherlands** (510). The United Kingdom was the Member State registering the most victims of its own citizenship in both 2017 and 2018 with twice as many victims in 2018 than in 2017. In the EU-27, the fifth Member States with the highest numbers of registered victims holding the citizenship of the registering country was **Germany** (339).

Figure 4.20. Victims of trafficking in the EU registered in their own country for 2017-2018



4.6.3. Non-EU registered victims

In 2017-2018, the main countries of citizenship of non-EU victims registered in the EU were **Nigeria** (3 112), **Albania** (1 814), **Vietnam** (1 535), **China** (1 064) and **Sudan** (603).

Table 4.4 Victims of trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship, top 10

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Nigeria	1 574	Nigeria	1 538	Nigeria	3 112
2	Albania	831	Albania	983	Albania	1 814
3	Vietnam	786	Vietnam	749	Vietnam	1 535
4	China	466	China	598	China	1 064
5	Sudan	240	Sudan	363	Sudan	603
6	India	199	Eritrea	335	Eritrea	532
7	Eritrea	197	India	294	India	493
8	Ukraine	139	Pakistan	175	Ukraine	301
9	Iraq	123	Ukraine	162	Pakistan	298
10	Pakistan	123	Philippines	159	Philippines	267
Total (Top 10)		4 678	Top 10 NEU	5 356	Top 10 NEU	10 019
Non-EU outside top 10		10 216	Non-EU outside top 10	10 160	Non-EU outside top 10	10 160
Unknown citizenship		488	Unknown citizenship	488	Unknown citizenship	488
Total Non-EU		7 273	Total Non-EU	8 070	Total Non-EU	15 343

In 2015-2016, the top five non-EU countries in the EU-28 were **Nigeria** (2 094), **Albania** (1 397), **Vietnam** (1 099), **China** (739) and **Eritrea** (287).

A detailed breakdown of data per country is available in Annex III in Table A.4.6.3 Victims by non-EU citizenship.

4.6.4. Victims of trafficking by citizenship and form of exploitation

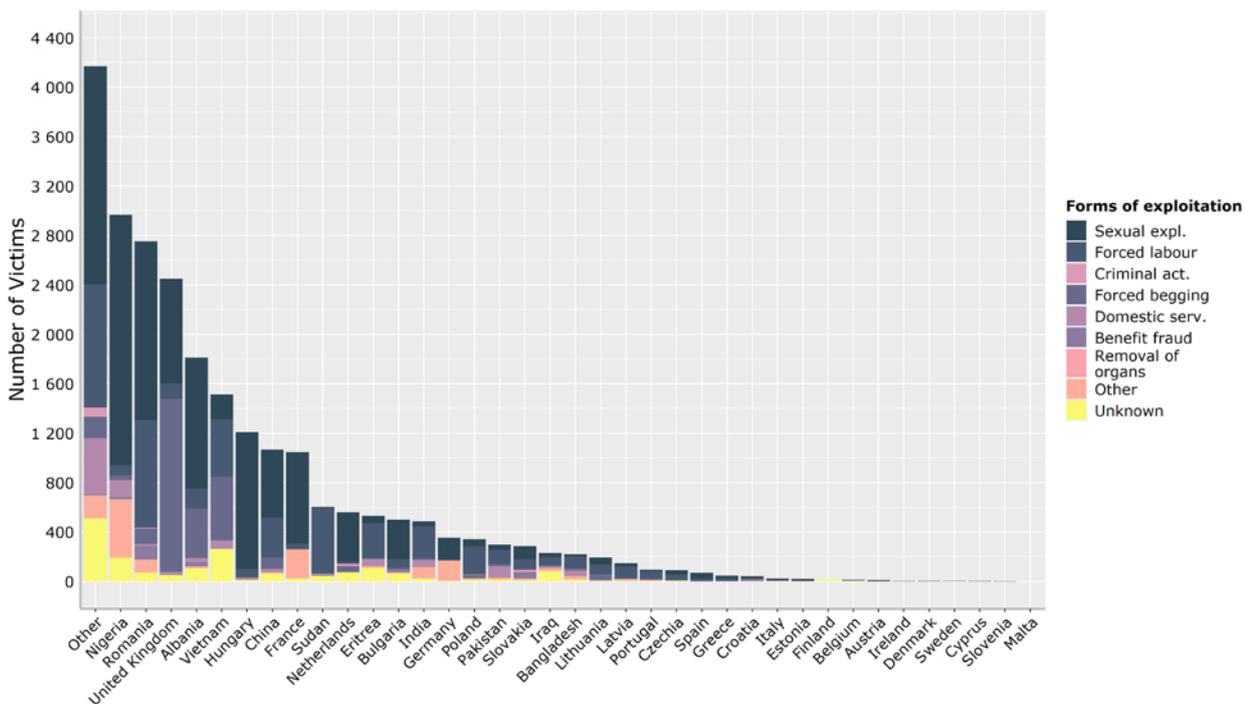
In the EU-28, the main forms of exploitation of victims of trafficking with EU citizenship in 2017-2018 were sexual (53 %), followed by forced labour (18 %) and other (25 %). Non-EU victims of trafficking registered in the EU in 2017-2018 were trafficked mainly for sexual exploitation (41 %), forced labour (24 %) and other (24 %).

In the EU-28, for the 2015-2016 period, the main forms of exploitation for EU citizens were sexual (57 %), labour (31 %) and other (11 %). For non-EU citizens, these were sexual (51 %), labour (32 %) and other (17 %).

Over two thirds (68 %) of the victims with EU citizenships and 55 % of the victims with non-EU citizenships were trafficked for sexual exploitation in the EU-27.

The five EU citizenships with the highest proportion of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation were Malta (100 %), Slovenia (100 %), Hungary (92 %), Austria (82 %) and Estonia (80 %). For labour exploitation these citizenships were Poland (67 %), Latvia (62 %), Portugal (61 %), Cyprus (50 %) and Lithuania (45 %).

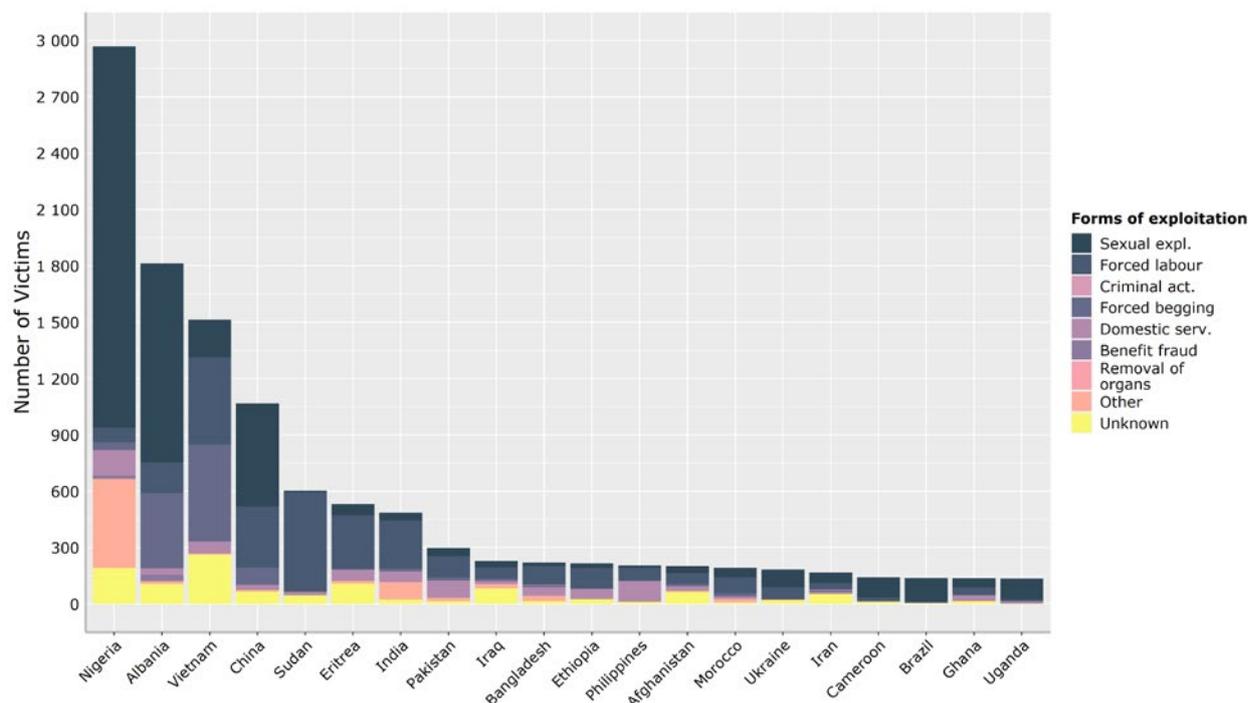
Figure 4.21. Victims of trafficking in the EU by citizenship and exploitation form for 2017-2018



The five non-EU citizenships with the highest proportion of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 were Nigeria (68 %), Albania (58 %), China (52 %), Iraq (15 %) and Pakistan (14 %). Other non-EU citizenship represented half (41 %) of the total of non-EU victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

For labour exploitation, these citizenships were Sudan (88 %), Eritrea (54 %), India (53 %), Bangladesh (46 %) and Pakistan (39 %).

Figure 4.22 Victims of trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Annex III in Table A.4.6.4 Victims by citizenship and form of exploitation.

4.6.5. Victims of trafficking by citizenship and sex

In the EU-28, for 2017-2018, around two thirds (62 %) of the registered victims of trafficking with EU citizenship were female. Amongst the registered victims with EU citizenship in the EU-27, nearly three quarters (74 %) were female.

Women and girls accounted for the majority (56 %) of the registered victims with a non-EU citizenship also in the EU-28, and 71 % of non-EU victims in the EU-27.

In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, female victims accounted for over three quarters of the registered victims with an EU citizenship (76 %) and with non-EU citizenship (76 %).

Victims of certain EU citizenships were entirely or predominantly constituted of women and girls: **Malta** (100 %), **Sweden** (100 %), **Netherlands** (89 %), **Hungary** (88 %) and **Finland** (88 %). The non-EU countries of citizenship of victims with the highest share of female victims were **Nigeria** (92 %), **Philippines** (75 %), **Albania** (64 %), **China** (61 %) and **Ukraine** (44 %). Over half (53 %) of the victims with another non-EU citizenship in 2017-2018 were women.

Half (50 %) of the registered victims holding an unknown citizenship were female, and 27 % were male. The sex of 23 % of the registered victims holding an unknown citizenship was unknown.

Figure 4.23. Victims of trafficking in the EU by citizenship and sex for 2017-2018

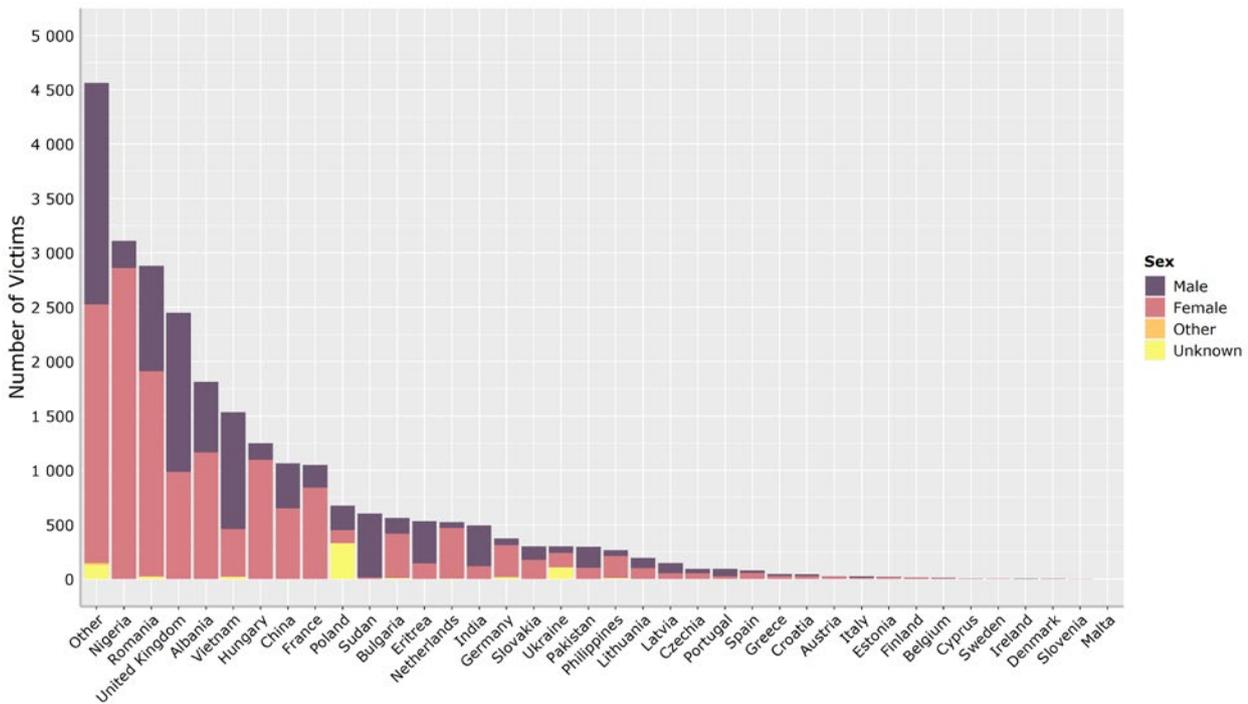
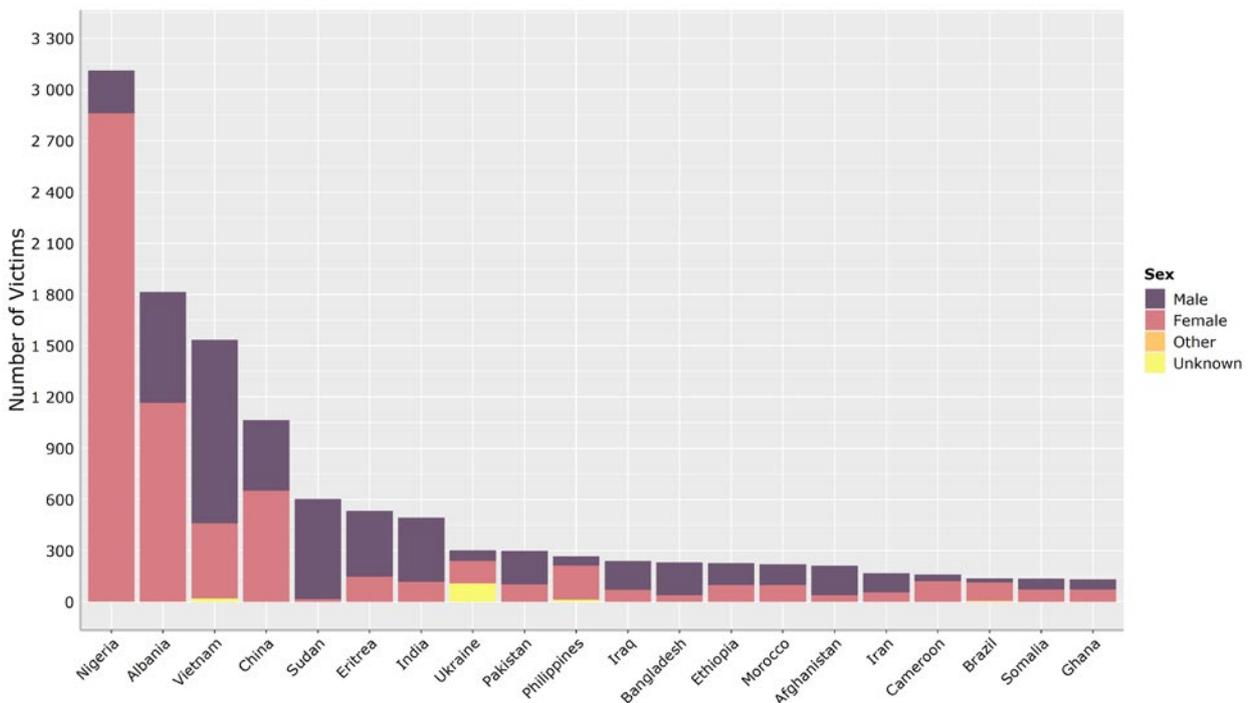


Figure 4.24. Victims of trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Table A.4.6.5.a Victims by citizenship and sex (Annex III).

This study includes a new indicator as compared to the European Commission's 2018 study on data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU, i.e. **the number of victims who hold the citizenship of the EU Member State in which they were registered by sex** (Table A.4.5.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and sex). Six Member States did not provide any data for this indicator (Belgium, Czechia, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden). Fifteen Member States provided data for both male and female victims.

In 2017-2018, 63 % of EU-28 victims registered in their Member State of citizenship were female, and 32 % were male. In the EU-27, these proportions change to 75 % female, and 18 % male.

4.6.6. Victims by citizenship and age

Children accounted for 43 % (4 706) of the victims with an EU citizenship and 23 % of those with a non-EU citizenship registered in the EU-28 in 2017-2018.

Adults represented 52 % of the registered victims holding EU citizenship in the EU-28, 73 % of non-EU citizens and 37 % of unknown citizenships.

In the EU-27, 33 % of the child victims were EU citizens and 10 % were non-EU citizens in 2017-2018.

For the period 2015-2016, adults represented 69 % of EU citizens and 84 % of non-EU citizens.

Figure 4.25. Victims of trafficking in the EU by citizenship and age group for 2017-2018

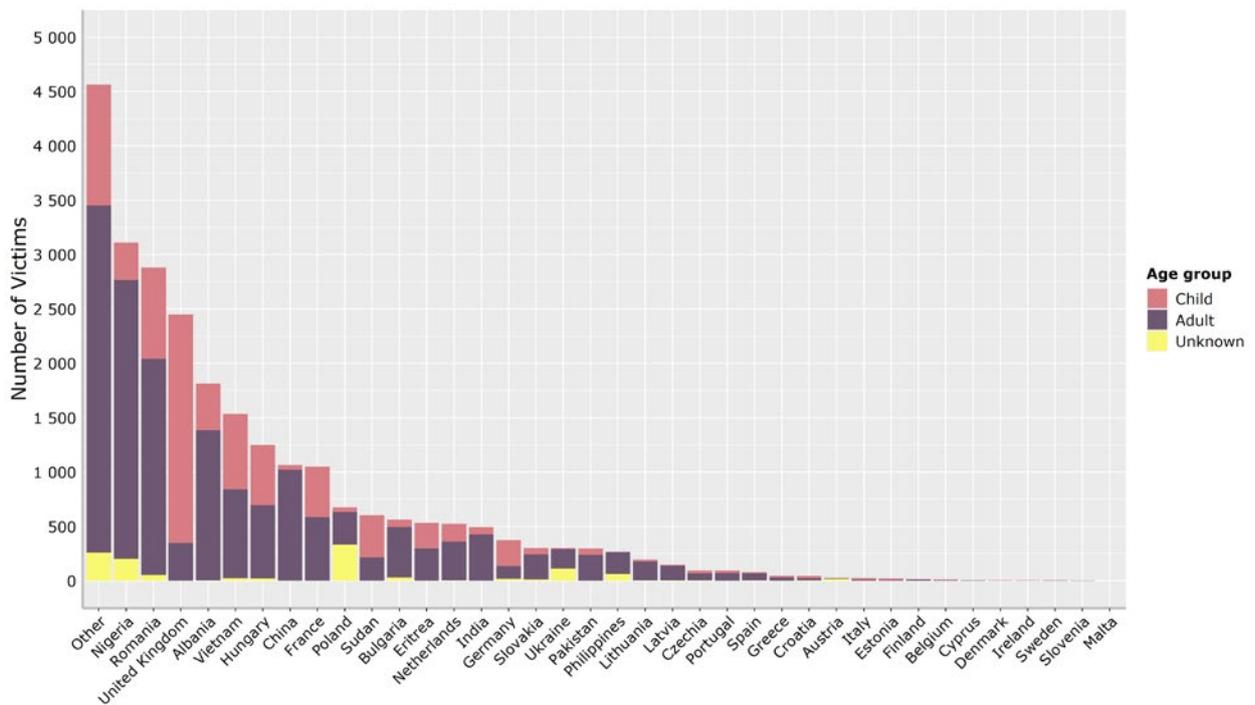
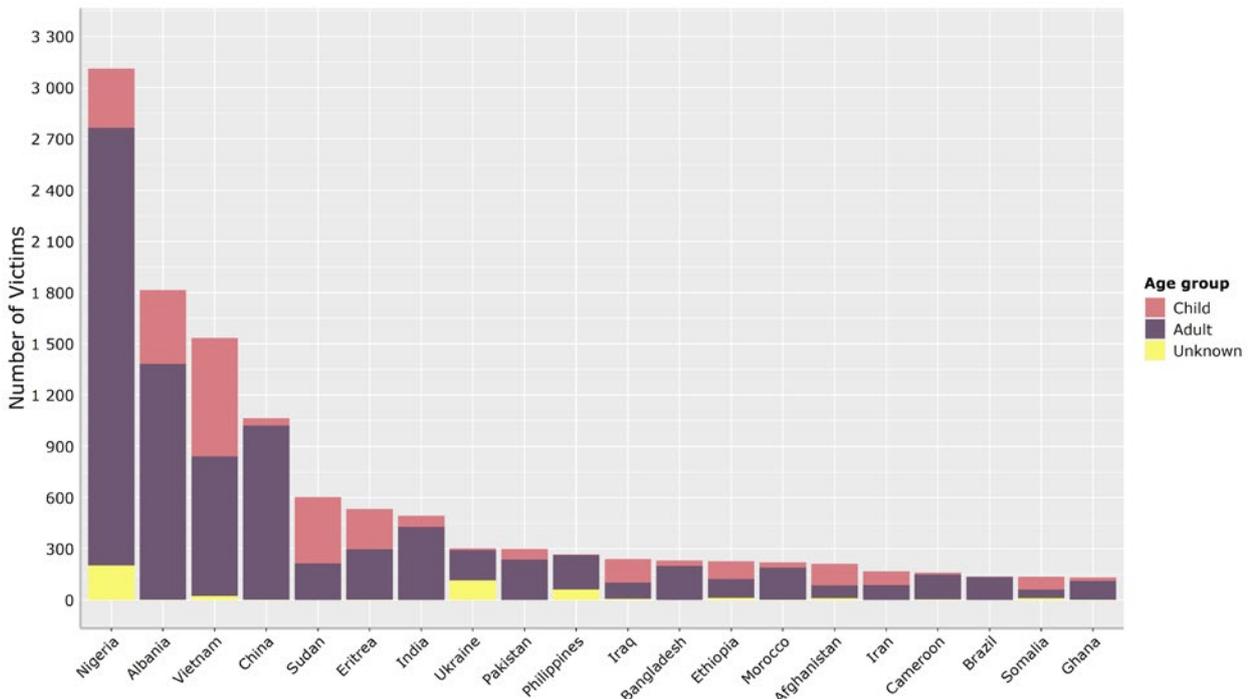


Figure 4.26: Victims of trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship and age group for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Table A.4.6.6.a Victims by citizenship and age group in Annex III.

In 2017-2018 in the EU-28, children accounted for the majority (56 %) of the victims of EU citizenship registered in their own Member States; 39 % were adults. **In the EU-27, 42 % of the victims registered in their own country of citizenship were children, and 51 % were adults.**

The number and proportion of victims who hold the citizenship of the country in which they were registered by age group is another new indicator for this data collection (Table A.4.6.6.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and age group). Five Member States did not provide any data for this indicator (Belgium, Czechia, Italy, Luxembourg and Sweden) and 16 Member States provided data for both age groups (child and adult) for both 2017 and 2018.

4.6.7. Child victims by citizenship and sex

The characteristics of child registered victims varied by their citizenship in the EU-28 in 2017-2018. The highest number of registered EU child victims were citizens of the **United Kingdom** (2 102), **Romania** (839), **Hungary** (554), **France** (463) and **Germany** (238). **There were more child victims with EU citizenship (4 706) than with non-EU citizenship (3 448).** Seventy-four child registered victims had an unknown citizenship.

The majority (57 %) of the child victims registered in the EU-28 were EU citizens (out of which nearly half (49 %) were trafficked in their own country) and 41 % of trafficked children were non-EU citizens.

Nearly three quarters (74 %) of the registered child victims in the EU-27 were EU citizens, the vast majority of whom were registered in their own Member State (88 % of the EU child victims or 65 % of all child victims in the EU-27). Nearly one quarter (22 %) of the registered child victims in the EU-27 were non-EU children.

In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, the highest number of registered EU child victims were citizens of **Hungary** (647), **Netherlands** (255), **France** (191), **Romania** (86) and **Croatia** (27). There were more child victims with EU citizenship (1 310) than there were with non-EU citizenship (643) and where citizenship was 'unknown, stateless or other' (253).

The number of Romanian children registered as victims of trafficking in the EU-28 for 2017-2018 was nearly 10 times higher than for 2015-2016, and the number of child registered victims holding French citizenship more than twice as many. Further, in 2015-2016, the number of children with United Kingdom citizenship reported was none (0).

Girls formed the majority (62 %) of registered child victims with EU citizenship in the EU-28. In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, girls accounted for 84 % of the child victims with EU citizenship.

Girls represented the vast majority (82 %) of child victims with EU citizenship in the EU-27, in 2017-2018

Girls accounted for nearly one third (34 %) of the non-EU child victims registered in the EU-28 in 2017-2018. In the EU-27, girls represented over two thirds (69 %) of the non-EU child victims registered.

In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, girls represented close to half (54 %) of the non-EU child victims registered in the EU.

In the EU-28, 34 % of victims with an 'unknown' citizenship were girls.

Further data is available in Annex 3 in Tables A4.6.7.a Child victims by citizenship and Table A.4.6.7.b Child victims by citizenship and sex.

Figure 4.27. Victims of trafficking in the EU by citizenship and sex and age for 2017-2018

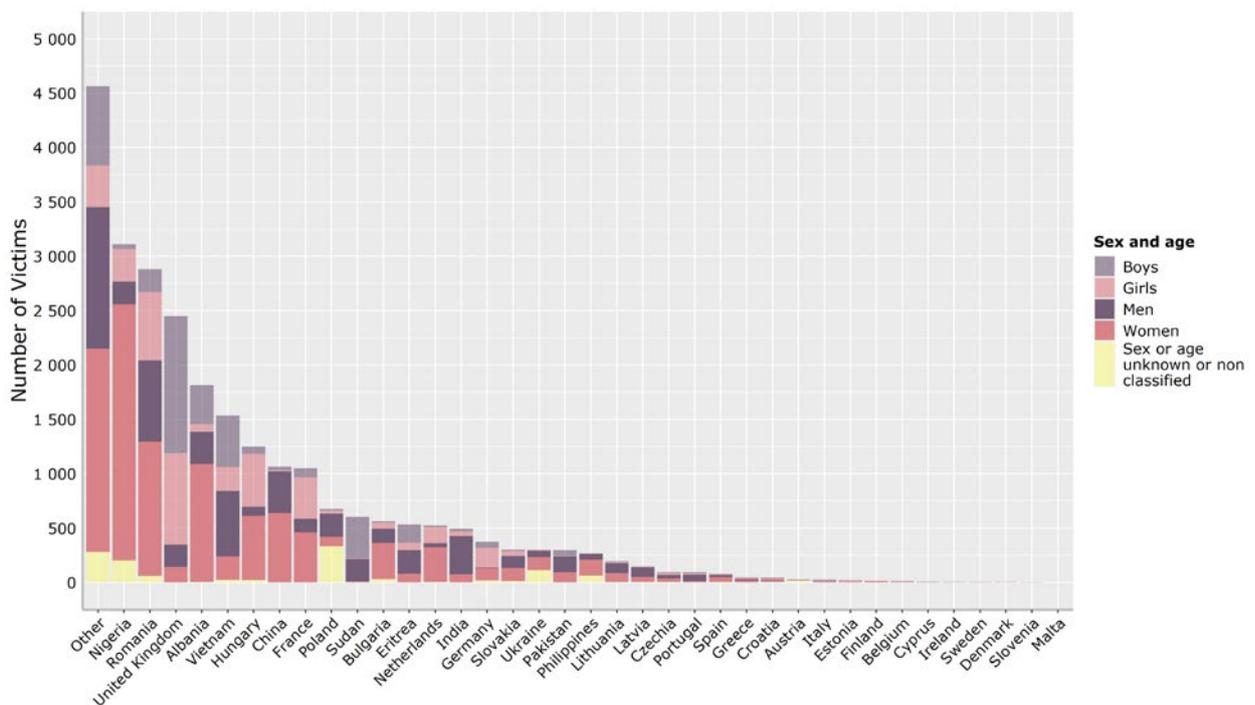
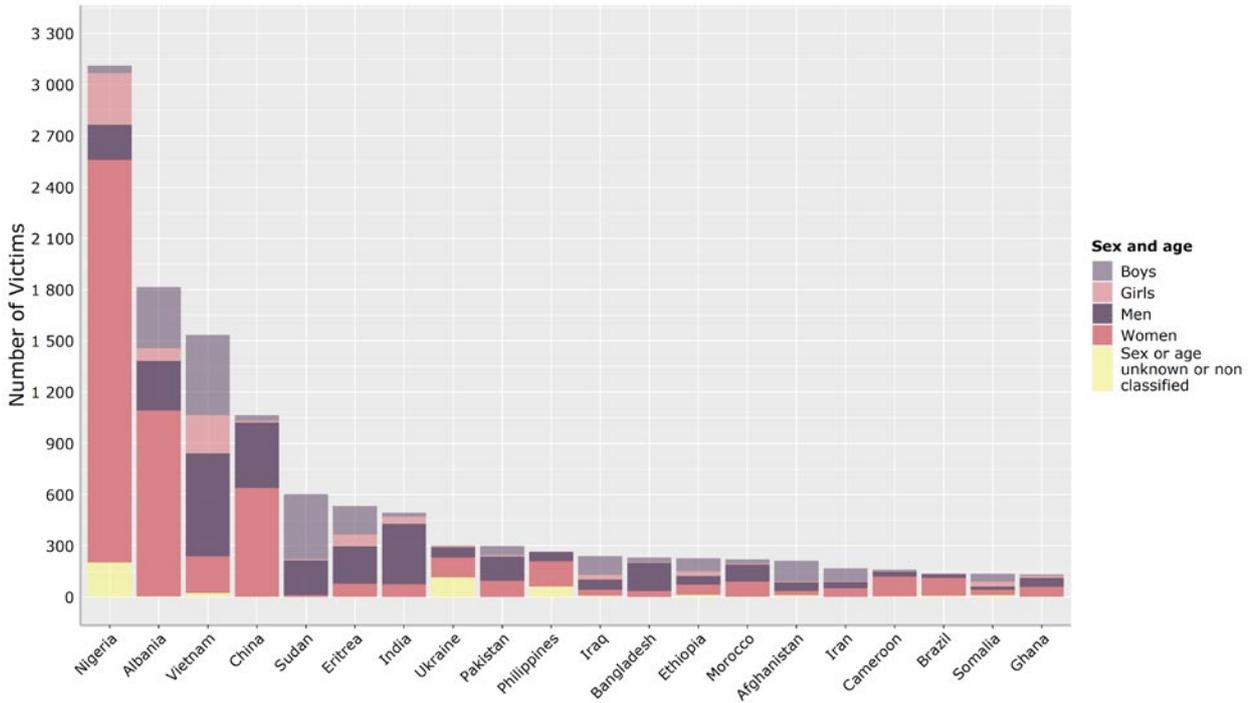


Figure 4.28. Victims of trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship and sex and age for 2017-2018, top 20



5. Traffickers and criminal justice response: suspects, prosecutions, convictions

This chapter is based on the data provided by the Member States with respect to individuals in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (suspected, arrested or cautioned, hereinafter as 'suspects'), prosecutions and convictions and court judgments. It provides detailed information, among others, on the number of suspected, prosecuted and convicted persons in relation to trafficking in human beings offences, on the number of court judgments; sex, age, citizenship of traffickers and on the forms of exploitation. Where the inclusion or exclusion of data from a Member State significantly changes the EU-level picture, this is highlighted in the report. This chapter also provides a comparative analysis with the findings and patterns identified from previous data collection reports on trafficking in human beings in the EU.

5.1. Number of suspects, prosecutions, convictions and court judgments

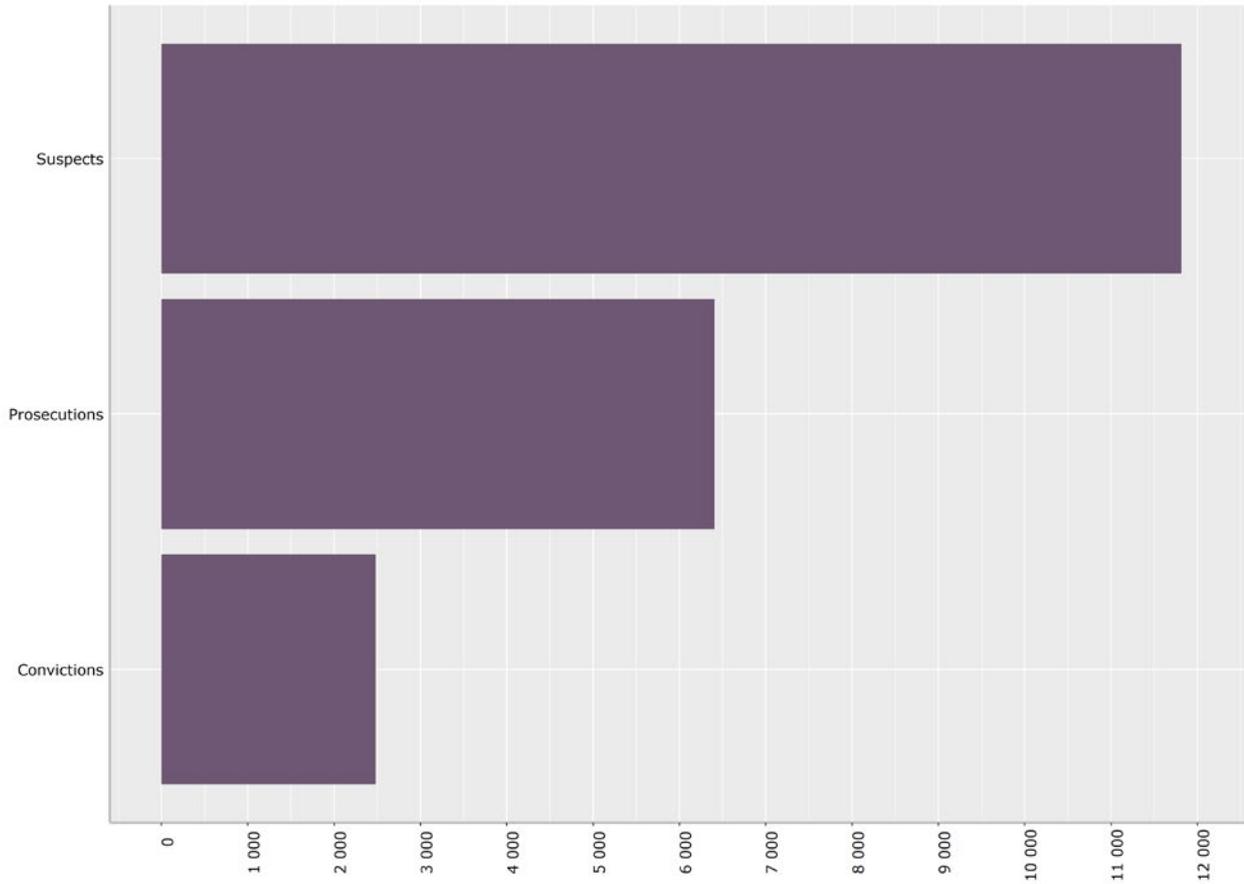
There were 11 814 persons in formal contact with police and/or criminal justice systems in the EU-28 in 2017-2018; **11 788 persons in formal contact with police and criminal justice systems (suspected, arrested or cautioned) for offences of trafficking in human beings were reported in 2017-2018 in the EU-27.**

The figure includes people who are suspects, arrested and/or cautioned for offences of trafficking in human beings ('suspects'). Twenty-six Member States have provided data on this category, as compared to 20 for the previous reporting period 2015-2016. The number of suspects reported per year was, respectively, 5 925 in 2017 and 5 889 in 2018. In the period of 2015-2016, the number of suspected traffickers reported was significantly lower – 7 503 people.

In the EU-28, 6 404 prosecutions on offences of trafficking in human beings were reported for the years 2017-2018, respectively 3 067 prosecutions in 2018 and 3 337 in 2017. The number of prosecutions in the previous reporting period was 2 837 in 2016 and 3 142 in 2015. **In the EU-27, 6 163 prosecutions for trafficking in human beings offences were reported in 2017-2018.**

The reported convictions for 2017-2018 in the EU-28 were in total 2 483, respectively 712 in 2018 and 1 771 in 2017; **2 426 convictions for trafficking in human beings offences were reported in 2017-2018 in the EU-27.** Detailed data, available in Table A.5.1.1.c Number of convictions in Annex III, shows that several Member States reported data for 2017 only. These are **France** (789), **Belgium** (114) and **Netherlands** (96). During the previous reporting period in 2015-2016, there were 2 927 convictions.

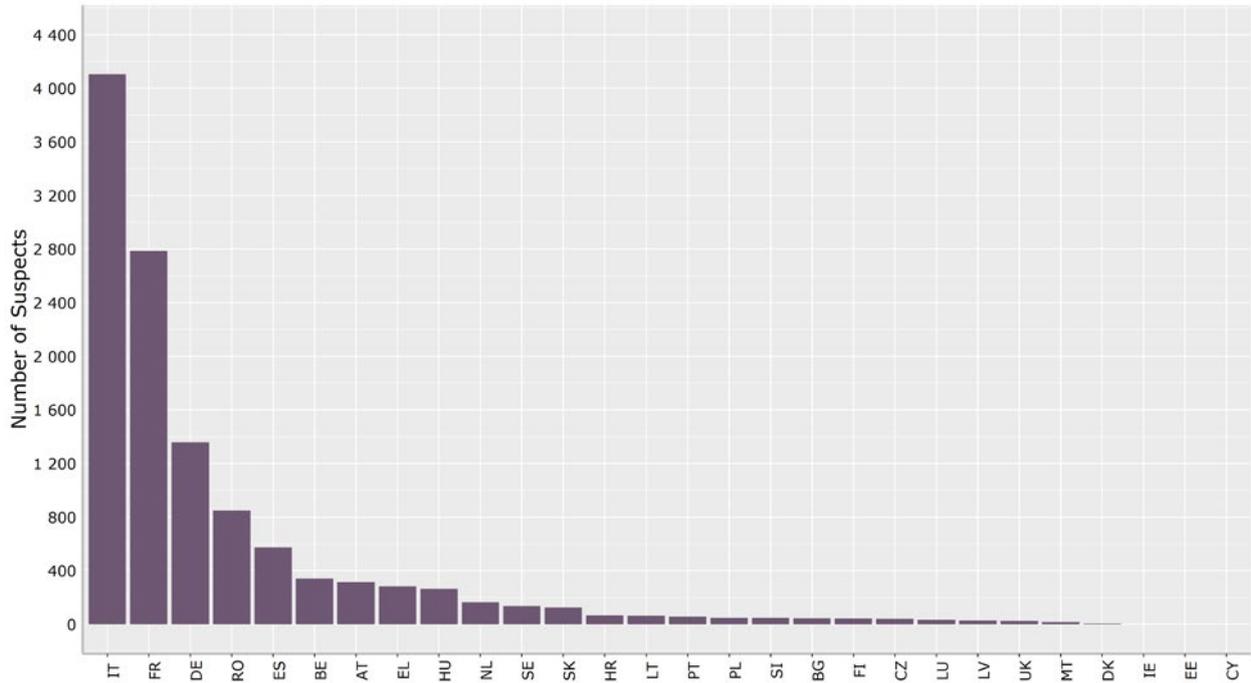
Figure 5.1. Suspects, prosecuted and convicted for trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 for 2017-2018



Suspects

The number of persons brought into formal contact with the police or criminal justice system varies significantly across the EU Member States in 2017-2018. The five Member States with **the highest number of reported persons suspected, arrested or cautioned** for trafficking in human beings were **Italy** (4 104), **France** (2 786), **Germany** (1 359), **Romania** (850) and **Spain** (573).

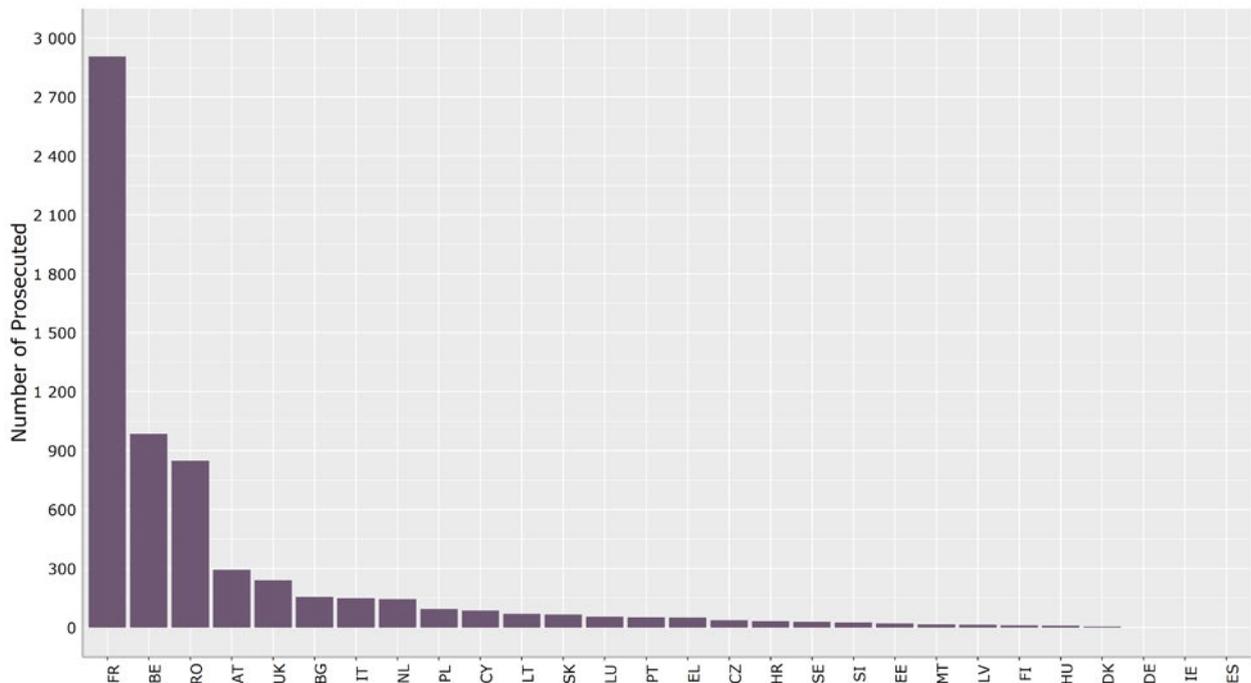
Figure 5.2: Suspects for trafficking in the EU per Member State for 2017-2018



Prosecutions

The Member States reporting the highest number of prosecutions for trafficking in human beings in the period 2017-2018 in the EU-27 were **France** (2 907), **Belgium** (986), **Romania** (850), **Austria** (294) and **Bulgaria** (156). In the EU-28, the Member State with the fifth highest number of prosecutions for trafficking in human beings was United Kingdom (241).

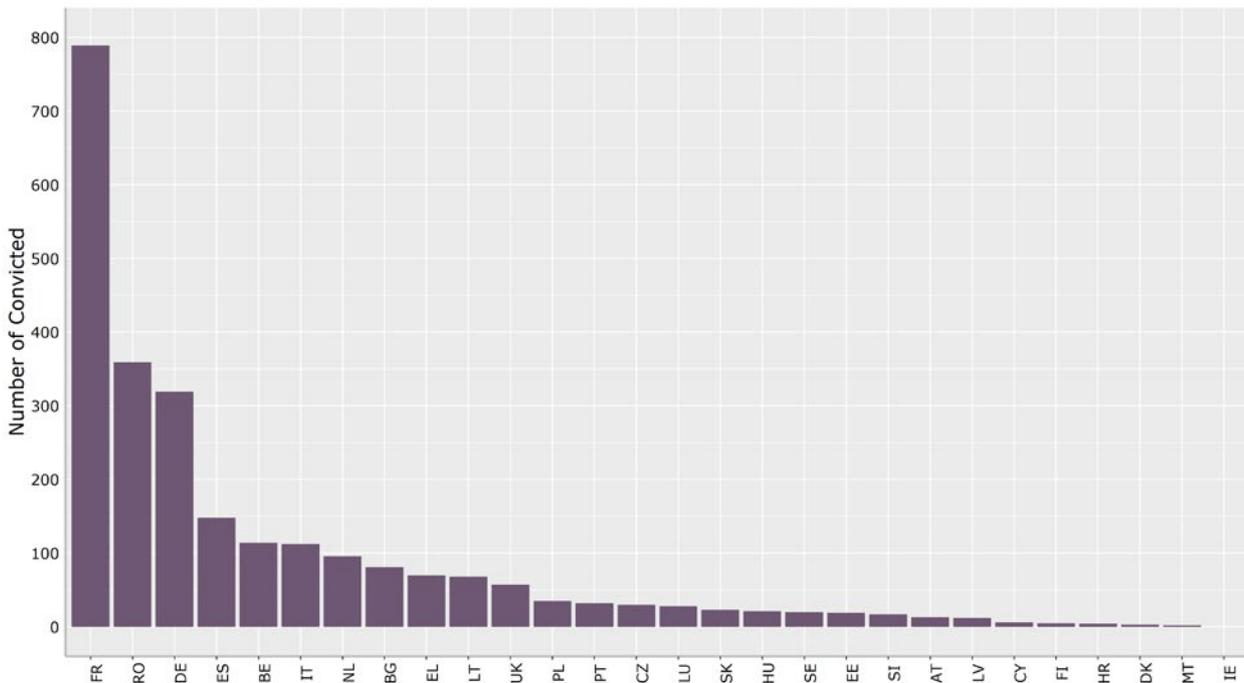
Figure 5.3. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU per Member State for 2017-2018



Convictions

The Member States with the **highest number of reported convictions for trafficking in human beings** were **France (789), Romania (359), Germany (319), Spain (148) and Belgium (114)**.

Figure 5.4. Convicted for trafficking in the EU per Member State for 2017-2018



A detailed breakdown per Member State is available in Annex III, in Table A.5.1.1.a Number of suspects, Table A.5.1.1.b Number of prosecutions and Table A.5.1.1.c Number of convictions.

Court judgments

There were **1 609 reported court judgments related to cases of trafficking in human beings in the EU in 2017-2018**, respectively 742 in 2018 and 867 in 2017. In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, 3 691 court judgments were registered in the EU-28.

Member States with the highest number of court judgments on offences of trafficking in human beings in the reporting period were **Germany (431), Romania (400), Greece (184), Netherlands (148) and Czechia (107)**. As in previous years, **Romania and France** continue to be among the countries with the highest number of court judgments delivered in relation to trafficking in human beings.

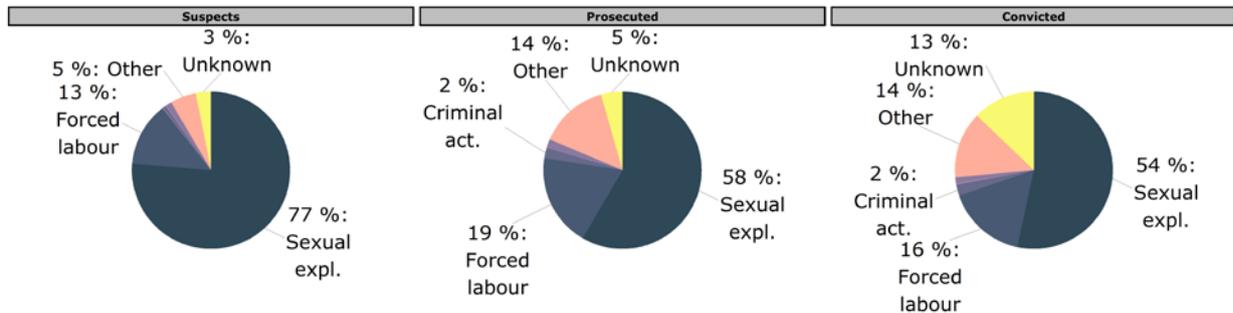
The reported 1 609 court judgments in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 led to 155 acquittals, 1 340 convictions and 439 other decisions. In the category 'others', decisions can include not to prosecute (conditional or unconditional), decisions to joinder, decisions to transfer the case to another country, or to transfer to another institution. Member States were asked to specify the decisions under the category 'others'. More information as reported by the Member States can be found in Annex II 'Questionnaire and metadata'.

Data on court judgments was provided by 18 Member States, of which one Member State provided data for 1 year only. Ten Member States did not provide data on court judgments. Further data is available in Table A.5.1.2.a Court judgments, Table A.5.1.2.b Court judgments by decision of court of justice, Table A.5.1.2.c Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (number) and Table 15.1.2.d Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (percentage) in Annex III.

5.2. Forms of exploitation

The majority of suspects (77 %), prosecutions (58 %) and convictions (54 %) registered in the EU in 2017-2018 concerned trafficking for sexual exploitation⁽¹⁵⁾. In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, around three quarters of suspects (78 %), prosecutions (75 %) and convictions (72 %) concerned trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Figure 5.5: Repartition of traffickers in the EU by exploitation form for 2017-2018



The vast majority (77 %) of people who were in formal contact with the police and criminal justice systems (suspected, arrested or cautioned) in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 in relation to a trafficking in human being offence, concerned trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

This figure is similar to the pattern observed in the previous reporting period: 78 % for 2015-2016.

Thirteen per cent (13 %) of the registered suspects were related to trafficking offences for the purpose of labour exploitation. Forms of exploitation under the category 'Other' accounted for 5 % among the registered suspects by exploitation and 3 % were registered as unknown forms.

The majority (58 %) of prosecutions for an offence of trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018 in the EU-28 were in connection with trafficking for sexual exploitation. In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, the share of those prosecuted for trafficking for sexual exploitation was 75 %.

Around a fifth (19 %) of all those prosecuted in 2017-2018 in the EU-28 were prosecuted for offences of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation. In 2015 and 2016 this was 2 %.

Two percent of the prosecutions were in relation to trafficking for criminal activities (2 %) and for forced begging (nearly 2 %). Thirteen (13 %) per cent of the prosecutions for trafficking were in relation to other forms of exploitation.

The majority (54 %) of the convictions for trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 were in relation to trafficking for sexual exploitation, respectively 57 % in 2017 and 39 % in 2018. In 2015-2016, 72 % of the registered convictions for trafficking were for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

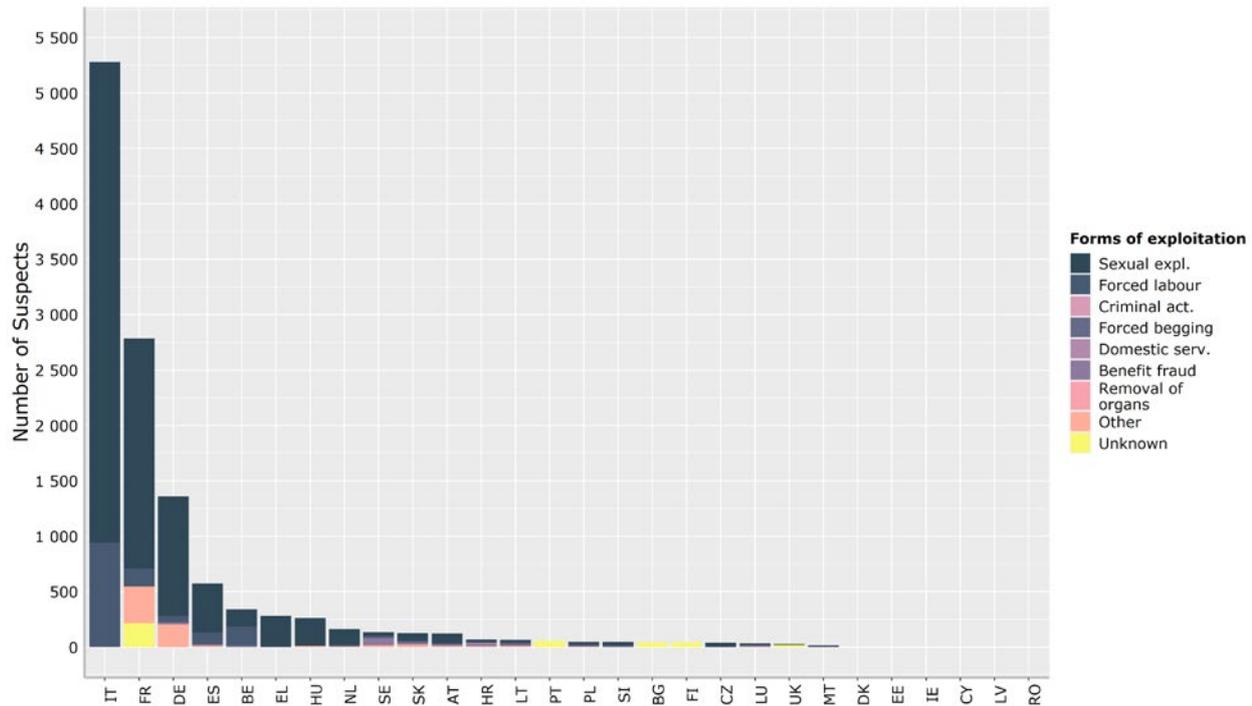
Trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation constitutes 16 % of all convictions of trafficking in human beings. In 2015-2016 this was 1 %.

Two per cent of the reported convictions on trafficking were for criminal activities and 1 % for forced begging; 14 % of the convictions for trafficking in human beings were for other forms of exploitation.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Figures valid for both the EU-27 and the EU-28.

Suspects

Figure 5.6. Suspects for trafficking in the EU per Member State by exploitation form for 2017-2018



The share of suspects for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied considerably between Member States, as compared to other forms of exploitation. The highest share was observed in Greece (99 %), Hungary (96 %), Netherlands (88 %), Czechia (82 %) and Italy (82 %). Overall, 12 Member States reported a majority of the suspects to be in relation to trafficking for sexual exploitation. The lowest share was reported by United Kingdom (19 %), Sweden (24 %), Croatia (28 %) and Luxembourg (29 %).

A significant variation in the proportions of suspects for trafficking for labour exploitation was observed amongst the Member States. The highest share was registered in Malta (56 %), Belgium (50 %), Poland (44 %) and Luxembourg (41 %). On the other hand, Netherlands (4 %), Germany (4 %), Greece (1 %) and Hungary (1 %) reported the lowest proportions of suspects for this form, in addition to Slovenia, which reported no cases (0 %).

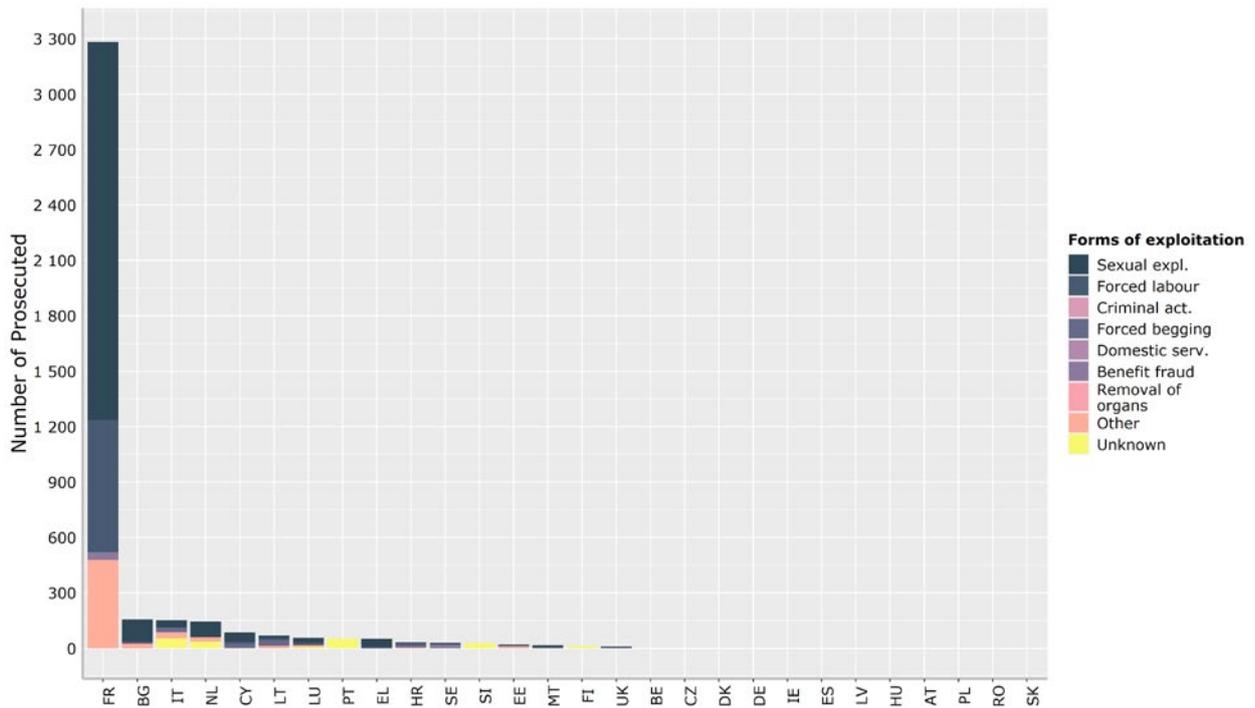
Eighteen Member States provided data on the number of suspects by exploitation form.

Prosecutions

The proportion of prosecutions for trafficking for sexual exploitation varied substantially between the Member States. The vast majority of prosecutions on trafficking in human beings for this form of exploitation were in Greece (84 %), Bulgaria (76 %), France (62 %), Netherlands (59 %) and Cyprus (58 %). The Member States with the lowest share of persons prosecuted in relation to trafficking for sexual exploitation were Sweden (24 %), Lithuania (23 %), Estonia (19 %) and Croatia (9 %).

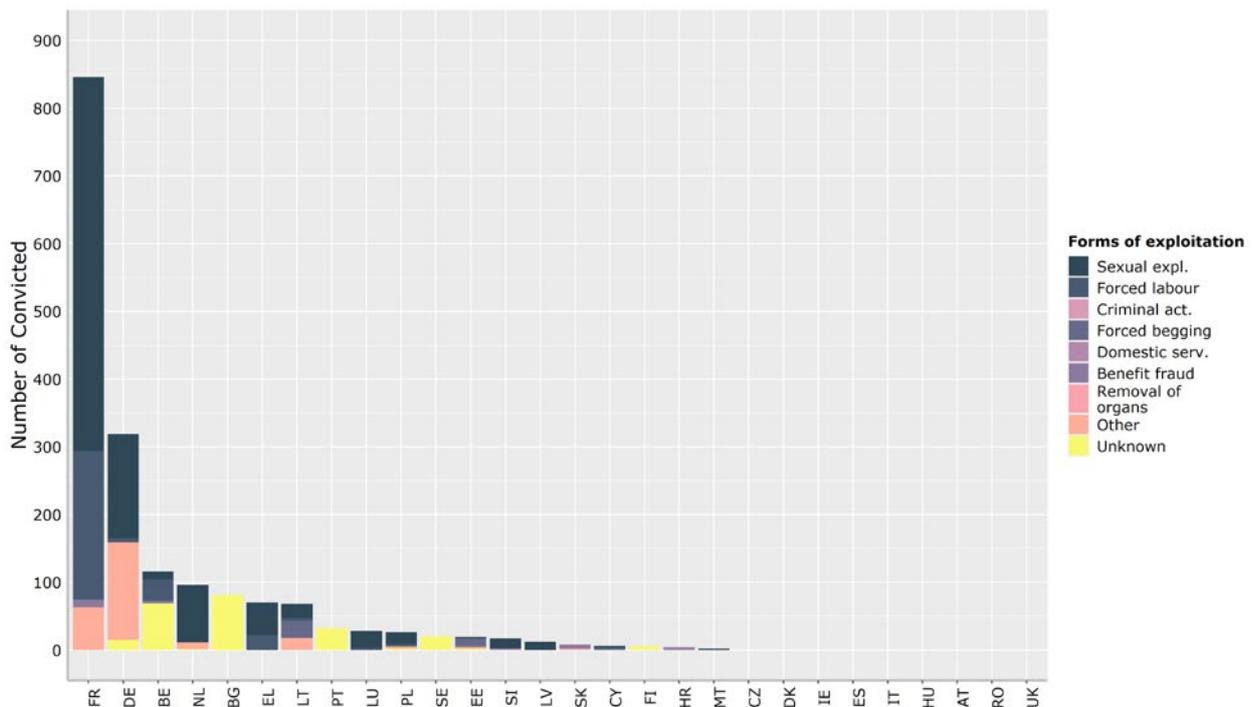
There are significant gaps in the provided data. Only 13 Member States provided data on the number of prosecutions for trafficking by form of exploitation.

Figure 5.7. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by exploitation form for 2017-2018



Convictions

Figure 5.8. Convicted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by exploitation form for 2017-2018



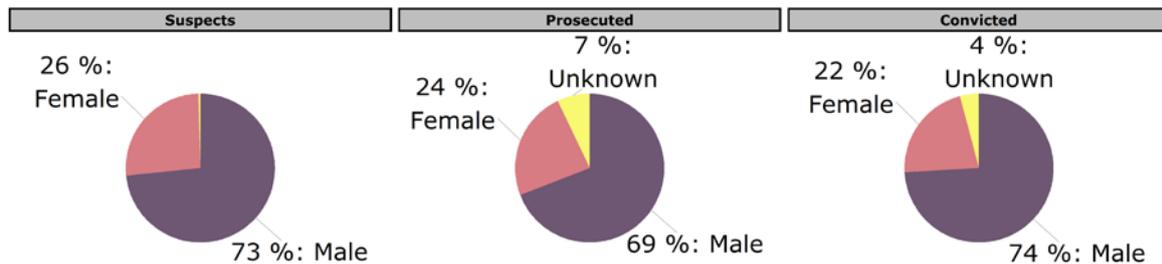
The Member States accounting for the highest proportions of convictions for trafficking for sexual exploitation were Latvia (100 %), Malta (100 %), Netherlands (89 %), Luxembourg (89 %) and Slovenia (88 %). In Poland (65 %), Greece (69 %) and France (65 %), convictions for this form of exploitation formed the majority of convictions for trafficking, whilst in Germany (48 %) and Cyprus (50 %), they were close to half. There are important gaps in the data provided for this indicator.

Further information is available in Table A.5.2.a Suspects by form of exploitation, Table A.5.2.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation and Table A.5.2.c Convictions by form of exploitation (Annex III).

5.3. Traffickers by sex

The vast majority of all persons reported in 2017-2018 in the EU to be **in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (including suspected, arrested or cautioned), prosecuted and convicted** in relation to an offence for trafficking in human beings were male, respectively 73 % of the suspects, 69 % of the prosecutions and 74 % of the convictions ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Figure 5.9. Repartition of traffickers in the EU by sex for 2017-2018



Close to three quarters (73 %) of the persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in relation to trafficking in human beings were male in 2017-2018 (including for the respective years of 2017 and 2018). This figure is similar to the pattern observed in the previous reporting period: 71 % in 2015-2016, and as reported by Eurostat in the previous years, 2012: 73 %, 2011: 72 % and 2010: 70 %.

The majority (69 %) of those prosecuted for trafficking in human beings in the EU in 2017-2018 were male (71 % in 2018 and 68 % in 2017). This is similar to the patterns reported in previous years: 75 % in 2015-2016, 73 % in 2012, 72 % in 2011 and 67 % in 2010.

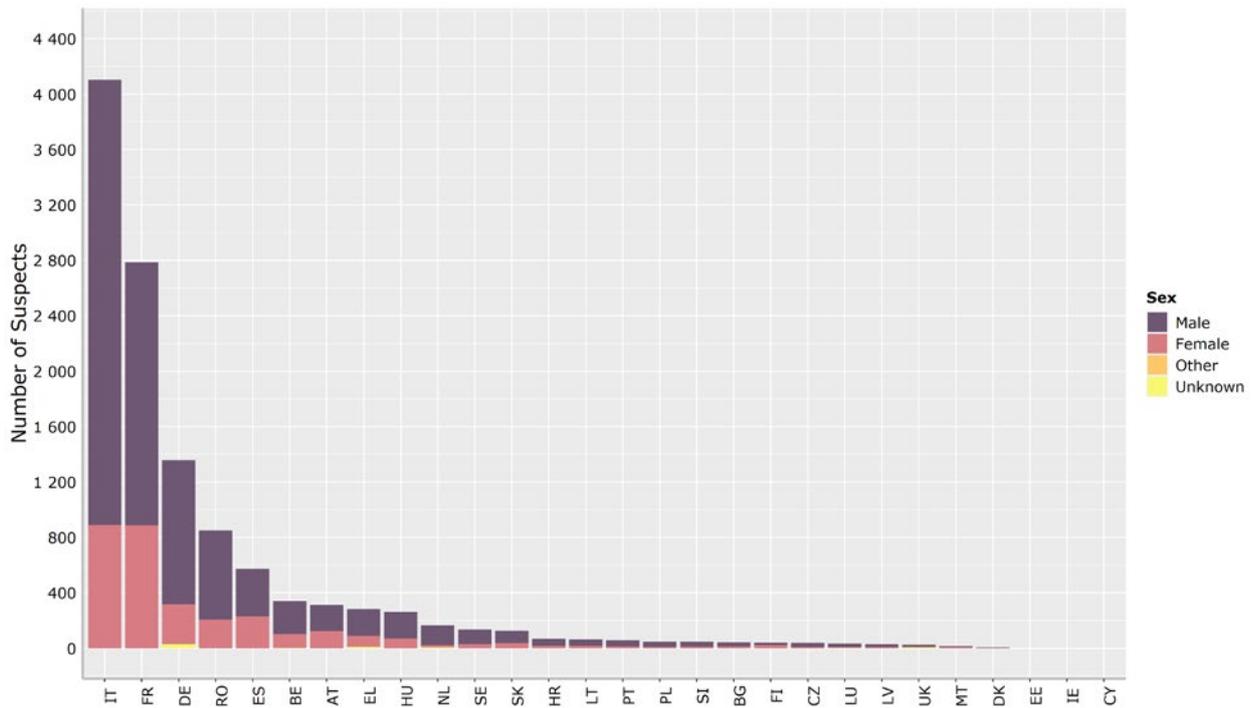
Nearly three quarters (74 %) of those convicted for trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 were male, respectively 69 % in 2018 and 76 % in 2017, similar to identified patterns in previous years: 71 % in 2015-2016, 76 % in 2012, 77 % in 2011 and 71 % in 2010.

Suspects

In all Member States, except two, **the majority of suspects were male**. In Malta, the ratio of male and female suspects was equal and in Finland it was nearly equal (46 % to 54 %). The highest share of male suspects was reported in Netherlands (87 %), United Kingdom (65 %), Czechia (82 %) and Denmark (80 %), while the lowest was in Malta (50 %) and Finland (46 %).

⁽¹⁶⁾ These figures are valid for both EU-27 and EU-28.

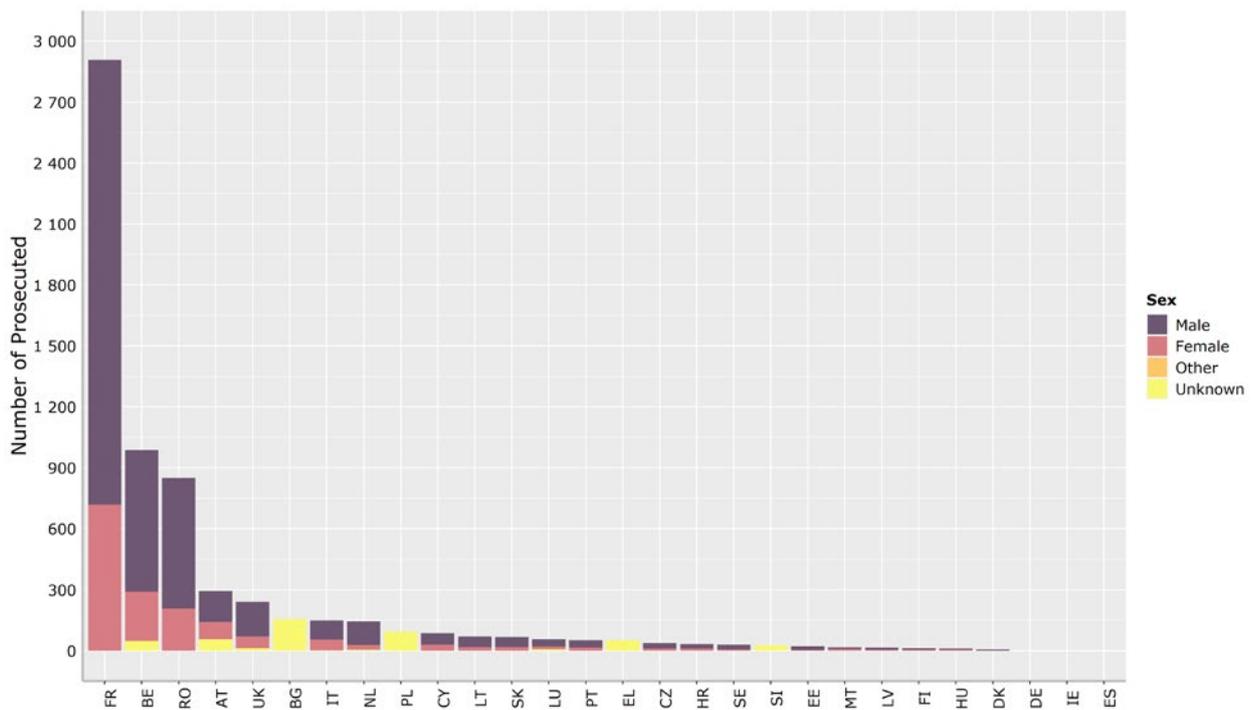
Figure 5.10. Suspects for trafficking in the EU per Member State by sex for 2017-2018



Prosecuted

In all Member States but one, **the majority of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018 were male**. In one Member State (Malta), the ratio of male and female suspects was equal. The share of men facing prosecutions varied across Member States from 100 % in Denmark to 50 % in Malta.

Figure 5.11. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by sex for 2017-2018

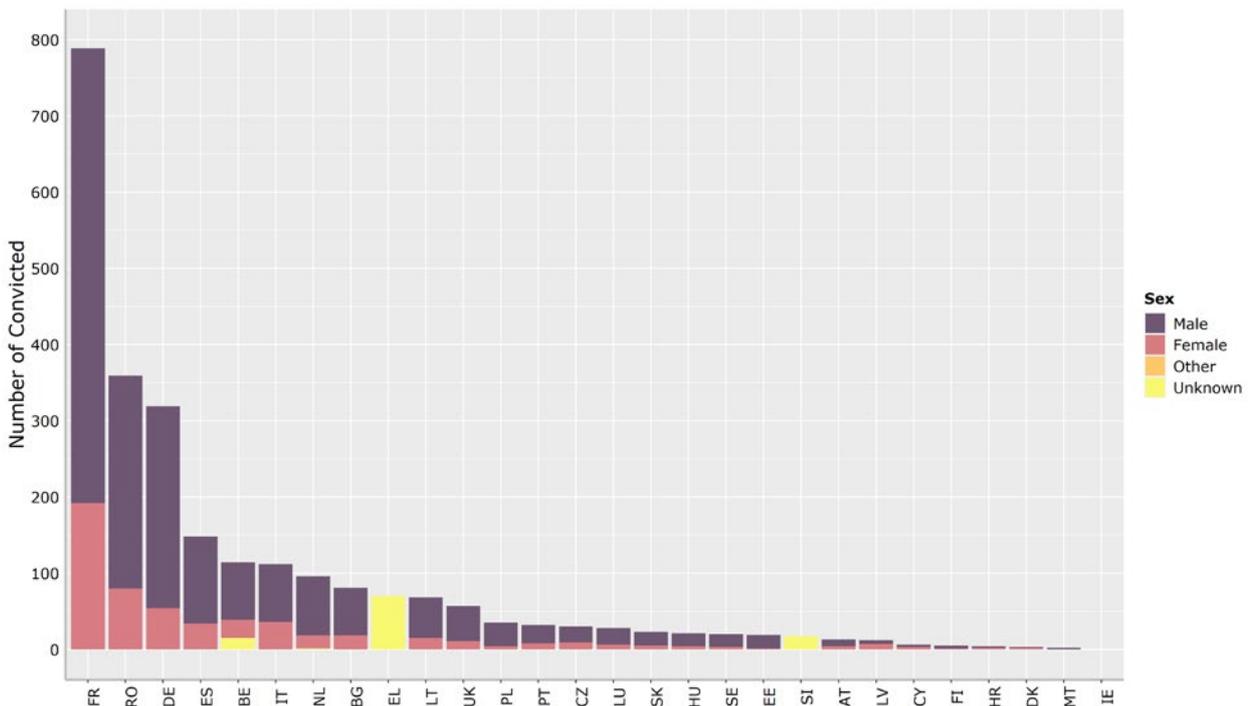


Convicted

In most Member States (21), the majority of people convicted for trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018 were male. In two Member States (Cyprus and Croatia) the ratio of male to female who were convicted was equal and in another two Member States (Latvia and Denmark), more women than men were convicted. The share of male persons amongst those convicted for trafficking varied across Member States from 100 % in Malta to 33 % in Denmark.

Twenty-five Member States provided data for at least 1 year. Three Member States provided no data on the number of convictions by sex (Ireland, Greece and Slovenia).

Figure 5.12: Convicted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by sex for 2017-2018



Further data is available in Table A.5.3.a Suspects by sex, Table A.5.3.b Prosecutions by sex and Table A.5.3.c Convictions by sex (Annex III).

5.4. Traffickers by forms of exploitation and sex

More than two thirds of the suspects (68 %) for trafficking for sexual exploitation were male, 29 % were female. Similarly, 68 % of the prosecuted individuals for trafficking for sexual exploitation were male and 24 % were female. Of those convicted for this form, 67 % were male, 24 % were female.

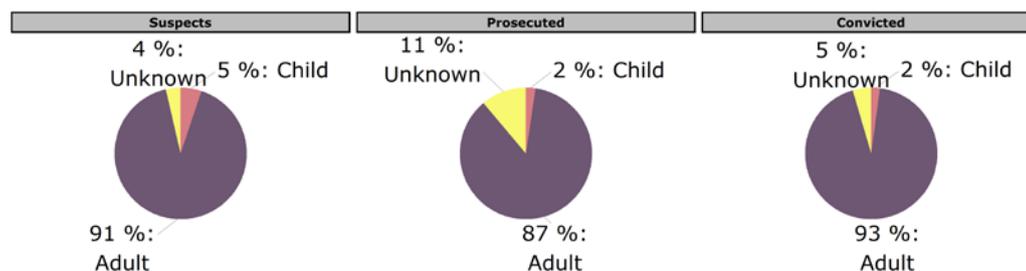
Three quarters (76 %) of the suspects for trafficking for labour exploitation were male and 23 % were female. Of those prosecuted, 76 % were male and 20 % were female. Of those convicted, 77 % were male and 12 % were female.

Further data is available in Table A.5.4.a Suspects by form of exploitation and sex, Table A.5.4.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation and sex and Table A.5.4.c Convictions by form of exploitation and sex.

5.5. Traffickers by age group

Most suspects, as well as prosecuted and convicted persons in relation to trafficking in human beings were adults. This age group accounted for 91 % of the reported suspects, 87 % of those prosecuted, and 93 % of those convicted in the EU-28 in 2017-2018. Children represent a minor share of all suspects and those prosecuted and convicted for trafficking in the reporting period. In line with the anti-trafficking directive, 'child' shall mean any person below 18 years of age.

Figure 5.13. Repartition of traffickers in the EU by age group for 2017-2018



Ninety-one per cent (91 %) of those in formal contact with the police and criminal justice system (suspected, arrested or cautioned) were adults, in the EU-28 in 2017-2018. This finding is similar to the one observed in the previous reporting period: 97 % in the EU in 2015-2016.

Adults represented eighty-seven per cent (87 %) of those prosecuted in relation to trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 in 2017-2018. Nearly eleven per cent (11 %) were reported as 'unknown' and 2 % as children. Seven Member States did not provide data on the share of adults and children in prosecutions. The share of adults in all prosecutions on trafficking in human beings in the EU in 2015-2016 was 94 %.

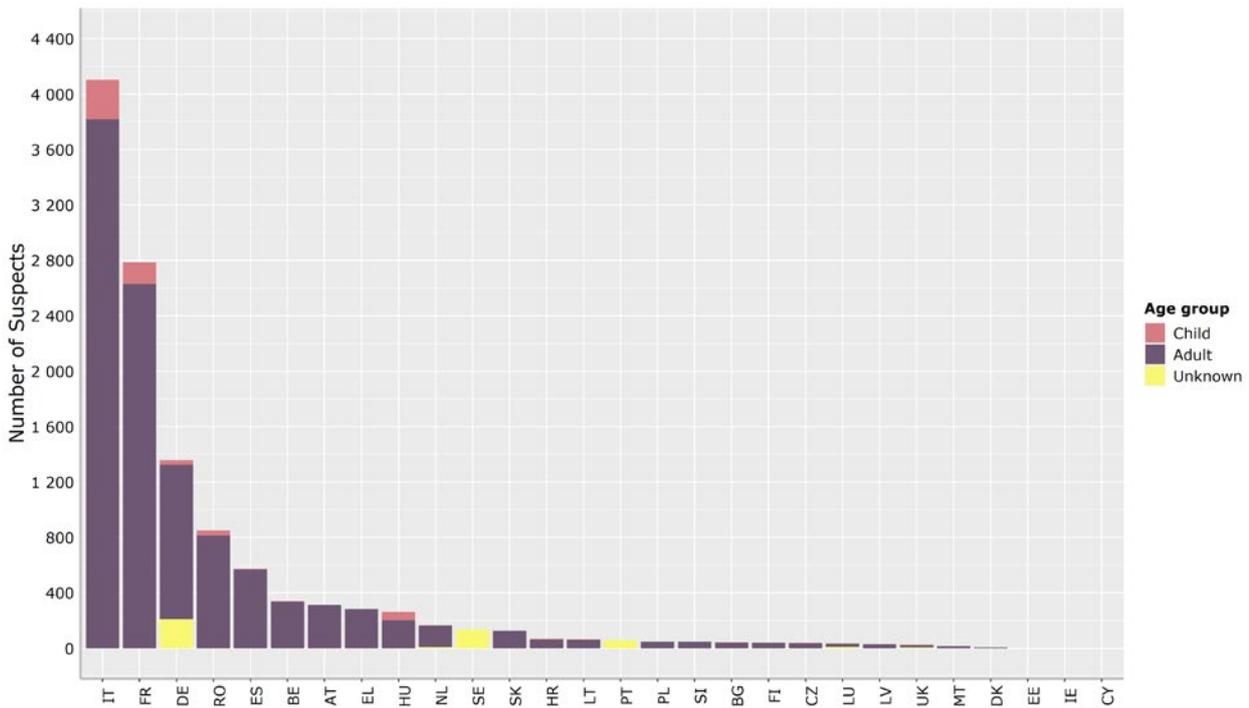
Nearly all (93 %) of persons who were convicted for a trafficking offence in 2017-2018 in the EU-28 were adults. The highest share of convicted children (10 %) was reported in Hungary.

This pattern is close to the one that was reported in 2015-2016, according to which 99 % of those convicted for this period were adults.

Suspects

The vast majority of Member States reported above 95 % of adults amongst suspected traffickers. Seven Member States reported no child suspects. The highest share of child suspects was found in Hungary (23 %) and United Kingdom (19 %).

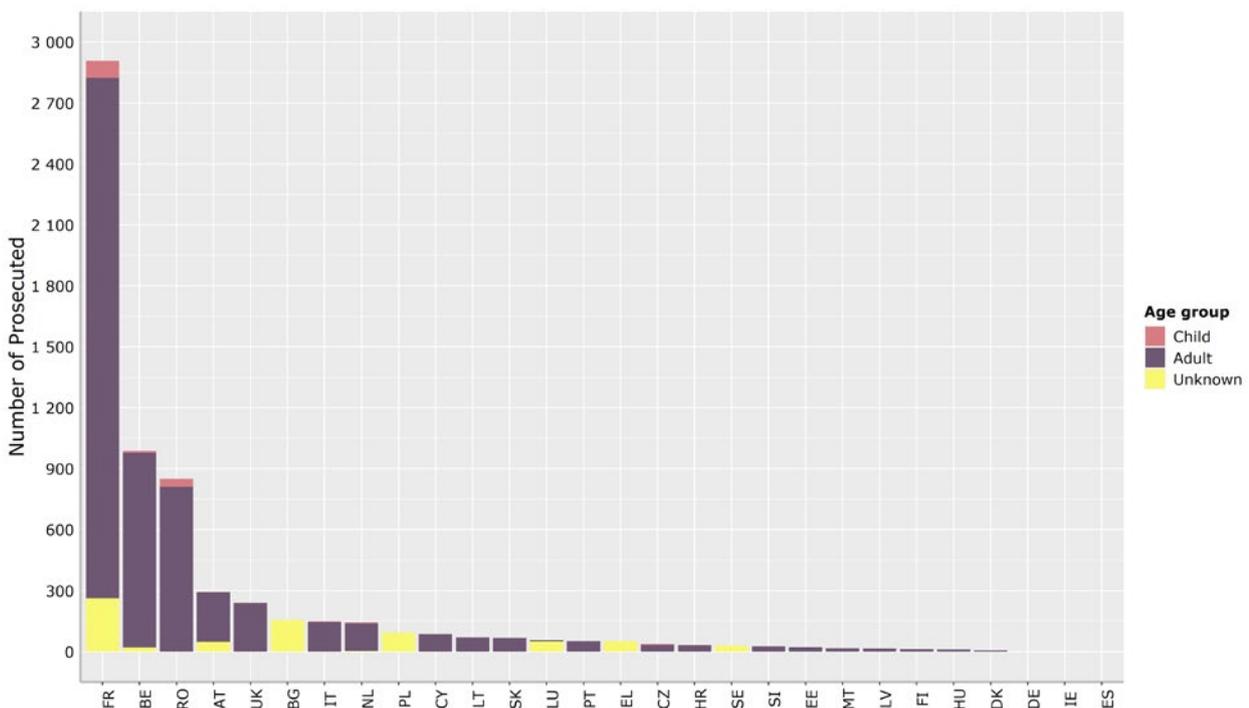
Figure 5.14. Suspects for trafficking in the EU per Member State by age group for 2017-2018



Prosecutions

There were some variations between Member States regarding the amount of adults amongst those prosecuted for trafficking. In 11 Member States, all persons prosecuted for trafficking were adults. Four Member States reported all of those prosecuted in the reporting period as ‘unknown’. Czechia (11 %) had the highest share of children suspected of trafficking in human beings.

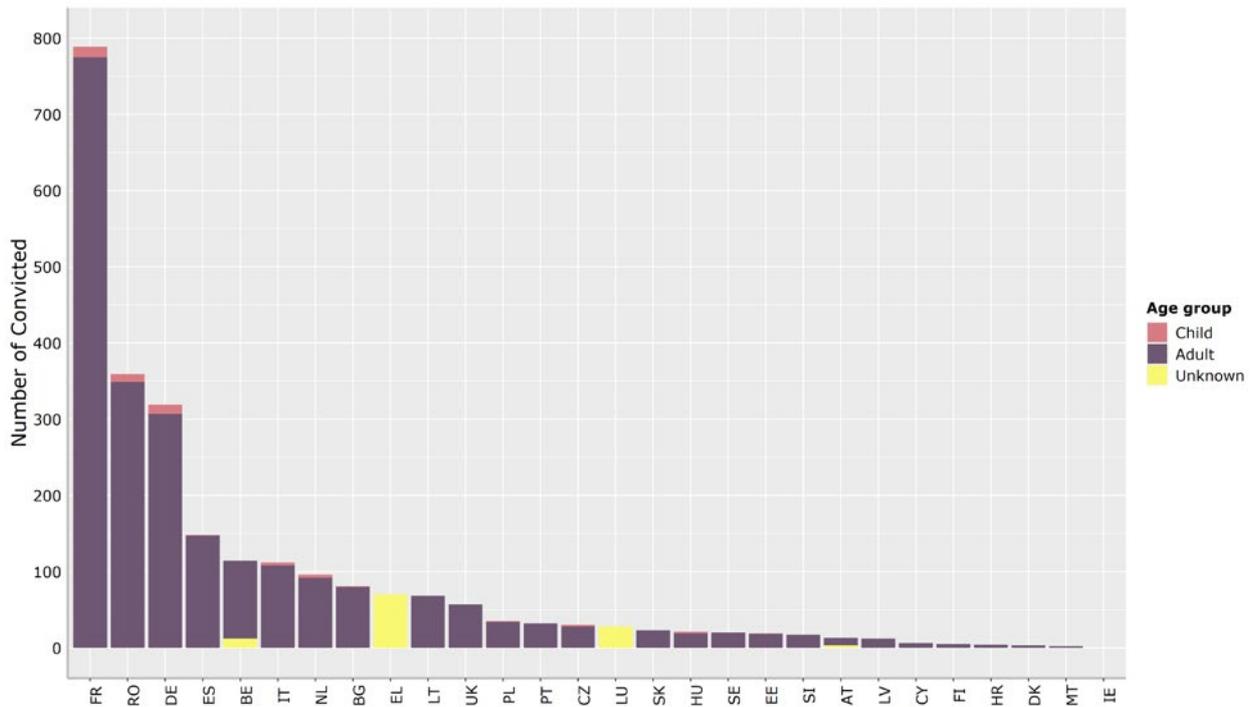
Figure 5.15. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by age group for 2017-2018



Convictions

The share of adults in those convicted for trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018 varied slightly between the EU-28. Twelve (12) Member States reported 100 % adults and nine Member States reported between 95 %-99 % adults amongst convicted persons. The lowest share of convicted adults was 77 % in Austria.

Figure 5.16. Convicted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by age group for 2017-2018

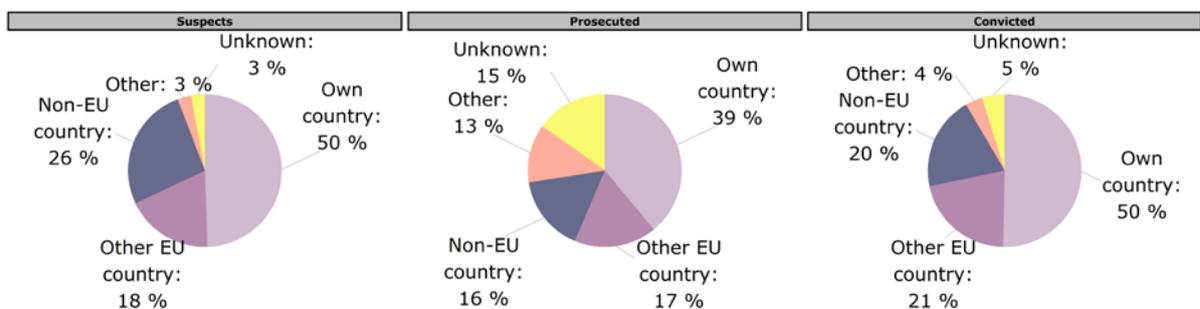


Further data is available in Annex III, in Table A.5.5.a Suspects by age group, Table A.5.5.b Prosecutions by age group and Table A.5.5.c Convictions by age group.

5.6. Citizenship

The majority of traffickers – suspects, prosecuted and convicted in relation to trafficking in human beings – registered in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 were EU citizens.

Figure 5.17. Repartition of traffickers in the EU by citizenship for 2017-2018



Suspects

Over two thirds (68 %) of the suspects in 2017-2018 held EU citizenship (70 % in 2017 and 66 % in 2018). Overall, half of the suspects were EU citizens registered in their country of citizenship (50 %). Nearly a quarter of the suspects (26 %) were of non-EU citizenship.

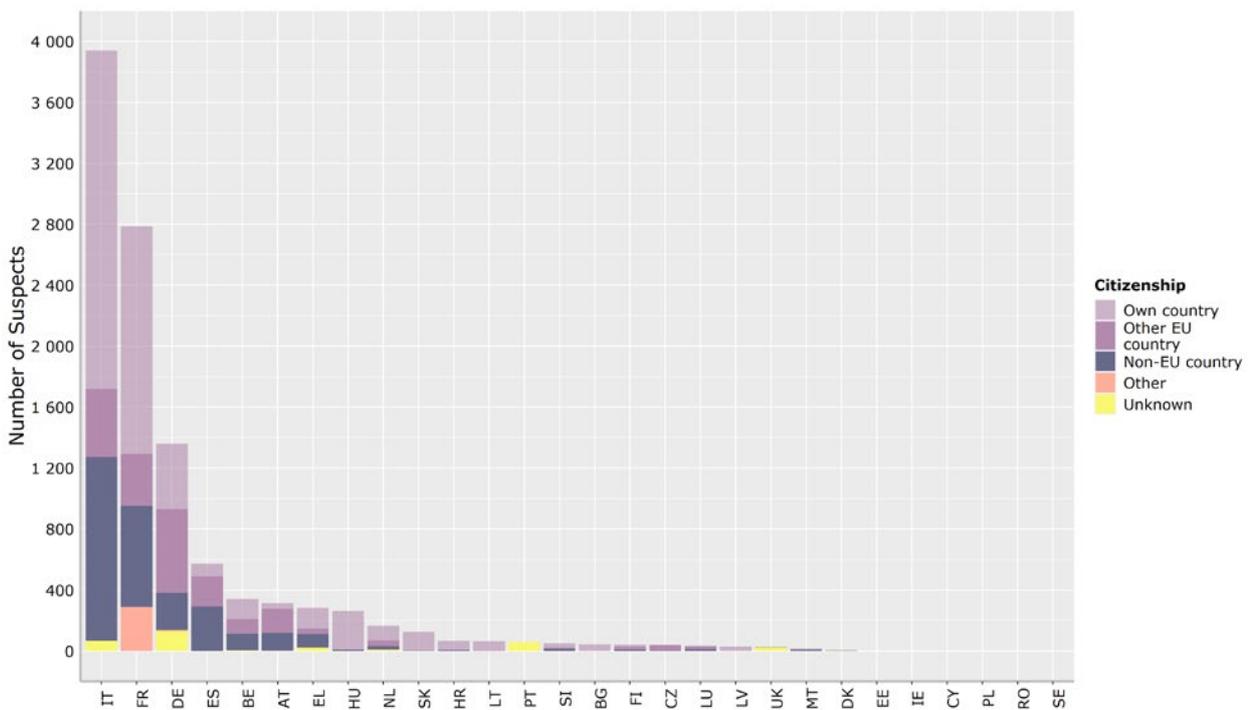
In the previous reporting period 2015-2016, the share of EU citizens in all suspects in trafficking was 84 %.

Table 5.1. Suspects for trafficking in the EU by citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total	5 403	100	5 214	100	10 617	100
EU-28	3 798	70	3 415	65	7 213	68
Non-EU-28	1 315	25	1 479	28	2 794	26
Other	117	2	184	4	301	3
Unknown	173	3	136	3	309	3

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.1.a Suspects by citizenship (Annex III).

Figure 5.18. Suspects for trafficking in the EU per Member State by citizenship for 2017-2018



Prosecutions

Among those prosecuted for trafficking in the EU during 2017-2018 with known citizenships, **the majority (56 %) were EU citizens, including 39 % registered in their own country, and 16 % were non-EU citizens.** The share of EU citizens prosecuted for trafficking in human beings was the following in previous years: 87 % for 2015-2016 and 73 % for 2010-2012.

Table 5.2. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by citizenship

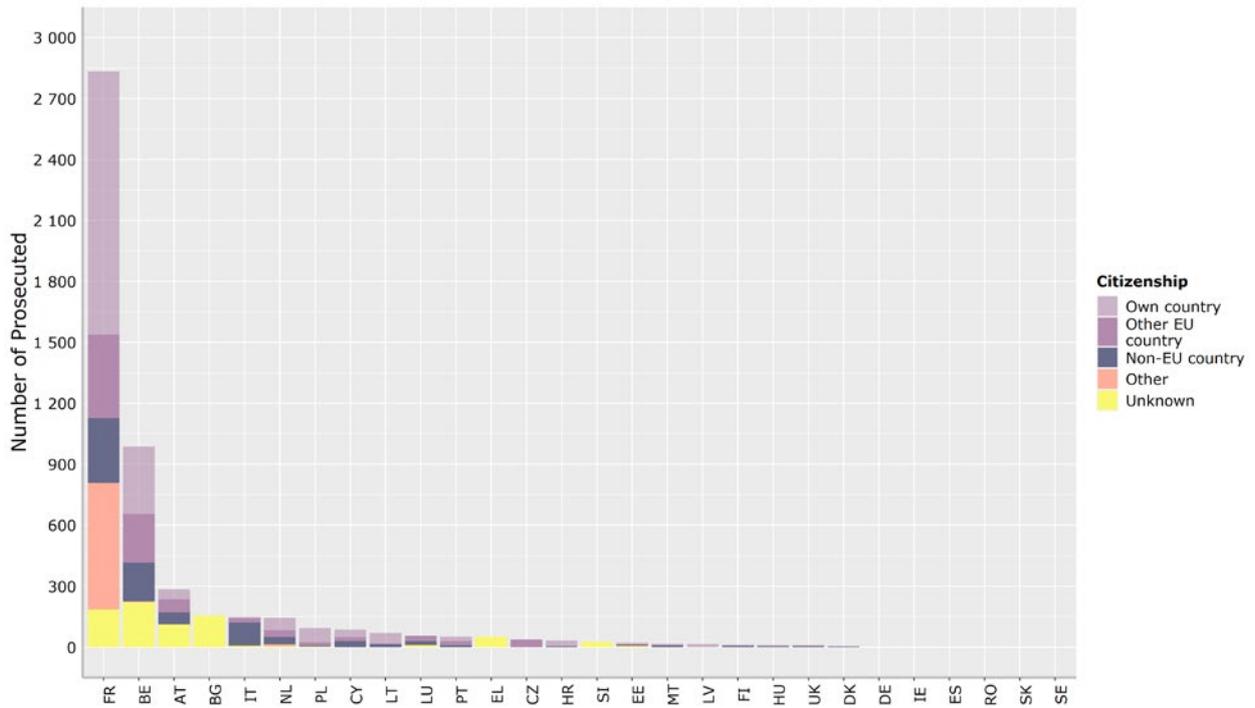
	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non -EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 006	39	895	17	830	16	638	13	776	15	5 145

'Other' refers to citizenship other than non-EU country, own country or other EU country.

'Unknown' refers to prosecuted with an unknown citizenship

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.1.b Prosecutions by citizenship (Annex III).

Figure 5.19. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by citizenship for 2017-2018



Convictions

Among those convicted for trafficking in the EU during 2017-2018 with known citizenship, nearly three quarters were EU citizens: 71 % in the EU-27 and 72 % in the EU-28. Half (50 %) of them were registered in their country of citizenship. In addition, 20 % were non-EU citizens.

Table 5.3. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by citizenship

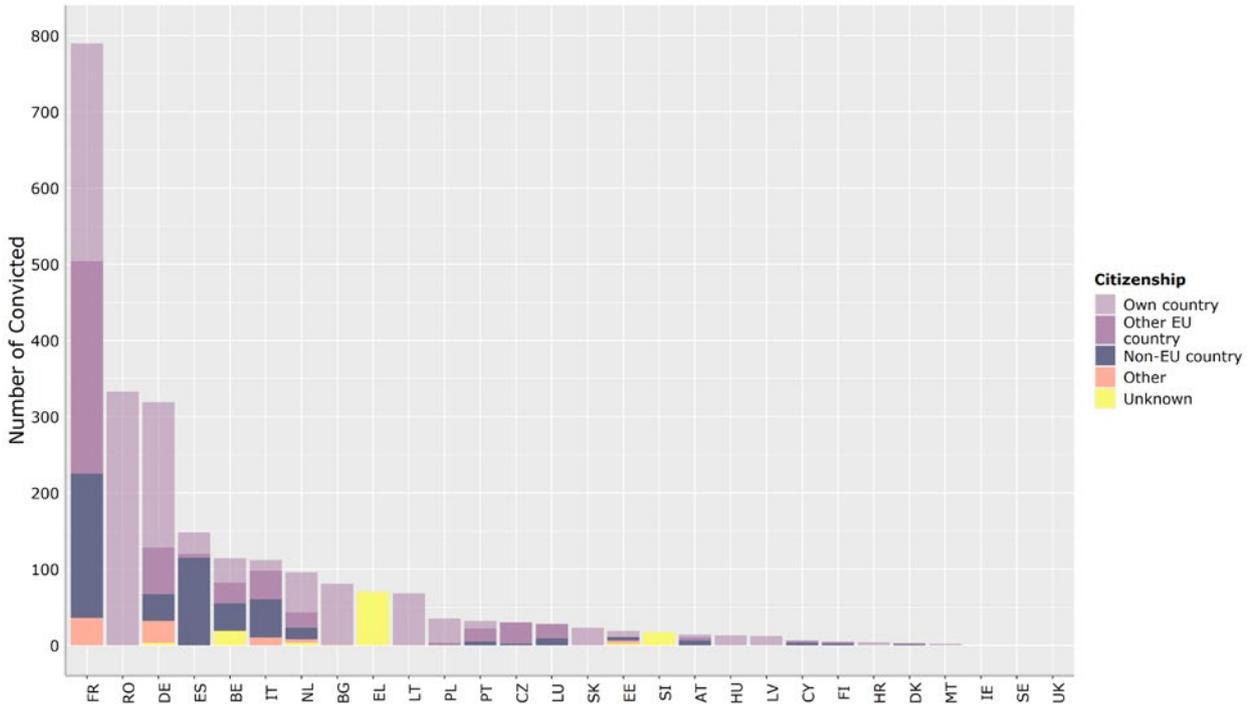
	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 195	50	507	21	473	20	85	4	114	5	2 374

'Other' refers to Citizenship other than Own country, Other EU country or Non-EU country

'Unknown' refers to Convicted with unknown Citizenship

Detailed data is available in Annex III, in Table A.5.6.1.c Convictions by citizenship.

Figure 5.20. Convicted for trafficking in the EU per Member State by citizenship for 2017-2018



5.6.1. EU citizenship

Suspects

The EU Member States with the highest number of own citizens registered in the EU-28 in 2017-2018 as suspects in relation to trafficking in human beings were **Italy** (2 235 or 31 % of the total EU), **France** (1 499 or 21 % of the total EU), **Romania** (1 173 or 16 % of the total EU), **Germany** (448 or 6 % of the total EU) and **Bulgaria** (443 or 6 % of the total EU).

Table 5.4. Suspects for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Italy	1 141	Italy	1 094	Italy	2 235
2	France	694	France	805	France	1 499
3	Romania	601	Romania	572	Romania	1 173
4	Hungary	320	Bulgaria	234	Germany	448
5	Germany	233	Germany	215	Bulgaria	443
6	Bulgaria	209	Hungary	87	Hungary	407
7	Netherlands	108	Greece	78	Greece	143
8	Slovakia	78	Belgium	62	Slovakia	138
9	Belgium	74	Slovakia	60	Belgium	136
10	Greece	65	Spain	57	Netherlands	114
Top 10 total		3 523	Top 10 EU	3 264	Top 10 EU	6 736
Total EU		3 798	Total EU	3 415	Total EU	7 213
% top 10 in EU		93	% top 10 in EU	96	% top 10 in EU	93

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.2.a Suspects by EU citizenship in Annex III.

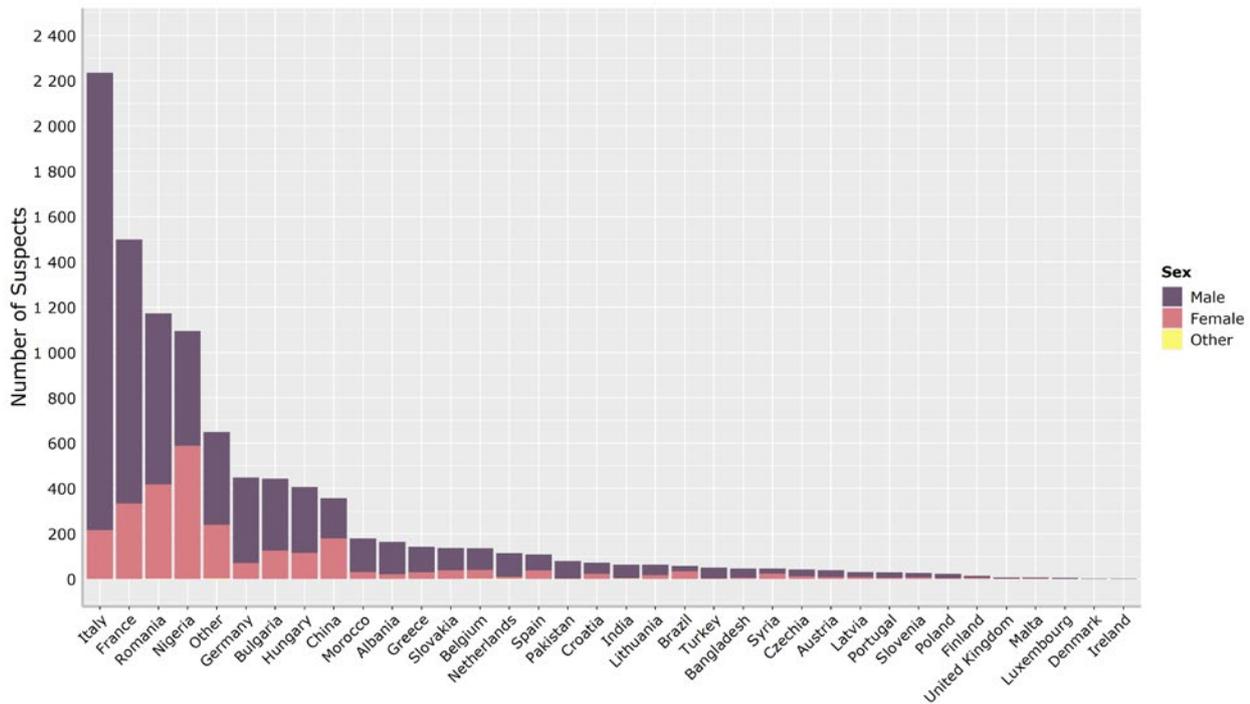
Bulgaria, Romania and Germany were reported among the top countries of EU citizenship of suspects in other data collections: in the 2015-2016 data collection and by Eurostat for 2010-2012. France was also identified among the top countries of EU citizenship of suspects during the reporting period 2015-2016.

In the EU-28, an average of seven EU citizens per 1 000 000 inhabitants were suspects in relation to trafficking in human beings in 2017-2018, including five registered in their own country. When looking at the rate of suspects of EU citizenship compared to the population of their respective EU Member States (per million inhabitants), the top EU countries of citizenship of suspects were **Bulgaria (31), Romania (30), Hungary (21), Italy (18) and Slovakia (13)**.

Table 5.5. Suspects for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	EU citizenship	Rate of Suspects per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Suspects per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Suspects per 1 000 000 inhabitants
1	Hungary	33	Bulgaria	33	Bulgaria	31
2	Romania	31	Romania	29	Romania	30
3	Bulgaria	30	Italy	18	Hungary	21
4	Lithuania	20	Malta	12	Italy	18
5	Italy	19	France	12	Slovakia	13
6	Slovakia	14	Slovakia	11	Lithuania	11
7	Croatia	11	Hungary	9	France	11
8	France	10	Slovenia	8	Croatia	9
9	Luxembourg	10	Greece	7	Latvia	8
10	Latvia	9	Latvia	7	Malta	7
Average for Top 10		18	Top 10 EU	16	Top 10 EU	17
Total EU		7	Total EU	7	Total EU	7

Figure 5.21. Suspects for trafficking in the EU by citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



Prosecutions

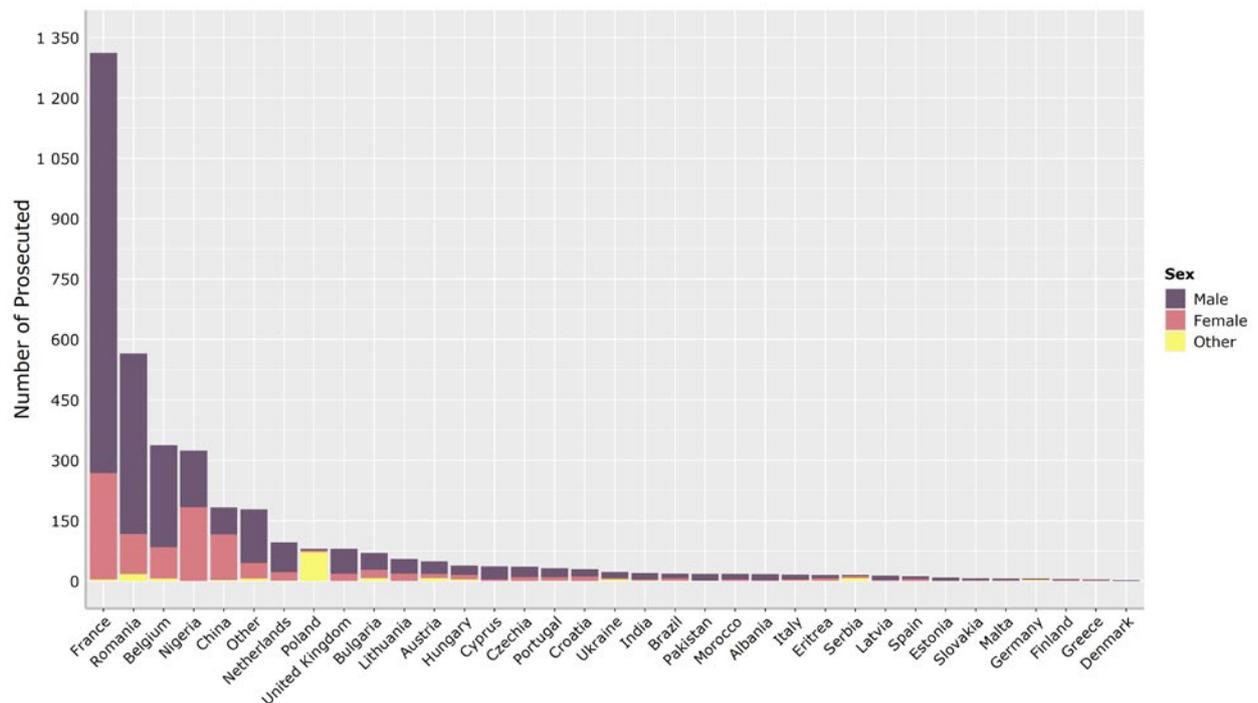
The top EU countries of citizenships of people prosecuted for trafficking in human beings in the EU-28 during 2017-2018 were **France** (1 312 or 45 % of the EU total), **Romania** (565 or 20 % of the EU total), **Belgium** (338 or 12 % of the EU total), **Netherlands** (96 or 3 % of the EU total), and **Poland** (80 or 3 % of the total).

Table 5.6. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	France	616	France	696	France	1 312
2	Romania	314	Romania	251	Romania	565
3	Belgium	148	Belgium	190	Belgium	338
4	Netherlands	73	United Kingdom	57	Netherlands	96
5	Poland	50	Poland	30	Poland	80
6	Bulgaria	49	Cyprus	27	United Kingdom	80
7	Lithuania	47	Netherlands	23	Bulgaria	70
8	Hungary	30	Portugal	23	Lithuania	55
9	Austria	27	Austria	22	Austria	49
10	United Kingdom	23	Bulgaria	21	Hungary	39
	Top 10 total	1 377	Top 10 EU	1 340	Top 10 EU	2 684
	Total EU	1 480	Total EU	1 421	Total EU	2 901
	% top 10 in EU	93	% top 10 in EU	94	% top 10 in EU	93

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.2.b Prosecutions by EU citizenship in Annex III.

Figure 5.22. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



Overall, in the EU-28, there was an average of three EU citizens prosecuted per 1 000 000 inhabitants. With respect to the rate of prosecutions by EU citizenship compared to the population of the respective EU Member States (per million inhabitants), **the top EU countries of citizenship of those prosecuted for trafficking were Cyprus (21), Belgium (15), Romania (14), France (10) and Lithuania (10).**

Table 5.7. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	EU citizenship	Rate of Prosecuted per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Prosecuted per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Prosecuted per 1 000 000 inhabitants
1	Lithuania	17	Cyprus	31	Cyprus	21
2	Romania	16	Belgium	17	Belgium	15
3	Belgium	13	Romania	13	Romania	14
4	Cyprus	12	France	10	France	10
5	France	9	Malta	10	Lithuania	10
6	Bulgaria	7	Estonia	4	Malta	6
7	Croatia	5	Latvia	3	Bulgaria	5
8	Netherlands	4	Bulgaria	3	Croatia	4
9	Latvia	4	Lithuania	3	Latvia	4
10	Austria	3	Austria	2	Estonia	3
Average for Top 10		9	Top 10 EU	10	Top 10 EU	10
Total EU		3	Total EU	3	Total EU	3

Convictions

The highest number of EU citizens convicted for trafficking in EU in 2017-2018 were from Romania (628), France (291), Germany (192), Bulgaria (152) and Lithuania (73).

Table 5.8. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Romania	436	Romania	192	Romania	628
2	France	289	Germany	94	France	291
3	Germany	98	Bulgaria	65	Germany	192
4	Bulgaria	87	Lithuania	48	Bulgaria	152
5	Netherlands	57	Spain	16	Lithuania	73
6	Poland	40	Czechia	15	Netherlands	58
7	Belgium	34	Poland	12	Poland	52
8	Lithuania	25	Slovakia	9	Spain	38
9	Hungary	23	Italy	7	Belgium	36
10	Italy	22	Portugal	7	Italy	29
Top 10 total		1 133	Top 10 EU	465	Top 10 EU	1 549
Total EU		1 215	Total EU	487	Total EU	1 702
% top 10 in EU		93	% top 10 in EU	96	% top 10 in EU	91

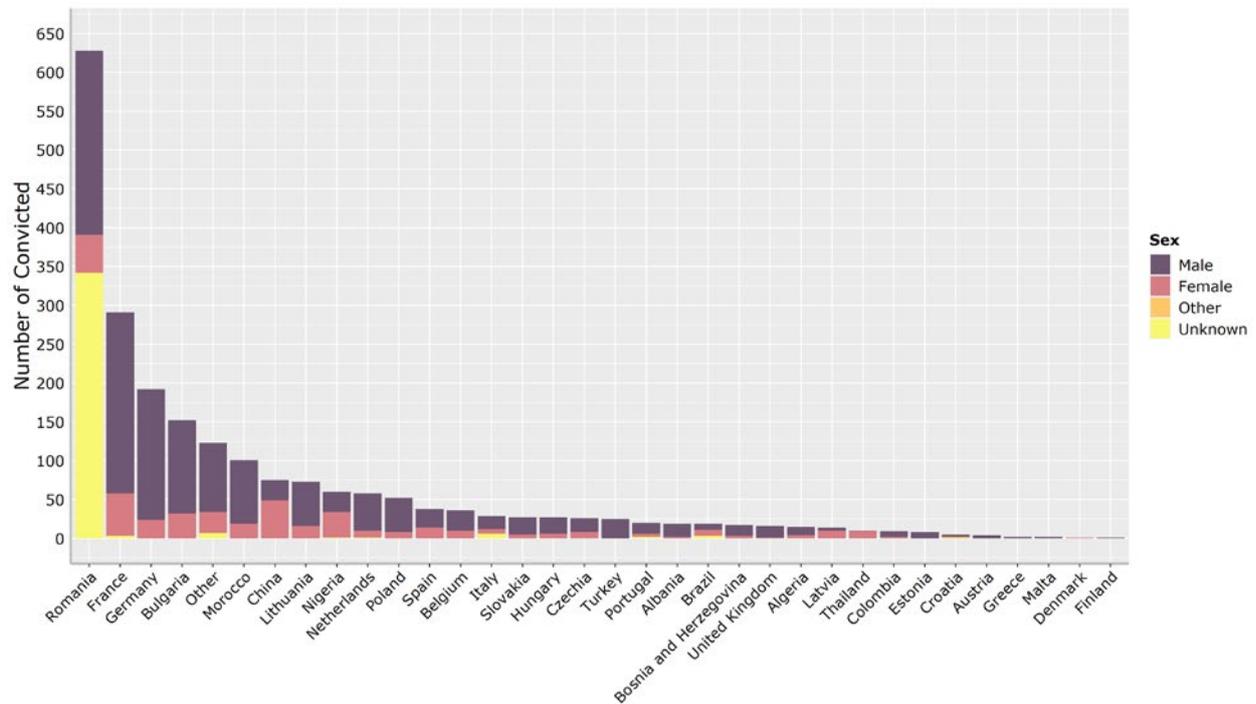
Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.2.c Convictions by EU citizenship in Annex III.

In the EU-28 for the years 2017-2018, there was an average of two EU citizens convicted per 1 000 000 inhabitants. When taking into account the rate of convictions by EU citizenship compared to the population of the registering EU Member State (per million inhabitants), the top EU countries of citizenship of those convicted for trafficking were Romania (16), Lithuania (13), Bulgaria (11), Latvia (4) and Estonia (3).

Table 5.9. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	EU citizenship	Rate of Convicted per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Convicted per 1 000 000 inhabitants	EU citizenship	Rate of Convicted per 1 000 000 inhabitants
1	Romania	22	Lithuania	17	Romania	16
2	Bulgaria	12	Romania	10	Lithuania	13
3	Lithuania	9	Bulgaria	9	Bulgaria	11
4	Latvia	6	Malta	4	Latvia	4
5	France	4	Estonia	2	Estonia	3
6	Estonia	4	Slovakia	2	Slovakia	2
7	Netherlands	3	Czechia	1	France	2
8	Slovakia	3	Germany	1	Malta	2
9	Belgium	3	Latvia	1	Netherlands	2
10	Hungary	2	Croatia	1	Belgium	2
Average for Top 10		7	Top 10 EU	3	Top 10 EU	5
Total EU		2	Total EU	1	Total EU	2

Figure 5.23. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



5.6.2. Non-EU citizenship

Suspects

Among all registered suspects for trafficking in the EU-28 in 2017-2018, **over a quarter (26 %) were non-EU citizens**. The **top five countries of origin of non-EU suspects** were **Nigeria (1 096)**, **China (357)**, **Morocco (179)**, **Albania (165)** and **Pakistan (80)**.

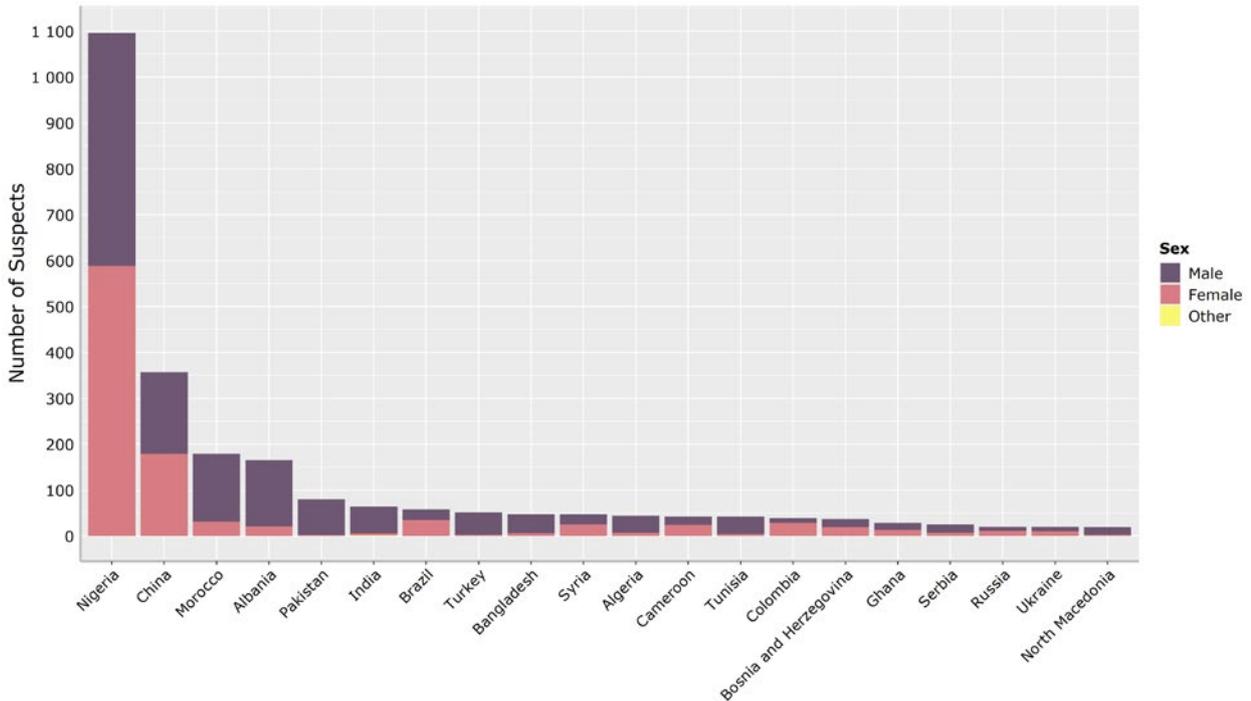
Table 5.10. Suspects for trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship, top 10

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Nigeria	544	Nigeria	552	Nigeria	1 096
2	China	150	China	207	China	357
3	Albania	109	Morocco	90	Morocco	179
4	Morocco	89	Albania	56	Albania	165
5	India	36	Pakistan	45	Pakistan	80
6	Pakistan	35	Bangladesh	34	India	64
7	Brazil	34	Colombia	30	Brazil	58
8	Turkey	30	India	28	Turkey	51
9	Tunisia	23	Algeria	27	Bangladesh	47
10	Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	22	Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	25	Syrian Arab Republic (Syria)	47
Total (Top 10)		1 072	Top 10 NEU	1 094	Top 10 NEU	2 144
Non-EU outside top 10		1 912	Non-EU outside top 10	1 954	Non-EU outside top 10	1 902
Unknown citizenship		618	Unknown citizenship	618	Unknown citizenship	618
Total Non-EU		1 605	Total Non-EU	1 799	Total Non-EU	3 404

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.3.a Suspects by non-EU citizenship in Annex 3.

Nigeria, China, Morocco and Albania remain consistently among the top countries of origin of non-EU suspected traffickers, similar to the reports on 2015–2016 data collection and as reported by Eurostat (2015) for 2010–2012.

Figure 5.24. Suspects for trafficking in the EU-28 by non-EU citizenship and sex for 2017–2018



Prosecutions

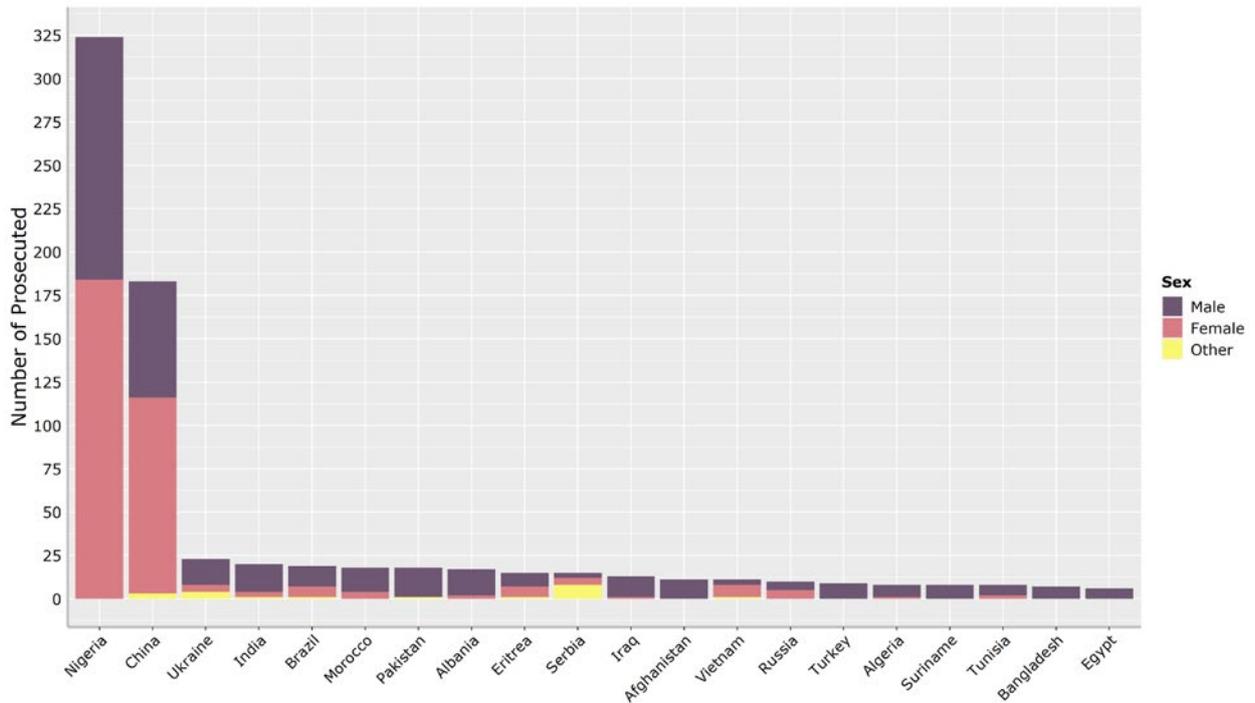
The top non-EU countries of citizenship of people prosecuted for trafficking were respectively **Nigeria (324)**, **China (183)**, **Ukraine (23)** **India (20)** and **Brazil (19)**.

Table 5.11. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship, top 10

Rank	2017		2018		2017–2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	Nigeria	229	Nigeria	95	Nigeria	324
2	China	100	China	83	China	183
3	Albania	12	Ukraine	19	Ukraine	23
4	Morocco	12	Eritrea	14	India	20
5	India	10	Brazil	12	Brazil	19
6	Serbia	10	Pakistan	12	Morocco	18
7	Turkey	9	India	10	Pakistan	18
8	Suriname	8	Iraq	6	Albania	17
9	Afghanistan	7	Morocco	6	Eritrea	15
10	Brazil	7	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic)	6	Serbia	15
Total (Top 10)		432	Top 10 NEU	263	Top 10 NEU	652
Non-EU outside top 10		1 604	Non-EU outside top 10	1 658	Non-EU outside top 10	1 632
Unknown citizenship		1 552	Unknown citizenship	1 552	Unknown citizenship	1 552
Total Non-EU		1 198	Total Non-EU	1 046	Total Non-EU	2 244

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.3.b Prosecutions by non-EU citizenship in Annex III.

Figure 5.25. Prosecuted for trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



Convictions

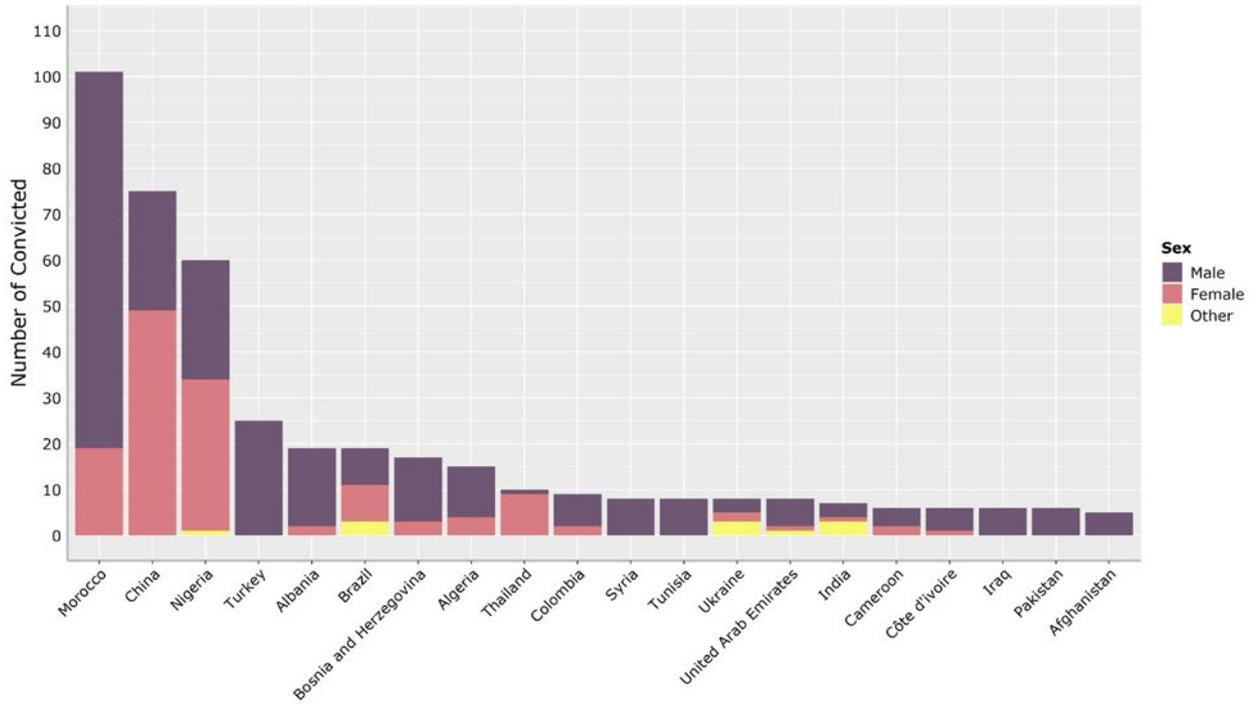
The top countries of origin of non-EU citizens prosecuted for trafficking were Morocco (101), China (75), Nigeria (60), Turkey (25), Albania (19) and Brazil (19).

Table 5.12. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship, top 10

Rank	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N	Citizenship	N
1	China	73	Morocco	40	Morocco	101
2	Morocco	61	Nigeria	23	China	75
3	Nigeria	37	Turkey	10	Nigeria	60
4	Brazil	16	Albania	7	Turkey	25
5	Turkey	15	Algeria	4	Albania	19
6	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	Brazil	19
7	Albania	12	Brazil	3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	17
8	Algeria	11	Ukraine	3	Algeria	15
9	Thailand	10	Afghanistan	2	Thailand	10
10	Colombia	9	China	2	Colombia	9
Total (Top 10)		258	Top 10 NEU	105	Top 10 NEU	350
Non-EU outside top 10		416	Non-EU outside top 10	384	Non-EU outside top 10	416
Unknown citizenship		228	Unknown citizenship	228	Unknown citizenship	228
Total Non-EU		490	Total Non-EU	182	Total Non-EU	672

Detailed data is available in Table A.5.6.3.c Convictions by non-EU citizenship (Annex III).

Figure 5.26. Convicted for trafficking in the EU by non-EU citizenship and sex for 2017-2018



6. Criminal sanctions against users of services which are objects of exploitation of victims of trafficking

Article 18(4) of the anti-trafficking directive requires Member States to consider taking measures to establish as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, with the knowledge that the person is a victim of trafficking in human beings. It thus calls for Member States to consider sanctioning criminally those who knowingly use the services provided by victims of trafficking.

In relation to criminal offences of using the services which are objects of trafficking in human beings, data was requested on suspects, prosecutions and convictions and by sex and age. This was the second EU-wide data collection exercise requesting such information. Member States provided data on the criminal sanctions against users of the services of victims of trafficking in human beings, according to their national legislation in place.

In 2017-2018 in the EU-28 a total of **170 suspects** (104 in 2017 and 66 in 2018), **162 prosecutions** (87 in 2017 and 75 in 2018) and **133 convictions** (70 in 2017 and 63 in 2018) were reported.

Fifteen (15) Member States provided data, out of which **eleven** (11) **Member States** reported numbers on suspects and/or prosecutions and/or convictions. For the previous reporting period (2015-2016), only five Member States provided data, out of which three Member States (Italy, Romania and Finland) reported numbers on suspects, prosecutions and convictions.

Eleven (11) **Member States reported numbers on suspects**. The five Member States with the highest number of suspects in 2017-2018 are **Lithuania** (62), **Cyprus** (40), **Czechia** (39), **Malta** (16) and **Denmark** (5).

Eight (8) Member States reported numbers **on prosecutions**. The five Member States with the highest number of prosecutions in 2017-2018 are **Lithuania** (69), **Cyprus** (40), **Estonia** (21), **Malta** (16) and **Bulgaria** (13).

Fourteen (14) Member States reported numbers on **convictions**. The five Member States with the highest number of convictions in 2017-2018 are **Lithuania** (85), **Hungary** (21), **Estonia** (18), **Cyprus** (4) and **Denmark** (3).

Detailed data on the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions) is available in Tables A.6.1 and A.6.2 (Annex III).

Figure 6.1 Use of services of victims of trafficking in human beings: Number of criminal offences (suspects, prosecutions, convictions) 2017-2018

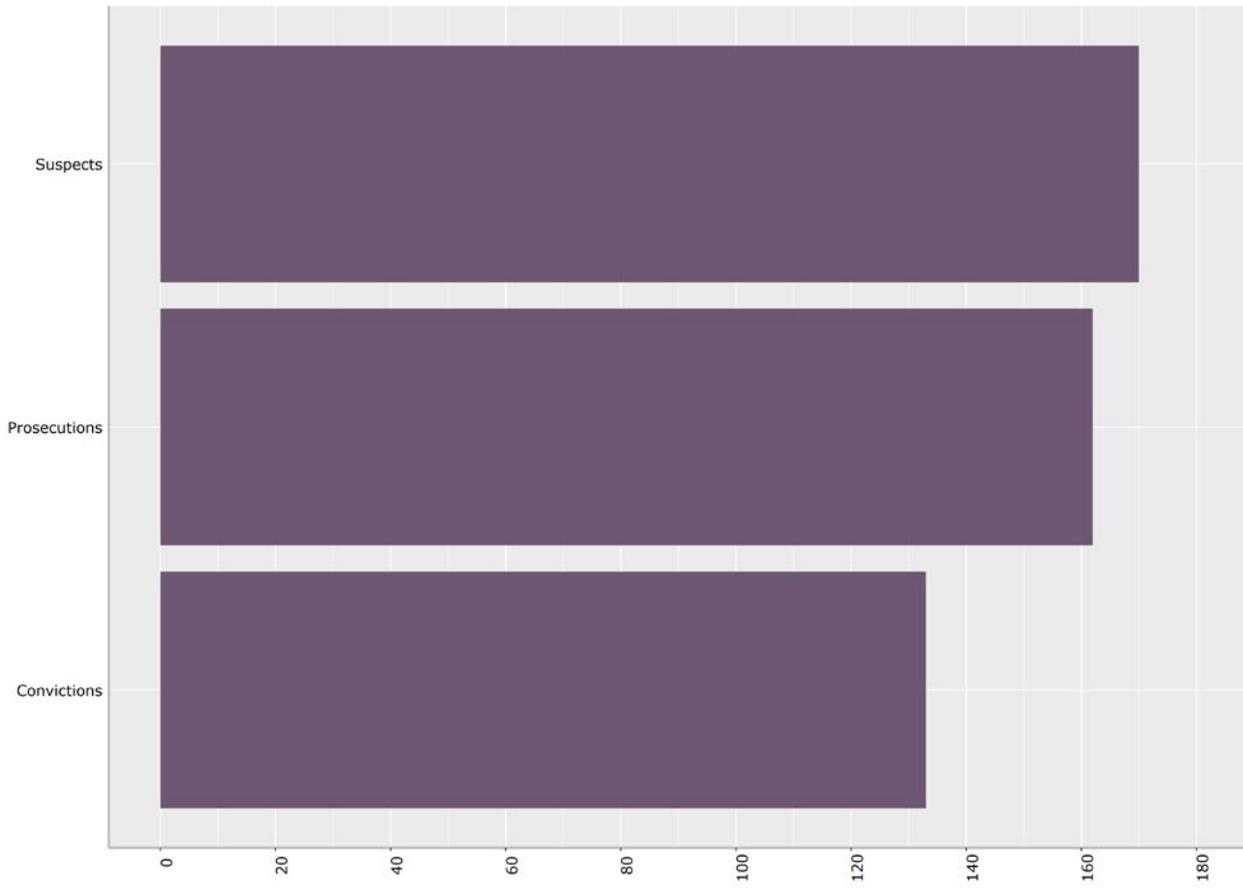
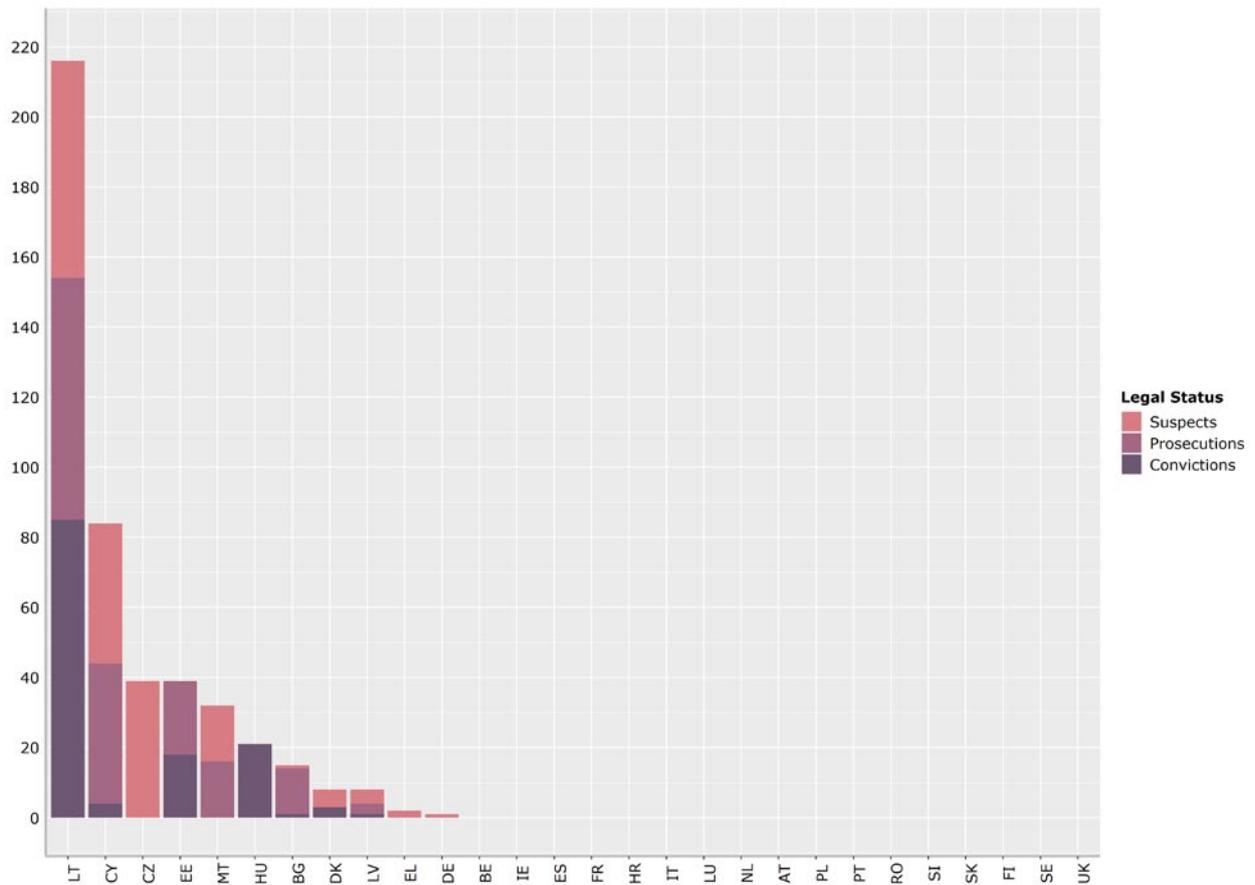


Figure 6.2. Use of services of victims of trafficking in human beings: number of criminal offences per Member State (suspects, prosecutions, convictions) for 2017-2018



Sex and age of perpetrators (suspects, prosecuted and convicted)

Member States, for the first time, were requested to report on the sex and age of suspects, prosecuted and convicted individuals for using services which are the object of the exploitation of victims of trafficking in human beings. In the EU-28 in 2017-2018, **124 men, 41 women, 1 girl and 4 boys were suspected, 113 men and 36 women were prosecuted** and **103 men, 24 women, 1 boy and 5 girls were convicted** for this offence.

Detailed data is available in Table A.6.2 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings by sex and age group (suspects, prosecutions and convictions) (Annex III).

Figure 6.3. Use of services of victims of trafficking in human beings: number of suspects per Member State by sex and age group, 2017-2018

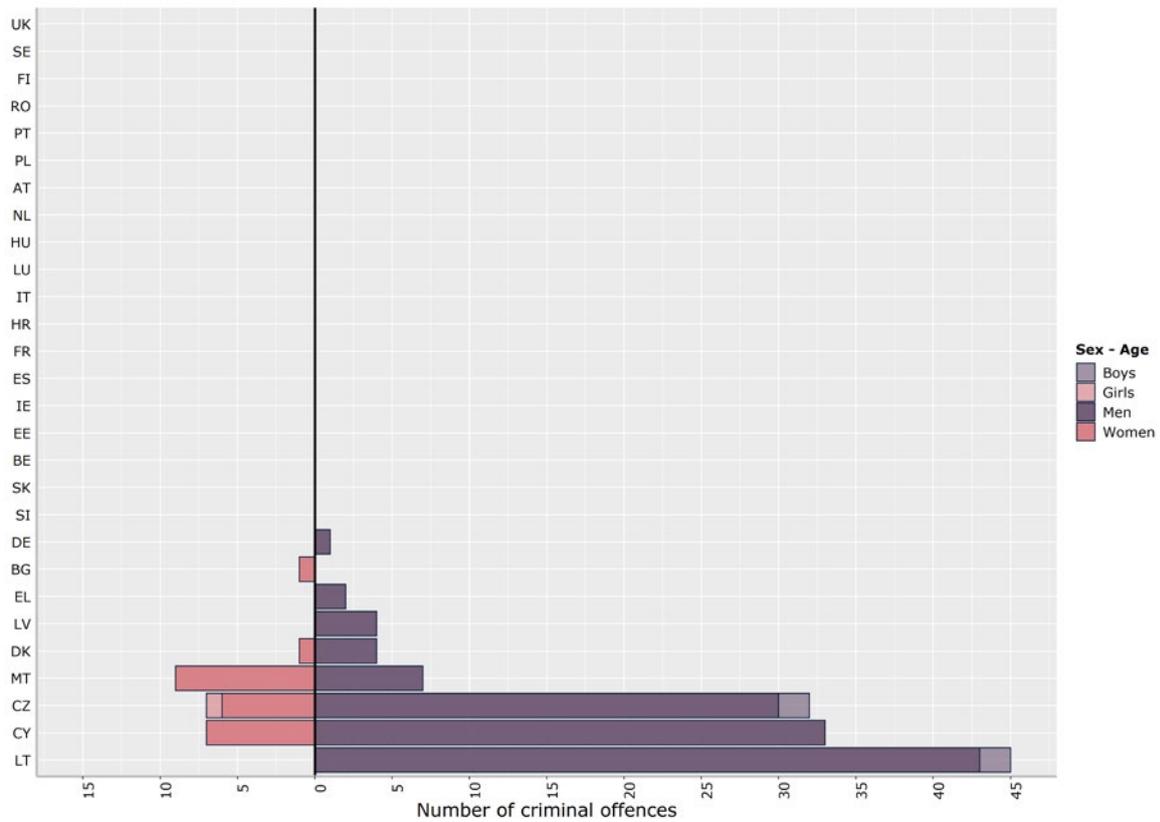


Figure 6.4. Use of services of victims of trafficking in human beings: number of prosecuted per Member State by sex and age group, 2017-2018

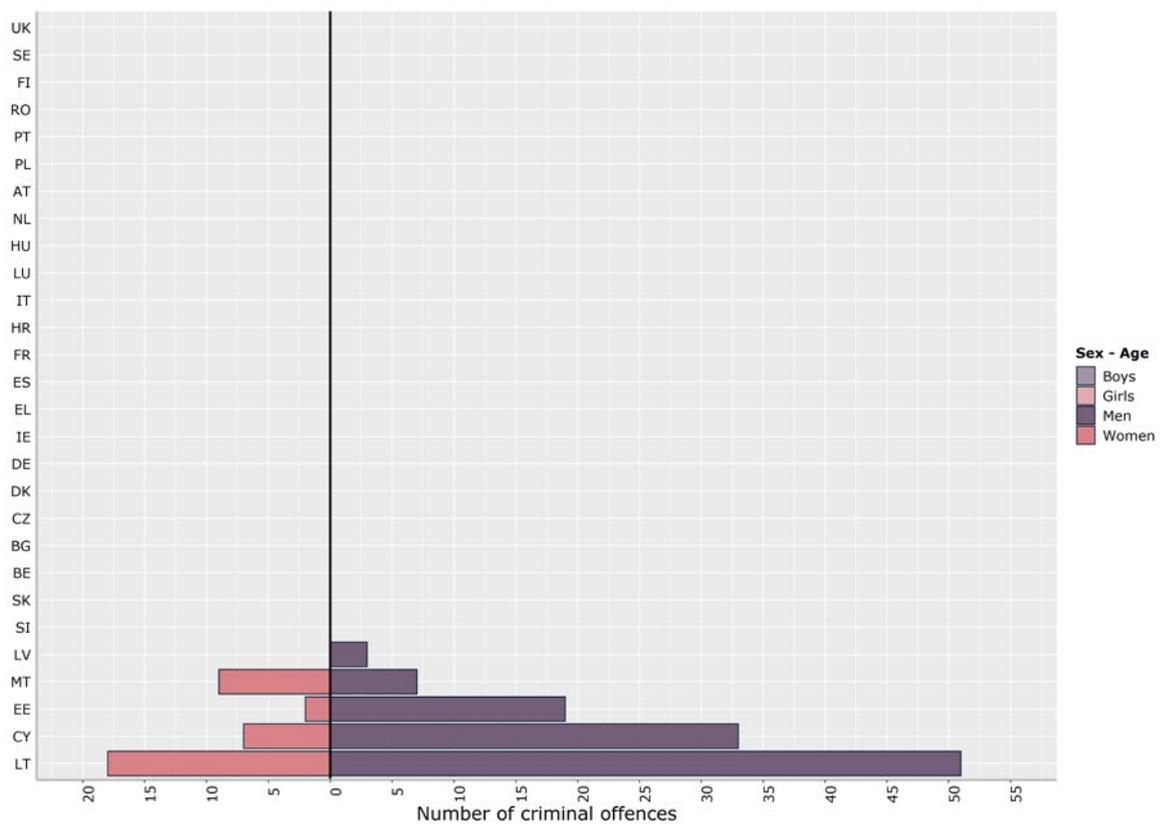
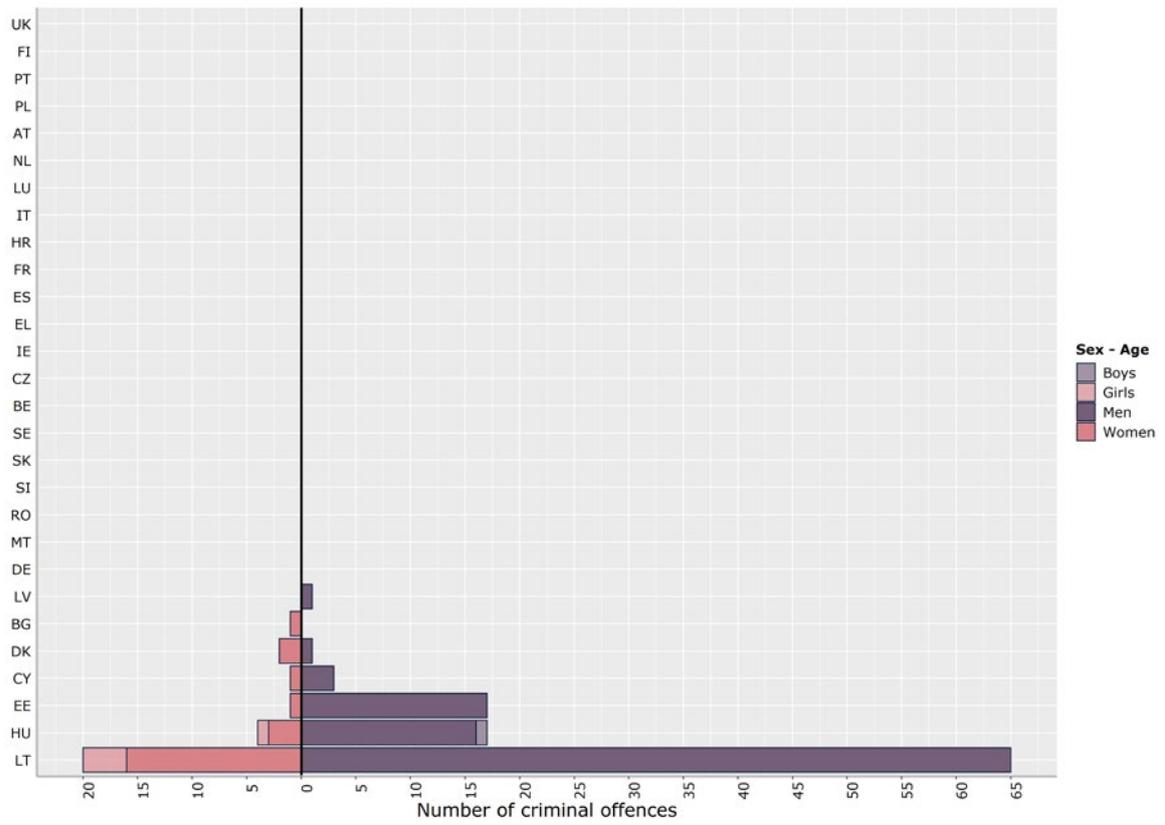


Figure 6.5 Use of services of victims of trafficking in human beings: number of convicted per Member State by sex and age group, 2017-2018



7. Conclusions

Data collected for this study shows continued patterns for the period 2017-2018, which were observed in earlier data collections, including: trafficking for sexual exploitation continues to be the most prevalent form of the offence; women and girls continue to be the majority of the victims; around half of the victims are EU nationals, with an important share of victims trafficked within their own Member States; a significant proportion of victims of trafficking in human beings are children; the majority of the perpetrators are EU nationals.

Significant progress in the provision of statistics on trafficking in human beings has been achieved, but much remains to be done to ensure reliable and consistent EU-wide data, updated with a regularity needed for tailor-made policies. The collection and analysis of data on trafficking in human beings in the EU is developing and improving with each data collection exercise. In comparison with previous reports on this matter (2018 Data collection on trafficking in human beings in the EU; Eurostat Statistical working papers, 2013 and 2015 and first Commission progress report) this study provides more detailed information on registered victims and there were reporting on new indicators.

As in previous data collection, there are **substantial gaps in the data** provided by the Member States. These gaps continue to be considerable for the more detailed disaggregation of the data. While most Member States provided data, some did not provide data for specific years and on specific characteristics. The number of Member States reporting on registered victims and suspects has increased. In the overall picture, there has also been an increase in the reporting on prosecutions, despite some uneven years.

Improved recording and reporting of statistical data in the Member States would provide more comprehensive evidence-based support for future policy intervention.

ANNEX I. Guidelines provided to Member States

This section of the Annex presents the guidelines provided to Member States on how to fill in the Excel spreadsheet used to collect the data (Table A.1.1).

Table A.1.1 Indicators and disaggregated data requested from Member States, 2017-2018

1.	Number of identified victims, disaggregated by
1.1.	Registering organisation and sex
2.	Number of presumed victims, disaggregated by
2.1.1.	Registering organisation and sex
3.	Number of registered victims (identified and/or presumed victims), disaggregated by
3.1.	Sex and age group
3.2.	Citizenship, sex and age group
3.3.	Form of exploitation, sex and age group
3.4.	Citizenship and form of exploitation
4.	Number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking, disaggregated by
4.1.	Sex and age group
4.2.	Citizenship, sex and age group
4.3.	Form of exploitation, sex and age group
5.	Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by
5.1.	Sex and age group
5.2.	Citizenship, sex and age group
5.3.	Form of exploitation, sex and age group
6.	Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), disaggregated by
6.1.	Nature of that decision
7.	Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by
7.1.	Sex and age group
7.2.	Citizenship, sex and age group
7.3.	Form of exploitation, sex and age group
8.	Number of court judgments, disaggregated by
8.1.	Nature of the final decision by the prosecution service
9.	Number of users brought into contact with the police/criminal justice system, number of prosecutions and number of convictions, disaggregated by
9.1.	Sex and age group

1. Information on victims by age and sex

Statistical information on the total number of victims of trafficking in human beings is likely to be the most difficult data to collect. Figures might be available in registration systems of different services: in police registers when victims have reported the crime; border guards might react on trafficking signals at (EU) borders; and labour inspectors might pick up signs of victims of human trafficking during their (regular) controls on working conditions in businesses. Immigration services will register trafficked persons from third countries who have requested a residence permit based on EU Directive 2004/81.

Victim assistance services might register a victim when the victim has requested assistance and different authorities will refer a potential victim to the police. Some Member States have a registration system linked to their National Referral Mechanism.

The identification of victims of trafficking in human beings depends on national systems in Member States. Data is to be collected on all victims of trafficking in human beings. A person is considered to be a victim of trafficking in human beings when the crime against her/him fulfils the constituent elements of trafficking in human beings. The most accurate system for registration of trafficking victims will be in countries that have developed a system of a relevant formal authority to identify victims of trafficking in human beings and have developed a national register for all victims.

The first report on trafficking in human beings showed that data on victims of trafficking in human beings often, but not always, was provided by the police. So the relevant formal authority to identify victims of trafficking in human beings in these countries seemed to be the police. In some countries, the status of 'victim' could be granted by other authorities such as the immigration service, the state agency for social welfare or mandated NGOs. The term 'identified victim' will be used for this category of victims of trafficking in human beings and can be defined as a person who has been formally identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings by the relevant formal authority in a Member State. But in some cases, victims will not report to the relevant formal authority, such as in cases where the victim does not report the crime to the police or does not want to cooperate with the police. The victim may need assistance and support and for this reason contact victim service providers. Also, in these cases, the victim could fulfil the constituent elements of the crime of trafficking in human beings and therefore be considered a victim of trafficking in human beings according to the legal definitions. In different studies this category of victims is either called 'presumed' or 'potential' victims of trafficking in human beings. Article 11 of the Directive 2011/36/EU introduces the 'reasonable-grounds indication' for believing that the person might have been subjected to trafficking in human beings. To obtain a figure for the total number of victims of trafficking, data on victims that have not been formally registered by the relevant formal authority as a victim of trafficking should be used. The term 'presumed victim' will be used for this category of trafficking victims and could be defined as a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as a trafficking victim or who has declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked. National rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms may have an overview of all human trafficking victims in their Member State. Member States are requested to clearly indicate under indicator 1.1, which is the category of victims (identified and/or presumed/potential) they are reporting describing their national system of registering victims.

The identified categories are: Police, NGOs, Immigration, Labour inspectors, Border Guards and Others. Please provide data on as many categories as possible. Specify additional organisations in the category 'Others' in the metadata. When data is gathered from different services it is obviously important to avoid double counting of victims in the data reported. This could also be relevant in cases where the victim has moved to another EU Member State. The victims might indeed than be registered in both countries and reported by both countries.

NB: to avoid double counting at national level, it is advisable to collect data on the date of birth of all victims, using the format day/month/year at the time of first contact with the relevant authority (= interview, intake, report, etc.) in full compliance with national data protection laws.

Please leave '.' in the tables when data is not available and include '0' when this is the reported value.

Age group

Data on victims is to be collected on child and adult victims. Adults are those aged 18 and above.

Sex

Data is to be collected on the total number of female and male victims. Data on the number of transgender or other people of alternative gender victims is to be included in the 'Other' category, respectively. Information about these victims could be include in the metadata.

Number of victims by form of exploitation

List the total number of victims (by sex and age group) by form of exploitation.

The identified forms of exploitation are: Sexual, Labour, including forced labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/ Use for Begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata.

Domestic servitude: domestic servitude is considered a form of exploitation for labour exploitation. For this data collection process, it is actually singled out as more information is needed on this form of trafficking in human beings.

Forced begging or Use for begging means the exploitation of begging, including the use of a trafficked dependent person for begging.

Criminal Activities: exploitation for the purpose of Criminal Activities such as drug trafficking, terrorism and petty crimes. Where possible, indicate the types of criminal activity involved.

Removal of Organs

Benefit Fraud: exploitation for the purpose of Benefit Fraud is singled out based on the increase identified in Europol's Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment report of 2013 and as it is included in Europol, Situation Report (2016), Trafficking in human beings.

Others: Exploitation for the purpose of Forced Marriage, Illegal Adoption, Selling of Children, Slavery, etc.

Where possible, please specify any other forms of exploitation in the metadata file.

Number of victims by citizenship

List all the countries of citizenship of trafficking victims (by sex and age (adult/child)) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of victims per country per year. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Select the country concerned from the drop-down list proposed in the questionnaire.

NB: to avoid double counting, it is advisable to count only one citizenship per victim data protection laws should be complied with.

Please verify whether the total number of victims matches across tables on victims and explain any differences, as relevant.

2. Suspects/persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system

Suspects/Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system, by citizenship

List the total number of persons (by sex, age group and citizenship) brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system. 'Formal contact' with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, or arrested or cautioned, for a criminal offence, at the national level. It includes persons suspected or accused in criminal proceedings until the final conclusion of those proceedings. Please refer to Eurostat methodological guidance 2017 for more details: (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64346/2989606/Methodological+guide+for+users/bfd3bb4a-67b7-44de-860e-cb911df9e17a>).

Data on persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system is to be collected on the total number of children and on adults (all persons over 18 years old).

List the countries of citizenship of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system (by sex and age group) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of suspected traffickers per country. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages).

Select the country concerned from the drop-down list proposed in the questionnaire. Some human trafficking cases might have several suspected traffickers. To get the best comparable data, the total number of suspected traffickers per year is to be collected. In cases with several suspects, please include all suspected traffickers in the data.

Number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police and/or criminal justice system, by form of exploitation

List the total number of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system (by sex and age (adult/child)) by form of exploitation by year. A breakdown is introduced for the following exploitation purposes: Sexual; Labour including forced Labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file. Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to police investigations in the metadata file such as the total number of investigations of legal persons, type of legal persons, sector of exploitation, parallel investigations with individual traffickers, etc.

In some cases, the suspected trafficker committed the crime of human trafficking, using multiple forms of exploitation. In such cases, data could be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation where possible (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of suspected traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of persons brought into formal contact for trafficking in human beings with the police/criminal justice system should correspond across the indicators. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

i. Data on prosecuted traffickers by age (adult/child) and sex

Persons prosecuted, by citizenship

List the total number of prosecuted persons for trafficking (by sex and age (adult/child)). The date of registration (= start) of the case of the prosecuted trafficker in the public prosecution system should be used to identify the appropriate year. This number refers to persons against whom legal proceedings have been initiated by the prosecuting authorities. List the countries of citizenship of prosecuted traffickers (by sex and age (adult/child) based on information in their passport or in other identity documents and state the total number of prosecuted traffickers per country. The data provided should be absolute numbers (not percentages). Select the country concerned from the drop-down list proposed in the questionnaire. Data on prosecuted traffickers is to be collected on the total number of children and on adults (all persons over 18 years old, no further breakdown).

NB: to avoid double counting, it is advisable to count only one citizenship per prosecuted trafficker.

Number of persons prosecuted, by form of exploitation

This is the total number of prosecuted traffickers per form of exploitation. A breakdown is introduced for identified forms of exploitation as: Sexual; Labour including forced labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata. In some cases, the prosecuted trafficker committed the crime of human trafficking, using multiple forms of exploitation. In such cases, data could be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation where possible (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of prosecuted traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of prosecuted traffickers should correspond across the indicators. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information. Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to prosecution in the metadata file such as the total number of prosecutions of legal persons, type of legal persons, sector of exploitation, and parallel investigations with individual traffickers, etc.

Number of final decisions by the public prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that decision

List the number of finalised prosecutions on individual traffickers. This data should reflect the total number of prosecuted persons for trafficking where the public prosecution services made a final decision on further procedures. The final decision could be: Decision to Summon for Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision to Summon for Other Criminal Offences, Out-of-Court Settlement and Others. In the category 'Others', decisions can include not to prosecute (conditional or unconditional), decisions to joinder, decisions to transfer the case to another country, to transfer to another institution. Please specify the decisions placed in category 'Others' in the metadata file.

NB: the total number of finalised prosecutions should be listed per individual trafficker and not cases that could contain several prosecuted traffickers. The total number of prosecuted traffickers should be the same across indicators. If data is not complete, the category 'unknown' should be filled in with the missing information.

ii. Court data on judgments of traffickers by age (adult/child) and sex and on users of services of victims of trafficking in human beings

Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings

List the total number of court judgments of traffickers (by sex and age (adult/child)). The date of registration of the case in the court registration system should be used to identify the year. The different categories of court judgments are: Convictions, Acquittals and Others. Please specify judgments in category 'Others' in the metadata file. Please specify in the metadata file if the court judgments refer to cases after appeal. This would provide information of the final court judgments as they are definitive. Decisions before appeal can still be modified according to the result of the appeal. Data on court judgments of traffickers is to be collected on the total number of children and on adults (all persons over 18 years old, no further breakdown).

Number of convictions and number of convicted traffickers by form of exploitation

List the total number of convictions for trafficking in human beings by form of exploitation (by sex and age (adult/child)) by year. A breakdown is introduced for the following exploitation purposes: Sexual, Labour including forced labour, Domestic Servitude, Forced Begging/Use for begging, Criminal Activities, Removal of Organs, Benefit Fraud, and Others (such as Forced Marriages, Illegal Adoptions, Selling of Children). Specify any other forms of exploitation included in the category 'Others' in the metadata file. Please provide data on legal persons that are subject to court judgments in the metadata file such as the total number, types of legal person, sector of exploitation, and parallel court judgments on individual traffickers, etc.

In some cases, the convicted trafficker committed the crime of trafficking in human beings, using multiple forms of exploitation. In such cases, data could be provided on the most prevalent form of exploitation where possible (and an explanation provided in the metadata). If the system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation, the total number of convicted traffickers should be collected. If additional information on forms of exploitation based on studies is available, details should be included in the metadata. The total number of convicted traffickers should correspond with the total number across indicators. If data is not complete, the category 'Unknown' could be filled in with the missing information.

iii. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are objects of exploitation of victims of trafficking in human beings

This reporting is under Article 18(4) Directive 2011/36/EU with breakdown by sex and age group (adult and child). Further information on type of offences to be considered is found in the Commission report of 02.12 2016 assessing the impact of existing national law, establishing as a criminal offence the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings, on the prevention of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with Article 23(2) of the Directive 2011/36/EU.

ANNEX II. Questionnaire and metadata

As in the previous data collection exercise (European Commission; 2018), the data was collected on the basis of a list of indicators. In addition, Member States were asked to provide metadata for each indicator, which gives further information on the data that was supplied. Table A.2.1 shows the list of indicators that were sent to the Member States as part of a questionnaire, and the references to the corresponding Annex tables, available in Annex III and referred to in each relevant section of the study.

Table A.2.1 Data questionnaire and corresponding tables with data

Number	Indicator	Title of corresponding table (Annex III)
1.1.	Number of identified and presumed victims, disaggregated by registering organisation and sex	Table A.4.1.3 Victims by identified and presumed status and by registering organisation Table A.4.2 Victims by registering organisation
1.2.	Number of registered victims (identified and/or presumed victims), disaggregated by sex and age group	Table A.4.1.1 Registered Victims Table A.4.1.2 Registered victims (proportion of population) per 1 000 000 population
1.3.	Number of registered victims (identified and/or presumed victims), disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age group	Table A.4.6.1 Victims by citizenship Table A.4.6.2.a Victims by EU citizenship Table A.4.6.2.b Victims by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants Table A.4.6.3 Victims by non-EU citizenship
1.4.	Number of registered victims (identified and/or presumed victims), disaggregated by form of exploitation, sex and age group	Table A.4.6.5.a Victims by citizenship and sex Table A.4.6.5.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and sex Table A.4.6.6.a Victims by citizenship and age group Table A.4.6.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and age group Table A.4.6.7.a Child victims by citizenship Table A.4.7.b Child victims by citizenship and sex
1.5.	Number of registered victims (identified and/or presumed victims), disaggregated by citizenship and form of exploitation	Table A.4.6.4 Victims by citizenship and form of exploitation
2.1.	Number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking, disaggregated by sex and age group	Table A.5.1.1.a Number of suspects Table A.5.3.a Suspects by sex Table A.5.5.a Suspects by age group
2.2.	Number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking, disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age group	Table A.5.6.1a Suspects by citizenship Table A.5.6.2.a Suspects by EU citizenship Table A.5.6.3.a Suspects by non-EU citizenship
2.3.	Number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking, disaggregated by form of exploitation, sex and age group	Table A.5.2.a Suspects by form of exploitation Table A.5.4.a Suspects by form of exploitation and sex
3.1.	Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by sex and age group	Table A.5.1.1.b Number of prosecutions Table A.5.3.b Prosecutions by sex Table A.5.5.b Prosecutions by age group
3.2.	Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age group	Table A.5.6.1.b Prosecutions by citizenship Table A.5.6.2.b Prosecutions by EU citizenship Table A.5.6.3.b Prosecutions by non-EU citizenship
3.3.	Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by form of exploitation, sex and age group	Table A.5.2.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation Table A.5.4.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation and sex

Number	Indicator	Title of corresponding table (Annex III)
3.4.	Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), disaggregated by nature of that decision	Table A.5.1.2.c Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (number) Table 15.1.2.d Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (percentage)
4.1.	Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by sex and age group	Table A.5.1.1.c Number of convictions Table A.5.3.c Convictions by sex Table A.5.5.c Convictions by age group
4.2.	Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by citizenship, sex and age group	Table A.5.6.1.c Convictions by citizenship Table A.5.6.2.c Convictions by EU citizenship Table A.5.6.3.c Convictions by non-EU citizenship
4.3.	Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings, disaggregated by form of exploitation, sex and age group	Table A.5.2.c Convictions by form of exploitation Table A.5.4.c Convictions by form of exploitation and sex
4.4.	Number of court judgments, disaggregated by nature of the final decision by the prosecution service	Table A.5.1.2.a Court judgments Table A.5.1.2.b Court judgments by decision of court of justice
5.	Number of users brought into contact with the police/criminal justice system, number of prosecutions and number of convictions, disaggregated by sex and age group	Table A.6.1 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions) Table A.6.2 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings by sex and age group (suspects, prosecutions and convictions)

These metadata are reproduced as they were received from Member States. Discussions took place between the European Commission and the Member States to understand any ambiguities or possible errors, and these have been amended wherever possible.

This section includes general comments provided by each Member States, notably on their respective national systems for registering the victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as additional comments referring to specific tables. The number of the indicators and disaggregated data requested from Member States in the questionnaire is indicated.

General comments

These comments refer to indicator 1.1. Number of victims by registering organisation, sex and age group.

National system for registering the victim

Austria: Police Crime Statistic Austria.

Germany: The information is based on the reports submitted by the Land Criminal Police Offices, the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and the Federal Police about police investigations into the relevant fields of crime which were concluded in Germany during the year under review and featured crime scenes in Germany.

In autumn of 2016, an amendment implementing the Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings came into force. When this Directive was implemented, the German penal provisions on human trafficking (sections 232 ff. of the German Criminal Code) were redefined and extended.

In addition to sexual exploitation and labour exploitation, further forms of exploitation are also regulated by law since autumn of 2016, such as exploitation of forced begging, exploitation of forced criminality and organ harvesting.

Denmark: In Denmark, different authorities have the task of identifying victims of human trafficking, according to the current residence of the victim. The final assessment of human trafficking is in most cases (except some

asylum cases) based on an initial identification by the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking or NGOs under the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking. The Danish Immigration Service (US) has the task of identifying victims without a legal residence permit and asylum seekers. The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI) identifies victims of human trafficking in cases concerning withdrawal of working permits. The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking (CMM) is responsible for identifying victims with a legal residence and in case of a potential victim being charged with a criminal offence, the court will assess whether the person is a victim of human trafficking.

Estonia: There were no presumed victims in 2017.

Greece: Data in the column 'Identified victims' were provided by two authorities:

a) The Prosecutor of the First Instance is the competent formal national authority that officially identifies a victim of trafficking in human beings (THB) by issuing the 'Recognition Act'. Data provided by this authority have been put in the category 'Others'.

b) The Greek Police, which investigates cases of THB and refers them to the Prosecutor of the First Instance when the constituent elements of the crime of human trafficking are fulfilled. The Police issue a certificate stating that a person is a victim of human trafficking, allowing victims to have access to assistance services.

Note: Police data includes victims that were officially identified at a later stage. Therefore, to avoid double counting, the number of victims officially identified by the Prosecutor should not be considered as additional data and should not be added to the number of registered victims.

Presumed victims are registered by other agencies and referred to the Police in case the victim wishes to cooperate with law enforcement authorities.

Spain: Database 'BDTRATA' managed by the Intelligence Centre against Terrorism and Organised Crime. This database gathers the information provided by Policía Nacional and Guardia Civil who are formally entitled to identify victims in Spain.

Finland: The Police Information System (PATJA) is a national police information system that stores information related to the work of the police, such as criminal records, suspects and persons involved.

France: Victims of offences are counted one time in each procedure opened by the police forces. In order to count these victims, the statistical service of internal security (SSMSI) has created a database of all victims.

Croatia: According to Protocol on Identification, Assistance and Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking, Article 1, identification of victims of human trafficking is carried out by the Ministry of Interior. During the process of identification of a victim, the Ministry of Interior will cooperate with civil society organisations. In the case where the victim is a child, the Ministry of Interior will cooperate in the process of identification with the institutions responsible for social welfare and the civil society organisations. The competent authority is obliged to inform the national coordinator for combating human trafficking about the victim immediately after the identification has been carried out.

The source of data, as for the original data collection exercise, was the Croatian Government's Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, whose director is also a national coordinator for suppression of trafficking in human beings.

Ireland: Data was received from the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Department of Justice.

Luxembourg: Any person/institution/service can detect a victim of trafficking. Only the police can officially identify a victim.

Latvia: Victims are registered by police and mandated NGOs. Identified victims are victims identified by the police as a part of a criminal proceeding and victims who received services from NGOs. To receive services, victims are evaluated by a special commission who decides whether the victim matches the criteria or not. Those victims who

do not match the criteria are considered presumed victims. Other organisations (border guard, consular services, other NGOs) might identify victims. However, they do not register this information but refer to the police and/or mandated NGOs.

Malta: The Malta Police (Vice Squad) is responsible to register formally identified victims of human trafficking in accordance with S.L. 217.07 of the Laws of Malta.

The Netherlands: The main data source for victim registration is the NGO CoMensha (Coordination Centre against Trafficking in Human Beings). CoMensha is mandated by the ministry of Justice and Security to register presumed victims of trafficking in human beings on behalf of the monitoring and reporting task of the Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children.

All presumed victims should be reported by any organisation or individual to CoMensha. The police and the Royal Netherlands Mareschausee (military border control) are obligated by law to register any and all presumed victims that they encounter with CoMensha. In addition, other organisation that come across victims are also strongly urged to report to CoMensha. Hence, presumed victims are also referred by the NGOs, the Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO'), the Immigration and Naturalization Service, regional care coordinators, shelters, other institutions of aid to (presumed) victims, organisations return institutions (such as the International Organisation for Migration), refugee aid organisations, legal services, and incidentally individuals (such as lawyers).

Poland: Data from the public finances in Poland are collected by the Police, Border Guard and the National Prosecutor's Office and sent to the Ministry of the Interior and Administration where they are analysed.

Portugal: The Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH)/Ministry of Home Affairs was created in 2008 via the Decree-Law n° 229/2008 of 27 November. It is mandated to produce, collect, analyse and disseminate information on Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) and other forms of gender violence. Aside from other activities, the OTSH is the responsible body of the National Monitoring System on THB, but it is not the national official representative for crime and criminal justice statistics – a role assumed by the Portuguese Directorate-General for Justice Policy – Ministry of Justice. The OTSH collects harmonised disaggregated and anonymized data from more than 30 data providers from governmental bodies (e.g. Law Enforcement Agencies, Social Security Institute, amongst other), non-governmental bodies/NGOs (e.g. Shelters, Multidisciplinary Specialized Teams for the Support of THB victims) and Intergovernmental organisations (such as the Lisbon Office of the International Organization for Migration). As the OTSH starts to collect data with the status of 'Presumed Victim' (Law Enforcement Agencies), the total of registers are sub classified by the data providers as 'Pending/In Investigation', 'Confirmed Victim', and 'Not Confirmed Victim'. If the register originates from an NGO or other bodies that do not transit to Law Enforcement Agencies, it is classified by data providers as: 'Presumed by NGOs/other bodies' – understood as a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive on Trafficking in Human Beings (note: these entities cannot formally identify victims); 'Victim not considered' – understood as a person who has not met the criteria. The data presented in Tables 1.1 to 1.5 result from the last data update conducted in July 2019. Finally, the data presented include the following registers: 1) Portugal as a country of destination; Portugal as a country of origin (domestic and abroad THB); Portugal as a country of Transit; 2) Total of registers of Identified and Presumed victims.

Romania: For this indicator, the National Institute for Statistics has no other data source but the National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings. Currently, this indicator is not collected, because it would necessitate a new data collection system, which would require high costs and several years to be implemented (*source:* National Institute of Statistics).

The national system for registering victims was developed within the National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings, which has the role of National Rapporteur. Data is collected and reported within the process of implementation and monitoring the National Identification and Referral Mechanism (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: At present, there is no national (or regional/local) system for measuring the number of victims of human trafficking. At national level (official statistics), there is only the number of reported crimes for trafficking in human beings. The Council for Crime Prevention is at the moment developing new statistics on the number of victims identified by the Police by type of offence, age and gender and we hope we will be able to report this data

from next year (2020). The disaggregation of data into age group and gender will however only be reported after a disclosure control protecting small numbers.

United Kingdom: There are three main sources of data available on the potential scale of modern slavery in the UK:

1. Referrals of potential victims to the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the UK's identification and support system for victims of modern slavery.
2. Referrals of potential victims under the 'duty to notify' provision of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, which applies to England and Wales.

Specified public bodies have a duty to notify the Government if they encounter an adult victim of modern slavery.

3. The number of modern slavery crimes recorded by the police.

The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 is from referrals of potential victims to the NRM.

Other registering organisations

Belgium: Other = 'Specialised reception centres'

Denmark: Other organisations are the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration (SIRI) and the Danish Centre against Human Trafficking (CMM).

Greece: Identified victims – Other: Prosecutor of the First Instance. Presumed victims – Other: State welfare agencies.

Croatia: Operative Team of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking can also identify victims of human trafficking.

Luxembourg: 1 victim detected by a lawyer, 1 victim detected by the retention centre.

Latvia: 2017: the registering organisation is the UK Police (5 male victims - all citizens of Latvia were identified and registered in the UK, assisted and rehabilitated by Latvia) 2018: the registering organisation is the UK Police (1 female victim, 6 male victims - all citizens of Latvia were identified and registered in the UK, assisted and rehabilitated by Latvia). As the funding allocated to provide the State funded social rehabilitation services for the victims of trafficking in human beings should be justified the victims registered by the UK are included also into Latvian statistics.

Malta: Appogg Agency keeps its own internal records of victims both formally identified and those who do not go to the Police but to whom the Agency provides support services.

Cases are also referred by Identity Malta.

Netherlands: The category 'Other' refers to: regional care coordinators, Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'), shelters, youth institutions, youth services, outpatient care, other healthcare institutions, legal services, return organisations, internationals organisations, government agencies, unaffiliated individuals.

Portugal: In '2018 Pr_victims' (value 10 males) the registering organisation was a foreigner data provider (Law enforcement).

Romania: International Organisations, Diplomatic Missions (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments about the registering organisation category

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Denmark: The registering organisation is understood as the Authority officially identifying/assessing if a person is a victim of human trafficking.

Greece: We would like to highlight the state services' contribution in THB victims' protection, along with NGOs' activities. More particularly, state welfare and health sector services as well as of local administration provide several support and social integration services to victims of human trafficking and interconnect them with other actors – state of non-governmental, for further support, e.g. vocational training, in terms of their competence. Given the sustainability of the state services, as well as their crucial role in THB victims' protection and active involvement in the NRM, we stress the need of explicit – not just in the category 'Others' - inclusion of public services in the statistical analysis and Reports.

France: The SSMSI can only give the offences counted by the police forces in France.

Croatia: The Republic of Croatia does not have the data about the number of presumed victims, i.e. a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive but has not been formally identified by the relevant formal authority as a trafficking victim or who has declined to be formally or legally identified as trafficked, because no such cases were reported in the Republic of Croatia.

Ireland: Registering agency data not available - only 'Source' which is not unique to victims (i.e. same victim may appear in NGO source, police source and Health Department source).

Malta: The Police (Vice Squad) is the registering organisation as required by S.L. 217.07 of the Laws of Malta. All information is collected by the specialised branch of the Police.

Netherlands: Victims are reported to CoMensha by more than one registering organisation, these victims were counted under every registering organisation that they were reported by. Hence, the total of victims in this tab does not refer to unique victims and not equal to the total number of victims in other tabs.

Portugal: In the category 'Police' it is to be considered/included the 'Border Guards' and 'Immigration' data as in Portugal the Immigration and Border Guard is a Law Enforcement Agency (LEA) - that is the reason why these categories present a null value.

Romania: Data on Border Guards is included on Police category when it is the case (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments about the calculation of the number of victims

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data provided in Tables 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 and 1.5 cover persons, registered by the Police and formally identified as victims of THB, according to articles from 159a to 159d of the Bulgarian Criminal Code by reporting calendar years.

Data on presumed victims were not provided, as currently there are no available official statistical data, representative at national level. We are able to provide information on the number of signals, received by the National Commission for Combating THB and on the number of people indicated in them as potential victims of THB, only.

Concerning the data, provided in previous years, data source on victims was the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Provided data present total number of persons, indicated as victims of THB crimes in prosecutors' investigations. Data covered all prosecutors' investigations, under observation during the year, regardless of the year of initiation of proceedings. Therefore, significant duplication of data is observed.

Denmark: The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking collects data from the different authorities identifying victims of human trafficking. The data in sheet 1.1 comprises all persons officially identified as victims of human trafficking.

Greece: We have gathered all data received and calculated totals by registering agency.

Spain: Spain only gather information on formally identified victims of THB. No data on presumed victims is collected at national level.

Finland: Complainants in the criminal cases.

France: The statistical service of internal security does not have data on presumed victims. It can only provide data on victims who were identified by the police forces.

Croatia: During 2018, police officers from the Criminal police Directorate, the Police National Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organised Crime and the Criminal police Sector of the Zagreb Police Administration conducted a comprehensive international criminal investigation, which led to establishing the existence of a well-founded suspicion that the criminal offence of 'Trafficking in Human Beings' as described in Article 106, paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code had been committed in the territory of Croatia against 59 THB victims citizens of Taiwan (PRC) by two suspects of Croatian nationality and two suspects citizen of Taiwan (PRC).

Ireland: Multiple entries for same victim count as one. First contact with system used for counting purposes. Statistical Disclosure Control applied - primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Malta: Since the Police are the entity responsible to declare a person as being a victim of human trafficking, the data kept reflects data of cases kept by the specialised section in order to avoid double counting of victims. The Ministry for Home Affairs and National Security (MHAS) is responsible for keeping the national database in this regard. This information includes identifiers which are used in order to ensure that victims and perpetrators are not double counted.

Netherlands: There is no data available on identified victims. Victims reported to CoMensha are all presumed victims, there is no formal assessment of victimisation in place.

For the year 2017, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Mareschaussee were excluded. This is because it was found these persons are often reported due to presumed victimhood of a specific sub-paragraph of the human trafficking article in the Penal Code that refers to facilitating cross-border prostitution. According to the Dutch Supreme Court (in a ruling in 2016) facilitating cross-border prostitution only constitutes trafficking in human beings when the element of exploitation is present. Those reported by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are, however, often reported only on suspicion of cross-border prostitution, not of being exploited.

For the year 2018 victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded, as well as victims exclusively registered with CoMensha from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The latter were excluded because EMM is not a registering organisation. CoMensha requests data from them about presumed victims, which the EMM gathers from registration systems of the police, Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. Firstly, it is not correct to note them as a registering organisation because they use secondary data and do not register victims themselves. Secondly, data from the EMM was only requested for the first half of the year of 2018 and therefore incomplete and not reliable or representative.

Poland: The number of identified victims is presented by the National Prosecutor's Office. The number of pre-identified/presumed victims is presented by Police and Border Guard.

The number of identified and selected identified victims should not be added up. The differences in the data in the following tables are not due to a statistical error, but to the fact that some victims were used, for example, in prostitution and forced labour, at the same time or other types of use.

Portugal: In 'Id_victims' are the totals of registers that the competent authorities classified at the date of the last data update as 'Confirmed'. In the 'Pr_victims' are the totals of registers with the following classification (at the time of the data last update): 'Pending/In Investigation' and 'Presumed by NGO's/other bodies'.

Other comments

Belgium: There are different ways to understand the notion of identified and potential victims in the Belgian procedure, so we decided to provide you with the situation which corresponds to victims who are already in the recovery period and waiting for a definitive confirmation of the status of victim by the prosecution office.

For the moment due to the workload we don't have the possibility to give more information but we are envisage another way the data based the different steps on the issuing residence permits to victims.

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code:

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;
7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Czechia: The police statistical database was reconstructed between 2016 and 2018. The output data about victims from this database for the years 2016 to 2018 are incomplete, inaccurate and irreparable. For this reason, data about victims for the years 2016 to 2018 are currently not provided. Previously released data for 2016 and 2017 are incomplete and not comparable with previous years.

Germany: The data on victims of trafficking in human beings was provided by the police. The persons were identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings during police investigations. Information about presumed or potential victims are not included in police database.

Greece: Police data include victims that were officially identified at a later stage. Therefore, to avoid double counting, the number of victims officially identified by the Prosecutor should not be considered as additional data and should not be added to the number of registered victims. This is why we have not included them in the Tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

Finland: Number of presumed victims data is not available. It is not possible to separate presumed victims in the Finnish Immigration Service data system.

Croatia: After the identification of a victim, the national coordinator for combating trafficking in human beings from Ministry of Interior immediately informs about the victim the responsible head of coordination of the mobile teams. Mobile teams for providing first forms of aid and protection to victims of human trafficking consist of persons authorised for providing first forms of aid and protection to newly identified victims. Members of the mobile team must be available 24 hours. Mobile teams consist of specially trained representatives of the social welfare centres, Croatian Red Cross and civil society organisations which deal with combating human trafficking.

Italy: Based on data from Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO).

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The number of victims has been corrected in 2018. The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019. The significant increase in the number of victims revealed in 2017 is not due to a statistical error. In 2017, over 200 victims were disclosed in two large cases. This circumstance influenced this number.

United Kingdom: 'Other' category includes local authority and National Crime Agency referrals

The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 are from referrals of potential victims to the NRM (i.e. presumed victims). It is not possible to give a full picture of identified victims since many cases are still being reviewed. These data were also not provided in the UK's previous return (for 2015-2016).

The increase is largely thought to be due to an increased awareness of the NRM:

These comments refer to the indicator 1.2. Number of registered victims by sex and age group.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons – males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for ‘gender’ as recorded by the specialised branch.

Netherlands: CoMensha does not register any other categories other than ‘female’, ‘male’ or ‘unknown’. Victims identifying as trans are registered under their current sex.

Poland: The prosecutor’s office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Romania: There is no statistical object for ‘other’ and ‘unknown’ category (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See comments on Table 1.1.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons – juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad).

Portugal: In 2018, there is a registered of a female (Pr_Id) victim in which the age (child) as a low feasibility (self-reported).

United Kingdom: This is recorded as the age at exploitation (as opposed to the age at referral)

Comments on the calculation of the number of victims

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data provided in Tables 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 and 1.5 cover persons, registered by the Police and formally identified as victims of THB, according to articles from 159a to 159d of the Bulgarian Criminal Code by reporting calendar years.

Finland: Complainants in the criminal cases.

Ireland: Statistical Disclosure Control applied – primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Latvia: Only identified victims included.

Malta: Figures are provided by the specialised branch of the Police (Vice Squad) and caters for the total number of victims recorded.

Netherlands: Number of registered victims refers only to presumed victims (see comments under 1.1).

For the year 2017, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded. This is because it was found these persons are often reported due to presumed victimhood of a specific sub-paragraph of the human trafficking article in the Penal Code that refers to facilitating cross-border prostitution. According to the Dutch Supreme Court (in a ruling in 2016) facilitating cross-border prostitution only constitutes trafficking in human beings when the element of exploitation is present. Those reported by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are, however, often reported only on suspicion of cross-border prostitution, not of being exploited.

For the year 2018, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded, as well as victims exclusively registered with CoMensha from the Expertise Centre

on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The latter were excluded because EMM is not a registering organisation. CoMensha requests data from them about presumed victims, which the EMM gathers from registration systems of the police, Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. Firstly, it is not correct to note them as a registering organisation because they use secondary data and do not register victims themselves. Secondly, data from the EMM was only requested for the first half of the year of 2018 and therefore incomplete and not reliable or representative.

Poland: The differences in the data in the following tables are not due to a statistical error, but to the fact that some victims were used, for example, in prostitution and forced labour, at the same time or other types of use

Other comments

Belgium: In the data of THB also the victims of smuggling in human beings are mentioned. These are two different dispositions but in these data, they are mentioned.

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code Trafficking of People.

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;

7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

France: Data for 2017 has been updated.

Italy: Based on data from Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO).

Data reported on in Tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 refer to the registered victims, as in Table 1.1.

Luxembourg: In 2017, the police opened a case on a Luxembourg-based logistics company for allegations on human trafficking, social dumping, etc. Four persons were arrested. Belgian prosecutors are continuing the investigation. No information available on the victims.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The data has been corrected in 2018. The significant increase in the number of victims revealed in 2017 is not due to a statistical error. In 2017, over 200 victims were disclosed in two large cases. This circumstance influenced this number.

United Kingdom: The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 are from referrals of potential victims to the NRM (i.e. presumed victims). It is not possible to give a full picture of identified victims since many cases are still being reviewed. These data were also not provided in the UK's previous return (for 2015-2016).

These comments refer to the indicator 1.3. Number of registered victims by citizenship, sex and age group.

Comments relating to 'Other citizenship' category

Belgium: 'Other' = Kosovo.

France: If less than 10 victims were counted for one nationality, we classified them in the category 'Other'.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Portugal: In 2017 data, there is one register regarding a Pr_Id victim with double citizenship. In 2018 data, there is one register regarding a Pr_Id victim with double citizenship.

Sweden: See comments on Table 1.1.

Comments related to citizenship category

Ireland: Data provided is based on 'Country of origin' variable.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Netherlands: Nationality was used as a proxy for citizenship.

Portugal: In 2017 data, there is one registered regarding a Pr_Id victim from Gambia (child) in which the citizenship as a low feasibility.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Denmark: 'Other' refers to transgender persons.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Netherlands: CoMensha does not register any other categories other than 'female', 'male' or 'unknown'. Victims identifying as trans are registered under their current sex.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Portugal: In 2018 data, there is a register of a female Pr_Id victim (Sierra Leone) in which the age (child) as a low feasibility (self-reported).

Comments related to number of victims calculation

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data provided in Tables 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 and 1.5 cover persons, registered by the Police and formally identified as victims of THB, according to articles from 159a to 159d of the Bulgarian Criminal Code by reporting calendar years.

Finland: Complainants in the criminal cases.

Ireland: Statistical Disclosure Control applied - primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Lithuania: Identified by Law enforcement organisation.

Latvia: Only identified victims included.

Malta: Figures are provided by the specialised branch of the Police (Vice Squad) and caters for the total number of victims recorded.

Netherlands: Number of registered victims refers only to presumed victims (see comments under 1.1).

For the year 2017, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Mareschausee were excluded. This is because it was found these persons are often reported due to presumed victimhood of a specific sub-paragraph of the human trafficking article in the Penal Code that refers to facilitating cross-border prostitution. According to the Dutch Supreme Court (in a ruling in 2016) facilitating cross-border

prostitution only constitutes trafficking in human beings when the element of exploitation is present. Those reported by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are, however, often reported only on suspicion of cross-border prostitution, not of being exploited.

For the year 2018, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded, as well as victims exclusively registered with CoMensha from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The latter were excluded because EMM is not a registering organisation. CoMensha requests data from them about presumed victims, which the EMM gathers from registration systems of the police, Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. Firstly, it is not correct to note them as a registering organisation because they use secondary data and do not register victims themselves. Secondly, data from the EMM was only requested for the first half of the year of 2018 and therefore incomplete and not reliable or representative.

Poland: The differences in the data in the following tables are not due to a statistical error, but to the fact that some victims were used, for example, in prostitution and forced labour, at the same time or other types of use.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;
7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Greece: Data were introduced each time we received them from registering agencies, since it was extremely confusing trying to gather all data first and then calculate totals by country.

Italy: Based on data from Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO).

Data reported in Tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 refer to the registered victims, as in Table 1.1.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The data has been corrected in 2018. The significant increase in the number of victims revealed in 2017 is not due to a statistical error. In 2017, over 200 victims were disclosed in two large cases. This circumstance influenced this number.

United Kingdom: These data have been provided in three separate spreadsheets.

The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 are from referrals of potential victims to the NRM (i.e. presumed victims). It is not possible to give a full picture of identified victims since many cases are still being reviewed. These data were also not provided in the UK's previous return (for 2015-2016).

These comments refer to the indicator 1.4. Number of registered victims by form of exploitation, sex and age group

Comments related to exploitation for criminal activities

Denmark: Criminal activities covers production of cannabis, selling drugs, theft and avoidance of taxes.

Luxembourg: The person indicated that she was forced to commit a terrorist attack.

Malta: This form of Human Trafficking has not been encountered in Malta so far; however, the authorities are aware of such crimes.

Sweden: See comments on Table 1.1.

Comments related to labour exploitation

Denmark: Labour exploitation covers working in private household, transportation sector, construction sector, restaurant sector, mechanics.

Hungary: Labour including forced labour include acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings - in cases when the goal of trafficking is forced labour), 193 (Forced Labour), 194 (Violation of Personal Freedom - in cases of forced labour), 195 (Duress - in cases of forced begging or labour), 208 (Abuse of a Minor), 209 (Child Labour), 356 (Unlawful Employment of Third-Country Nationals) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code.

Luxembourg: Exploitation in restaurants, constructions, logistics.

Malta: This category includes victims who are found in a situation where they are negated their employment-related rights and conditions according to law. In such cases they are registered as victims of labour exploitation.

Portugal: In the data collected by the OTSH 'Domestic Servitude' is included in 'Labour Exploitation'.

Romania: Data on domestic servitude is included on labour exploitation (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to sexual exploitation

Denmark: Sexual exploitation covers prostitution.

Hungary: Sexual exploitation includes acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings - in cases when the goal of trafficking is sexual activities), 196 (Sexual Exploitation), 200 (Pandering), 201 (Procuring for Prostitution or Sexual Act), 202 (Living on Earnings of Prostitution), 203 (Exploitation of Child Prostitution), 204 (Child Pornography) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code as well as acts punishable by Section 201 (Seduction) of Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code.

Luxembourg: Prostitution in apartments and street prostitution.

Malta: Malta's Human Trafficking legislation provides against sexual exploitation in the Criminal Code, which Code also covers other areas of exploitation. Such cases are recorded as 'sexual exploitation'.

Comments related to 'other' form of exploitation:

Belgium: Other form of exploitation = smuggling.

Germany: Other form of exploitation contains cases of Trafficking in children (Section 236 subsections 1-5 of the German Criminal Code) and Commercial sexual exploitation of minors.

Since 2016, further criminal offences of sexual exploitation of minors have been set out in the German situation report on human trafficking and exploitation provided that the individual offence was of a commercial nature. Commercial sexual exploitation of minors is defined as the 'sexual abuse by adults and payment of the child or a third person in money or in kind [...] The child is treated not only as a sexual object but also as a commodity.'

The criminal offences in question are Section 176 subsection 5 of the German Criminal Code: Offering a child for sexual abuse, Section 176 subsection 3 of the German Criminal Code: Sexual abuse for the production of child pornography, Section 180 subsection 1 no. 1 of the German Criminal Code: Acting as an intermediary to encourage minors to engage in sexual activity, Section 180 subsection 2 of the German Criminal Code: Promoting sexual acts by minors for material gain, Section 182 subsection 2 of the German Criminal Code on sexual abuse of juveniles for material gain.

Denmark: Other forms of exploitation refer to forced marriage in combination with prostitution; marriage; education and exploitation of educational monetary support and cases with the intend of exploitation relating to the production of cannabis, production of pornographic material ...

France: The 'Other' form of exploitation category includes victims of unworthy working and housing conditions.

Hungary: Other form of exploitation include acts punishable by Section 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, not included in under other categories.

Luxembourg: Illegal adoption.

Latvia: Other form of exploitation is forced/exploitative sham marriage.

Malta: Legislation also provides for other forms of exploitation, including domestic servitude and trafficking in organs.

Portugal: In 2017 data, 'Other form of exploitation/Female/Child' the value 6 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of: Sexual Exploitation + Forced Begging + Slavery + Criminal activities (1); Criminal activities + Forced begging (2); Forced begging + Forced pregnancy for the purposes of illegal adoption (1); Illegal adoption (2). In 2017 data, 'Other form of exploitation/Female/Adult' the value 3 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of: Forced Marriage (1); Labour exploitation + Forced begging (1); Forced pregnancy for purposes of illegal adoption (1). In 2017 data, 'Other form of exploitation/Male/Adult' the value 2 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of Labour exploitation + slavery. In 2018, 'Other form of exploitation/Female/Child' the value 3 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of Illegal Adoption. In 2018 data, 'Other form of Exploitation/Female/Adult' the value 1 corresponds to register of Pr_Id victims of Forced Marriage. In 2018 data, 'Other form of exploitation/Male/Child' the value 1 corresponds to register of Pr_Id victims of Illegal adoption. In 2018 data, 'Other form of exploitation/Male/Adult' the value 1 corresponds to register of Pr_Id victims of Slavery.

Romania: Most cases included in Other form of exploitation are attempts to trafficking (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to the 'unknown' form of exploitation category:

Belgium: unknown = not clearly established.

Finland: More detailed information on the form of exploitation is not available in statistical form.

France: The 'Unknown' form of exploitation includes victims who can not be grouped in the other form of exploitation.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: Some presumed victims are exploited in multiple sectors – for example – both sexually exploited and exploited for criminal activities.

In order to fully illustrate in which sectors presumed victims are exploited, all different forms of exploitation are counted. Hence, the total of victims in this tab does not refer to unique victims and not equal to the total number of victims in other tabs.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Netherlands: CoMensha does not register any other categories other than 'female', 'male' or 'unknown'. Victims identifying as trans are registered under their current sex.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Romania: There is no statistical object for 'Other' and 'Unknown' categories (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Comments about the calculation relating to the number of victims

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data provided in Tables 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 and 1.5 cover persons, registered by the Police and formally identified as victims of THB, according to articles from 159a to 159d of the Bulgarian Criminal Code by reporting calendar years.

Finland: Complainants in the criminal cases.

France: The total sum of all forms of exploitation does not match the number of victims in parts 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. Indeed, if people have been victims of several forms of exploitation, they will be counted as many times in each form whereas they will be counted only one time in the total.

Ireland: Statistical Disclosure Control applied - primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Latvia: Only identified victims included.

Malta: The number of victims are provided by the Police (specialised branch). Refer to notes above.

Netherlands: Number of registered victims refers only to presumed victims (see comments under 1.1).

For the year 2017, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded. This is because it was found these persons are often reported due to presumed victimhood of a specific sub-paragraph of the human trafficking article in the Penal Code that refers to facilitating cross-border prostitution. According to the Dutch Supreme Court (in a ruling in 2016) facilitating cross-border prostitution only constitutes trafficking in human beings when the element of exploitation is present. Those reported by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are, however, often reported only on suspicion of cross-border prostitution, not of being exploited.

For the year 2018 victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded, as well as victims exclusively registered with CoMensha from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The latter were excluded because EMM is not a registering organisation. CoMensha requests data from them about presumed victims, which the EMM gathers from registration systems of the police, Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. Firstly, it is not correct to note them as a registering organisation because they use secondary data and do not register victims themselves. Secondly, data from the EMM was only requested for the first half of the year of 2018 and therefore incomplete and not reliable or representative.

Poland: The differences in the data in the following tables are not due to a statistical error, but to the fact that some victims were used, for example, in prostitution and forced labour, at the same time or other types of use.

Other comments

Belgium: In Belgium, there is no specific article for domestic labour For Belgium this is covered under 'economic exploitation'.

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code Trafficking of People.

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;
7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Cyprus: Data regarding identified victims of human trafficking.

Italy: Based on data from Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO).

Data reported in Tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 refer to the registered victims, as in Table 1.1.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: For the category 'Benefit fraud' data was used encompassing any type of fraud as well as forced debt accrual.

It is not always possible to distinguish (based on the little information available) between a situation where a victim is forced into debt in a way that constitutes fraud (benefit fraud other types of forgery, such as for cars or houses, etc.) and a situation where is likely does not constitute fraud (more resembling extortion).

Poland: The data has been corrected in 2017 and 2018.

United Kingdom: The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 are from referrals of potential victims to the NRM (i.e. presumed victims). It is not possible to give a full picture of identified victims since many cases are still being reviewed. These data were also not provided in the UK's previous return (for 2015-2016).

The increase is largely thought to be due to an increased awareness of the NRM.

These comments refer to the indicator 1.5. Number of registered victims by citizenship and form of exploitation.

'Other' citizenship category

Belgium: 'Other' = Kosovo

France: If less than 10 victims were counted for one nationality, we classified them in the category 'Other'.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Portugal: 2017 and 2018: 2 registers regarding Pr_Id victims with double citizenship.

Sweden: See comments on Table 1.1.

Comments related to 'other' form of exploitation

Belgium: Other form of exploitation = smuggling

Denmark: Other form of exploitation refers to forced marriage in combination with prostitution; marriage; slave-like conditions in combination with giving birth; education and exploitation of educational monetary support and cases with the intend of exploitation relating to the production of cannabis, production of pornographic material ...

Hungary: Other form of exploitation include acts punishable by Section 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, not included in under other categories.

Luxembourg: Illegal adoption.

Latvia: Other form of exploitation is forced/exploitative sham marriage.

Malta: Legislation also provides for other forms of exploitation, including domestic servitude and trafficking in organs.

Portugal: In '2017 Portugal/Other form of exploitation' the value 3 correspond to registers of Pr_Id victims of Forced Marriage (1); Sexual Exploitation + Forced begging + Slavery + Criminal activities (1); Labour exploitation + Slavery (1). In '2018 Portugal/Other form of exploitation' the value 3 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of Illegal adoption (2) and of Slavery (1). In '2017/Romania/Other form of exploitation' the value 3 corresponds to registers of Forced begging + Criminal activities (1); Forced begging + Forced pregnancy (illegal adoption) (1);

Adoption (1). In '2017 Angola/Other form of exploitation' the value 1 corresponds to register of a Pr_Id victim of Labour exploitation + Forced begging. In '2017 Congo/Other form of exploitation' the value 2 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of adoption (1) and Forced pregnancy for illegal adoption (1). In '2017 Argentina/Other form of exploitation' the value 1 corresponds to a register of Pr_Id victim of Forced Begging + Criminal activities. In '2017 Cape Verde/Other form of exploitation' the value 1 corresponds to a register of a Pr_Id victims of Labour exploitation + Slavery. In '2018 Pakistan/Other form of exploitation' the value 1 corresponds to a register of a Pr_Id victims of Forced Marriage. In '2018 Unknown/Other form of exploitation' the value 2 corresponds to registers of Pr_Id victims of adoption.

Comments related to citizenship category

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Portugal: In 2017 and 2018, the values report to 2 Pr_Id victims (one in each year) with double citizenship.

Comments related to forms of exploitation category

Belgium: unknown = not clearly established

Finland: More detailed information on the form of exploitation is not available in statistical form.

Hungary: Labour including forced labour include acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings - in cases when the goal of trafficking is forced labour), 193 (Forced Labour), 194 (Violation of Personal Freedom - in cases of forced labour), 195 (Duress - in cases of forced begging or labour), 208 (Abuse of a Minor), 209 (Child Labour), 356 (Unlawful Employment of Third-Country Nationals) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code.

Sexual exploitation include acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings - in cases when the goal of trafficking is sexual activities), 196 (Sexual Exploitation), 200 (Pandering), 201 (Procuring for Prostitution or Sexual Act), 202 (Living on Earnings of Prostitution), 203 (Exploitation of Child Prostitution), 204 (Child Pornography) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code as well as acts punishable by Section 201 (Seduction) of Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: Some presumed victims are exploited in multiple sectors – for example – both sexually exploited and exploited for criminal activities.

In order to fully illustrate in which sectors presumed victims are exploited, all different forms of exploitation are counted. Hence, the total of victims in this tab does not refer to unique victims and is not equal to the total number of victims in other tabs.

Comments about the calculation relating to the number of victims

Bulgaria: Provided data are persons, registered by the Police.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data provided in Tables 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 1.4 and 1.5 cover persons, registered by the Police and formally identified as victims of THB, according to articles from 159a to 159d of the Bulgarian Criminal Code by reporting calendar years.

Finland: Complainants in the criminal cases.

Ireland: Statistical Disclosure Control applied - primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Latvia: Only identified victims included.

Malta: Figures are provided by the specialised branch of the Police (Vice Squad) and caters for the total number of victims recorded.

Netherlands: Number of registered victims refers only to presumed victims (see comments under 1.1).

For the year 2017, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded. This is because it was found these persons are often reported due to presumed victimhood of a specific sub-paragraph of the human trafficking article in the Penal Code that refers to facilitating cross-border prostitution. According to the Dutch Supreme Court (in a ruling in 2016) facilitating cross-border prostitution only constitutes trafficking in human beings when the element of exploitation is present. Those reported by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee are, however, often reported only on suspicion of cross-border prostitution, not of being exploited.

For the year 2018, victims of sexual exploitation exclusively reported to CoMensha by the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee were excluded, as well as victims exclusively registered with CoMensha from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The latter were excluded because EMM is not a registering organisation. CoMensha requests data from them about presumed victims, which the EMM gathers from registration systems of the police, Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment ('ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee. Firstly, it is not correct to note them as a registering organisation because they use secondary data and do not register victims themselves. Secondly, data from the EMM was only requested for the first half of the year of 2018 and therefore incomplete and not reliable or representative.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;
7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Greece: Data were introduced each time we received them from registering agencies, since it was extremely confusing trying to gather all data first and then calculate totals by country.

Italy: Based on data from Department of Equal Opportunity (DEO).

Data reported in Tables 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 refer to the registered victims, as in Table 1.1.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: For the category 'Benefit fraud' data was used that sees to exploitation in the form of any type of fraud as well as forced debt accrual.

It is not always possible to distinguish (based on the little information available) between a situation where a victim is forced into debt in a way that constitutes fraud (benefit fraud other types of forgery, such as for cars or houses, etc.) and a situation where is likely does not constitute fraud (more resembling extortion).

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

United Kingdom: The data in Tables 1.1-1.5 are from referrals of potential victims to the NRM (i.e. presumed victims). It is not possible to give a full picture of identified victims since many cases are still being reviewed. These data were also not provided in the UK's previous return (for 2015-2016).

The increase is largely thought to be due to an increased awareness of the NRM.

These comments refer to the indicator 2.1. Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking by sex and age group

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Czechia: Juridical persons are not included in the number of persons brought into formal contact.

Greece: Gender-disaggregated data are not available for 10 perpetrators, in 2017, therefore we put the data in the category 'Unknown'.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Sweden: There is no information on any gender other than the legal 'Woman' and 'Male'.

Comments related to age category

Belgium: Suspects younger than 14 are only registered in the police database if the magistrate gives permission for that. Hence: incomplete data.

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Cyprus: There are no available data for this category.

Czechia: 0-17 years = children

18+ years = adults.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Portugal: Data on suspected traffickers in crimes recorded by the police forces is available by age brackets. Nevertheless, those age brackets do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data on the age brackets of the present questionnaire.

Sweden: In the official statistics there is at the moment no data available on sex and age in combination for suspects of trafficking in human beings. There is data divided either by sex or by age. We will be able to report this type of data from the next year (2020). Data will however only be reported after a disclosure control protecting small numbers. For the total number of 54 suspected persons in 2017 (men and women) the number of adults (18 yrs) were 50 persons, while 4 persons were children (15-17 yrs) or of an unknown age. For the total number of 81 suspected persons (men and women) in 2018 the number of adults were 74 persons, and the number of children or persons of unknown age amounted to 7 persons altogether. Please note that suspected persons only includes persons from the age 15 years and older.

Comments about the calculation of the number of suspected persons

Bulgaria: Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data presented in Tables 2.1; 2.2 and 2.3 cover persons, determined as perpetrators of crimes THB, again, according to Articles 159a-159d of the CC. Data source is the Ministry's official annual bulletin with statistical data, publicly available and published in its web site.

Czechia: Person against whom a process of the criminal procedure have been initiated. Criminal procedure in most cases means criminal prosecution and the Police conduct this process.

The process begins by resolution on initiation of criminal prosecution issued by the police, followed by the investigation phase of the case and ends by submitting an indictment by Prosecution. Persons are called accused during this process and be prosecuted is the result of this process. So I think that it doesn't fully correspond with the definition of 'prosecuted'.

Persons included in the questionnaire are more than just suspected they are already accused. But I think that Police don't register persons who are only suspected.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

Hungary: No data for perpetrators are available from 1 July 2018, hence the missing data. Only perpetration data is available, however, the correspondence between the two categories has not yet been settled.

Ireland: Data available is for persons who have been issued a formal sanction (e.g. charge/summons, formal or informal caution, or other valid disposal). Only unique persons counted, i.e. persons in formal contact in respect of more than one victim count as 1. Based on date victim was reported to police service. Statistical Disclosure Control applied - primary suppression of cell values less than 5.

Lithuania: In 2018, suspicions on trafficking in human beings for forced labour under the conditions similar to slavery and exploitation in other forms of sexual exploitation were brought against a legal entity in Lithuania.

Luxembourg: 1 case in 2017 and 3 cases in 2018 with no information available on the traffickers.

Malta: Figures are provided by the specialised branch of the Police (Vice Squad) and caters for the total number of persons brought into formal contact.

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

The data on suspects of trafficking comes from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The EMM gathers data on investigations on trafficking in human beings by extracting data from a registration system with which police, the labour inspectorate (Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment: 'ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Mareschaussee work. Those are the three agencies mandated to investigate trafficking. Because registration of investigations does not always occur correctly and consistently (within and between agencies), this data is incomplete. EMM is aware of this and complements the data with additional information gathered from these three agencies. However, it remains likely that the overview of investigations into trafficking they create is incomplete. Firstly, not all investigations into trafficking are registered (as such). Secondly, not all persons of interest within investigations (including suspects) are registered (as such). Thirdly, the data on investigations available is not representative. Investigations conducted by ISZW-DO, and specifically persons of interest, such as suspects, are significantly less often registered or shared with EMM. Hence, data on investigations of labour exploitation are relatively more incomplete. Finally, not seldom data describing the nature of the investigated trafficking is missing in the overview created by the EMM. This is often due to registered information on investigations being too brief. In conclusion, the number of suspects is not complete and some of their characteristics (age, sex, type of exploitation) are possibly not representative.

Portugal: The data concerns the number of agents/suspects identified in crimes recorded by the police forces, by sex, in that year.

Sweden: The number of persons refers to every unique individual suspected of trafficking in human beings in the reference year, regardless of the number of offences. Only suspected persons where the investigation of the offence has been finalised (either closed down or led to prosecution et al.) are counted in the statistics - suspected persons in open investigations are not included.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Source of information: the Ministry of Interior annual police statistical bulletin, available at: <https://www.mvr.bg/министерството/programni-dokumenti-otcheti-analizi/статистика/годишен-бюлетин-полицейска-статистика>

Estonia: We do not provide statistics number of persons accused and suspected, but about the persons who have been prosecuted and either sent to court or the cases are terminated by the prosecutor's office.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Malta: Not applicable.

Portugal: The source of the data for persons brought into formal contact with the police is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy. Data for the year 2018 is not available at this stage (data will be released in late October).

United Kingdom: Scotland only - other regions do not collect this breakdown of data.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 2.2. Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking by citizenship, sex and age group.

'Other' citizenship

France: If less than 10 victims were counted for one nationality, we classified them in the category 'Other'.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: Former Yugoslavia (2 adult males).

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to citizenship category

Ireland: Data not available.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Netherlands: Nationality was used as a proxy for citizenship.

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data on citizenship of suspected traffickers.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: Data on citizenship of the suspected person is not available at the moment, the Council for Crime Prevention will evaluate if this data is possible to retrieve and report for the coming questionnaires.

Comments about the sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Greece: Gender-disaggregated data are not available for 10 perpetrators, in 2017, therefore we put the data in the category 'Unknown'

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 2.1.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 2.1.

Comments about the calculation of the number of suspected persons

Bulgaria: Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data presented in Tables 2.1; 2.2 and 2.3 cover persons, determined as perpetrators of crimes THB, again, according to Articles 159a-159d of the CC. Data source is the Ministry's official annual bulletin with statistical data, publicly available and published in its website.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

Hungary: No data for perpetrators are available from 1 July 2018, hence the missing data. Only perpetration data is available, however, the correspondence between the two categories has not yet been settled.

Malta: Data is provided by the Police as recorded by the specialised branch (Vice Squad).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

The data on suspects of trafficking comes from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The EMM gathers data on investigations on trafficking in human beings by extracting data from a registration system with which police, the labour inspectorate (Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment: 'ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Mareschaussee work. Those are the three agencies mandated to investigate trafficking. Because registration of investigations does not always occur correctly and consistently (within and between agencies), this data is incomplete. EMM is aware of this and complements the data with additional information gathered from these three agencies. However, it remains likely that the overview of investigations into trafficking they create is incomplete. Firstly, not all investigations into trafficking are registered (as such). Secondly, not all persons of interest within investigations (including suspects) are registered (as such). Thirdly, the data on investigations available is not representative. Investigations conducted by ISZW-DO, and specifically persons of interest, such as suspects, are significantly less often registered or shared with EMM. Hence, data on investigations of labour exploitation are relatively more incomplete. Finally, not seldom data describing the nature of the investigated trafficking is missing in the overview created by the EMM. This is often due to registered information on investigations being too brief. In conclusion, the number of suspects is not complete and some of their characteristics (age, sex, type of exploitation) are possibly not representative.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 2.1.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Source of information: the Ministry of Interior annual police statistical bulletin, available at: <https://www.mvr.bg/министерството/programni-dokumenti-otcheti-analizi/статистика/годишен-бюлетин-полицейска-статистика>

Estonia: We do not provide statistics number of persons accused and suspected, but about the persons who have been prosecuted and either sent to court or the cases are terminated by the prosecutor's office.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Luxembourg: In 1 case, no data available on sex and age of the trafficker.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

United Kingdom: Scotland only – other regions do not collect this breakdown of data.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 2.3. Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police on suspicion of trafficking by form of exploitation, sex and age group.

Comments related to exploitation for criminal activities

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data on form of exploitation.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: There is no information about trafficking for the purpose of criminal activities.

Comments related to labour exploitation

Hungary: Labour including forced labour include acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings – in cases when the goal of trafficking is forced labour), 193 (Forced Labour), 194 (Violation of Personal Freedom – in cases of forced labour), 195 (Duress – in cases of forced begging or labour), 208 (Abuse of a Minor), 209 (Child Labour), 356 (Unlawful Employment of Third-Country Nationals) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to sexual exploitation

Hungary: Sexual exploitation include acts punishable by Sections 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings – in cases when the goal of trafficking is sexual activities), 196 (Sexual Exploitation), 200 (Pandering), 201 (Procuring for Prostitution or Sexual Act), 202 (Living on Earnings of Prostitution), 203 (Exploitation of Child Prostitution), 204 (Child Pornography) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code as well as acts punishable by Section 201 (Seduction) of Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to 'other' form of exploitation category

Denmark: See comments Table 1.4.

Spain: Forced marriage.

France: The 'Other' form of exploitation category includes persons brought into formal contact for unworthy working and housing conditions.

Hungary: Removal of organs include acts punishable by Sections 175 (Illegal Use of a Human Body) and 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings – in cases when the goal of trafficking is illegal use of a human body) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code.

Other form of exploitation include acts punishable by Section 192 (Trafficking in Human Beings) of Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, not included in under other categories.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: No separate data available on benefit fraud, domestic servitude, forced begging, or removal or organs available. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to the 'unknown' form of exploitation category

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between different kinds of exploitation.

France: The 'Unknown' form of exploitation includes persons brought into formal contact who can not be grouped in the other form of exploitation.

Ireland: Data not available.

Luxembourg: Sex and age of the trafficker unknown in the case of forced begging.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No separate data available on benefit fraud, domestic servitude, forced begging, or removal or organs available. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments about the sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons -males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Greece: Gender-disaggregated data are not available therefore, the data were put in the 'Unknown' category.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: There is no information on any gender other than the legal 'Woman' and 'Male'.

Comments about the age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: There is at the moment no data available on the combination of sex and age of the suspected persons (also see comment on Table 2.1). Regarding the total number of 50 adult (18 yrs) persons suspected for THB in 2017, 20 persons were suspected of THB for forced begging/use for begging, 6 persons were suspected of THB for

labour/forced labour, 13 persons were suspected of THB for sexual exploitation and 11 persons were suspected for THB for other activities. Regarding the total number of 74 adult (18 yrs) persons suspected of THB in 2018, 38 persons were suspected of THB for forced begging/use for begging, 13 persons were suspected of THB for labour/forced labour, 19 persons were suspected of THB for sexual exploitation and 4 persons were suspected of THB for other activities.

Comments about the calculation of the number of suspected persons

Bulgaria: Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Data source for tables in sections 1 and 2 of the questionnaire is the Ministry of Interior.

Data presented in Tables 2.1; 2.2 and 2.3 cover persons, determined as perpetrators of crimes THB, again, according to articles 159a-159d of the CC. Data source is the Ministry's official annual bulletin with statistical data, publicly available and published in its website.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

France: The persons brought into formal contact with the police are counted according to the principal offence rule. Each person is counted only once in each procedure, so the total sum of all forms of exploitation is equal to the total number of persons brought into formal contact.

Hungary: No data for perpetrators are available from 1 July 2018, hence the missing data. Only perpetration data is available, however, the correspondence between the two categories has not yet been settled.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

The data on suspects of trafficking comes from the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling ('EMM'). The EMM gathers data on investigations on trafficking in human beings by extracting data from a registration system with which police, the labour inspectorate (Inspectorate of Social Affairs and Employment: 'ISZW-DO') and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee work. Those are the three agencies mandated to investigate trafficking. Because registration of investigations does not always occur correctly and consistently (within and between agencies), this data is incomplete. EMM is aware of this and complements the data with additional information gathered from these three agencies. However, it remains likely that the overview of investigations into trafficking they create is incomplete. Firstly, not all investigations into trafficking are registered (as such). Secondly, not all persons of interest within investigations (including suspects) are registered (as such). Thirdly, the data on investigations available is not representative. Investigations conducted by ISZW-DO, and specifically persons of interest, such as suspects, are significantly less often registered or shared with EMM. Hence, data on investigations of labour exploitation are relatively more incomplete. Finally, not seldom data describing the nature of the investigated trafficking is missing in the overview created by the EMM. This is often due to registered information on investigations being too brief. In conclusion, the number of suspects is not complete and some of their characteristics (age, sex, type of exploitation) are possibly not representative.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: The number of persons refers to every unique individual suspected of trafficking in human beings in the reference year, regardless of the number of offences. Only suspected persons where the investigation of the offence has been finalised (either closed down or led to prosecution et al.) are counted in the statistics - suspected persons in open investigations are not included.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Source of information: the Ministry of Interior annual police statistical bulletin, available at: <https://www.mvr.bg/министерството/programni-dokumenti-otcheti-analizi/статистика/годишен-бюлетин-полицейска-статистика>

Estonia: We do not provide statistics number of persons accused and suspected, but about the persons who have been prosecuted and either sent to court or the cases are terminated by the prosecutor's office.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

There can be multiple forms of exploitation for a same suspect.

Luxembourg: For 2017, 1 case and, for 2018, 3 cases with no information at all on the traffickers.

Latvia: Statistical data on this category is not available although information about form of exploitation is in each individual criminal proceeding.

Malta: Not applicable.

Romania: The vast majority of criminal cases targeted suspects/defendants prosecuted for crimes of sexual exploitation. There were also sporadic cases regarding forced labour and begging. There were no cases of trafficking in adults or minors for the purpose of organ removal (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

United Kingdom: Scotland only - other regions do not collect this breakdown of data. In terms of the 2018 data, Table 2.3 contains 22 entries compared to 21 for Tables 2.1 and 2.2. This is as a result of two types of exploitation being identified for a single suspect in the Tables on 2.3.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 3.1. Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings by sex and age group.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Cyprus: Numbers may slightly differ. Numbers listed refer to the number of suspects the Police prosecuted.

Denmark: Refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and woman as per definition of sex by WHO and not to the social constructed characteristic of woman and men known as gender.

Greece: Gender- and age-disaggregated data are not available therefore the total number of prosecutions was put in the 'Unknown' category.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts, so the data may not include all the defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in the reporting year and includes other defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in previous years.

Sweden: There is no information on any gender other than the legal 'Woman' and 'Male'.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by gender.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Czechia: In the data, child is actually defined as 15-17 years. Data are not available for children of the age 0-15. However, we can safely assume that such young children are not involved in human trafficking in Czechia.

Denmark: Age is calculated on the date of the prosecution.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts, so the data may not include all the defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in the reporting year and includes other defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in previous years.

Sweden: The number of prosecuted persons 2017 and 2018 cannot be divided by sex and age for disclosure reasons. Most prosecuted persons are adults and the number of children are very few.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by age.

Comments about the calculation of the number of prosecuted persons

Bulgaria: Data source for section 3 of the questionnaire is the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Provided data cover total number of persons prosecuted, brought to courts during the reporting years.

Czechia: It is the number of persons of that was being prosecuted and the prosecution ended in the given year regardless of the result

Germany: No public prosecution office data related to persons prosecuted and related to these offences available. The available statistical data the tasks of public prosecution offices relate to proceedings instead of persons and on high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: If a person who is prosecuted for multiple (serial) offences of the same type, he/she will be counted as one person. If a person is prosecuted for an offence committed by more than one person, it will count as more than one person.

France: People referred for prosecution in the Criminal Court (Tribunal correctionnel: offences named 'délit'): the Assizes (offences named 'crimes') are missing.

Hungary: Starting from 1 July 2018 there has been a change of the rules applied while counting perpetrators. Instead of the previously used category ('registered perpetrators') the data published concerns the perpetrators of crime. Because of the existing differences between these categories, the numbers regarding registered perpetrators and perpetrators of crime cannot be fully compared to each other.

Due to these changes, data for the first and the second half of 2018 cannot be added up. Please find the data concerning perpetrators of crime (second semester of 2018) in the 'Notes' column.

For more explanation concerning the changes, see 'Table 3.1 other comments'.

Ireland: Data not available.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

Data on persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings come from the Dutch Public Prosecution Service. As suggested in the guidelines it here concerns persons whose case was registered with the Prosecution Service in the corresponding year. This is a different source of data and a different cohort than 'persons brought into formal contact with the police' in Tables 2.1-2.3.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts, so the data may not include all the defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in the reporting year and includes other defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in previous years.

Sweden: The number of persons refers to every unique individual prosecuted of trafficking in human beings in the reference year, regardless of the number of offences.

United Kingdom: These data are for England, Wales and Scotland. Northern Ireland did not input this data, so I assume their counts were 0.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Source of data: Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Data cover persons prosecuted during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Spain: Data about persons prosecuted (Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) are not available because Public Prosecutor's Office did not supply any kind of data.

Hungary: Starting from 1 July 2018 there has been a change of the rules applied while counting perpetrators. Instead of the previously used category ('registered perpetrators') the data published concerns the perpetrators of crime. Because of the existing differences between these categories, the numbers regarding registered perpetrators and perpetrators of crime cannot be fully compared to each other.

Before 1 July 2018 if the perpetrator has committed multiple offences, only one offence has been registered. This offence had to be chosen according to these rules: the offence had to be the most typical from a criminalistic point of view, or the most seriously punishable, or the most seriously punishable that was committed as a juvenile ('registered perpetrators').

Starting from 1 July 2018 if the perpetrator has committed multiple offences, every offence committed should be registered. That is why the same perpetrator in the same case can be counted multiple times – sometimes with a different age, depending on the date when the offence was committed ('perpetrators of crime').

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Data on 2018 are not yet available. They will be ready by July. This is a t+2 data collection.

Malta: Not applicable.

Portugal: The source of the data for persons prosecuted is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy. Data for the year 2018 is not available at this stage (data will be released in late October).

Romania: The statistical data are identical to those from point 2.1 as the criteria taking into account have a very broad meaning (suspects/persons who have made formal contact with the police). It is very difficult to distinguish, as in some cases those persons are charged, becoming suspects, and then prosecuted and sent to court and also the same persons who are suspected or prosecuted for multiple trafficking in persons offences can be sent to court for some of the offences and the rest of them were closed (the presumed offender being the same). (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

United Kingdom: 3.1 includes Scotland also, I have amended this in the metadata. Northern Ireland did not fill this part in, so I assume their counts were 0.

These comments refer to indicator 3.2. Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings by citizenship, sex and age group.

'Other' citizenship category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Luxembourg: In 2017, other refers to the Republic of Kosovo, which was not available in the list of countries to choose from.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: Former Yugoslavia (1 adult female); former Netherlands Antilles (7 adult males); former Soviet Union (1 adult male).

Portugal: The data available regards the number of defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts, so the data may not include all the defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in the reporting year and includes other defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in previous years.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship.

Comments related to citizenship category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Denmark: The citizenship of the prosecuted person is recorded at the time the charge is established.

Greece: Citizenship-, gender- and age-disaggregated data are not available. This is the total number of prosecutions.

France: The nationality variable is misinformed, so we only left the 5 main nationalities.

Lithuania: One person has double Lithuanian/Georgian citizenship.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Police (specialised branch).

Netherlands: Country of birth was used as a proxy for citizenship.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: There is no information available on the citizenship of prosecuted persons (also see comment on Table 2.2)

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Denmark: Refers to the biological and physiological characteristics that define men and woman as per definition of sex by WHO and not to the socially constructed characteristic of woman and men known as gender.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 3.1.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Czechia: In the data, child is actually defined as 15-17 years. Data are not available for children of the age 0-15. However, we can safely assume that such young children are not involved in human trafficking in Czechia.

Denmark: Age is calculated on the date of the prosecution.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 3.1.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship.

Comments about the calculation of the number of prosecuted persons

Bulgaria: Data source for section 3 of the questionnaire is the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Provided data cover total number of persons prosecuted, brought to courts during the reporting years.

Czechia: It is the number of persons of that was being prosecuted and the prosecution ended in the given year regardless of the result

Germany: No public prosecution office data related to persons prosecuted and related to these offences available. The available statistical data the tasks of public prosecution offices relate to proceedings instead of persons and on high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: If a person who is prosecuted for multiple (serial) offences of the same type, he/she will be counted as one person. If a person is prosecuted for an offence committed by more than one person, it will count as more than one person.

France: cf. 3.1.

Hungary: Starting from 1 July 2018 there has been a change of the rules applied while counting perpetrators. Instead of the previously used category ('registered perpetrators') the data published concerns the perpetrators of crime. Because of the existing differences between these categories, the numbers regarding registered perpetrators and perpetrators of crime cannot be fully compared to each other.

Due to these changes, data for the first and the second half of 2018 cannot be added up. Please find the data concerning perpetrators of crime (second semester of 2018) in the 'Notes' column.

For more explanation concerning the changes see 'Table 3.2 other comments'.

Ireland: Data not available.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

Data on persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings come from the Dutch Public Prosecution Service. As suggested in the guidelines it here concerns persons whose case was registered with the Prosecution Service in the corresponding year. This is a different source of data and a different cohort than 'persons brought into formal contact with the police' in Tables 2.1-2.3.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts, so the data may not include all the defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in the reporting year and includes other defendants against whom the prosecution commenced in previous years.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 3.1.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship.

Other comments

Bulgaria: Source of data: Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Data cover persons prosecuted during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Spain: Data about persons prosecuted (Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) are not available because Public Prosecutor's Office did not supply any kind of data.

Hungary: Starting from 1 July 2018 there has been a change of the rules applied while counting perpetrators. Instead of the previously used category ('registered perpetrators') the data published concerns the perpetrators of crime. Because of the existing differences between these categories, the numbers regarding registered perpetrators and perpetrators of crime cannot be fully compared to each other.

Before 1 July 2018 if the perpetrator has committed multiple offences, only one offence has been registered. This offence had to be chosen according to these rules: the offence had to be the most typical from a criminalistic point of view, or the most seriously punishable or the most seriously punishable that was committed as a juvenile ('registered perpetrators').

Starting from 1 July 2018 if the perpetrator has committed multiple offences, every offence committed should be registered. That is why the same perpetrator in the same case can be counted multiple times – sometimes with a different age, depending on the date when the offence was committed ('perpetrators of crime').

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Data on 2018 are not yet available. They will be ready by July. This is a t+2 data collection.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The data for 2017 has been added.

Romania: According to the ICCS classification, the number of prosecuted persons includes all persons for which prosecution started, irrespective of the case-ending decision, sending to court or non-submission in court solution. The data provided refers to Article 210 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in human beings and also to Article 211 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in underage persons. The number of natural persons prosecuted can not be broken down by sex, age, citizenship and form of exploitation. (*source:* Public Ministry).

Slovakia: Information on citizenship of prosecuted persons is not available in the statistical data of General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic.

United Kingdom: Scotland only - other regions do not collect this breakdown of data.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 3.3. Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings by form of exploitation, sex and age group.

Comments related to exploitation for criminal activities

France: This form of exploitation (plus benefit fraud and domestic servitude) is not identifiable.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data on form of exploitation.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 2.3.

Comments related to trafficking for labour exploitation

France: Domestic servitude can be here.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to trafficking for sexual exploitation

France: Prostitution and procuring.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

'Other' forms of exploitation category

France: Contains THB and enslavement.

Luxembourg: The public prosecutor office does not have a system in place that allows to establish any statistical data. The system is intended for the encoding of data. The information about the form of exploitation is not encoded in the informatic system. It is therefore not possible to determine the form of exploitation in all cases. The 'other form of exploitation' in this case means undetermined, as the informatic system is not able to provide such information.

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: No separate data available on the number of persons prosecuted for exploitation in the form of benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging, labour exploitation, or removal of organs. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Comments related to the form of exploitation category

France: The forms of exploitation are determined from the French classification of offences (NATINF); Labour included 'Accommodation conditions unworthy'.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No separate data available on the number of persons prosecuted for exploitation in the form of benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging, labour exploitation, or removal of organs. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 2.3.

Comments related to the sex category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: There is no information on any gender other than the legal 'Woman' and 'Male'.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data by sex, age and citizenship are not disseminated.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad) and distinguishes between adult and minor.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (Source: National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: See 3.1.

Comments related to the calculation of the number of prosecuted persons

Bulgaria: Data source for section 3 of the questionnaire is the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Provided data cover total number of persons prosecuted, brought to courts during the reporting years.

Germany: No public prosecution office data related to persons prosecuted and related to these offences available. The available statistical data the tasks of public prosecution offices relate to proceedings instead of persons and on high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Code.

France: An author sentenced for two forms of exploitation is counted twice: one in each form. We therefore have more convictions than in Figures 3.1 and 3.2.

Ireland: Data not available.

Malta: Data is collected by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

Data on persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings come from the Dutch Public Prosecution Service. As suggested in the guidelines it here concerns persons whose case was registered with the Prosecution Service in the corresponding year. This is a different source of data and a different cohort than 'persons brought into formal contact with the police' in Tables 2.1-2.3.

Romania: Statistical data disaggregated on the basis of such criteria are not available (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Sweden: The number of persons refers to every unique individual prosecuted of trafficking in human beings in the reference year, regardless of the number of offences.

Other comments

Belgium: This data is not available for the moment. It requires too many manual steps in the system. There is also an update of the program that is ongoing which limits an in-depth data exploitation.

Bulgaria: Source of data: Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Data cover persons prosecuted during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Czechia: Data on the form of exploitation are not available.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between forms of exploitation.

Greece: Gender- and Age-disaggregated data are not available therefore, the total number of prosecutions was put in the 'Unknown' category.

Spain: Data about persons prosecuted (Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) are not available because Public Prosecutor's Office did not supply any kind of data.

Hungary: Data regarding the form of exploitation is only collected from 1 July 2019. 2020 will be the first full year with available data.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Data on 2018 are not yet available. They will be ready by July. This is a t+2 data collection.

There can be multi form of exploitation for a same suspects.

Latvia: Statistical data on this category is not available although information about form of exploitation is in each individual criminal proceeding.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Romania: According to the ICCS classification, the number of prosecuted persons includes all persons for which prosecution started, irrespective of the case-ending decision, sending to court or non-submission in court solution. The data provided refers to Article 210 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in human beings and also

to Article 211 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in underage persons. The number of natural persons prosecuted cannot be broken down by sex, age, citizenship and form of exploitation. (*source*: Public Ministry).

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of prosecuted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by age, sex and form of exploitation.

Slovakia: Information on prosecuted persons for THB by form of exploitation is not available in the statistical data of General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic.

United Kingdom: Scotland only - other regions do not collect this breakdown of data.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 3.4. Number of final decisions by the prosecution service (for persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings), by nature of that final decision.

'Other' nature of the decision

Malta: Not applicable.

Netherlands: 51 technical dismissals, 4 policy dismissals, 7 dismissals for unknown reasons.

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data on final decisions by the prosecution service.

Comments related to the nature of decision category

Denmark: All decisions are included.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Romania: The data provided refers to Article 210 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in human beings and also to Article 211 of the Romanian Criminal Code - trafficking in underage persons. There are two types of final decisions at the prosecutors office: sending to court (by indictment and guilt recognition agreements) and non-submission in court (dropping charges and closing a case). (*source*: Public Ministry)

Sweden: The number of decisions for summon for THB can include: Prosecutors decision to prosecute, prosecutors decision to issue fines and prosecutors decision on waivers of prosecution. The types of finalised decisions are not separated in the statistics, but counted altogether.

Comments related to the calculation of the number of decisions

Bulgaria: Data source for section 3 of the questionnaire is the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Provided data cover total number of persons prosecuted, brought to courts during the reporting years.

Germany: No public prosecution office data related to persons prosecuted and related to these offences available. The available statistical data the tasks of public prosecution offices relate to proceedings instead of persons and on high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: Finalised prosecutions.

Ireland: Data not available.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

Data on persons prosecuted for trafficking in human beings come from the Dutch Public Prosecution Service. For this table data was used concerning persons whose case reached a decision from the Public Prosecution Service in the corresponding year. This is not necessarily the year the case was first registered with the Public Prosecution Service. So this is a different cohort of persons prosecuted than the Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 (and, as explained before, a different cohort than Tables 2.1-2.3).

In one case counted under 'Decisions to summon' the prosecuted was not initially summoned for the charge of trafficking in human beings, but this charge was joined with other charges upon trial.

Romania: The data provided refers only to the natural persons prosecuted, out of which in 2017, 362 were sent to court and 97 received a non-submission in court solution and in 2018, 289 were sent to court and 121 received a non-submission in court solution. The number of legal persons sent to court for trafficking in human beings is 1 in 2017 and 0 in 2018. (*source:* Public Ministry).

Sweden: Number of decisions is counted per unique individual, regardless of the number of offences.

Other comments

Belgium: Files in investigation - 2017: 89, 2018:201.

Bulgaria: Source of data: Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Data cover persons prosecuted during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Greece: The Table was not filled in since no data were available.

Spain: Data about persons prosecuted (Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4) are not available because the Public Prosecutor's Office did not supply any kind of data.

Finland: Data not available.

Croatia: In relation to prosecuted persons, all reported for a crime in 1 year, in the same year need not to be prosecuted, but a decision in relation to them will be made in the following year.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Data on 2018 are not yet available. They will be ready by July. This is a t+2 data collection.

Luxembourg: No data received from the public prosecutors office.

Malta: NIL.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

United Kingdom: Scotland only - other regions do not collect this breakdown of data.

This type of breakdown is not available for all nations since it is only collected in this way in Scotland.

These comments refer to indicator 4.1. Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings by sex and age group.

Comments about the sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Latvia: The sex category registered in the Court Information System, as indicated in the criminal case file.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of persons convicted in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts.

Sweden: See 2.1.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Czechia: In the data, child is actually defined as 15-17 years. Data are not available for children of the age 0-15. However, we can safely assume that such young children are not involved in the human trafficking in Czechia.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Luxembourg: No information on the exact age of a person convicted for trafficking in human beings is available to the national rapporteur.

Latvia: The age category at the time of the offence was committed.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at the commencement of event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad). In the case that a victim is a minor at the beginning of the event, the accused is additionally charged with aggravating circumstances because the victim is a minor. This aggravating circumstance persists and is taken into consideration by the Court at decision stage even if the victim would have turned 18 during the court procedure.

Comments about the calculation of the number of convicted persons

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover persons convicted with final sentences came into force during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d. Due to the fact that the articles cover all indicated forms of exploitation it is not possible to divide convicted persons by form of exploitation for statistical purposes.

In section 4 (Tables 4.1; 4.2 and 4.3) official national statistical data on persons convicted with final decisions came into force during the reporting years were provided. The source of these data is the BNSI's regular annual statistical survey. Data on persons convicted cannot be distributed by forms of exploitation because the CC's Articles for THB cover all forms of exploitation and it is not possible to divide information for statistical purposes.

Czechia: It is the number of persons convicted in the given year.

Germany: Data Source: Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics on final criminal court decisions related to persons and to single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

France: Authors sentenced in year N for an offence against THB: this author may also be convicted of other types of offenses (or several offence against THB). This is the final sentence of the person, after appeal if she has appealed.

Croatia: In this section, under convicted persons, Ministry of Justice delivered data only for persons who against who conviction became final in 2017 and 2018.

Ireland: Data not available.

Luxembourg: The public prosecutor's office specifies that double counting cannot be avoided (if there is f.ex an appeal of a case). Therefore, it cannot be excluded that a convicted persons appears more than once in the data.

Latvia: Number of accused persons found guilty by the final instance court for criminal offence of trafficking in human beings. If one person has delivered more than once during a calendar year, each conviction is served. If a person is convicted of an offence of trafficking in more than 1 offence, it shall be counted once (according to the number of convictions per calendar year).

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

As persons prosecuted are - when convicted - not necessarily convicted in the same year, this is a different cohort than 'persons prosecuted' in tabs 3.1-3.3 and 3.4.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of persons convicted in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts.

Sweden: The number of convictions refers to the number of decisions regarding a unique person and includes convictions where THB is the principal offence. The same individual can be counted several times in the statistics if he or she is convicted for THB on several occasions during the reference year.

Other comments

Belgium: Definitive convictions (no more appeal possible in the normal time limit) and the data for 2018: it is not possible to provide these data before March 2020 (the same for Tables 4.2 and 4.3.)

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code:

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;

2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;

3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;

4. through abuse of a status of dependency;

5. through the abuse of power;

6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;

7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Czechia: The number of convicted persons in the given year could be higher than the number of prosecuted persons due to the time delay and the fact that the data are from another source. Example: the prosecution started in 2016 and the case was brought in 2016 as well. But the person was convicted in 2017. Thus the persons is reported in prosecuted persons in 2016, but in convicted persons in 2017.

Greece: Gender- and Age-disaggregated data are not available therefore we put the total number of convictions in first and second instance in the 'Unknown' category.

France: We take into account the final conviction ('Casier judiciaire').

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: Data in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 have been corrected. Data presented in Table 4.3 is derived from another source than in Tables 4.1. and 4.2. The total number of convicted persons may differ.

Portugal: The source of the data for persons convicted is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy. Data for the year 2018 is not available at this stage (data will be released in late October).

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of convicted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age and sex. However, the individual judgment, which contains a detailed descriptive report of the case, shows also personal information about the convicted persons (gender, date of birth, nationality, etc.).

These comments refer to indicator 4.2. Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings by citizenship, sex and age group.

Other citizenship

France: Cf. 3.2.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Vice Squad, Police (specialised branch).

Netherlands: Former Yugoslavia (1 adult female); former Netherlands Antilles (4 adult males).

Sweden: There is no data available on citizenship, also see 2.2.

Comments related to citizenship category

Bulgaria: Data cover both categories - national and foreign citizenship. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

France: Cf. 3.2.

Luxembourg: The rapporteur uses data provided by the public prosecutor's office. The public prosecutor specifies that convicted persons can appear more than once in the statistical data provided (f.ex in case of an appeal). Considering the citizenship, in most cases it is the nationality of the convicted persons. However if it is a foreign citizen with no residence in Luxembourg, the information can indicate the place of birth and not the nationality of the convicted person.

Latvia: A citizen - a person who has been granted citizenship of the relevant country. This includes persons with dual-nationality if one of them is Latvian citizenship.

Malta: Data on nationality is collected by the Vice Squad, Police (specialised branch).

Romania: The statistical data are available only by the Romanian, respectively foreign citizenship (*source:* Superior Council of Magistracy).

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Luxembourg: No information available.

Latvia: The Age category at the time the offence was committed.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Czechia: In the data, child is actually defined as 15-17 years. Data are not available for children of the age 0-15. However, we can safely assume that such young children are not involved in human trafficking in Czechia.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Luxembourg: No information available.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at the commencement of event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad).

Comments about the calculation of the number of convicted persons

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover persons convicted with final sentences came into force during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

In section 4 (Tables 4.1; 4.2 and 4.3) official national statistical data on persons convicted with final decisions came into force during the reporting years were provided. The source of these data is the BNSI's regular annual statistical survey. Data on persons convicted cannot be distributed by forms of exploitation because the CC's Articles for THB cover all forms of exploitation and it is not possible to divide information for statistical purposes.

Czechia: It is the number of persons convicted in the given year.

Germany: Data Source: Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics on final criminal court decisions related to persons and to single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark, they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

France: Authors sentenced in year N for an offence against THB: this author may also be convicted of other types of offenses (or several offences against THB). This is the final sentence of the person, after appeal if she has appealed.

Ireland: Data not available.

Latvia: Number of accused persons found guilty by the final instance court for criminal offence of trafficking in human beings. If one person has delivered more than once during a calendar year, each conviction is served. If a person is convicted of an offence of trafficking in more than one offence, it shall be counted once (according to the number of convictions per calendar year).

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

As persons prosecuted are - when convicted - not necessarily convicted in the same year, this is a different cohort than 'persons prosecuted' in tabs 3.1-3.3 and 3.4.

Portugal: The data available regards the number of persons convicted in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts.

United Kingdom: We do not have this data broken down by citizenship.

Other comments

Belgium: Definitive convictions (no more appeal possible in the normal time limit) and the data for 2018: it is not possible to provide these data before March 2020 (the same for Tables 4.2 and 4.3.)

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code.

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;

6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;

7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Greece: Citizenship-, Gender- and Age-disaggregated data are not available. This is the total number of convictions.

France: We take into account the final conviction ('Casier judiciaire').

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: Data in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 have been corrected. Data presented in Table 4.3 is derived from another source than in Tables 4.1. and 4.2. The total number of convicted persons may differ.

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of convicted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and citizenship. However, the individual judgment, which contains a detailed descriptive report of the case, shows also personal information about the convicted persons (gender, date of birth, nationality, etc.).

These comments refer to indicator 4.3. Number of persons convicted for trafficking in human beings by form of exploitation, sex and age group.

Trafficking for criminal activities

France: Cf. 3.3.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data by form of exploitation.

Comments related to trafficking for labour exploitation

France: Cf. 3.3.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Comments related to trafficking for sexual exploitation

France: Cf. 3.3.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Other forms of exploitation

France: Cf. 3.3.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No separate data available on the number of persons prosecuted for exploitation in the form of benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging, labour exploitation, or removal of organs. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Comments related to forms of exploitation category

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover persons convicted with final sentences came into force during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d. Due to the fact that the articles cover all indicated forms of exploitation it is not possible to divide convicted persons by form of exploitation for statistical purposes.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between forms of exploitation.

France: Cf. 3.3.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No separate data available on the number of persons prosecuted for exploitation in the form of benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging, labour exploitation, or removal of organs. Any suspects of these types of exploitation would be counted under 'Other form of exploitation'.

Sweden: The statistics on convictions on THB (principal offence) is not disaggregated by type of exploitation.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Sweden: There is no information on any gender other than the legal 'Woman' and 'Male'.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+). Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d.

France: Age at the time of the offence.

Luxembourg: No information available.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at the commencement of event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad).

Comments about the calculation of the number of convicted persons

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover persons convicted with final sentences came into force during the reporting year. Data cover the following articles of the Criminal Code: 159a; 159b; 159c; 159d. Due to the fact that the articles cover all indicated forms of exploitation it is not possible to divide convicted persons by form of exploitation for statistical purposes.

In section 4 (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3) official national statistical data on persons convicted with final decisions came into force during the reporting years were provided. The source of these data is the BNSI's regular annual statistical survey. Data on persons convicted cannot be distributed by forms of exploitation because the CC's Articles for THB cover all forms of exploitation and it is not possible to divide information for statistical purposes.'

Germany: Data Source: Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics on final criminal court decisions related to persons and to single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

France: An author sentenced for two forms of exploitation is counted twice: one in each form. We therefore have more convictions than in Figures 4.1 and 4.2.

Ireland: Data not available.

Latvia: Number of accused persons found guilty by the final instance court for criminal offence of trafficking in human beings. If one person has delivered more than once during a calendar year, each conviction is served. If a person is convicted of an offense of trafficking in more than 1 offence, it shall be counted once (according to the number of convictions per calendar year).

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

As persons prosecuted are - when convicted - not necessarily convicted in the same year, this is a different cohort than 'persons prosecuted' in tabs 3.1-3.3 and 3.4.

United Kingdom: We do not have this data broken down by exploitation type.

Other comments

Belgium: Definitive convictions (no more appeal possible in the normal time limit) - comment on the difference: Table 4.3. concerns the segmentation of convictions by form of exploitation. The total is higher than the total number of convictions because some convictions involve several forms of exploitation, each of which is reported in the table.

Definitive convictions (no more appeal possible in the normal time limit) and the data for 2018: it is not possible to provide these data before March 2020 (the same for Tables 4.2 and 4.3.).

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following texts of the Criminal Code: Section IX of the Criminal Code:

Trafficking of People

'Article 159a

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people in view of using them for sexual activities, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding

them in forceful subjection, regardless of their consent, shall be punished by imprisonment of two to eight years and a fine from BGN three thousand to twelve thousand.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed:

1. with regard to an individual who has not turned eighteen years of age;
2. through the use of coercion or by misleading the individual;
3. through kidnapping or illegal imprisonment;
4. through abuse of a status of dependency;
5. through the abuse of power;
6. through promising, giving away or receiving benefits;
7. by an official during or in connection with the fulfilment of his/her official duties, punishment shall be imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

(3) Where the act under para 1 has been committed in respect to a pregnant woman to the purpose of selling her child, the punishment shall be imprisonment from three to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159b

(1) An individual who recruits, transports, hides or admits individuals or groups of people and guides them over the border of the country with the objectives under Article 159a, Paragraph 1, shall be punished by imprisonment from three to twelve years and a fine of up to BGN 10,000 to 20,000.

(2) Where the act under Paragraph 1 has been committed in presence of characteristics under Article 159a, Paragraph 2 and 3, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to twelve years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to fifty thousand.

Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Article 159d

Where acts under articles 159a - 159c qualify as dangerous recidivism or have been committed at the orders or in implementing a decision of an organized criminal group, the punishment shall be imprisonment from five to fifteen years and a fine from BGN twenty thousand to one hundred thousand, the courts being also competent to impose confiscation of some or all possessions of the perpetrator.'

Czechia: Data on the form of exploitation are not available.

Greece: Total number of convictions in first and second instance. Gender- and Age-disaggregated data are not available therefore we put the data in the 'Unknown' category.

Spain: We cannot supply data for Tables 4.3-4.4 (by form of exploitation, sex and age... and by number of judgments), because we have not this kind of information in our statistics.

France: We take into account the final conviction ('Casier judiciaire').

Hungary: No data disaggregated by form of exploitation is available in court statistics.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Data for Table 4.3 are not available. Data for convictions are provisional yet. Since the kind of form of exploitation is not defined in judiciary data, information on this aspect are calculating considering other information in the law, merging different articles of the laws.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: Data in Tables 4.1 and 4.2 have been corrected. Data presented in Table 4.3 is derived from another source than in Tables 4.1. and 4.2. The total number of convicted persons may differ.

Romania: The system does not differentiate between the different forms of exploitation (*source:* National Agency Against Trafficking in Human Beings).

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the number of convicted persons are collected and we do not collect data disaggregated by the age, sex and form of exploitation. However, the individual judgment, which contains a detailed descriptive report of the case, shows also personal information about the convicted persons (gender, date of birth, nationality, etc.).

Slovakia: Data on convicted persons for THB for 2017 by form of exploitation is not available for 2017.

These comments refer to indicator 4.4. Number of court judgments (including convictions) for trafficking in human beings.

'Other' court judgment

Bulgaria: Source of information are courts in the country. In that category, court cases with proceedings finished with suspension and/or released from penalty are included. Data are provided by the High Judicial Council.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: 2 times Public Prosecution Service was found to be inadmissible, 15 convictions where it is unclear whether this (also) refers to the offence of trafficking, 2 times the judgment is unknown.

Portugal: Data available regards the type of decisions applied to defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts. The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data by second instance and by final court decision.

Comments related to court judgment category

Bulgaria: Source of information are courts in the country. In that category, court cases with proceedings finished with effective and conditional sentences are included. Data are provided by the High Judicial Council.

Germany: No first instance decisions data related to persons and related to these single offences available. The available statistical data on the tasks of Criminal Courts relate to proceedings instead of persons and to high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

No second instance decisions data related to persons and related to these single offences available. The available statistical data on the tasks of Criminal Courts relate to proceedings instead of persons and to high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

Croatia: For second instance court decisions the Ministry of Justice was not able to present data in a way it was asked for. Second instance court decisions are referring to the first instance procedure - decision of the first instance court can be confirmed, abolished or reversed so we cannot distinguish for the second instance convictions or acquittals. Data presented in this section refers to first instance decisions (decisions delivered in 2017 and 2018)

and final decisions (decisions which became final in 2017 and 2018). after second instance procedure). For further clarification, decisions which are delivered at first instance in 2017 can be the same ones which became final in 2018, so they are inserted twice in different categories.

Luxembourg: For first instance judgments in 2017, in one judgment there was an acquittal (for 1 person accused of trafficking) as well as a conviction (for the other 2 persons accused of trafficking). When it comes to the total of final court decisions in 2017, the judgment, where there was an acquittal as well as a conviction in the same judgment, is mentioned again. The national rapporteur does not have information on the date of registration of a case in the court registration system. The date used by the national rapporteur to identify the year is the year of the court judgment.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on second instance decisions, or final decisions.

Sweden: The court data (sent to the National council for Crime Prevention (Brå) by a system at the Police authority, NYRI) on decisions regarding second instance or final court (after appeal) only state whether the court determines or changes the previous conviction. As we have no data on exactly what the appeal contained (it can be the THB offence or other offences, the sanction, cost for damages, expulsion, etc.) we cannot conclude whether the convictions in the second or the final court instance actually refers to the trafficking offence in the first/second instance conviction. Therefore we cannot report data on the number of decisions (convictions/acquittals) regarding trafficking in human beings in second or final court. As for acquittals in first instance, we do not have data on the convictions in second instance.

The Courts administration is developing a new case handling system that will deliver data electronically from the first and second instances directly to different authorities. The new system is planned to be implemented in the middle of 2022, and will make it possible for Brå to develop improved statistics on second instance convictions/acquittals in the years thereafter (when enough data is collected). Final decisions are not included in the first phase of the systems development at the Court administration however.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: No data requested.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: No data requested.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at the commencement of event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad).

Comments about the calculation of the number of court judgments

Bulgaria: Source of information are courts in the country. Provided data cover first and second instances cases. Provided data for second instances cases are equal to the number of first instances courts decisions, which were appealed to second (final) court instance.

The Supreme Judicial Council provided data in Table 4.4 and they present the number of initiated first and second instance court proceedings during the reporting years, as it was required - by results of proceedings.

Germany: Data Source: Criminal Court Prosecution Statistics on final criminal court decisions related to persons and to single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

Denmark: The sum of decided primary and secondary cases.

France: The source of Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 is the criminal record, which is the basis of all convicted persons. This source does not provide acquittals or dismissals.

Luxembourg: All second instance decisions (appeal or opposition) indicated in the table are the final decisions.

Latvia: Only statistics on convictions that took effect in the year in question are counted. More than 1 convicted person may be subject to a single judgment.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data on 2018 available.

As persons prosecuted are - when convicted - not necessarily convicted in the same year, this is a different cohort than 'persons prosecuted' in tabs 3.1-3.3 and 3.4.

Portugal: Data available regards the type of decisions applied to defendants in cases closed in the trial phase in first instance judicial courts. The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data by second instance and by final court decision.

Sweden: Data is only available for first instance convictions and equivalent decisions by the prosecutor. The court data (sent to the National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) by a system at the Police authority, NYRI) on decisions regarding second instance or final court (after appeal) only state whether the court determines or changes the previous conviction. As we have no data on exactly what the appeal contained (it can be the THB offence or other offences, the sanction, cost for damages, expulsion, etc.) we cannot conclude whether the convictions in the second or the final court instance actually refers to the trafficking offence in the first/second instance conviction. Therefore we cannot report data on the number of decisions (convictions/acquittals) regarding trafficking in human beings in second or final court. As for acquittals in first instance, we do not have data on the convictions in second instance.

The Courts administration is developing a new case handling system that will deliver data electronically from the first and second instances directly to different authorities. The new system is planned to be implemented in the middle of 2022, and will make it possible for Brå to develop improved statistics on second instance convictions/acquittals in the years thereafter (when enough data is collected). Final decisions are not included in the first phase of the systems development at the Court administration however.

Other comments

Belgium: It is not possible to deliver these data.

Bulgaria: Source of information for this chapter of the questionnaire is the High Judicial Council. Data are collected from all first instance courts in the country. No available data on acquittal judgments.

Czechia: The data reported in the columns for final decision includes decisions by 1st instance courts in cases, when there was no appeal (thus the verdict was final) and it also includes decisions by 2nd instance courts in cases when there was an appeal filed.

Estonia: The court decisions might be either first, second or third level. The data in the tables shows the last decision.

Spain: We cannot supply data for Tables 4.3-4.4 (by form of exploitation, sex and age ... and by number of judgments), because we do not have this kind of information in our statistics.

Finland: No comparable data is available for second instance court decision and final court decision.

Ireland: Data not available.

Italy: Based on data from Ministry of Interior.

Luxembourg: Out of 8 decisions in 2018, 6 were final decisions. An appeal was made against two first instance decisions, but the second instance decisions were only issued in 2019.

Malta: Not applicable.

Portugal: The source of the data for persons convicted is the Directorate-General for Justice Policy. Data for the year 2018 is not available at this stage (data will be released in late October).

Slovenia: Only the statistics on the total number of convictions are collected and we do not collect data separately by the nature of final decision.

Slovakia: Data not statistically recorded by Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic.

United Kingdom: This data is not available/collected.

These comments refer to indicator 5.1. Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Comments related to sex category

Bulgaria: Data cover persons - males and females. Data cover Article 159c of the Criminal Code.

Spain: Spain has not formally criminalised the use of services, which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Malta: Data collected by the Police provides for 'gender' as recorded by the specialised branch.

Netherlands: No data available.

Portugal: The data collected do not have a degree of disaggregation that allows to detail data by the criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Comments related to age category

Bulgaria: Data cover accused persons - juveniles (between 14-17 years old) and adults (18+), brought to court. Data cover Article 159c of the Criminal Code.

Spain: Spain has not formally criminalised the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Malta: The age category is provided based on the age at the commencement of event as recorded by the Police (Vice Squad).

Netherlands: No data available.

Comments related to the calculation of the number of suspects/persons brought into formal contact with justice calculation

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover accused persons - males and females. Data cover Article 159c of the Criminal Code.

Spain: Spain has not formally criminalised the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Latvia: Calculations are based on Criminal law Section 164 parts 2 and 3 which state - '(2) person who commits compelling to engage in prostitution or involvement of a person in prostitution, using their trust in bad faith, or by deceit, or by taking advantage of the dependence of the person on the offender or of his or her state of helplessness, or intentional use of prostitution of a victim in human trafficking', '(3) person who commits acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if such acts have been committed by a group of persons, or commits encouraging, involving or compelling a minor to engage in prostitution, or commits providing premises to minors

for the purpose of prostitution'. Which means that we cannot clearly indicate whether there has been victims of THB involved or not.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data available.

Romania: Data are not available for suspect and prosecuted.

Sweden: Data will be available from 2020.

Comments related to the calculation of the number of persons prosecuted

Bulgaria: Source of data: Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria. Data cover persons prosecuted during the reporting year. Data cover Article 159c of the Criminal Code.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

Ireland: Data not available.

Latvia: Calculations are based on Criminal law Section 164 parts 2 and 3 which state - '(2) person who commits compelling to engage in prostitution or involvement of a person in prostitution, using their trust in bad faith, or by deceit, or by taking advantage of the dependence of the person on the offender or of his or her state of helplessness, or intentional use of prostitution of a victim in human trafficking', '(3) person who commits acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if such acts have been committed by a group of persons, or commits encouraging, involving or compelling a minor to engage in prostitution, or commits providing premises to minors for the purpose of prostitution'. Which means that we cannot clearly indicate whether there has been victims of THB involved or not.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data available.

Romania: Data are not available for suspect and prosecuted.

Sweden: Data will be available from 2020.

Comments about the calculation of the number of persons convicted

Bulgaria: Source of data: National Statistical Institute. Data cover for persons convicted with final sentences came into force during the reporting year. Data cover Article 159c of the Criminal Code.

Data sources for section 5 were the Ministry of Interior, the Prosecutor's Office and the National Statistical Institute.

Denmark: It is not possible to distinguish between actual trafficking and the use of services. In Denmark, they are both recorded under the same type of offence.

Ireland: Data not available.

Latvia: Calculations are based on Criminal law Sections 164 part 2 and 3 which state - '(2) person who commits compelling to engage in prostitution or involvement of a person in prostitution, using their trust in bad faith, or by deceit, or by taking advantage of the dependence of the person on the offender or of his or her state of helplessness, or intentional use of prostitution of a victim in human trafficking', '(3) person who commits acts provided for in Paragraphs one and two of this Section, if such acts have been committed by a group of persons, or commits encouraging, involving or compelling a minor to engage in prostitution, or commits providing premises to minors for the purpose of prostitution'. Which means that we cannot clearly indicate whether there has been victims of THB involved or not.

Malta: Data is provided by the Vice Squad (Specialised Unit, Police).

Netherlands: No data available.

Sweden: Data only available from 2018. A new paragraph (§ 1b) on the use of services which are the objects of exploitation of victims of trafficking of human beings (människoexploatering) was included under Chapter 4 in the Swedish Penal Code on 1 July 2018. We can only count decisions regarding offences that are explicitly formulated in Swedish law and as such are possible to automatically transform into structured data.

Other comments

Austria: No criminal offence of use of services which are the objects of exploitation of victims of trafficking in human beings in Austrian law.

Belgium: There is no legal disposition which punish this. So there are not data available.

Bulgaria: Provided data are according to the following text of the Criminal Code: Article 159c

A person who takes advantage of a person who suffered from human trafficking for acts of debauchery, forced labour or begging, dispossession of a body organ, tissue, cell or body fluid or holding him in forceful subjection, regardless of his consent shall be punished by imprisonment from three to ten years and a fine from BGN ten thousand to twenty thousand.

Czechia: Data are not available.

Germany: No first instance decisions data related to persons and related to these single offences available. The available statistical data on the tasks of Criminal Courts relate to proceedings instead of persons and to high aggregated offences categories instead of single sections of the Criminal Penal Code.

Estonia: We do not provide statistics on the number of persons accused and suspected, but about the persons who have been prosecuted and either sent to court or the cases are terminated by the prosecutor's office.

Finland: Data not available.

Croatia: Ministry of Justice of Republic of Croatia, as a competent authority for collection of criminal justice data doesn't have any information concerning persons convicted of using trafficking-related services.

With regard to Table 5.1 maybe just to provide additional information from our side, solely as an additional information.

Namely, Croatian Criminal Code (OG, Nos. 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15 – correction, 101/17, 118/18 and 126/19), in its Article 106 Paragraph 4, incriminates the usage of 'services' of THB victims (if a perpetrator knows the person is THB victim).

An English translation of the Croatian Criminal Code can be found at <http://www.mvep.hr/files/file/dokumenti/prevodenje/zakoni/kazneni-zakon-nn-125-11-eng.pdf> (it is only the original text which entered into force in 2013, without subsequent amendments, but it is applicable to this criminal offence).

As can be seen from this Article, one cannot establish what was the purpose of THB just by looking at the certain Paragraph, because all purposes are embedded together. Therefore, a deeper knowledge of the specifics of individual incrimination is needed.

In addition, maybe it is worth noting that the Croatian CBS implements annual surveys on prosecuted and convicted perpetrators of criminal offences (public prosecutors offices and courts are sources of data). Having this in mind, please note that in 2017 and 2018 according to our records, there have not been any prosecuted/convicted perpetrators under Article 106 Paragraph 4 of the Croatian Criminal Code. However, since our statistics are based on the perpetrator, and therefore 'major act principle' applies, it is always a possibility, although not a significant one, that this criminal offence was influenced by merger (i.e. given the status of 'other' criminal offences).

Italy: Data are not available for Table 5, also because it is not clear which kind of data you are referring to.

Luxembourg: No data available on the criminal offence of using the services which are objects of the exploitation of trafficking in human beings.

Malta: Not applicable.

Poland: The prosecutor's office did not collect this type of data in 2018 due to a change in the methodology of examining cases of trafficking in human beings. These data will be available for 2019.

Slovakia: Section 215a para 2 letter b - unlawful employment (unlawful employment of a person (illegal migrant) who became a victim of trafficking)).

United Kingdom: This data is not available/collected.

ANNEX III. Tables with data

Table A.3.1. Member States providing data on victims 2008-2018

	Number of Member States providing data	Member States not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	24/27	Ireland, UK, Spain
2009	27/27	
2010	28/28	
2011	28/28	
2012	28/28	
2013	28/28	
2014	28/28	
2014	22/28	Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Lithuania, Slovenia
2015	26/28	Bulgaria, France
2016	27/28	Bulgaria
Current data collection		
2017	26/28	Czechia, Sweden
2018	26/28	Czechia, Sweden

Table A.3.2. Data provided on suspects 2008-2018

	Number of Member States providing data	Member States not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	13/27	Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, UK
2009	15/27	Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, UK
2010	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2011	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2012	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2013	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
2014	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
2014	14/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia, UK
2015	17/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, UK
2016	19/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands
Current data collection		
2017	26/28	Estonia, Cyprus
2018	24/28	Estonia, Cyprus, Hungary, Netherlands

Table A.3.3. Data provided on prosecutions 2008-2018

	Number of Member States providing data	Member States not providing data
Historical data collection		
2008	13/27	Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, UK
2009	15/27	Austria, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, UK
2010	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2011	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2012	22/28	Ireland, France, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden, UK
2013	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
2014	17/28	Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Spain, Croatia, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden
2014	14/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia, UK
2015	17/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, UK
2016	19/28	Austria, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands
Current data collection		
2017	26/28	Estonia, Cyprus
2018	24/28	Estonia, Cyprus, Hungary, Netherlands

Table A.3.4. Data provided per indicator 2008-2018

Information on number of victims		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 1.1	By registering organisation	25	25	25	26	27		
Table 1.1	By registering organisation for Identified Victims				20	21	22	22
Table 1.1	By registering organisation for Presumed Victims				13	13	13	14
Table 1.1	By registering organisation and gender for Identified Victims						21	21
Table 1.1	By registering organisation and gender for presumed Victims						13	14
Table 1.2	By gender	24	27	27	24	25	25	25
Table 1.2	By age group	24	25	26	24	25	26	26
Table 1.2	By gender and age group	22	22	22	24	25	25	25
Table 1.3	By citizenship	23	25	25	22	23	26	26
Table 1.3	By citizenship and gender	23	23	24	22	23	25	25
Table 1.3	By citizenship and age group	14	13	14	22	23	25	25
Table 1.3	By citizenship, gender and age group				22	23	25	25
Table 1.4	By form of exploitation				25	26	23	23
Table 1.4	By form of exploitation and gender	22	22	23	25	26	22	22
Table 1.4	By form of exploitation and age group	11	14	11	25	26	22	22
Table 1.4	By form of exploitation, gender and age group	11	14	11	25	26	22	22
Table 1.5	By citizenship and form of exploitation				22	22	22	22
Information on number of suspects		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 2.1	By gender	19	19	19	14	14	26	24
Table 2.1	By age group	9	9	10	25	24	24	22
Table 2.1	By gender and age group				14	14	24	22
Table 2.2	By citizenship				13	14	21	18
Table 2.2	By citizenship and gender				13	14	21	18
Table 2.2	By citizenship and age group				13	14	21	18
Table 2.2	By citizenship, gender and age group				13	14	21	18
Table 2.3	By form of exploitation	12	10	12	15	16	18	16
Table 2.3	By form of exploitation and gender				14	15	17	15
Table 2.3	By form of exploitation and age group				15	16	17	15
Table 2.3	By form of exploitation, gender and age group				14	15	17	15
Information on number of prosecuted		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 3.1	By gender	14	14	13	13	12	22	20
Table 3.1	By age group	9	8	9	13	12	21	19
Table 3.1	By gender and age group				13	12	20	18
Table 3.2	By citizenship				12	11	19	16
Table 3.2	By citizenship and gender				12	11	17	14
Table 3.2	By citizenship and age group				12	11	18	15
Table 3.2	By citizenship, gender and age group				12	11	17	14
Table 3.3	By form of exploitation	15	15	14	12	12	14	12
Table 3.3	By form of exploitation and gender				10	10	11	9
Table 3.3	By form of exploitation and age group				11	11	10	8
Table 3.3	By form of exploitation, gender and age group				10	10	10	8

Information on number of final decisions by the prosecution service		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.4 Number of final decisions by the prosecution service by nature of that decision							17	16
Information on number of convicted		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 4.1	By gender				9	9	25	23
Table 4.1	By age group				8	8	24	22
Table 4.1	By gender and age group				8	8	24	22
Table 4.2	By citizenship						22	19
Table 4.2	By citizenship and gender						20	17
Table 4.2	By citizenship and age group						21	18
Table 4.2	By citizenship, gender and age group						20	17
Table 4.3	By form of exploitation				8	9	13	12
Table 4.3	By form of exploitation and gender				8	9	11	10
Table 4.3	By form of exploitation and age group				7	8	11	10
Table 4.3	By form of exploitation, gender and age group				7	8	11	10
Information on number of court judgments		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 4.4	By court's decision	24	26	25	15	13	22	21
Information on criminal offence of use of services of THB		2010	2011	2012	2015	2016	2017	2018
Table 5	By legal status				3	3	14	15
Table 5	By legal status and gender				3	3	14	15
Table 5	By legal status and age group				3	3	14	15
Table 5	By legal status, gender and age group				3	3	14	15

Table A.4.1.1 Registered victims

	2017	2018	2017-2018
EU-28	12 514	13 754	26 268
BE	140	134	274
BG	19	9	28
CZ	:	:	:
DK	98	97	195
DE	773	607	1 380
EE	10	12	22
IE	101	81	182
EL	144	129	273
ES	220	238	458
FR	1 321	1 525	2 846
HR	29	76	105
IT	1 062	926	1 988
CY	134	156	290
LV	25	23	48
LT	60	44	104
LU	17	14	31
HU	415	519	934
MT	5	35	40
NL	956	668	1 624
AT	390	391	781
PL	453	222	675
PT	103	121	224
RO	662	497	1 159
SI	66	101	167
SK	88	56	144
FI	85	88	173
SE	:	:	:
UK	5 138	6 985	12 123

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.4.1.2 Registered victims (proportion of population) per 1 000 000 population

	2017		
	Victims	Average population	Rate per 1 000 000 inhabitants
EU-28	12 514	511 875 286	24
BE	140	11 375 158	12
BG	19	7 075 947	3
CZ	:	10 594 438	:
DK	98	5 764 980	17
DE	773	82 657 002	9
EE	10	1 317 384	8
IE	101	4 807 388	21
EL	144	10 754 679	13
ES	220	46 593 236	5
FR	1 321	66 864 379	20
HR	29	4 129 853	7
IT	1 062	60 536 709	18
CY	134	859 519	156
LV	25	1 942 248	13
LT	60	2 828 403	21
LU	17	596 336	29
HU	415	9 787 966	42
MT	5	467 999	11
NL	956	17 131 296	56
AT	390	8 797 566	44
PL	453	37 974 826	12
PT	103	10 300 300	10
RO	662	19 587 290	34
SI	66	2 066 388	32
SK	88	5 439 232	16
FI	85	5 508 214	15
SE	:	10 057 698	:
UK	5 138	66 058 859	78

	2018		
	Victims	Average population	Rate per 1 000 000 inhabitants
EU-28	13 754	512 921 838	27
BE	134	11 427 054	12
BG	9	7 025 037	1
CZ	:	10 629 928	:
DK	97	5 793 636	17
DE	607	82 905 782	7
EE	12	1 321 977	9
IE	81	4 867 316	17
EL	129	10 732 882	12
ES	238	46 797 754	5
FR	1 525	66 965 912	23
HR	76	4 090 870	19
IT	926	60 421 760	15
CY	156	870 068	179
LV	23	1 927 174	12
LT	44	2 801 543	16
LU	14	607 950	23
HU	519	9 775 564	53
MT	35	484 630	72
NL	668	17 231 624	39
AT	391	8 840 521	44
PL	222	37 974 750	6
PT	121	10 283 822	12
RO	497	19 472 545	26
SI	101	2 073 894	49
SK	56	5 446 771	10
FI	88	5 515 525	16
SE	:	10 175 214	:
UK	6 985	66 460 344	105

	2017-2018		
	Victims	Average population	Rate per 1 000 000 inhabitants
EU-28	26 268	1 024 797 124	26
BE	274	22 802 212	12
BG	28	14 100 983	2
CZ	:	21 224 365	:
DK	195	11 558 615	17
DE	1 380	165 562 784	8
EE	22	2 639 361	8
IE	182	9 674 704	19
EL	273	21 487 561	13
ES	458	93 390 989	5
FR	2 846	133 830 291	21
HR	105	8 220 723	13
IT	1 988	120 958 469	16
CY	290	1 729 587	168
LV	48	3 869 421	12
LT	104	5 629 945	18
LU	31	1 204 286	26
HU	934	19 563 530	48
MT	40	952 629	42
NL	1 624	34 362 919	47
AT	781	17 638 087	44
PL	675	75 949 575	9
PT	224	20 584 122	11
RO	1 159	39 059 835	30
SI	167	4 140 282	40
SK	144	10 886 002	13
FI	173	11 023 738	16
SE	:	20 232 911	:
UK	12 123	132 519 203	91

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.4.1.3 Victims by identified and presumed status and by registering organisation

	2017						2018						2017-2018					
	Identified			Presumed			Identified			Presumed			Identified			Presumed		
	N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%	
Total	5 985	100		7 699	100		5 714	100		11 091	100		11 699	100		18 790	100	
Police	4 071	68		2 003	26		4 054	71		2 861	26		8 125	69		4 864	26	
NGOs	511	9		1 125	15		485	8		1 122	10		996	9		2 247	12	
Border guards	1	0		202	3		0	0		215	2		1	0		417	2	
Immigration	97	2		2 140	28		53	1		2 616	24		150	1		4 756	25	
Labour inspectors	7	0		67	1		4	0		148	1		11	0		215	1	
Other	1 208	20		2 047	26		1 003	18		4 082	37		2 211	19		6 129	33	
Unknown	90	1		115	1		115	2		47	0		205	2		162	1	

Table A.4.2 Victims by registering organisation

	2017																	
	Police		NGOs		Border guards		Immigration		Labour inspectors		Other		Unknown		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU-28	6 074	44	1 636	12	203	1	2 237	16	74	1	3 255	24	205	2	13 684			
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	100	0	0	140			
BG	19	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19			
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
DK	0	0	0	0	0	95	97	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	98			
DE	773	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	773			
EE	9	90	1	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10			
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
EL	38	25	52	34	:	21	14	:	:	40	27	:	:	:	151			
ES	220	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	220			
FR	1 321	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 321			
HR	28	97	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	3	:	:	:	29			
IT	179	11	178	10	0	0	0	0	14	1	1 224	72	106	6	1 701			
CY	81	61	18	13	1	4	3	:	:	:	:	:	30	22	134			
LV	9	21	33	79	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	42			
LT	60	40	90	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	150			
LU	15	88	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	12	17			
HU	415	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	415			
MT	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
NL	432	35	126	10	19	22	2	38	3	591	48	0	0	0	1 228			
AT	121	24	389	76	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	510			
PL	83	14	:	43	8	:	:	453	78	:	:	:	:	:	579			
PT	66	64	37	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103			
RO	657	99	2	0	:	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	662			
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	100	66			
SK	77	87	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	88			
FI	85	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	85			
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
UK	1 381	27	704	14	140	3	2 095	41	22	0	796	15	0	0	5 138			

	2018																	
	Police		NGOs		Border guards		Immigration		Labour inspectors		Other		Unknown		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU-28	6 915	41	1 607	10	215	1	2 669	16	152	1	5 085	30	162	1	16 805			
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	100	0	0	134			
BG	9	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9			
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
DK	0	0	0	0	0	50	52	0	0	0	47	48	0	0	97			
DE	607	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	607			
EE	11	92	1	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12			
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
EL	31	23	75	55	:	6	4	:	:	24	18	:	:	:	136			
ES	238	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	238			
FR	1 525	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 525			
HR	76	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76			
IT	167	5	173	5	0	0	0	0	42	1	3 067	88	50	1	3 499			
CY	109	70	31	20	:	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	7	156			
LV	12	44	15	56	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27			
LT	44	30	103	70	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	147			
LU	11	79	:	:	:	1	7	:	:	2	14	:	:	:	14			
HU	519	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	519			
MT	0	0	1	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	33	94	0	0	35			
NL	530	66	12	1	12	1	0	75	9	176	22	0	0	0	806			
AT	152	28	385	72	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	537			
PL	96	25	:	:	65	17	:	:	:	222	58	:	:	:	383			
PT	88	73	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	0	121			
RO	482	97	2	0	:	0	0	0	0	13	3	:	:	:	497			
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	100	101			
SK	39	70	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	0	56			
FI	88	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88			
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
UK	2 081	30	776	11	138	2	2 608	37	33	1	1 349	19	0	0	6 985			

	2017-2018																							
	Police			NGOs			Border guards			Immigration			Labour inspectors			Other			Unknown			Total		
	N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%		N	%	
EU-28	12 989	43	1	3 243	11	1	4 906	16	1	8 340	27	1	226	1	8 340	27	1	367	1	30 489	1	30 489	1	
BE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	100	0	0	0	274	100	0	0	0	274	0	274	0	
BG	28	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	:	28	:
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	74	0	50	26	0	0	0	50	26	0	0	0	195	0	195	0	
DE	1 380	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 380	:	1 380	:	
EE	20	91	2	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	22	:		
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EL	69	24	127	44	:	27	10	22	64	22	287	:	:	:	64	22	:	:	287	:	287	:		
ES	458	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	458	:	458	:	
FR	2 846	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2 846	:	2 846	:	
HR	104	99	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	105	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	105	:	105	:		
IT	346	7	351	7	0	0	0	0	4 291	82	5 200	1	56	1	4 291	82	1	156	3	5 200	3	5 200	3	
CY	190	66	49	17	1	0	6	2	1	0	290	2	2	1	1	0	41	14	290	14	290	14		
LV	21	30	48	70	:	:	:	:	:	:	69	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69	:	69	:		
LT	104	35	193	65	:	:	:	:	:	:	297	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	297	:	297	:		
LU	26	84	:	:	:	1	3	6	2	6	31	:	:	:	2	6	7	7	31	7	31	7		
HU	934	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	934	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	934	:	934	:		
MT	5	12	1	2	0	0	1	3	33	83	40	0	0	0	33	83	0	0	40	0	40	0		
NL	962	47	138	7	31	1	23	1	767	38	2 034	6	113	6	767	38	0	0	2 034	0	2 034	0		
AT	273	26	774	74	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 047	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 047	:	1 047	:		
PL	179	19	:	:	108	11	:	:	675	70	962	:	:	:	675	70	:	:	962	:	962	:		
PT	154	69	60	27	0	0	0	0	10	4	224	0	0	0	10	4	0	0	224	0	224	0		
RO	1 139	98	4	1	:	:	0	0	15	1	1 159	0	0	0	15	1	1	0	1 159	0	1 159	0		
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	167	100	167	100	167	100		
SK	116	81	16	11	0	0	0	0	12	8	144	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	144	0	144	0		
FI	173	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	173	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	173	:	173	:		
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
UK	3 462	29	1 480	12	278	2	4 703	39	2 145	18	12 123	0	55	0	2 145	18	0	0	12 123	0	12 123	0		

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to registering organisations other than Border guards, Immigration, Labour inspectors, NGOs or Police

‘Unknown’ refers to .victims registered by an unknown organisation

Table A.4.3 Victims by form of exploitation

	2017																		
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	5 938	49	2 533	21	49	0	967	8	616	5	149	1	7	0	878	7	1 081	9	12 218
BE	55	39	65	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	14	1	1	140
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	100	19
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	86	88	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4	98
DE	489	63	180	24	:	0	0	:	:	:	2	0	0	0	102	13	:	:	773
EE	6	60	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	40	:	:	10
IE	46	51	45	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
EL	75	52	0	0	0	10	7	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	3	2	50	35	144
ES	155	71	58	26	:	1	1	:	:	:	3	1	:	:	3	1	:	:	220
FR	833	59	93	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	296	21	194	14	1 416
HR	8	28	2	7	8	7	24	2	2	7	1	3	:	:	1	3	:	:	29
IT	585	55	111	11	0	0	15	1	16	2	12	1	0	0	319	30	4	0	1 062
CY	15	65	5	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	13	:	:	23
LV	8	32	8	32	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	32	0	0	25
LT	9	15	37	62	:	11	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	5	:	:	60
LU	6	35	6	35	:	1	6	3	3	18	:	:	:	:	1	6	:	:	17
HU	396	95	12	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	2	:	:	417
MT	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
NL	574	57	195	20	16	2	41	4	39	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	133	13	1 001
AT	218	55	48	12	0	0	5	1	71	18	23	6	2	0	30	8	0	0	397
PL	46	36	34	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	5	:	:	9	7	34	26	129
PT	18	17	35	34	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	9	0	0	11	11	29	28	103
RO	454	69	79	12	0	0	43	6	:	:	35	5	0	0	50	8	1	0	662
SI	66	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
SK	44	50	22	25	:	1	1	1	0	0	15	17	0	0	5	6	1	1	88
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	85	100	85
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 741	34	1 497	29	24	1	827	16	481	9	38	1	4	0	0	0	526	10	5 138

		2018																				
		Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
EU-28	6 030	44	3 079	22	84	1	1 995	15	603	4	121	1	10	0	878	6	922	7	13 722			
BE	33	25	75	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	19	14	3	2	134			
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	100	9			
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
DK	31	32	46	48	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	5	5	97			
DE	430	71	63	11	:	:	8	1	:	:	2	0	0	0	104	17	:	:	607			
EE	12	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12			
IE	39	57	29	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68			
EL	80	62	5	4	0	0	4	3	10	8	4	3	0	0	13	10	13	10	129			
ES	128	54	94	40	:	:	3	1	:	:	12	5	:	:	1	0	:	:	238			
FR	945	60	80	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	371	24	174	11	1 570			
HR	9	12	2	3	59	78	:	:	1	1	1	1	:	:	3	4	1	1	76			
IT	572	62	58	6	0	0	7	1	3	0	10	1	0	0	276	30	0	0	926			
CY	19	45	3	7	:	:	:	:	6	14	:	:	:	:	14	34	:	:	42			
LV	6	26	11	48	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22	0	0	23			
LT	31	71	4	9	:	:	8	18	:	:	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	44			
LU	5	36	6	43	:	:	:	:	2	14	1	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	14			
HU	511	99	3	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	1	:	:	517			
MT	1	3	33	94	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35			
NL	486	70	105	15	6	1	47	7	10	1	4	0	4	1	0	0	36	5	698			
AT	247	64	51	13	0	0	2	0	61	16	7	2	0	0	20	5	0	0	388			
PL	86	35	142	58	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	18	7	247			
PT	13	11	81	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	5	21	17	121			
RO	335	67	100	20	0	0	8	2	:	:	26	5	0	0	28	6	0	0	497			
SI	67	66	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	101			
SK	18	32	7	12	:	:	0	0	0	0	24	43	0	0	7	13	0	0	56			
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	100	88			
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:			
UK	1 926	28	2 081	30	19	0	1 867	27	509	7	23	0	6	0	0	0	554	8	6 985			

Table A.4.4.1 Victims by sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 262	34	7 760	62	18	0	474	4	12 514
BE	61	44	79	56	0	0	0	0	140
BG	0	0	19	100	0	0	0	0	19
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	8	8	86	88	4	4	0	0	98
DE	190	25	579	75	0	0	4	0	773
EE	1	10	9	90	:	:	:	:	10
IE	32	32	69	68	0	0	0	0	101
EL	25	17	119	83	0	0	0	0	144
ES	75	34	145	66	:	:	:	:	220
FR	313	24	1 005	76	0	0	3	0	1 321
HR	16	55	13	45	:	:	:	:	29
IT	146	14	910	86	6	0	0	0	1 062
CY	32	24	102	76	:	:	:	:	134
LV	3	12	17	68	5	20	0	0	25
LT	34	57	26	43	:	:	:	:	60
LU	8	47	9	53	:	:	:	:	17
HU	58	14	357	86	:	:	:	:	415
MT	0	0	5	100	0	0	0	0	5
NL	254	27	690	72	0	0	12	1	956
AT	63	16	327	84	0	0	0	0	390
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	453	100	453
PT	40	39	61	59	0	0	2	2	103
RO	156	24	506	76	:	:	:	:	662
SI	1	2	65	98	0	0	0	0	66
SK	30	34	58	66	0	0	0	0	88
FI	32	38	53	62	0	0	0	0	85
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 684	52	2 451	48	3	0	0	0	5 138

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	5 901	43	7 595	55	22	0	236	2	13 754
BE	83	62	51	38	0	0	0	0	134
BG	1	11	8	89	0	0	0	0	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	61	63	35	36	1	1	0	0	97
DE	113	19	487	80	0	0	7	1	607
EE	2	17	10	83	:	:	:	:	12
IE	35	43	46	57	0	0	0	0	81
EL	39	30	90	70	0	0	0	0	129
ES	85	36	153	64	:	:	:	:	238
FR	389	26	1 129	74	0	0	7	0	1 525
HR	48	63	28	37	:	:	:	:	76
IT	83	9	833	90	10	1	0	0	926
CY	36	23	120	77	:	:	:	:	156
LV	5	22	11	48	7	30	0	0	23
LT	10	23	34	77	:	:	:	:	44
LU	4	29	10	71	:	:	:	:	14
HU	41	8	478	92	:	:	:	:	519
MT	14	40	21	60	0	0	0	0	35
NL	249	37	419	63	0	0	0	0	668
AT	46	12	345	88	0	0	0	0	391
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	222	100	222
PT	78	64	43	36	0	0	0	0	121
RO	134	27	363	73	:	:	:	:	497
SI	31	31	70	69	0	0	0	0	101
SK	22	39	34	61	0	0	0	0	56
FI	35	40	53	60	0	0	0	0	88
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	4 257	61	2 724	39	4	0	0	0	6 985

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	10 163	39	15 355	58	40	0	710	3	26 268
BE	144	53	130	47	0	0	0	0	274
BG	1	4	27	96	0	0	0	0	28
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	69	35	121	62	5	3	0	0	195
DE	303	22	1 066	77	0	0	11	1	1 380
EE	3	14	19	86	:	:	:	:	22
IE	67	37	115	63	0	0	0	0	182
EL	64	23	209	77	0	0	0	0	273
ES	160	35	298	65	:	:	:	:	458
FR	702	25	2 134	75	0	0	10	0	2 846
HR	64	61	41	39	:	:	:	:	105
IT	229	11	1 743	88	16	1	0	0	1 988
CY	68	23	222	77	:	:	:	:	290
LV	8	17	28	58	12	25	0	0	48
LT	44	42	60	58	:	:	:	:	104
LU	12	39	19	61	:	:	:	:	31
HU	99	11	835	89	:	:	:	:	934
MT	14	35	26	65	0	0	0	0	40
NL	503	31	1 109	68	0	0	12	1	1 624
AT	109	14	672	86	0	0	0	0	781
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	675	100	675
PT	118	53	104	46	0	0	2	1	224
RO	290	25	869	75	:	:	:	:	1 159
SI	32	19	135	81	0	0	0	0	167
SK	52	36	92	64	0	0	0	0	144
FI	67	39	106	61	0	0	0	0	173
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	6 941	57	5 175	43	7	0	0	0	12 123

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.4.2 Victims by age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	3 758	30	8 627	69	129	1	12 514
BE	9	6	131	94	0	0	140
BG	5	26	14	74	0	0	19
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	3	3	95	97	0	0	98
DE	163	21	544	70	66	9	773
EE	4	40	6	60	:	:	10
IE	0	0	101	100	0	0	101
EL	32	22	112	78	0	0	144
ES	16	7	204	93	:	:	220
FR	383	29	938	71	0	0	1 321
HR	14	48	15	52	:	:	29
IT	121	11	941	89	0	0	1 062
CY	2	1	132	99	:	:	134
LV	3	12	22	88	0	0	25
LT	8	13	52	87	:	:	60
LU	1	6	16	94	:	:	17
HU	217	52	198	48	:	:	415
MT	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
NL	194	20	758	79	4	1	956
AT	19	5	316	81	55	14	390
PL	30	7	423	93	:	:	453
PT	36	35	65	63	2	2	103
RO	340	51	322	49	0	0	662
SI	0	0	66	100	0	0	66
SK	11	12	77	88	0	0	88
FI	31	37	52	61	2	2	85
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 116	41	3 022	59	0	0	5 138

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 552	33	9 108	66	94	1	13 754
BE	15	11	119	89	0	0	134
BG	2	22	7	78	0	0	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	10	10	87	90	0	0	97
DE	172	28	411	68	24	4	607
EE	7	58	5	42	:	:	12
IE	0	0	81	100	0	0	81
EL	47	36	82	64	0	0	129
ES	14	6	224	94	:	:	238
FR	413	27	1 112	73	0	0	1 525
HR	4	5	72	95	:	:	76
IT	76	8	850	92	0	0	926
CY	20	13	136	87	:	:	156
LV	0	0	23	100	0	0	23
LT	1	2	43	98	:	:	44
LU	1	7	13	93	:	:	14
HU	295	57	224	43	:	:	519
MT	1	3	34	97	0	0	35
NL	62	9	606	91	0	0	668
AT	19	5	332	85	40	10	391
PL	:	:	197	89	25	11	222
PT	29	24	92	76	0	0	121
RO	212	43	285	57	0	0	497
SI	0	0	101	100	0	0	101
SK	12	21	44	79	0	0	56
FI	12	13	71	81	5	6	88
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	3 128	45	3 857	55	0	0	6 985

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	8 310	32	17 735	67	223	1	26 268
BE	24	9	250	91	0	0	274
BG	7	25	21	75	0	0	28
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	13	7	182	93	0	0	195
DE	335	24	955	69	90	7	1 380
EE	11	50	11	50	:	:	22
IE	0	0	182	100	0	0	182
EL	79	29	194	71	0	0	273
ES	30	7	428	93	:	:	458
FR	796	28	2 050	72	0	0	2 846
HR	18	17	87	83	:	:	105
IT	197	10	1 791	90	0	0	1 988
CY	22	8	268	92	:	:	290
LV	3	6	45	94	0	0	48
LT	9	9	95	91	:	:	104
LU	2	6	29	94	:	:	31
HU	512	55	422	45	:	:	934
MT	1	2	39	98	0	0	40
NL	256	16	1 364	84	4	0	1 624
AT	38	5	648	83	95	12	781
PL	30	4	620	92	25	4	675
PT	65	29	157	70	2	1	224
RO	552	48	607	52	0	0	1 159
SI	0	0	167	100	0	0	167
SK	23	16	121	84	0	0	144
FI	43	25	123	71	7	4	173
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	5 244	43	6 879	57	0	0	12 123

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave ":"
'Unknown' refers to when the age group of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.4.3 Victims by sex and age group

	2017										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 658	13	2 065	17	2 552	20	5 623	45	616	5	12 514
BE	4	3	5	3	57	41	74	53	0	0	140
BG	0	0	5	26	0	0	14	74	0	0	19
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	2	2	1	1	6	6	85	87	4	4	98
DE	32	4	130	17	110	14	434	56	67	9	773
EE	:	:	4	40	1	10	5	50	:	:	10
IE	0	0	:	:	32	32	69	68	0	0	101
EL	18	12	14	10	7	5	105	73	0	0	144
ES	3	1	13	6	72	33	132	60	:	:	220
FR	98	8	282	21	215	16	723	55	3	0	1 321
HR	7	24	7	24	9	31	6	21	:	:	29
IT	6	0	115	11	140	13	795	75	6	1	1 062
CY	1	1	1	1	31	23	101	75	:	:	134
LV	1	4	2	8	2	8	15	60	5	20	25
LT	3	5	5	8	31	52	21	35	:	:	60
LU	1	6	:	:	7	41	9	53	:	:	17
HU	31	7	186	45	27	7	171	41	:	:	415
MT	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
NL	39	4	154	16	214	22	533	56	16	2	956
AT	1	0	18	5	61	16	255	65	55	14	390
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	453	100	453
PT	7	7	29	28	33	32	32	31	2	2	103
RO	82	12	258	39	74	11	248	38	0	0	662
SI	0	0	0	0	1	2	65	98	0	0	66
SK	0	0	11	13	30	34	47	53	0	0	88
FI	18	21	13	15	12	14	40	47	2	3	85
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 304	25	812	16	1 380	27	1 639	32	3	0	5 138

	2018										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 536	19	2 009	15	3 357	24	5 530	40	322	2	13 754
BE	6	5	9	7	77	57	42	31	0	0	134
BG	0	0	2	22	1	11	6	67	0	0	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	10	10	0	0	51	53	35	36	1	1	97
DE	47	8	125	21	62	10	347	57	26	4	607
EE	2	17	5	41	:	:	5	42	:	:	12
IE	:	:	:	:	35	43	46	57	0	0	81
EL	34	26	13	10	5	4	77	60	0	0	129
ES	3	1	11	5	82	34	142	60	:	:	238
FR	75	5	331	22	314	21	798	52	7	0	1 525
HR	2	3	2	3	46	60	26	34	:	:	76
IT	4	0	72	8	79	9	761	82	10	1	926
CY	11	7	9	6	25	16	111	71	:	:	156
LV	0	0	0	0	5	22	11	48	7	30	23
LT	1	2	:	:	9	21	34	77	:	:	44
LU	1	7	:	:	3	21	10	72	:	:	14
HU	31	6	264	51	10	2	214	41	:	:	519
MT	0	0	1	3	14	40	20	57	0	0	35
NL	10	1	52	8	239	36	367	55	0	0	668
AT	2	1	17	4	44	11	288	74	40	10	391
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	222	100	222
PT	13	11	16	13	65	54	27	22	0	0	121
RO	30	6	182	37	104	21	181	36	0	0	497
SI	0	0	0	0	31	31	70	69	0	0	101
SK	0	0	12	22	22	39	22	39	0	0	56
FI	6	7	6	7	25	28	46	52	5	6	88
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 248	32	880	13	2 009	29	1 844	26	4	0	6 985

	2017-2018										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 194	16	4 074	16	5 909	22	11 153	42	938	4	26 268
BE	10	4	14	5	134	49	116	42	0	0	274
BG	0	0	7	25	1	4	20	71	0	0	28
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	12	6	1	0	57	29	120	62	5	3	195
DE	79	6	255	18	172	12	781	57	93	7	1 380
EE	2	9	9	41	1	5	10	45	:	:	22
IE	0	0	:	:	67	37	115	63	0	0	182
EL	52	19	27	10	12	4	182	67	0	0	273
ES	6	1	24	5	154	34	274	60	:	:	458
FR	173	6	613	22	529	19	1 521	53	10	0	2 846
HR	9	9	9	9	55	52	32	30	:	:	105
IT	10	1	187	9	219	11	1 556	78	16	1	1 988
CY	12	4	10	4	56	19	212	73	:	:	290
LV	1	2	2	4	7	15	26	54	12	25	48
LT	4	4	5	5	40	38	55	53	:	:	104
LU	2	7	:	:	10	32	19	61	:	:	31
HU	62	7	450	48	37	4	385	41	:	:	934
MT	0	0	1	2	14	35	25	63	0	0	40
NL	49	3	206	13	453	28	900	55	16	1	1 624
AT	3	0	35	5	105	13	543	70	95	12	781
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	675	100	675
PT	20	9	45	20	98	44	59	26	2	1	224
RO	112	10	440	38	178	15	429	37	0	0	1 159
SI	0	0	0	0	32	19	135	81	0	0	167
SK	0	0	23	16	52	36	69	48	0	0	144
FI	24	14	19	11	37	21	86	50	7	4	173
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	3 552	29	1 692	14	3 389	28	3 483	29	7	0	12 123

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex or the age group of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.5.1 Victims by form of exploitation and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	4 239	35	7 808	64	18	0	153	1	12 218
Sexual exploitation	381	6	5 494	93	12	0	51	1	5 938
Forced labour	2 030	80	451	18	5	0	47	2	2 533
Benefit fraud	22	45	27	55	0	0	0	0	49
Criminal activities	819	85	147	15	0	0	1	0	967
Domestic servitude	143	23	472	77	1	0	0	0	616
Forced begging	86	58	57	38	0	0	6	4	149
Removal of organs	4	57	1	14	0	0	2	29	7
Other	290	33	576	66	0	0	12	1	878
Unknown	464	43	583	54	0	0	34	3	1 081

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	5 886	43	7 553	55	22	0	261	2	13 722
Sexual exploitation	479	8	5 449	90	13	0	89	2	6 030
Forced labour	2 469	80	453	15	8	0	149	5	3 079
Benefit fraud	57	68	27	32	0	0	0	0	84
Criminal activities	1 797	90	198	10	0	0	0	0	1 995
Domestic servitude	158	26	445	74	0	0	0	0	603
Forced begging	80	66	41	34	0	0	0	0	121
Removal of organs	9	90	1	10	0	0	0	0	10
Other	341	39	531	60	1	0	5	1	878
Unknown	496	54	408	44	0	0	18	2	922

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	10 125	39	15 361	59	40	0	414	2	25 940
Sexual exploitation	860	7	10 943	92	25	0	140	1	11 968
Forced labour	4 499	80	904	16	13	0	196	4	5 612
Benefit fraud	79	59	54	41	0	0	0	0	133
Criminal activities	2 616	88	345	12	0	0	1	0	2 962
Domestic servitude	301	25	917	75	1	0	0	0	1 219
Forced begging	166	62	98	36	0	0	6	2	270
Removal of organs	13	76	2	12	0	0	2	12	17
Other	631	36	1 107	63	1	0	17	1	1 756
Unknown	960	48	991	49	0	0	52	3	2 003

'Other' refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as other than female or male.

'Unknown' refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.5.2 Victims by form of exploitation and age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	3 713	30	8 029	66	476	4	12 218
Sexual exploitation	1 521	25	4 201	71	216	4	5 938
Forced labour	566	22	1 879	74	88	4	2 533
Benefit fraud	16	33	33	67	0	0	49
Criminal activities	594	61	372	39	1	0	967
Domestic servitude	124	20	422	69	70	11	616
Forced begging	51	34	75	50	23	16	149
Removal of organs	1	14	4	57	2	29	7
Other	267	30	572	65	39	5	878
Unknown	573	53	471	44	37	3	1 081

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	4 542	33	8 629	63	551	4	13 722
Sexual exploitation	1 592	26	4 155	69	283	5	6 030
Forced labour	735	24	2 183	71	161	5	3 079
Benefit fraud	2	2	82	98	0	0	84
Criminal activities	1 358	68	637	32	0	0	1 995
Domestic servitude	101	17	445	74	57	9	603
Forced begging	38	31	83	69	0	0	121
Removal of organs	4	40	6	60	0	0	10
Other	228	26	623	71	27	3	878
Unknown	484	52	415	45	23	3	922

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	8 255	32	16 658	64	1 027	4	25 940
Sexual exploitation	3 113	26	8 356	70	499	4	11 968
Forced labour	1 301	23	4 062	72	249	5	5 612
Benefit fraud	18	14	115	86	0	0	133
Criminal activities	1 952	66	1 009	34	1	0	2 962
Domestic servitude	225	19	867	71	127	10	1 219
Forced begging	89	33	158	58	23	9	270
Removal of organs	5	29	10	59	2	12	17
Other	495	28	1 195	68	66	4	1 756
Unknown	1 057	53	886	44	60	3	2 003

'Unknown' refers to when the age group of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.5.3 Victims by form of exploitation, sex and age group

	2017										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1 658	13	2 049	17	2 529	21	5 471	45	511	4	12 218
Sexual exploitation	161	3	1 359	23	218	3	3 968	67	232	4	5 938
Forced labour	472	19	91	3	1 510	60	356	14	104	4	2 533
Benefit fraud	10	20	6	12	12	25	21	43	0	0	49
Criminal activities	514	53	80	8	305	32	67	7	1	0	967
Domestic servitude	49	8	75	12	94	15	327	53	71	12	616
Forced begging	33	22	18	12	53	36	22	15	23	15	149
Removal of organs	1	14	0	0	3	43	1	14	2	29	7
Other	81	9	184	21	209	24	363	41	41	5	878
Unknown	337	31	236	22	125	12	346	32	37	3	1 081

	2018										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2 527	18	2 008	15	3 351	25	5 254	38	582	4	13 722
Sexual exploitation	190	3	1 402	23	289	5	3 851	64	298	5	6 030
Forced labour	621	20	108	3	1 845	60	330	11	175	6	3 079
Benefit fraud	0	0	2	2	57	68	25	30	0	0	84
Criminal activities	1 233	62	125	6	564	28	73	4	0	0	1 995
Domestic servitude	57	9	44	7	101	17	344	57	57	10	603
Forced begging	27	22	11	9	53	44	30	25	0	0	121
Removal of organs	4	40	0	0	5	50	1	10	0	0	10
Other	90	10	137	16	250	29	372	42	29	3	878
Unknown	305	33	179	19	187	20	228	25	23	3	922

	2017-2018										
	Boys		Girls		Men		Women		Sex or age unknown or non classified		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	4 185	16	4 057	16	5 880	23	10 725	41	1 093	4	25 940
Sexual exploitation	351	3	2 761	23	507	4	7 819	65	530	5	11 968
Forced labour	1 093	19	199	4	3 355	60	686	12	279	5	5 612
Benefit fraud	10	7	8	6	69	52	46	35	0	0	133
Criminal activities	1 747	59	205	7	869	29	140	5	1	0	2 962
Domestic servitude	106	9	119	10	195	16	671	55	128	10	1 219
Forced begging	60	22	29	11	106	39	52	19	23	9	270
Removal of organs	5	29	0	0	8	47	2	12	2	12	17
Other	171	10	321	18	459	26	735	42	70	4	1 756
Unknown	642	32	415	21	312	15	574	29	60	3	2 003

'Sex or age unknown or non classified' refers to when the sex or age of the victim is registered as unknown or falls under another category'.

Table A.4.6.1 Victims by citizenship

	2017										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	3 331	27	1 888	15	6 838	55	279	2	156	1	12 492
BE	:	:	22	15	116	83	1	1	1	1	140
BG	18	95	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	5	19
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	1	1	1	96	98	:	:	:	:	98
DE	170	22	340	44	167	21	28	4	68	9	773
EE	8	80	:	:	2	20	:	:	:	:	10
IE	0	0	25	45	30	55	:	:	:	:	55
EL	6	4	20	14	95	64	:	:	27	18	148
ES	15	7	76	34	129	59	:	:	:	:	220
FR	476	36	184	14	513	39	142	11	6	0	1 321
HR	19	66	1	3	9	31	:	:	:	:	29
IT	:	:	51	5	927	87	84	8	:	:	1 062
CY	1	1	43	32	90	67	:	:	:	:	134
LV	23	92	:	:	2	8	:	:	:	:	25
LT	40	67	:	:	20	33	:	:	:	:	60
LU	:	:	3	18	14	82	:	:	:	:	17
HU	401	96	7	2	7	2	:	:	:	:	415
MT	:	:	2	40	3	60	:	:	:	:	5
NL	339	35	239	25	343	36	:	:	35	4	956
AT	8	2	147	35	238	57	20	5	2	1	415
PL	212	47	38	8	202	45	:	:	1	0	453
PT	13	13	30	29	58	56	1	1	1	1	103
RO	661	100	1	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	662
SI	3	4	13	20	37	56	2	3	11	17	66
SK	86	98	1	1	1	1	:	:	:	:	88
FI	12	14	2	2	69	81	:	:	2	3	85
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	819	16	642	13	3 670	71	1	0	1	0	5 133

	2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	3 882	28	1 798	13	7 745	56	237	2	88	1	13 750
BE	:	:	16	12	118	88	:	:	:	:	134
BG	9	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	7	7	90	93	:	:	:	:	97
DE	169	28	239	39	175	29	4	1	20	3	607
EE	10	83	:	:	2	17	:	:	:	:	12
IE	0	0	15	33	31	67	:	:	:	:	46
EL	10	8	20	15	91	71	:	:	8	6	129
ES	4	2	72	30	162	68	:	:	:	:	238
FR	563	37	230	15	572	37	149	10	11	1	1 525
HR	14	19	1	1	61	80	:	:	:	:	76
IT	:	:	41	4	823	89	62	7	:	:	926
CY	4	3	22	14	130	83	:	:	:	:	156
LV	23	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23
LT	44	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44
LU	:	:	4	29	10	71	:	:	:	:	14
HU	514	99	4	1	1	0	:	:	:	:	519
MT	1	3	:	:	34	97	:	:	:	:	35
NL	171	26	83	12	410	61	:	:	4	1	668
AT	15	3	110	26	274	65	21	5	3	1	423
PL	118	53	6	3	64	29	:	:	34	15	222
PT	34	28	6	5	78	64	1	1	2	2	121
RO	496	100	:	:	1	0	:	:	:	:	497
SI	1	1	53	52	47	47	:	:	:	:	101
SK	54	96	1	2	1	2	:	:	:	:	56
FI	3	3	10	11	72	82	:	:	3	4	88
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 625	23	858	12	4 498	65	:	:	3	0	6 984

	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	7 213	27	3 686	14	14 583	56	516	2	244	1	26 242
BE	:	:	38	14	234	86	1	0	1	0	274
BG	27	96	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	4	28
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	1	8	4	186	95	:	:	:	:	195
DE	339	25	579	42	342	25	32	2	88	6	1 380
EE	18	82	:	:	4	18	:	:	:	:	22
IE	0	0	40	40	61	60	:	:	:	:	101
EL	16	6	40	14	186	67	:	:	35	13	277
ES	19	4	148	32	291	64	:	:	:	:	458
FR	1 039	36	414	15	1 085	38	291	10	17	1	2 846
HR	33	31	2	2	70	67	:	:	:	:	105
IT	:	:	92	5	1 750	88	146	7	:	:	1 988
CY	5	2	65	22	220	76	:	:	:	:	290
LV	46	96	:	:	2	4	:	:	:	:	48
LT	84	81	:	:	20	19	:	:	:	:	104
LU	:	:	7	23	24	77	:	:	:	:	31
HU	915	98	11	1	8	1	:	:	:	:	934
MT	1	2	2	5	37	93	:	:	:	:	40
NL	510	32	322	20	753	46	:	:	39	2	1 624
AT	23	3	257	31	512	61	41	5	5	0	838
PL	330	49	44	7	266	39	:	:	35	5	675
PT	47	21	36	16	136	61	2	1	3	1	224
RO	1 157	100	1	0	1	0	:	:	:	:	1 159
SI	4	2	66	40	84	50	2	1	11	7	167
SK	140	97	2	1	2	2	:	:	:	:	144
FI	15	9	12	7	141	81	:	:	5	3	173
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 444	20	1 500	12	8 168	68	1	0	4	0	12 117

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to when the citizenship of the victim is registered as another citizenship category than ‘Own country’, ‘Other EU country’ and ‘Non-EU country’.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the citizenship of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.6.2.a Victims by EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	5 219	100	5 680	100	10 899	100
Belgium	5	0	8	0	13	0
Bulgaria	306	6	256	5	562	5
Czechia	44	1	52	1	96	1
Denmark	2	0	3	0	5	0
Germany	197	4	176	3	373	3
Estonia	10	0	10	0	20	0
Ireland	2	0	3	0	5	0
Greece	19	0	27	1	46	0
Spain	35	1	45	1	80	1
France	476	9	573	10	1 049	10
Croatia	27	0	18	0	45	0
Italy	9	0	17	0	26	0
Cyprus	2	0	4	0	6	0
Latvia	103	2	46	1	149	1
Lithuania	81	2	114	2	195	2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	559	11	691	12	1 250	12
Malta	:	:	1	0	1	0
Netherlands	344	7	181	3	525	5
Austria	10	0	17	0	27	0
Poland	412	8	263	5	675	6
Portugal	29	1	65	1	94	1
Romania	1 527	29	1 353	24	2 880	27
Slovenia	3	0	1	0	4	0
Slovakia	179	3	124	2	303	3
Finland	12	0	4	0	16	0
Sweden	2	0	3	0	5	0
United Kingdom	824	16	1 625	29	2 449	23

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.4.6.2.b Victims by EU citizenship per 1 000 000 inhabitants

Victims' country of citizenship	2017			2018			2017-2018		
	Number of Victims per 1 000 000 inhabitants								
	Registered in own country	Registered in another EU country	Total	Registered in own country	Registered in another EU country	Total	Registered in own country	Registered in another EU country	Total
EU-28	7	4	10	8	4	11	7	4	11
Romania	34	44	78	26	44	70	30	44	74
Hungary	41	16	57	53	18	71	47	17	64
Bulgaria	3	41	43	1	35	36	2	38	40
Latvia	12	41	53	12	12	24	12	27	39
Lithuania	14	15	29	16	25	41	15	20	35
Slovakia	16	17	33	10	13	23	13	15	28
United Kingdom	12	0	13	25	0	25	18	0	19
Netherlands	20	0	20	10	1	11	15	0	15
Poland	6	5	11	3	4	7	4	5	9
France	7	:	7	8	0	9	8	0	8
Estonia	6	2	8	8	:	8	7	1	8
Croatia	5	2	7	3	1	4	4	2	6
Portugal	1	2	3	3	3	6	2	2	5
Czechia	:	4	4	:	5	5	:	5	5
Cyprus	1	1	2	5	:	5	3	1	4
Germany	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2
Greece	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2
Austria	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2
Finland	2	:	2	1	0	1	1	0	2
Malta	:	:	:	2	:	2	1	:	1
Slovenia	2	:	2	1	:	1	1	:	1
Spain	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Belgium	:	0	0	:	1	1	:	1	1
Ireland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	0	:	1	1	0	0	0
Italy	:	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0
Sweden	:	0	0	:	0	0	:	0	0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.4.6.3 Victims by non-EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Vietnam	786	11	749	9	1 535	10
Ukraine	139	2	162	2	301	2
Uganda	57	1	72	1	129	1
Zimbabwe	30	1	47	1	77	1
Thailand	38	1	35	1	73	1
Tunisia	29	0	27	0	56	0
Venezuela	17	0	38	1	55	0
Turkey	12	0	11	0	23	0
Zambia	2	0	6	0	8	0
Tanzania	4	0	3	0	7	0
Togo	6	0	1	0	7	0
United States of America	3	0	4	0	7	0
Trinidad and Tobago	4	0	2	0	6	0
Yemen	2	0	3	0	5	0
Uzbekistan	3	0	1	0	4	0
Tajikistan	2	0	:	:	2	0
Timor-Leste	:	:	1	0	1	0
United Arab Emirates	:	:	1	0	1	0
Uruguay	:	:	1	0	1	0
Other non-EU citizenship	5 983	84	6 818	85	12 801	85
:	7 117	100	7 982	100	15 099	100

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave ":"

Table A.4.6.4 Victims by citizenship and form of exploitation

	2017																			
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	2 762	57	926	19	36	1	10	512	10	53	1	87	2	:	285	6	206	4	4 867	5
Belgium	1	20	1	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	60	:	:
Bulgaria	179	68	32	12	:	:	10	4	1	4	1	10	4	:	8	3	22	8	265	8
Czechia	17	41	17	42	:	:	4	10	2	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	2	5	41	5
Denmark	1	50	:	:	1	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2
Germany	96	53	2	1	:	:	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	75	42	5	3	180	3
Estonia	7	70	:	:	:	:	1	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	10	1	10	10	10
Ireland	1	50	:	:	:	:	1	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2
Greece	10	53	8	42	:	:	1	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	19
Spain	18	53	15	44	:	:	:	:	1	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34	34
France	324	67	17	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	115	24	25	5	481	5
Croatia	8	32	5	20	2	8	7	28	:	:	1	4	4	:	2	8	:	:	25	25
Italy	3	33	3	34	:	:	2	22	1	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9	9
Cyprus	:	:	2	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2
Latvia	16	15	71	69	:	:	3	3	3	3	:	:	:	:	8	8	2	2	103	2
Lithuania	16	20	37	46	:	:	18	23	1	1	:	:	:	:	3	4	5	6	80	6
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	464	87	50	9	2	0	:	:	8	2	1	0	0	:	3	1	4	1	532	1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	265	71	10	3	12	3	29	8	2	0	1	0	0	:	:	55	15	15	374	15
Austria	8	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	8
Poland	31	16	141	71	2	1	12	6	3	2	:	:	:	1	0	8	4	198	4	
Portugal	7	24	13	45	:	:	3	10	:	:	1	3	3	:	4	14	1	4	29	4
Romania	824	56	401	28	:	:	76	5	13	1	54	4	4	:	60	4	32	2	1 460	2
Slovenia	3	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	3
Slovakia	66	40	50	30	17	10	2	1	1	1	17	10	10	:	5	3	9	5	167	5
Finland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	100	12	12
Sweden	1	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	2
United Kingdom	396	48	51	6	:	:	341	41	14	2	2	0	0	:	:	:	20	3	824	3

		2017																		
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	2 959	43	1 491	22	12	0	486	7	492	7	41	1	5	0	536	8	802	12	6 824	
Nigeria	1 003	67	39	3	:	:	13	1	88	6	8	0	:	:	258	17	91	6	1 500	
Albania	529	64	60	7	:	:	149	18	13	1	22	3	:	:	5	1	53	6	831	
Vietnam	109	14	243	32	:	:	212	28	38	5	2	0	3	0	:	:	157	21	764	
China	261	56	129	27	:	:	24	5	10	2	:	:	1	0	7	2	38	8	470	
Sudan	4	2	201	84	:	:	:	:	7	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	28	11	240	
Eritrea	20	10	107	54	:	:	2	1	22	11	1	1	:	:	:	:	45	23	197	
India	20	10	104	54	:	:	3	2	25	13	:	:	:	:	29	15	12	6	193	
Pakistan	23	19	43	35	:	:	6	5	41	33	:	:	:	:	3	2	7	6	123	
Iraq	15	13	29	25	:	:	6	5	6	5	1	1	:	:	14	12	45	39	116	
Bangladesh	7	6	50	46	1	1	5	5	18	16	:	:	:	:	22	20	7	6	110	
Other	968	42	486	21	11	1	66	3	224	10	7	0	1	0	198	9	319	14	2 280	
Unknown	50	32	47	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	10	39	25	154	

		2018																		Total	
		Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU-28	2 711	50	918	17	20	0	1 210	22	27	1	90	2	1	0	279	5	176	3	5 432		
Belgium	4	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	50	8		
Bulgaria	140	60	39	17	:	:	5	2	1	0	5	2	:	:	1	0	44	19	235		
Czechia	19	39	21	43	:	:	4	8	1	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	8	49		
Denmark	1	33	:	:	:	:	2	67	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3		
Germany	81	47	:	:	:	:	4	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	51	:	:	173		
Estonia	9	90	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	10	:	:	10		
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3		
Greece	14	48	8	28	:	:	4	14	:	:	3	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	29		
Spain	30	81	4	11	:	:	3	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37		
France	417	74	24	4	:	:	6	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	118	21	1	0	566		
Croatia	9	53	2	12	:	:	1	6	1	6	1	6	:	:	3	17	:	:	17		
Italy	5	29	4	24	:	:	6	35	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	12	17		
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	50	:	:	2		
Latvia	13	28	22	48	:	:	3	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	11	3	7	46		
Lithuania	40	35	49	43	1	1	19	17	3	3	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	113		
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Hungary	645	95	20	3	2	0	1	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	1	7	1	678		
Malta	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1		
Netherlands	136	73	9	5	4	2	18	10	:	:	1	0	:	:	:	19	10	187			
Austria	1	33	1	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	34	:	:	3		
Poland	28	19	87	60	3	2	10	7	6	4	:	:	1	1	1	9	6	145			
Portugal	4	6	44	68	2	3	8	12	1	1	:	:	:	3	5	3	5	65			
Romania	623	48	470	36	6	1	50	4	4	0	53	4	:	47	4	40	3	1 293			
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Slovakia	40	33	37	31	2	2	5	4	:	:	26	22	:	7	6	3	2	120			
Finland	1	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	75	4		
Sweden	1	33	1	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	34	3		
United Kingdom	449	28	76	5	:	:	1 057	65	10	0	:	:	:	:	:	33	2	1 625			

		2018																		
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	3 100	40	1 982	26	63	1	801	10	508	7	30	0	9	0	571	7	717	9	7 781	
Nigeria	1 026	70	40	3	:	:	28	2	49	3	7	0	:	:	218	15	100	7	1 468	
Albania	532	54	103	10	:	:	251	26	20	2	13	1	2	0	7	1	54	6	982	
Vietnam	91	12	221	30	:	:	306	41	22	3	:	:	1	0	3	0	105	14	749	
China	289	48	195	33	:	:	69	12	13	2	2	0	:	:	3	0	27	5	598	
Sudan	3	1	329	91	:	:	2	0	10	3	1	0	:	:	:	:	18	5	363	
Eritrea	40	12	179	53	:	:	2	1	36	11	:	:	:	:	15	4	63	19	335	
India	21	7	153	52	:	:	12	4	31	11	:	:	:	:	64	22	12	4	293	
Pakistan	20	11	72	41	:	:	9	5	51	29	1	1	:	:	14	8	8	5	175	
Iraq	19	17	32	28	:	:	6	5	8	7	:	:	:	:	10	9	38	34	113	
Bangladesh	11	10	52	47	1	1	4	4	28	25	:	:	:	:	6	6	8	7	110	
Other	1 048	41	606	23	62	3	112	4	240	9	6	0	6	0	231	9	284	11	2 595	
Unknown	14	27	9	18	:	:	:	:	1	2	:	:	:	:	14	27	13	26	51	

		2017-2018																			
		Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	5 473	53	1 844	18	56	0	1 722	17	80	1	177	2	1	0	564	5	382	4	10 299		
Belgium	5	38	1	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	54	13		
Bulgaria	319	64	71	14	:	:	15	3	5	1	15	3	:	:	9	2	66	13	500		
Czechia	36	40	38	42	:	:	8	9	2	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	6	7	90		
Denmark	2	40	:	:	1	20	2	40	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5		
Germany	177	50	2	1	:	:	6	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	163	46	5	1	353		
Estonia	16	80	:	:	:	:	1	5	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	10	1	5	20		
Ireland	1	20	:	:	:	:	4	80	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5		
Greece	24	50	16	33	:	:	5	11	:	:	3	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	48		
Spain	48	68	19	27	:	:	3	4	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71		
France	741	71	41	4	:	:	6	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	233	22	26	2	1 047		
Croatia	17	40	7	17	2	5	8	19	1	2	2	5	:	:	5	12	:	:	42		
Italy	8	31	7	27	:	:	8	31	1	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	7	26		
Cyprus	:	:	2	50	:	:	1	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	25	:	:	4		
Latvia	29	20	93	62	:	:	6	4	3	2	:	:	:	:	13	9	5	3	149		
Lithuania	56	29	86	45	1	0	37	19	4	2	1	0	:	:	3	2	5	3	193		
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
Hungary	1 109	92	70	6	4	0	1	0	8	1	1	0	:	:	6	0	11	1	1 210		
Malta	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1		
Netherlands	401	72	19	4	16	3	47	8	2	0	2	0	:	:	:	74	13	561			
Austria	9	82	1	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	9	:	:	11		
Poland	59	17	228	67	5	1	22	6	9	3	:	:	1	0	2	1	17	5	343		
Portugal	11	12	57	61	2	2	11	12	1	1	1	1	:	:	7	7	4	4	94		
Romania	1 447	52	871	32	6	0	126	4	17	1	107	4	:	:	107	4	72	3	2 753		
Slovenia	3	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3		
Slovakia	106	37	87	30	19	7	7	3	1	0	43	15	:	:	12	4	12	4	287		
Finland	1	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	94	16		
Sweden	2	40	1	20	:	:	:	:	1	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	20	5		
United Kingdom	845	35	127	5	:	:	1 398	57	24	1	2	0	:	:	:	:	53	2	2 449		

		2017-2018																		
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	6 059	41	3 473	24	75	1	1 287	9	1 000	7	0	14	0	1 107	8	1 519	10	14 605		
Nigeria	2 029	68	79	3	:	:	41	1	137	5	1	:	:	476	16	191	6	2 968		
Albania	1 061	58	163	9	:	:	400	22	33	2	2	0	0	12	1	107	6	1 813		
Vietnam	200	13	464	31	:	:	518	34	60	4	0	4	0	3	0	262	18	1 513		
China	550	52	324	30	:	:	93	9	23	2	0	1	0	10	1	65	6	1 068		
Sudan	7	1	530	88	:	:	2	0	17	3	0	:	:	:	:	46	8	603		
Eritrea	60	11	286	54	:	:	4	1	58	11	0	:	:	15	3	108	20	532		
India	41	8	257	53	:	:	15	3	56	12	:	:	:	93	19	24	5	486		
Pakistan	43	14	115	39	:	:	15	5	92	31	0	:	:	17	6	15	5	298		
Iraq	34	15	61	27	:	:	12	5	14	6	0	:	:	24	11	83	36	229		
Bangladesh	18	8	102	46	2	1	9	4	46	21	:	:	:	28	13	15	7	220		
Other	2 016	41	1 092	22	73	2	178	4	464	10	0	7	0	429	9	603	12	4 875		
Unknown	64	31	56	27	1	1	1	1	2	1	:	:	:	29	14	52	25	205		

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to the forms of exploitation other than sexual exploitation, forced labour, benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging and removal of organs.

‘Unknown’ refers to the forms of exploitation that are unknown.

Table A.4.6.5.a Victims by citizenship and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 518	29	3 439	66	:	:	262	5	5 219
Belgium	1	20	4	80	:	:	:	:	5
Bulgaria	60	20	237	77	:	:	9	3	306
Czechia	16	36	28	64	:	:	:	:	44
Denmark	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
Germany	22	11	160	81	:	:	15	8	197
Estonia	1	10	9	90	:	:	:	:	10
Ireland	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
Greece	7	37	12	63	:	:	:	:	19
Spain	16	46	19	54	:	:	:	:	35
France	96	20	380	80	:	:	:	:	476
Croatia	14	52	13	48	:	:	:	:	27
Italy	3	33	6	67	:	:	:	:	9
Cyprus	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
Latvia	70	68	33	32	:	:	:	:	103
Lithuania	37	46	44	54	:	:	:	:	81
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	92	17	466	83	:	:	1	0	559
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	24	7	318	92	:	:	2	1	344
Austria	:	:	10	100	:	:	:	:	10
Poland	122	29	77	19	:	:	213	52	412
Portugal	16	55	13	45	:	:	:	:	29
Romania	460	30	1 045	68	:	:	22	2	1 527
Slovenia	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Slovakia	74	41	105	59	:	:	:	:	179
Finland	1	8	11	92	:	:	:	:	12
Sweden	0	0	2	100	:	:	:	:	2
United Kingdom	382	46	442	54	:	:	:	:	824
Non-EU total	2 677	38	4 224	59	12	0	204	3	7 117
Nigeria	100	6	1 473	94	:	:	1	0	1 574
Albania	257	31	574	69	:	:	:	:	831
Vietnam	521	66	246	31	:	:	19	3	786
China	156	33	310	67	:	:	:	:	466
Sudan	233	97	7	3	:	:	:	:	240
Eritrea	135	69	62	31	:	:	:	:	197
India	136	68	63	32	:	:	:	:	199
Ukraine	18	13	62	45	:	:	59	42	139
Pakistan	74	60	49	40	:	:	:	:	123
Philippines	10	9	97	90	:	:	1	1	108
Other	1 037	42	1 281	52	12	1	124	5	2 454
Unknown	52	33	94	60	:	:	10	7	156

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 284	40	3 272	58	:	:	124	2	5 680
Belgium	4	50	4	50	:	:	:	:	8
Bulgaria	85	33	169	66	:	:	2	1	256
Czechia	27	52	25	48	:	:	:	:	52
Denmark	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Germany	38	22	136	77	:	:	2	1	176
Estonia	2	20	8	80	:	:	:	:	10
Ireland	3	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	3
Greece	10	37	17	63	:	:	:	:	27
Spain	8	18	37	82	:	:	:	:	45
France	112	20	461	80	:	:	:	:	573
Croatia	3	17	15	83	:	:	:	:	18
Italy	11	65	6	35	:	:	:	:	17
Cyprus	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
Latvia	24	52	22	48	:	:	:	:	46
Lithuania	59	52	55	48	:	:	:	:	114
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	60	9	631	91	:	:	:	:	691
Malta	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Netherlands	31	17	150	83	:	:	:	:	181
Austria	5	29	12	71	:	:	:	:	17
Poland	102	39	43	16	:	:	118	45	263
Portugal	53	82	12	18	:	:	:	:	65
Romania	510	38	841	62	:	:	2	0	1 353
Slovenia	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
Slovakia	51	41	73	59	:	:	:	:	124
Finland	1	25	3	75	:	:	:	:	4
Sweden	0	0	3	100	:	:	:	:	3
United Kingdom	1 081	67	544	33	:	:	:	:	1 625
Non-EU total	3 604	45	4 297	54	15	0	66	1	7 982
Nigeria	151	10	1 387	90	:	:	:	:	1 538
Albania	393	40	589	60	1	0	:	:	983
Vietnam	554	74	194	26	:	:	1	0	749
China	258	43	340	57	:	:	:	:	598
Sudan	354	98	9	2	:	:	:	:	363
Eritrea	251	75	84	25	:	:	:	:	335
India	239	81	55	19	:	:	:	:	294
Ukraine	43	26	71	44	:	:	48	30	162
Pakistan	122	70	53	30	:	:	:	:	175
Philippines	45	28	104	66	:	:	10	6	159
Other	1 194	45	1 411	54	14	1	7	0	2 626
Unknown	13	15	29	33	:	:	46	52	88

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	3 802	35	6 711	62	:	:	386	3	10 899
Belgium	5	38	8	62	:	:	:	:	13
Bulgaria	145	26	406	72	:	:	11	2	562
Czechia	43	45	53	55	:	:	:	:	96
Denmark	2	40	3	60	:	:	:	:	5
Germany	60	16	296	79	:	:	17	5	373
Estonia	3	15	17	85	:	:	:	:	20
Ireland	4	80	1	20	:	:	:	:	5
Greece	17	37	29	63	:	:	:	:	46
Spain	24	30	56	70	:	:	:	:	80
France	208	20	841	80	:	:	:	:	1 049
Croatia	17	38	28	62	:	:	:	:	45
Italy	14	54	12	46	:	:	:	:	26
Cyprus	3	50	3	50	:	:	:	:	6
Latvia	94	63	55	37	:	:	:	:	149
Lithuania	96	49	99	51	:	:	:	:	195
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	152	12	1 097	88	:	:	1	0	1 250
Malta	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Netherlands	55	11	468	89	:	:	2	0	525
Austria	5	19	22	81	:	:	:	:	27
Poland	224	33	120	18	:	:	331	49	675
Portugal	69	73	25	27	:	:	:	:	94
Romania	970	34	1 886	65	:	:	24	1	2 880
Slovenia	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
Slovakia	125	41	178	59	:	:	:	:	303
Finland	2	12	14	88	:	:	:	:	16
Sweden	0	0	5	100	:	:	:	:	5
United Kingdom	1 463	60	986	40	:	:	:	:	2 449
Non-EU total	6 281	42	8 521	56	27	0	270	2	15 099
Nigeria	251	8	2 860	92	:	:	1	0	3 112
Albania	650	36	1 163	64	1	0	:	:	1 814
Vietnam	1 075	70	440	29	:	:	20	1	1 535
China	414	39	650	61	:	:	:	:	1 064
Sudan	587	97	16	3	:	:	:	:	603
Eritrea	386	73	146	27	:	:	:	:	532
India	375	76	118	24	:	:	:	:	493
Ukraine	61	20	133	44	:	:	107	36	301
Pakistan	196	66	102	34	:	:	:	:	298
Philippines	55	21	201	75	:	:	11	4	267
Other	2 231	44	2 692	53	26	0	131	3	5 080
Unknown	65	27	123	50	:	:	56	23	244

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as unknown.”

Table A.4.6.5.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	815	25	2 302	69	:	:	214	6	3 331
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	:	:	18	100	:	:	:	:	18
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
DE	19	11	151	89	:	:	:	:	170
EE	1	12	7	88	:	:	:	:	8
IE	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	:	:	6	100	:	:	:	:	6
ES	12	80	3	20	:	:	:	:	15
FR	96	20	380	80	:	:	:	:	476
HR	11	58	8	42	:	:	:	:	19
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
LV	7	30	16	70	:	:	:	:	23
LT	14	35	26	65	:	:	:	:	40
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	58	14	343	86	:	:	:	:	401
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	21	6	316	93	:	:	2	1	339
AT	:	:	8	100	:	:	:	:	8
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	212	100	212
PT	6	46	7	54	:	:	:	:	13
RO	156	24	505	76	:	:	:	:	661
SI	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
SK	29	34	57	66	:	:	:	:	86
FI	1	8	11	92	:	:	:	:	12
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	382	47	437	53	:	:	:	:	819

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 513	39	2 251	58	:	:	118	3	3 882
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	1	11	8	89	:	:	:	:	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	37	22	132	78	:	:	:	:	169
EE	2	20	8	80	:	:	:	:	10
IE	:	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	2	20	8	80	:	:	:	:	10
ES	:	:	4	100	:	:	:	:	4
FR	106	19	457	81	:	:	:	:	563
HR	3	21	11	79	:	:	:	:	14
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
LV	11	48	12	52	:	:	:	:	23
LT	10	23	34	77	:	:	:	:	44
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	39	8	475	92	:	:	:	:	514
MT	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
NL	25	15	146	85	:	:	:	:	171
AT	5	33	10	67	:	:	:	:	15
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	118	100	118
PT	31	91	3	9	:	:	:	:	34
RO	134	27	362	73	:	:	:	:	496
SI	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
SK	22	41	32	59	:	:	:	:	54
FI	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 081	67	544	33	:	:	:	:	1 625

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 328	32	4 553	63	:	:	332	5	7 213
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	1	4	26	96	:	:	:	:	27
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
DE	56	17	283	83	:	:	:	:	339
EE	3	17	15	83	:	:	:	:	18
IE	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	2	12	14	88	:	:	:	:	16
ES	12	63	7	37	:	:	:	:	19
FR	202	19	837	81	:	:	:	:	1 039
HR	14	42	19	58	:	:	:	:	33
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	2	40	3	60	:	:	:	:	5
LV	18	39	28	61	:	:	:	:	46
LT	24	29	60	71	:	:	:	:	84
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	97	11	818	89	:	:	:	:	915
MT	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
NL	46	9	462	91	:	:	2	0	510
AT	5	22	18	78	:	:	:	:	23
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	330	100	330
PT	37	79	10	21	:	:	:	:	47
RO	290	25	867	75	:	:	:	:	1 157
SI	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
SK	51	36	89	64	:	:	:	:	140
FI	2	13	13	87	:	:	:	:	15
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 463	60	981	40	:	:	:	:	2 444

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.6.6.a Victims by citizenship and age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 980	38	2 890	55	349	7	5 219
Belgium	3	60	2	40	0	0	5
Bulgaria	42	14	244	80	20	6	306
Czechia	12	27	29	66	3	7	44
Denmark	2	100	0	0	0	0	2
Germany	114	58	68	34	15	8	197
Estonia	4	40	6	60	0	0	10
Ireland	2	100	0	0	0	0	2
Greece	4	21	15	79	0	0	19
Spain	4	11	30	86	1	3	35
France	192	40	284	60	0	0	476
Croatia	16	59	9	33	2	8	27
Italy	3	33	6	67	0	0	9
Cyprus	0	0	2	100	:	:	2
Latvia	4	4	95	92	4	4	103
Lithuania	9	11	71	88	1	1	81
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	231	41	310	56	18	3	559
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	116	34	226	66	2	0	344
Austria	1	10	1	10	8	80	10
Poland	19	5	179	43	214	52	412
Portugal	8	28	21	72	0	0	29
Romania	478	31	998	66	51	3	1 527
Slovenia	0	0	3	100	0	0	3
Slovakia	33	18	136	76	10	6	179
Finland	1	8	11	92	0	0	12
Sweden	1	50	1	50	:	:	2
United Kingdom	681	83	143	17	0	0	824
Non-EU total	1 695	24	5 034	71	388	5	7 117
Nigeria	192	12	1 284	82	98	6	1 574
Albania	212	26	619	74	0	0	831
Vietnam	368	47	396	50	22	3	786
China	25	5	441	95	0	0	466
Sudan	157	65	83	35	0	0	240
Eritrea	135	69	62	31	0	0	197
India	16	8	183	92	0	0	199
Ukraine	6	4	71	51	62	45	139
Pakistan	17	14	106	86	0	0	123
Philippines	2	2	80	74	26	24	108
Other	565	23	1 709	70	180	7	2 454
Unknown	32	20	68	44	56	36	156

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 726	48	2 803	49	151	3	5 680
Belgium	4	50	4	50	0	0	8
Bulgaria	27	11	219	85	10	4	256
Czechia	14	27	38	73	0	0	52
Denmark	3	100	0	0	:	:	3
Germany	124	71	48	27	4	2	176
Estonia	7	70	3	30	:	:	10
Ireland	3	100	0	0	0	0	3
Greece	12	44	15	56	0	0	27
Spain	7	16	37	82	1	2	45
France	271	47	302	53	0	0	573
Croatia	5	28	12	67	1	5	18
Italy	12	71	5	29	0	0	17
Cyprus	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
Latvia	6	13	40	87	0	0	46
Lithuania	10	9	103	90	1	1	114
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	323	47	366	53	2	0	691
Malta	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	49	27	132	73	0	0	181
Austria	1	6	7	41	9	53	17
Poland	24	9	121	46	118	45	263
Portugal	13	20	52	80	0	0	65
Romania	361	27	990	73	2	0	1 353
Slovenia	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
Slovakia	26	21	95	77	3	2	124
Finland	2	50	2	50	0	0	4
Sweden	0	0	3	100	:	:	3
United Kingdom	1 421	87	204	13	0	0	1 625
Non-EU total	1 753	22	5 950	75	279	3	7 982
Nigeria	155	10	1 279	83	104	7	1 538
Albania	219	22	762	78	2	0	983
Vietnam	326	44	422	56	1	0	749
China	17	3	580	97	1	0	598
Sudan	231	64	132	36	0	0	363
Eritrea	100	30	234	70	1	0	335
India	49	17	245	83	0	0	294
Ukraine	3	2	107	66	52	32	162
Pakistan	44	25	131	75	0	0	175
Philippines	2	1	122	77	35	22	159
Other	607	23	1 936	74	83	3	2 626
Unknown	42	48	21	24	25	28	88

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 706	43	5 693	52	500	5	10 899
Belgium	7	54	6	46	0	0	13
Bulgaria	69	12	463	83	30	5	562
Czechia	26	27	67	70	3	3	96
Denmark	5	100	0	0	0	0	5
Germany	238	64	116	31	19	5	373
Estonia	11	55	9	45	0	0	20
Ireland	5	100	0	0	0	0	5
Greece	16	35	30	65	0	0	46
Spain	11	14	67	84	2	2	80
France	463	44	586	56	0	0	1 049
Croatia	21	46	21	47	3	7	45
Italy	15	58	11	42	0	0	26
Cyprus	0	0	6	100	:	:	6
Latvia	10	7	135	90	4	3	149
Lithuania	19	10	174	89	2	1	195
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	554	44	676	54	20	2	1 250
Malta	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	165	32	358	68	2	0	525
Austria	2	7	8	30	17	63	27
Poland	43	6	300	45	332	49	675
Portugal	21	22	73	78	0	0	94
Romania	839	29	1 988	69	53	2	2 880
Slovenia	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
Slovakia	59	20	231	76	13	4	303
Finland	3	19	13	81	0	0	16
Sweden	1	20	4	80	:	:	5
United Kingdom	2 102	86	347	14	0	0	2 449
Non-EU total	3 448	23	10 984	73	667	4	15 099
Nigeria	347	11	2 563	82	202	7	3 112
Albania	431	24	1 381	76	2	0	1 814
Vietnam	694	45	818	53	23	2	1 535
China	42	4	1 021	96	1	0	1 064
Sudan	388	64	215	36	0	0	603
Eritrea	235	44	296	56	1	0	532
India	65	13	428	87	0	0	493
Ukraine	9	3	178	59	114	38	301
Pakistan	61	20	237	80	0	0	298
Philippines	4	1	202	76	61	23	267
Other	1 172	23	3 645	72	263	5	5 080
Unknown	74	30	89	37	81	33	244

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”
‘Unknown’ refers to when the age group of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.6.6.b Victims with the citizenship of the registering Member State by citizenship and age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 689	51	1 420	42	222	7	3 331
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	5	28	13	72	0	0	18
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
DE	108	64	62	36	0	0	170
EE	4	50	4	50	:	:	8
IE	0	:	:	:	0	:	0
EL	4	67	2	33	0	0	6
ES	1	7	14	93	:	:	15
FR	192	40	284	60	0	0	476
HR	13	68	6	32	:	:	19
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	1	100	:	:	1
LV	2	9	21	91	0	0	23
LT	:	:	40	100	:	:	40
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	215	54	186	46	:	:	401
MT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	113	33	224	66	2	1	339
AT	:	:	:	:	8	100	8
PL	:	:	:	:	212	100	212
PT	2	15	11	85	0	0	13
RO	339	51	322	49	:	:	661
SI	0	0	3	100	0	0	3
SK	10	12	76	88	0	0	86
FI	1	8	11	92	0	0	12
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	679	83	140	17	:	:	819

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 389	62	1 365	35	128	3	3 882
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	2	22	7	78	0	0	9
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	122	72	46	27	1	1	169
EE	7	70	3	30	:	:	10
IE	0	:	:	:	0	:	0
EL	7	70	3	30	0	0	10
ES	1	25	3	75	:	:	4
FR	263	47	300	53	0	0	563
HR	4	29	10	71	:	:	14
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
LV	0	0	23	100	0	0	23
LT	:	:	44	100	:	:	44
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	293	57	221	43	:	:	514
MT	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
NL	40	23	131	77	0	0	171
AT	0	0	6	40	9	60	15
PL	:	:	:	:	118	100	118
PT	3	9	31	91	0	0	34
RO	212	43	284	57	:	:	496
SI	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
SK	12	22	42	78	0	0	54
FI	1	33	2	67	0	0	3
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 421	87	204	13	:	:	1 625

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 078	56	2 785	39	350	5	7 213
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	7	26	20	74	0	0	27
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
DE	230	68	108	32	1	0	339
EE	11	61	7	39	:	:	18
IE	0	:	:	:	0	:	0
EL	11	69	5	31	0	0	16
ES	2	11	17	89	:	:	19
FR	455	44	584	56	0	0	1 039
HR	17	52	16	48	:	:	33
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	5	100	:	:	5
LV	2	4	44	96	0	0	46
LT	:	:	84	100	:	:	84
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	508	56	407	44	:	:	915
MT	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
NL	153	30	355	70	2	0	510
AT	0	0	6	26	17	74	23
PL	:	:	:	:	330	100	330
PT	5	11	42	89	0	0	47
RO	551	48	606	52	:	:	1 157
SI	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
SK	22	16	118	84	0	0	140
FI	2	13	13	87	0	0	15
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 100	86	344	14	:	:	2 444

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave ":"
'Unknown' refers to when the age group of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.6.7.a Child victims by citizenship

	2017										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 689	45	291	8	1 659	45	36	1	32	1	3 707
BE	:	:	5	56	4	44	0	0	0	0	9
BG	5	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	5
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	33	0	0	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
DE	108	66	26	16	13	8	1	1	15	9	163
EE	4	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	4	13	11	34	17	53	:	:	0	0	32
ES	1	6	8	50	7	44	:	:	:	:	16
FR	192	50	67	18	86	22	33	9	5	1	383
HR	13	93	:	:	1	7	:	:	:	:	14
IT	:	:	0	0	119	98	2	2	:	:	121
CY	:	:	:	:	2	100	:	:	:	:	2
LV	2	67	:	:	1	33	:	:	:	:	3
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
HU	215	99	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	217
MT	:	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
NL	113	58	16	8	54	28	:	:	11	6	194
AT	:	:	2	29	4	57	0	0	1	14	7
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	2	6	12	33	22	61	0	0	0	0	36
RO	339	100	1	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	340
SI	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
SK	10	91	1	9	0	0	:	:	:	:	11
FI	1	3	0	0	30	97	:	:	0	0	31
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	679	32	140	7	1 296	61	:	:	0	0	2 115

	2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 389	53	337	7	1 730	38	23	1	42	1	4 521
BE	:	:	3	20	12	80	:	:	:	:	15
BG	2	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	:	:	0	0	10	100	:	:	:	:	10
DE	122	71	25	14	20	12	0	0	5	3	172
EE	7	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	7	15	8	17	32	68	:	:	0	0	47
ES	1	7	8	57	5	36	:	:	:	:	14
FR	263	64	52	13	72	17	17	4	9	2	413
HR	4	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
IT	:	:	4	5	67	88	5	7	:	:	76
CY	:	:	5	25	15	75	:	:	:	:	20
LV	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
HU	293	99	2	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	295
MT	1	100	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	1
NL	40	65	5	8	17	27	:	:	0	0	62
AT	0	0	14	74	4	21	1	5	0	0	19
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	100	25
PT	3	10	0	0	24	83	0	0	2	7	29
RO	212	100	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	212
SI	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
SK	12	100	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	12
FI	1	8	0	0	11	92	:	:	0	0	12
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1 421	46	210	7	1 441	47	:	:	1	0	3 073

	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 078	49	628	8	3 389	41	59	1	74	1	8 228
BE	:	:	8	33	16	67	0	0	0	0	24
BG	7	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	7
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK	1	8	0	0	12	92	:	:	:	:	13
DE	230	69	51	15	33	10	1	0	20	6	335
EE	11	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
EL	11	14	19	24	49	62	:	:	0	0	79
ES	2	7	16	53	12	40	:	:	:	:	30
FR	455	57	119	15	158	20	50	6	14	2	796
HR	17	94	:	:	1	6	:	:	:	:	18
IT	:	:	4	2	186	94	7	4	:	:	197
CY	:	:	5	23	17	77	:	:	:	:	22
LV	2	67	:	:	1	33	:	:	:	:	3
LT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LU	:	:	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
HU	508	99	4	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	512
MT	1	100	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	1
NL	153	60	21	8	71	28	:	:	11	4	256
AT	0	0	16	61	8	31	1	4	1	4	26
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	100	25
PT	5	8	12	18	46	71	0	0	2	3	65
RO	551	100	1	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	552
SI	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
SK	22	96	1	4	0	0	:	:	:	:	23
FI	2	5	0	0	41	95	:	:	0	0	43
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	2 100	40	350	7	2 737	53	:	:	1	0	5 188

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the citizenship of the victim is registered as another citizenship category than ‘Own country’, ‘Other EU country’ and ‘Non-EU country’.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the citizenship of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.4.7.b Child victims by citizenship and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	566	29	1 413	71	:	:	1	0	1 980
Belgium	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Bulgaria	8	19	34	81	:	:	0	0	42
Czechia	3	25	9	75	:	:	:	:	12
Denmark	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
Germany	19	17	95	83	:	:	:	:	114
Estonia	:	:	4	100	:	:	:	:	4
Ireland	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
Greece	0	0	4	100	:	:	:	:	4
Spain	0	0	4	100	:	:	:	:	4
France	34	18	158	82	:	:	:	:	192
Croatia	8	50	8	50	:	:	:	:	16
Italy	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
Latvia	0	0	4	100	:	:	:	:	4
Lithuania	3	33	6	67	:	:	:	:	9
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	32	14	199	86	:	:	0	0	231
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	10	9	106	91	:	:	0	0	116
Austria	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Poland	5	26	13	69	:	:	1	5	19
Portugal	2	25	6	75	:	:	:	:	8
Romania	127	27	351	73	:	:	0	0	478
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
Slovakia	10	30	23	70	:	:	:	:	33
Finland	1	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	1
Sweden	0	0	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
United Kingdom	300	44	381	56	:	:	:	:	681
Non-EU total	1 079	64	616	36	0	0	0	0	1 695
Vietnam	248	67	120	33	:	:	:	:	368
Albania	169	80	43	20	:	:	:	:	212
Sudan	154	98	3	2	:	:	:	:	157
Nigeria	21	11	171	89	:	:	:	:	192
Eritrea	97	72	38	28	:	:	:	:	135
Iraq	48	76	15	24	:	:	:	:	63
Afghanistan	60	97	2	3	:	:	:	:	62
Ethiopia	28	68	13	32	:	:	:	:	41
Iran	36	86	6	14	:	:	:	:	42
Somalia	16	70	7	30	:	:	:	:	23
Other	202	50	198	50	0	0	0	0	400
Unknown	9	28	19	59	:	:	4	13	32

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 233	45	1 493	55	:	:	:	:	2 726
Belgium	4	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	4
Bulgaria	5	19	22	81	:	:	:	:	27
Czechia	5	36	9	64	:	:	:	:	14
Denmark	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Germany	37	30	87	70	:	:	:	:	124
Estonia	2	29	5	71	:	:	:	:	7
Ireland	3	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	3
Greece	5	42	7	58	:	:	:	:	12
Spain	3	43	4	57	:	:	:	:	7
France	49	18	222	82	:	:	:	:	271
Croatia	2	40	3	60	:	:	:	:	5
Italy	9	75	3	25	:	:	:	:	12
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	3	50	3	50	:	:	:	:	6
Lithuania	4	40	6	60	:	:	:	:	10
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	35	11	288	89	:	:	:	:	323
Malta	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Netherlands	6	12	43	88	:	:	:	:	49
Austria	0	0	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Poland	7	29	17	71	:	:	:	:	24
Portugal	8	62	5	38	:	:	:	:	13
Romania	81	22	280	78	:	:	:	:	361
Slovenia	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
Slovakia	4	15	22	85	:	:	:	:	26
Finland	0	0	2	100	:	:	:	:	2
Sweden	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
United Kingdom	960	68	461	32	:	:	:	:	1 421
Non-EU total	1 198	68	555	32	0	0	0	0	1 753
Vietnam	224	69	102	31	:	:	:	:	326
Albania	188	86	31	14	0	0	:	:	219
Sudan	228	99	3	1	:	:	:	:	231
Nigeria	24	15	131	85	:	:	:	:	155
Eritrea	70	70	30	30	:	:	:	:	100
Iraq	61	82	13	18	:	:	:	:	74
Afghanistan	61	92	5	8	:	:	:	:	66
Ethiopia	51	81	12	19	:	:	:	:	63
Iran	40	100	0	0	:	:	:	:	40
Somalia	29	57	22	43	:	:	:	:	51
Other	222	52	206	48	0	0	0	0	428
Unknown	4	10	6	14	:	:	32	76	42

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 799	38	2 906	62	:	:	1	0	4 706
Belgium	5	71	2	29	:	:	:	:	7
Bulgaria	13	19	56	81	:	:	0	0	69
Czechia	8	31	18	69	:	:	:	:	26
Denmark	2	40	3	60	:	:	:	:	5
Germany	56	24	182	76	:	:	:	:	238
Estonia	2	18	9	82	:	:	:	:	11
Ireland	4	80	1	20	:	:	:	:	5
Greece	5	31	11	69	:	:	:	:	16
Spain	3	27	8	73	:	:	:	:	11
France	83	18	380	82	:	:	:	:	463
Croatia	10	48	11	52	:	:	:	:	21
Italy	10	67	5	33	:	:	:	:	15
Cyprus	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
Latvia	3	30	7	70	:	:	:	:	10
Lithuania	7	37	12	63	:	:	:	:	19
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	67	12	487	88	:	:	0	0	554
Malta	:	:	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
Netherlands	16	10	149	90	:	:	0	0	165
Austria	0	0	2	100	:	:	:	:	2
Poland	12	28	30	70	:	:	1	2	43
Portugal	10	48	11	52	:	:	:	:	21
Romania	208	25	631	75	:	:	0	0	839
Slovenia	0	:	0	:	:	:	:	:	0
Slovakia	14	24	45	76	:	:	:	:	59
Finland	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	3
Sweden	0	0	1	100	:	:	:	:	1
United Kingdom	1 260	60	842	40	:	:	:	:	2 102
Non-EU total	2 277	66	1 171	34	0	0	0	0	3 448
Vietnam	472	68	222	32	:	:	:	:	694
Albania	357	83	74	17	0	0	:	:	431
Sudan	382	98	6	2	:	:	:	:	388
Nigeria	45	13	302	87	:	:	:	:	347
Eritrea	167	71	68	29	:	:	:	:	235
Iraq	109	80	28	20	:	:	:	:	137
Afghanistan	121	95	7	5	:	:	:	:	128
Ethiopia	79	76	25	24	:	:	:	:	104
Iran	76	93	6	7	:	:	:	:	82
Somalia	45	61	29	39	:	:	:	:	74
Other	424	51	404	49	0	0	0	0	828
Unknown	13	17	25	34	:	:	36	49	74

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.1.1.a Number of suspects

	2017	2018	2017-2018
EU-28	5 925	5 889	11 814
BE	186	155	341
BG	19	24	43
CZ	24	15	39
DK	4	1	5
DE	654	705	1 359
EE	:	:	:
IE	0	0	0
EL	147	136	283
ES	258	315	573
FR	1 287	1 499	2 786
HR	41	26	67
IT	1 971	2 133	4 104
CY	:	:	:
LV	16	13	29
LT	56	8	64
LU	23	11	34
HU	263	:	263
MT	4	12	16
NL	165	:	165
AT	141	172	313
PL	18	30	48
PT	30	27	57
RO	450	400	850
SI	15	33	48
SK	72	53	125
FI	22	19	41
SE	54	81	135
UK	5	21	26

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.1.1.b Number of prosecutions

	2017	2018	2017-2018
EU-28	3 337	3 067	6 404
BE	473	513	986
BG	88	68	156
CZ	18	19	37
DK	5	0	5
DE	:	:	:
EE	14	7	21
IE	:	:	:
EL	26	25	51
ES	:	:	:
FR	1 415	1 492	2 907
HR	20	13	33
IT	149	:	149
CY	25	61	86
LV	8	6	14
LT	47	22	69
LU	30	26	56
HU	8	2	10
MT	4	12	16
NL	144	:	144
AT	141	153	294
PL	47	47	94
PT	8	44	52
RO	450	400	850
SI	19	7	26
SK	36	30	66
FI	4	8	12
SE	8	21	29
UK	150	91	241

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.1.1.c Number of convictions

	2017	2018	2017-2018
EU-28	1 771	712	2 483
BE	114	:	114
BG	38	43	81
CZ	14	16	30
DK	3	0	3
DE	157	162	319
EE	15	4	19
IE	:	:	:
EL	31	39	70
ES	78	70	148
FR	789	:	789
HR	:	4	4
IT	48	64	112
CY	4	2	6
LV	10	2	12
LT	20	48	68
LU	8	20	28
HU	10	11	21
MT	0	2	2
NL	96	:	96
AT	7	6	13
PL	24	11	35
PT	7	25	32
RO	229	130	359
SI	10	7	17
SK	15	8	23
FI	1	4	5
SE	5	15	20
UK	38	19	57

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

Table A.5.1.2.a Court judgments

Country	2017	2018	2017-2018
EU-28	867	742	1 609
BE	:	:	:
BG	42	32	74
CZ	52	55	107
DK	28	4	32
DE	213	218	431
EE	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:
EL	80	104	184
ES	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:
HR	3	6	9
IT	:	:	:
CY	:	:	:
LV	2	2	4
LT	19	20	39
LU	5	14	19
HU	11	11	22
MT	0	0	0
NL	148	:	148
AT	13	19	32
PL	7	17	24
PT	8	44	52
RO	227	173	400
SI	:	:	:
SK	:	:	:
FI	4	8	12
SE	5	15	20
UK	:	:	:

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.1.2.b Court judgments by decision of court of justice

	2017						
	Acquittals		Convictions		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	89	9	706	68	235	23	1 030
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	:	:	29	53	26	47	55
CZ	12	23	37	71	3	6	52
DK	13	46	15	54	0	0	28
DE	18	8	157	74	38	18	213
EE	:	:	15	100	:	:	15
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	2	2	31	39	47	59	80
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	3	100	:	:	3
IT	:	:	90	100	:	:	90
CY	:	:	3	100	:	:	3
LV	0	0	7	100	0	0	7
LT	1	5	19	95	:	:	20
LU	2	29	5	71	:	:	7
HU	1	9	10	91	0	0	11
MT	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
NL	33	22	96	65	19	13	148
AT	2	15	3	23	8	62	13
PL	1	3	30	97	0	0	31
PT	0	0	7	87	1	13	8
RO	1	0	133	59	93	41	227
SI	:	:	10	100	:	:	10
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	3	75	1	25	0	0	4
SE	:	:	5	100	0	0	5
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	2018						
	Acquittals		Convictions		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	66	7	634	70	204	23	904
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	:	:	27	67	13	33	40
CZ	6	11	46	84	3	5	55
DK	4	100	0	0	0	0	4
DE	22	10	162	74	34	16	218
EE	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	17	16	39	38	48	46	104
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1	17	5	83	0	0	6
IT	:	:	128	100	:	:	128
CY	:	:	1	100	:	:	1
LV	0	0	2	100	0	0	2
LT	1	5	19	95	:	:	20
LU	0	0	14	100	:	:	14
HU	0	0	11	100	0	0	11
MT	1	33	2	67	0	0	3
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	8	42	9	47	2	11	19
PL	0	0	28	100	0	0	28
PT	0	0	25	57	19	43	44
RO	2	1	86	50	85	49	173
SI	:	:	7	100	:	:	7
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	4	50	4	50	0	0	8
SE	:	:	15	100	0	0	15
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

	2017-2018						
	Acquittals		Convictions		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	155	8	1 340	69	439	23	1 934
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	:	:	56	59	39	41	95
CZ	18	17	83	77	6	6	107
DK	17	53	15	47	0	0	32
DE	40	9	319	74	72	17	431
EE	:	:	19	100	:	:	19
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	19	10	70	38	95	52	184
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	1	11	8	89	0	0	9
IT	:	:	218	100	:	:	218
CY	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
LV	0	0	9	100	0	0	9
LT	2	5	38	95	:	:	40
LU	2	10	19	90	:	:	21
HU	1	5	21	95	0	0	22
MT	1	33	2	67	0	0	3
NL	33	22	96	65	19	13	148
AT	10	31	12	38	10	31	32
PL	1	2	58	98	0	0	59
PT	0	0	32	62	20	38	52
RO	3	1	219	55	178	44	400
SI	:	:	17	100	:	:	17
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	7	58	5	42	0	0	12
SE	:	:	20	100	0	0	20
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to court judgements, which involve another decision than an acquittal or a conviction

Table A.5.1.2.c Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (number)

	2017				
	Number of final decisions	Type of decision			
		Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlements	Other
EU-28	1 409	777	7	107	518
BE	383	74	:	:	309
BG	117	65	:	:	52
CZ	18	18	0	0	0
DK	5	3	2	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	15	8	1	6	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	13	9	2	1	1
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	3	2	1	:	:
LV	6	6	0	0	0
LT	20	20	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	4	4	0	0	0
NL	192	129	:	0	63
AT	121	31	:	0	90
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	459	362	:	97	:
SI	10	10	:	:	:
SK	28	25	:	3	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	8	8	:	:	:
UK	7	3	1	0	3

	2018				
	Number of final decisions	Type of decision			
		Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlements	Other
EU-28	1 053	518	4	122	409
BE	304	57	:	:	247
BG	104	53	:	:	51
CZ	19	19	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	11	7	4	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	19	4	:	:	15
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	1	1	:	:	:
LV	2	2	0	0	0
LT	10	10	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	12	12	0	0	0
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	112	16	:	0	96
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	410	289	:	121	:
SI	7	7	:	:	:
SK	18	17	:	1	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	21	21	:	:	:
UK	3	3	0	0	0

	2017-2018				
	Number of final decisions	Type of decision			
		Trafficking in human beings	Other criminal offences	Out of court settlements	Other
EU-28	2 462	1 295	11	229	927
BE	687	131	:	:	556
BG	221	118	:	:	103
CZ	37	37	0	0	0
DK	5	3	2	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	26	15	5	6	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	32	13	2	1	16
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	4	3	1	:	:
LV	8	8	0	0	0
LT	30	30	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	16	16	0	0	0
NL	192	129	:	0	63
AT	233	47	:	0	186
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	869	651	:	218	:
SI	17	17	:	:	:
SK	46	42	:	4	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	29	29	:	:	:
UK	10	6	1	0	3

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.1.2.d Final decisions of prosecution services by nature of decision (percentage)

	2017				
	Number of final decisions	Percentage of number of final decisions			
		Trafficking in human beings (%)	Other criminal offences (%)	Out of court settlements (%)	Other decisions (%)
EU-28	1 409	55	0	8	37
BE	383	19	:	:	81
BG	117	56	:	:	44
CZ	18	100	0	0	0
DK	5	60	40	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	15	53	7	40	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	13	69	15	8	8
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	3	67	33	:	:
LV	6	100	0	0	0
LT	20	100	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	4	100	0	0	0
NL	192	67	:	0	33
AT	121	26	:	0	74
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	459	79	:	21	:
SI	10	100	:	:	:
SK	28	89	:	11	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	8	100	:	:	:
UK	7	43	14	0	43

	2018				
	Number of final decisions	Percentage of number of final decisions			
		Trafficking in human beings (%)	Other criminal offences (%)	Out of court settlements (%)	Other decisions (%)
EU-28	1 053	49	0	12	39
BE	304	19	:	:	81
BG	104	51	:	:	49
CZ	19	100	0	0	0
DK	0	0	0	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	11	64	36	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	19	21	:	:	79
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	1	100	:	:	:
LV	2	100	0	0	0
LT	10	100	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	12	100	0	0	0
NL	:	:	:	:	:
AT	112	14	:	0	86
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	410	70	:	30	:
SI	7	100	:	:	:
SK	18	94	:	6	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	21	100	:	:	:
UK	3	100	0	0	0

	2017-2018				
	Number of final decisions	Percentage of number of final decisions			
		Trafficking in human beings (%)	Other criminal offences (%)	Out of court settlements (%)	Other decisions (%)
EU-28	2 462	53	0	9	38
BE	687	19	:	:	81
BG	221	53	:	:	47
CZ	37	100	0	0	0
DK	5	60	40	0	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:
EE	26	58	19	23	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:
HR	32	41	6	3	50
IT	:	:	:	:	:
CY	4	75	25	:	:
LV	8	100	0	0	0
LT	30	100	:	:	:
LU	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	:	:	:
MT	16	100	0	0	0
NL	192	67	:	0	33
AT	233	20	:	0	80
PL	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:
RO	869	75	:	25	:
SI	17	100	:	:	:
SK	46	91	:	9	:
FI	:	:	:	:	:
SE	29	100	:	:	:
UK	10	60	10	0	30

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:.”

Table A.5.2.a Suspects by form of exploitation

	2017																				
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
EU-28	4 801	79	681	11	11	4	0	38	1	9	0	55	1	6	0	318	5	148	3	6 060	
BE	93	50	83	45	:	:	3	1	:	:	:	7	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	186	
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	100	19
CZ	21	87	3	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	24
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	523	80	27	4	:	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	102	16	:	:	654	
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	146	99	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	147	
ES	208	81	34	13	:	1	0	1	0	6	2	6	2	:	:	9	4	:	:	258	
FR	956	74	103	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	153	12	75	6	1 287	
HR	12	29	10	24	4	4	10	8	20	3	7	2	5	:	:	2	5	:	:	41	
IT	2 290	86	358	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	:	:	:	:	2 648	
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	20	36	8	14	:	17	30	17	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	20	:	:	56	
LU	6	26	10	43	:	:	:	:	22	5	22	:	:	:	:	2	9	:	:	23	
HU	251	96	3	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	8	3	:	:	263	
MT	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
NL	144	88	6	4	:	9	6	9	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	2	0	0	163	
AT	54	76	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	5	7	2	3	0	0	71	
PL	7	39	7	39	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	11	:	:	2	11	:	:	18	
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	100	30	
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
SK	35	48	15	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	0	12	17	0	0	72	
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	100	22	
SE	14	26	7	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	41	:	:	11	20	:	:	54	
UK	2	40	1	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	40	5	

		2018																				Total	
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total				
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%			
EU-28	4 291	73	891	15	4	0	34	1	12	0	88	2	1	0	306	5	225	4	5 852				
BE	63	41	87	56	:	:	2	1	:	:	3	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	155				
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	100	24				
CZ	11	73	4	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15				
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
DE	552	78	30	4	:	:	10	1	:	:	10	2	0	0	103	15	:	:	705				
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
EL	133	98	3	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	136				
ES	232	74	72	23	:	:	4	1	:	:	5	1	:	:	2	1	:	:	315				
FR	1 120	75	61	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	179	12	139	9	1 499				
HR	7	27	2	8	4	15	:	:	6	23	2	8	:	:	5	19	:	:	26				
IT	2 049	78	581	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	:	:	:	:	2 631				
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
LT	2	25	:	:	:	:	5	62	:	:	1	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	8				
LU	4	36	4	37	:	:	:	:	2	18	1	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	11				
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
MT	2	17	9	75	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12				
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
AT	30	60	6	12	0	0	2	4	2	4	8	16	0	0	2	4	0	0	50				
PL	14	47	14	47	:	:	:	:	1	3	:	:	:	:	1	3	:	:	30				
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	100	27				
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:				
SI	20	61	0	0	0	0	11	33	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	33				
SK	30	56	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	23	0	0	9	17	0	0	53				
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	100	19				
SE	19	24	13	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	44	54	:	:	5	6	:	:	81				
UK	3	13	3	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	73	22				

		2017-2018																				
		Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total		
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
EU-28	9 092	77	1 572	13	50	8	0	0	72	1	1	21	0	143	1	7	0	624	5	373	3	11 912
BE	156	46	170	50	:	:	:	5	1	:	:	:	:	10	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	341
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	43	100	43	:	43
CZ	32	82	7	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	1 075	79	57	4	:	:	:	10	1	:	:	:	:	12	1	0	0	205	15	:	:	1 359
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	279	99	3	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	283
ES	440	77	106	18	:	:	:	5	1	:	:	:	:	11	2	:	:	11	2	:	:	573
FR	2 076	74	164	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	332	12	214	8	2 786
HR	19	28	12	18	8	8	12	8	12	9	13	4	6	4	6	:	:	7	11	:	:	67
IT	4 339	82	939	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	:	:	:	:	5 279
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT	22	34	8	13	:	:	:	22	34	:	:	:	:	1	2	:	:	11	17	:	:	64
LU	10	29	14	41	:	:	:	:	:	7	21	1	3	1	3	:	:	2	6	:	:	34
HU	251	96	3	1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	0	8	3	:	:	263
MT	6	38	9	56	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
NL	144	88	6	4	:	:	:	9	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	2	0	0	163
AT	84	69	12	10	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	11	9	5	4	4	4	4	3	0	0	121
PL	21	44	21	44	:	:	:	:	:	1	2	2	4	:	4	:	:	3	6	:	:	48
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	100	57
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	35	73	0	0	0	0	11	23	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
SK	65	52	17	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	18	0	0	0	0	21	17	0	0	125
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	41	100	41
SE	33	24	20	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	66	49	:	:	16	12	:	:	135
UK	5	18	4	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	67	27

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to exploitation forms other than sexual exploitation, forced labour, benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging or removal of organs.
‘Unknown’ refers to unknown forms of exploitation.

Table A.5.2.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation

	2017																					
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
EU-28	1 256	57	380	17	1	0	61	3	2	0	25	1	0	343	16	121	6	2 189				
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
BG	65	74	3	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0	20	23	:	:	:	:	:	88	
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EE	:	:	2	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	2	14	:	10	72	:	:	:	:	:	14	
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
EL	21	81	5	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
FR	1 008	63	336	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	1	:	236	15	:	:	:	:	:	1 593	
HR	2	10	7	35	1	5	5	25	2	10	3	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	
IT	39	26	:	:	:	:	26	17	:	:	:	:	:	34	22	53	35	152				
CY	15	60	3	12	:	:	6	24	:	:	:	:	:	1	4	:	:	25				
LV	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
LT	8	17	7	15	:	:	24	51	:	:	:	:	:	8	17	:	:	47				
LU	3	10	15	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	33	2	7	30				
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
MT	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4				
NL	85	59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	17	35	24	144				
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8	100	8			
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	100	19				
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	100	4				
SE	4	50	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:	4	50	0	0	0	:	:	8				
UK	2	28	2	29	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	43	:	:	:	:	:	7				

		2017-2018																												
		Sexual exploitation			Forced labour			Benefit fraud			Criminal activities			Domestic servitude			Forced begging			Removal of organs			Other			Unknown			Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
EU-28		2 448	58	800	19	1	0	93	2	3	0	70	2	1	0	596	14	184	5	4 196										
BE		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG		119	76	12	8	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	24	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	156
CZ		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DK		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE		4	19	2	9	:	:	3	14	:	:	2	10	:	10	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	
IE		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL		43	84	8	16	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51	
ES		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR		2 047	62	715	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	43	1	:	478	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3 283	
HR		3	9	12	37	1	3	10	30	2	6	3	9	:	2	6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33	
IT		39	26	:	:	:	:	26	17	:	:	:	:	:	34	22	53	35	152											
CY		50	58	11	13	:	:	24	28	:	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	86											
LV		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LT		16	23	10	15	:	:	30	43	:	:	:	:	13	19	:	:	:	69											
LU		25	44	15	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	18	6	11	56											
HU		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:										
MT		6	38	9	56	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16											
NL		85	59	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	17	35	24	144											
AT		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:											
PL		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:											
PT		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	100	52										
RO		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:											
SI		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	100	26											
SK		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:											
FI		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	100	12										
SE		7	24	3	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	66	0	0	0	0	0	29											
UK		4	40	3	30	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	30	:	:	:	:	:	10											

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”
 ‘Other’ refers to exploitation forms other than sexual exploitation, forced labour, benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging or removal of organs.
 ‘Unknown’ refers to unknown forms of exploitation.

	2017-2018																				
	Sexual exploitation		Forced labour		Benefit fraud		Criminal activities		Domestic servitude		Forced begging		Removal of organs		Other		Unknown		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	948	54	290	16	0	0	41	2	4	0	23	1	0	0	242	14	227	13	1775		
BE	12	10	31	27	:	:	1	1	:	:	3	3	0	0	:	:	69	59	116		
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	81	100	81		
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
DE	154	48	6	2	:	:	0	0	:	:	0	0	0	0	144	45	15	5	319		
EE	2	10	:	:	:	:	11	58	:	:	2	10	:	:	2	11	2	11	19		
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
EL	48	69	22	31	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70		
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
FR	552	65	220	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	1	:	:	63	8	:	:	846		
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	1	25	2	50	1	25	:	:	:	:	:	:	4		
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
CY	3	50	:	:	:	:	3	50	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6		
LV	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12		
LT	21	31	4	6	:	:	25	37	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	26	:	:	68		
LU	25	89	3	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28		
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
MT	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
NL	85	89	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	10	1	1	96		
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
PL	17	65	4	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3	12	2	8	26		
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32	100	32		
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
SI	15	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17		
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	75	0	0	2	25	0	0	8		
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5	100	5		
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	100	20		
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to exploitation forms other than sexual exploitation, forced labour, benefit fraud, criminal activities, domestic servitude, forced begging or removal of organs.
‘Unknown’ refers to unknown forms of exploitation.

Table A.5.3.a Suspects by sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 355	73	1 538	26	0	0	32	1	5 925
BE	125	67	60	32	0	0	1	1	186
BG	15	79	4	21	0	0	0	0	19
CZ	21	87	3	13	:	:	:	:	24
DK	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	4
DE	507	78	133	20	0	0	14	2	654
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	99	67	38	26	0	0	10	7	147
ES	152	59	106	41	:	:	:	:	258
FR	876	68	411	32	0	0	0	0	1 287
HR	27	66	14	34	:	:	:	:	41
IT	1 557	79	414	21	:	:	:	:	1 971
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	11	69	5	31	0	0	0	0	16
LT	39	70	17	30	:	:	:	:	56
LU	19	83	4	17	:	:	:	:	23
HU	194	74	69	26	:	:	:	:	263
MT	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	4
NL	143	87	17	10	0	0	5	3	165
AT	85	60	56	40	0	0	0	0	141
PL	13	72	5	28	:	:	:	:	18
PT	23	77	7	23	:	:	0	0	30
RO	329	73	121	27	0	0	0	0	450
SI	10	67	5	33	0	0	0	0	15
SK	50	69	22	31	0	0	0	0	72
FI	10	45	12	55	0	0	0	0	22
SE	42	78	12	22	:	:	:	:	54
UK	3	60	:	:	:	:	2	40	5

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 312	73	1 556	27	0	0	21	0	5 889
BE	114	73	40	26	0	0	1	1	155
BG	15	62	9	38	0	0	0	0	24
CZ	11	73	4	27	:	:	:	:	15
DK	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DE	536	76	154	22	0	0	15	2	705
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	95	70	41	30	0	0	0	0	136
ES	191	61	124	39	:	:	:	:	315
FR	1 024	68	475	32	0	0	0	0	1 499
HR	22	85	4	15	:	:	:	:	26
IT	1 659	78	474	22	:	:	:	:	2 133
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	10	77	3	23	0	0	0	0	13
LT	7	87	1	13	:	:	:	:	8
LU	7	64	3	27	:	:	1	9	11
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	6	50	6	50	0	0	0	0	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	104	60	68	40	0	0	0	0	172
PL	25	83	5	17	:	:	:	:	30
PT	20	74	7	26	:	:	0	0	27
RO	314	78	86	22	0	0	0	0	400
SI	27	82	6	18	0	0	0	0	33
SK	38	72	15	28	0	0	0	0	53
FI	9	47	10	53	0	0	0	0	19
SE	63	78	18	22	:	:	:	:	81
UK	14	67	3	14	:	:	4	19	21

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	8 667	73	3 094	26	0	0	53	1	11 814
BE	239	70	100	29	0	0	2	1	341
BG	30	70	13	30	0	0	0	0	43
CZ	32	82	7	18	:	:	:	:	39
DK	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	5
DE	1 043	77	287	21	0	0	29	2	1 359
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	194	69	79	28	0	0	10	3	283
ES	343	60	230	40	:	:	:	:	573
FR	1 900	68	886	32	0	0	0	0	2 786
HR	49	73	18	27	:	:	:	:	67
IT	3 216	78	888	22	:	:	:	:	4 104
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	21	72	8	28	0	0	0	0	29
LT	46	72	18	28	:	:	:	:	64
LU	26	76	7	21	:	:	1	3	34
HU	194	74	69	26	:	:	:	:	263
MT	8	50	8	50	0	0	0	0	16
NL	143	87	17	10	0	0	5	3	165
AT	189	60	124	40	0	0	0	0	313
PL	38	79	10	21	:	:	:	:	48
PT	43	75	14	25	:	:	0	0	57
RO	643	76	207	24	0	0	0	0	850
SI	37	77	11	23	0	0	0	0	48
SK	88	70	37	30	0	0	0	0	125
FI	19	46	22	54	0	0	0	0	41
SE	105	78	30	22	:	:	:	:	135
UK	17	65	3	12	:	:	6	23	26

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the suspect is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the suspect is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.3.b Prosecutions by sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 259	68	838	25	0	0	240	7	3 337
BE	314	66	132	28	:	:	27	6	473
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	100	88
CZ	10	56	8	44	0	0	0	0	18
DK	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	13	93	1	7	:	:	:	:	14
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	100	26
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	1 058	75	357	25	:	:	:	:	1 415
HR	10	50	10	50	:	:	:	:	20
IT	95	64	53	35	:	:	1	1	149
CY	17	68	8	32	:	:	:	:	25
LV	6	75	2	25	0	0	0	0	8
LT	36	77	11	23	:	:	:	:	47
LU	21	70	7	23	:	:	2	7	30
HU	5	62	3	38	:	:	:	:	8
MT	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	4
NL	116	80	24	17	0	0	4	3	144
AT	78	55	44	31	0	0	19	14	141
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	100	47
PT	5	62	3	38	0	0	0	0	8
RO	329	73	121	27	0	0	0	0	450
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	100	19
SK	29	81	7	19	0	0	0	0	36
FI	1	25	3	75	0	0	0	0	4
SE	6	75	2	25	:	:	:	:	8
UK	103	69	40	27	0	0	7	4	150

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 165	71	689	22	0	0	213	7	3 067
BE	382	74	111	22	:	:	20	4	513
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	68	100	68
CZ	16	84	3	16	0	0	0	0	19
DK	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	6	86	1	14	:	:	:	:	7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	100	25
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	1 131	76	361	24	:	:	:	:	1 492
HR	12	92	1	8	:	:	:	:	13
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	40	66	21	34	:	:	:	:	61
LV	5	83	1	17	0	0	0	0	6
LT	15	68	7	32	:	:	:	:	22
LU	15	58	7	27	:	:	4	15	26
HU	1	50	1	50	:	:	:	:	2
MT	6	50	6	50	0	0	0	0	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	75	49	41	27	0	0	37	24	153
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	47	100	47
PT	33	75	11	25	:	:	:	:	44
RO	314	78	86	22	0	0	0	0	400
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	7
SK	20	67	10	33	0	0	0	0	30
FI	7	87	1	13	0	0	0	0	8
SE	18	86	3	14	:	:	:	:	21
UK	69	76	17	19	0	0	5	5	91

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	4 424	69	1 527	24	0	0	453	7	6 404
BE	696	70	243	25	:	:	47	5	986
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	156	100	156
CZ	26	70	11	30	0	0	0	0	37
DK	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	19	90	2	10	:	:	:	:	21
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	51	100	51
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	2 189	75	718	25	:	:	:	:	2 907
HR	22	67	11	33	:	:	:	:	33
IT	95	64	53	35	:	:	1	1	149
CY	57	66	29	34	:	:	:	:	86
LV	11	79	3	21	0	0	0	0	14
LT	51	74	18	26	:	:	:	:	69
LU	36	64	14	25	:	:	6	11	56
HU	6	60	4	40	:	:	:	:	10
MT	8	50	8	50	0	0	0	0	16
NL	116	80	24	17	0	0	4	3	144
AT	153	52	85	29	0	0	56	19	294
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	94	100	94
PT	38	73	14	27	0	0	0	0	52
RO	643	76	207	24	0	0	0	0	850
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	100	26
SK	49	74	17	26	0	0	0	0	66
FI	8	67	4	33	0	0	0	0	12
SE	24	83	5	17	:	:	:	:	29
UK	172	71	57	24	0	0	12	5	241

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the prosecuted is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the prosecuted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.3.c Convictions by sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 346	76	368	21	0	0	57	3	1 771
BE	75	66	24	21	:	:	15	13	114
BG	34	89	4	11	0	0	0	0	38
CZ	9	64	5	36	0	0	0	0	14
DK	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	3
DE	136	87	21	13	0	0	0	0	157
EE	14	93	1	7	:	:	:	:	15
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	31	100	31
ES	61	78	17	22	0	0	0	0	78
FR	597	76	192	24	:	:	:	:	789
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	37	77	11	23	:	:	:	:	48
CY	3	75	1	25	:	:	:	:	4
LV	3	30	7	70	0	0	0	0	10
LT	18	90	2	10	:	:	:	:	20
LU	6	75	2	25	:	:	:	:	8
HU	9	90	1	10	0	0	0	0	10
MT	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
NL	78	81	17	18	0	0	1	1	96
AT	5	71	2	29	0	0	0	0	7
PL	22	92	2	8	:	:	:	:	24
PT	5	71	2	29	0	0	0	0	7
RO	184	80	45	20	:	:	:	:	229
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100	10
SK	14	93	1	7	0	0	0	0	15
FI	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
SE	4	80	1	20	:	:	:	:	5
UK	31	82	7	18	0	0	0	0	38

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	494	69	172	24	0	0	46	7	712
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	29	67	14	33	0	0	0	0	43
CZ	12	75	4	25	0	0	0	0	16
DK	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
DE	129	80	33	20	0	0	0	0	162
EE	4	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	39	100	39
ES	53	76	17	24	0	0	0	0	70
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
IT	39	61	25	39	:	:	:	:	64
CY	:	:	2	100	:	:	:	:	2
LV	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
LT	35	73	13	27	:	:	:	:	48
LU	16	80	4	20	:	:	:	:	20
HU	8	73	3	27	0	0	0	0	11
MT	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	4	67	2	33	0	0	0	0	6
PL	9	82	2	18	:	:	:	:	11
PT	19	76	6	24	0	0	0	0	25
RO	95	73	35	27	:	:	:	:	130
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100	7
SK	4	50	4	50	0	0	0	0	8
FI	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SE	13	87	2	13	:	:	:	:	15
UK	15	79	4	21	0	0	0	0	19

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 840	74	540	22	0	0	103	4	2 483
BE	75	66	24	21	:	:	15	13	114
BG	63	78	18	22	0	0	0	0	81
CZ	21	70	9	30	0	0	0	0	30
DK	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0	3
DE	265	83	54	17	0	0	0	0	319
EE	18	95	1	5	:	:	:	:	19
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	70	100	70
ES	114	77	34	23	0	0	0	0	148
FR	597	76	192	24	:	:	:	:	789
HR	2	50	2	50	:	:	:	:	4
IT	76	68	36	32	:	:	:	:	112
CY	3	50	3	50	:	:	:	:	6
LV	5	42	7	58	0	0	0	0	12
LT	53	78	15	22	:	:	:	:	68
LU	22	79	6	21	:	:	:	:	28
HU	17	81	4	19	0	0	0	0	21
MT	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NL	78	81	17	18	0	0	1	1	96
AT	9	69	4	31	0	0	0	0	13
PL	31	89	4	11	:	:	:	:	35
PT	24	75	8	25	0	0	0	0	32
RO	279	78	80	22	:	:	:	:	359
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	100	17
SK	18	78	5	22	0	0	0	0	23
FI	4	80	1	20	0	0	0	0	5
SE	17	85	3	15	:	:	:	:	20
UK	46	81	11	19	0	0	0	0	57

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the convicted is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the convicted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.4.a Suspects by form of exploitation and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	4 274	70	1 612	27	0	0	174	3	6 060
Sexual exploitation	3 341	70	1 298	27	0	0	162	3	4 801
Forced labour	509	75	168	25	0	0	4	0	681
Benefit fraud	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	4
Criminal activities	34	89	4	11	0	0	0	0	38
Domestic servitude	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	9
Forced begging	39	71	14	25	0	0	2	4	55
Removal of organs	4	67	2	33	0	0	0	0	6
Other	248	78	66	21	0	0	4	1	318
Unknown	90	61	56	38	0	0	2	1	148

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	4 033	69	1 662	28	0	0	157	3	5 852
Sexual exploitation	2 859	67	1 288	30	0	0	144	3	4 291
Forced labour	688	77	196	22	0	0	7	1	891
Benefit fraud	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Criminal activities	33	97	1	3	0	0	0	0	34
Domestic servitude	7	58	5	42	0	0	0	0	12
Forced begging	71	81	16	18	0	0	1	1	88
Removal of organs	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	235	77	70	23	0	0	1	0	306
Unknown	135	60	86	38	0	0	4	2	225

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	8 307	70	3 274	27	0	0	331	3	11 912
Sexual exploitation	6 200	68	2 586	29	0	0	306	3	9 092
Forced labour	1 197	76	364	23	0	0	11	1	1 572
Benefit fraud	7	87	1	13	0	0	0	0	8
Criminal activities	67	93	5	7	0	0	0	0	72
Domestic servitude	13	62	8	38	0	0	0	0	21
Forced begging	110	77	30	21	0	0	3	2	143
Removal of organs	5	71	2	29	0	0	0	0	7
Other	483	77	136	22	0	0	5	1	624
Unknown	225	60	142	38	0	0	6	2	373

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the suspect is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the suspect is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.4.b Prosecutions by form of exploitation and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1 462	67	559	25	1	0	167	8	2 189
Sexual exploitation	871	69	294	24	0	0	91	7	1 256
Forced labour	275	72	82	22	0	0	23	6	380
Benefit fraud	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal activities	50	82	11	18	0	0	0	0	61
Domestic servitude	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	2
Forced begging	16	64	9	36	0	0	0	0	25
Removal of organs	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Other	179	52	132	39	0	0	32	9	343
Unknown	70	58	29	24	1	1	21	17	121

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1 397	70	484	24	0	0	126	6	2 007
Sexual exploitation	803	67	291	25	0	0	98	8	1 192
Forced labour	332	79	76	18	0	0	12	3	420
Benefit fraud	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Criminal activities	28	87	4	13	0	0	0	0	32
Domestic servitude	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forced begging	33	73	12	27	0	0	0	0	45
Removal of organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
Other	160	63	89	35	0	0	4	2	253
Unknown	40	64	12	19	0	0	11	17	63

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	2 859	68	1 043	25	1	0	293	7	4 196
Sexual exploitation	1 674	68	585	24	0	0	189	8	2 448
Forced labour	607	76	158	20	0	0	35	4	800
Benefit fraud	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal activities	78	84	15	16	0	0	0	0	93
Domestic servitude	2	67	1	33	0	0	0	0	3
Forced begging	49	70	21	30	0	0	0	0	70
Removal of organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	1
Other	339	57	221	37	0	0	36	6	596
Unknown	110	60	41	22	1	1	32	17	184

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave ":

'Other' refers to when the sex of the prosecuted is registered as other than female or male.

'Unknown' refers to when the sex of the prosecuted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.4.c Convictions by form of exploitation and sex

	2017								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1 024	74	297	21	2	0	63	5	1 386
Sexual exploitation	554	69	199	25	0	0	44	6	797
Forced labour	216	83	33	13	0	0	11	4	260
Benefit fraud	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Criminal activities	24	92	2	8	0	0	0	0	26
Domestic servitude	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	2
Forced begging	11	69	5	31	0	0	0	0	16
Removal of organs	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Other	122	80	30	19	0	0	1	1	153
Unknown	96	73	27	20	2	2	7	5	132

	2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	247	63	76	20	0	0	66	17	389
Sexual exploitation	77	51	30	20	0	0	44	29	151
Forced labour	7	23	1	4	0	0	22	73	30
Benefit fraud	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Criminal activities	14	93	1	7	0	0	0	0	15
Domestic servitude	1	50	1	50	0	0	0	0	2
Forced begging	3	43	4	57	0	0	0	0	7
Removal of organs	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Other	75	84	14	16	0	0	0	0	89
Unknown	70	74	25	26	0	0	0	0	95

	2017-2018								
	Male		Female		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	1 271	72	373	21	2	0	129	7	1 775
Sexual exploitation	631	67	229	24	0	0	88	9	948
Forced labour	223	77	34	12	0	0	33	11	290
Benefit fraud	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Criminal activities	38	93	3	7	0	0	0	0	41
Domestic servitude	2	50	2	50	0	0	0	0	4
Forced begging	14	61	9	39	0	0	0	0	23
Removal of organs	0	:	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
Other	197	81	44	18	0	0	1	1	242
Unknown	166	73	52	23	2	1	7	3	227

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the sex of the convicted is registered as other than female or male.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the sex of the convicted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.5.a Suspects by age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	314	5	5 414	92	197	3	5 925
BE	2	1	184	99	0	0	186
BG	1	5	18	95	0	0	19
CZ	3	12	21	88	:	:	24
DK	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
DE	20	3	537	82	97	15	654
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	0	0	147	100	0	0	147
ES	1	0	257	100	:	:	258
FR	73	6	1 214	94	0	0	1 287
HR	5	12	36	88	:	:	41
IT	122	6	1 849	94	:	:	1 971
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0	0	16	100	0	0	16
LT	2	4	54	96	:	:	56
LU	:	:	17	74	6	26	23
HU	61	23	202	77	:	:	263
MT	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
NL	1	1	156	94	8	5	165
AT	0	0	141	100	0	0	141
PL	:	:	18	100	:	:	18
PT	:	:	:	:	30	100	30
RO	22	5	428	95	0	0	450
SI	0	0	15	100	0	0	15
SK	0	0	72	100	0	0	72
FI	1	5	21	95	0	0	22
SE	:	:	:	:	54	100	54
UK	:	:	3	60	2	40	5

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	289	5	5 371	91	229	4	5 889
BE	2	1	153	99	0	0	155
BG	1	4	23	96	0	0	24
CZ	:	:	15	100	:	:	15
DK	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
DE	15	2	576	82	114	16	705
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	0	0	136	100	0	0	136
ES	2	1	313	99	:	:	315
FR	84	6	1 415	94	0	0	1 499
HR	:	:	26	100	:	:	26
IT	164	8	1 969	92	:	:	2 133
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0	0	13	100	0	0	13
LT	:	:	8	100	:	:	8
LU	:	:	8	73	3	27	11
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	0	0	12	100	0	0	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	0	0	172	100	0	0	172
PL	:	:	30	100	:	:	30
PT	:	:	:	:	27	100	27
RO	16	4	384	96	0	0	400
SI	0	0	33	100	0	0	33
SK	0	0	53	100	0	0	53
FI	0	0	19	100	0	0	19
SE	:	:	:	:	81	100	81
UK	5	24	12	57	4	19	21

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	603	5	10 785	91	426	4	11 814
BE	4	1	337	99	0	0	341
BG	2	5	41	95	0	0	43
CZ	3	8	36	92	:	:	39
DK	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
DE	35	3	1 113	82	211	15	1 359
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
EL	0	0	283	100	0	0	283
ES	3	1	570	99	:	:	573
FR	157	6	2 629	94	0	0	2 786
HR	5	7	62	93	:	:	67
IT	286	7	3 818	93	:	:	4 104
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	0	0	29	100	0	0	29
LT	2	3	62	97	:	:	64
LU	:	:	25	74	9	26	34
HU	61	23	202	77	:	:	263
MT	0	0	16	100	0	0	16
NL	1	1	156	94	8	5	165
AT	0	0	313	100	0	0	313
PL	:	:	48	100	:	:	48
PT	:	:	:	:	57	100	57
RO	38	4	812	96	0	0	850
SI	0	0	48	100	0	0	48
SK	0	0	125	100	0	0	125
FI	1	2	40	98	0	0	41
SE	:	:	:	:	135	100	135
UK	5	19	15	58	6	23	26

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”
‘Unknown’ refers to when the age group of the suspect is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.5.b Prosecutions by age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	71	2	2 934	88	332	10	3 337
BE	1	0	472	100	:	:	473
BG	:	:	:	:	88	100	88
CZ	1	6	17	94	0	0	18
DK	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	14	100	:	:	14
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	26	100	26
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	37	3	1 265	89	113	8	1 415
HR	:	:	20	100	:	:	20
IT	3	2	146	98	:	:	149
CY	:	:	25	100	:	:	25
LV	0	0	8	100	0	0	8
LT	:	:	47	100	:	:	47
LU	:	:	2	7	28	93	30
HU	0	0	8	100	0	0	8
MT	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
NL	6	4	136	95	2	1	144
AT	0	0	121	86	20	14	141
PL	:	:	:	:	47	100	47
PT	0	0	8	100	0	0	8
RO	22	5	428	95	0	0	450
SI	0	0	19	100	:	:	19
SK	0	0	36	100	0	0	36
FI	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
SE	:	:	:	:	8	100	8
UK	1	1	149	99	0	0	150

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	76	3	2 611	85	380	12	3 067
BE	7	1	486	95	20	4	513
BG	:	:	:	:	68	100	68
CZ	3	16	16	84	0	0	19
DK	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	7	100	:	:	7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	25	100	25
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	46	3	1 297	87	149	10	1 492
HR	2	15	11	85	:	:	13
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	:	:	61	100	:	:	61
LV	0	0	6	100	0	0	6
LT	:	:	22	100	:	:	22
LU	:	:	4	15	22	85	26
HU	0	0	2	100	0	0	2
MT	0	0	12	100	0	0	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	1	1	124	81	28	18	153
PL	:	:	:	:	47	100	47
PT	:	:	44	100	:	:	44
RO	16	4	384	96	0	0	400
SI	0	0	7	100	:	:	7
SK	0	0	30	100	0	0	30
FI	0	0	8	100	0	0	8
SE	:	:	:	:	21	100	21
UK	1	1	90	99	0	0	91

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	147	2	5 545	87	712	11	6 404
BE	8	1	958	97	20	2	986
BG	:	:	:	:	156	100	156
CZ	4	11	33	89	0	0	37
DK	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	:	:	21	100	:	:	21
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	51	100	51
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	83	3	2 562	88	262	9	2 907
HR	2	6	31	94	:	:	33
IT	3	2	146	98	:	:	149
CY	:	:	86	100	:	:	86
LV	0	0	14	100	0	0	14
LT	:	:	69	100	:	:	69
LU	:	:	6	11	50	89	56
HU	0	0	10	100	0	0	10
MT	0	0	16	100	0	0	16
NL	6	4	136	95	2	1	144
AT	1	1	245	83	48	16	294
PL	:	:	:	:	94	100	94
PT	0	0	52	100	0	0	52
RO	38	4	812	96	0	0	850
SI	0	0	26	100	:	:	26
SK	0	0	66	100	0	0	66
FI	0	0	12	100	0	0	12
SE	:	:	:	:	29	100	29
UK	2	1	239	99	0	0	241

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Unknown’ refers to when the age group of the prosecuted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.5.c Convictions by age group

	2017						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	35	2	1 685	95	51	3	1 771
BE	:	:	102	89	12	11	114
BG	0	0	38	100	0	0	38
CZ	2	14	12	86	0	0	14
DK	0	0	3	100	0	0	3
DE	5	3	152	97	0	0	157
EE	1	7	14	93	:	:	15
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	31	100	31
ES	1	1	77	99	0	0	78
FR	14	2	775	98	0	0	789
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	3	6	45	94	:	:	48
CY	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
LV	0	0	10	100	0	0	10
LT	:	:	20	100	:	:	20
LU	:	:	:	:	8	100	8
HU	1	10	9	90	:	:	10
MT	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
NL	4	4	92	96	0	0	96
AT	0	0	7	100	0	0	7
PL	0	0	24	100	0	0	24
PT	0	0	7	100	0	0	7
RO	4	2	225	98	:	:	229
SI	0	0	10	100	0	0	10
SK	0	0	15	100	0	0	15
FI	0	0	1	100	0	0	1
SE	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
UK	0	0	38	100	0	0	38

	2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	17	2	633	89	62	9	712
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	1	2	42	98	0	0	43
CZ	0	0	16	100	0	0	16
DK	0	:	0	:	0	:	0
DE	7	4	155	96	0	0	162
EE	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	39	100	39
ES	0	0	70	100	0	0	70
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
IT	1	2	63	98	:	:	64
CY	:	:	2	100	:	:	2
LV	0	0	2	100	0	0	2
LT	:	:	48	100	:	:	48
LU	:	:	:	:	20	100	20
HU	1	9	10	91	:	:	11
MT	0	0	2	100	0	0	2
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	0	0	3	50	3	50	6
PL	1	9	10	91	0	0	11
PT	0	0	25	100	0	0	25
RO	6	5	124	95	:	:	130
SI	0	0	7	100	0	0	7
SK	0	0	8	100	0	0	8
FI	0	0	4	100	0	0	4
SE	0	0	15	100	0	0	15
UK	0	0	19	100	0	0	19

	2017-2018						
	Child		Adult		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	52	2	2 318	93	113	5	2 483
BE	:	:	102	89	12	11	114
BG	1	1	80	99	0	0	81
CZ	2	7	28	93	0	0	30
DK	0	0	3	100	0	0	3
DE	12	4	307	96	0	0	319
EE	1	5	18	95	:	:	19
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	70	100	70
ES	1	1	147	99	0	0	148
FR	14	2	775	98	0	0	789
HR	:	:	4	100	:	:	4
IT	4	4	108	96	:	:	112
CY	:	:	6	100	:	:	6
LV	0	0	12	100	0	0	12
LT	:	:	68	100	:	:	68
LU	:	:	:	:	28	100	28
HU	2	10	19	90	:	:	21
MT	0	0	2	100	0	0	2
NL	4	4	92	96	0	0	96
AT	0	0	10	77	3	23	13
PL	1	3	34	97	0	0	35
PT	0	0	32	100	0	0	32
RO	10	3	349	97	:	:	359
SI	0	0	17	100	0	0	17
SK	0	0	23	100	0	0	23
FI	0	0	5	100	0	0	5
SE	0	0	20	100	0	0	20
UK	0	0	57	100	0	0	57

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Unknown’ refers to when the age group of the convicted is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.6.1a Suspects by citizenship

	2017										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 806	52	992	19	1 315	24	117	2	173	3	5 403
BE	70	38	57	31	56	30	:	:	3	1	186
BG	19	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19
CZ	:	:	24	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	24
DK	1	25	:	:	2	50	:	:	1	25	4
DE	217	33	273	42	109	17	3	0	52	8	654
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	64	43	19	13	54	37	:	:	10	7	147
ES	37	14	90	35	131	51	:	:	:	:	258
FR	689	54	210	16	277	21	111	9	:	:	1 287
HR	40	98	:	:	1	2	:	:	:	:	41
IT	1 133	57	188	10	583	30	:	:	67	3	1 971
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	16	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16
LT	54	96	2	4	:	:	:	:	:	:	56
LU	6	26	12	52	5	22	:	:	:	:	23
HU	254	96	2	1	7	3	:	:	:	:	263
MT	1	25	2	50	1	25	:	:	:	:	4
NL	97	59	37	23	22	13	2	1	7	4	165
AT	16	11	66	47	58	41	1	1	:	:	141
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	30	100	30
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	11	73	1	7	3	20	:	:	:	:	15
SK	71	99	:	:	1	1	:	:	:	:	72
FI	9	41	9	41	4	18	:	:	:	:	22
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1	20	:	:	1	20	:	:	3	60	5

	2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 453	47	962	18	1 479	28	184	4	136	3	5 214
BE	62	40	39	25	54	35	:	:	:	:	155
BG	24	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24
CZ	:	:	14	93	1	7	:	:	:	:	15
DK	1	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1
DE	212	30	277	39	132	19	7	1	77	11	705
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	74	54	16	12	35	26	:	:	11	8	136
ES	45	14	110	35	160	51	:	:	:	:	315
FR	803	53	131	9	388	26	177	12	:	:	1 499
HR	22	85	1	4	3	11	:	:	:	:	26
IT	1 088	55	260	13	621	32	:	:	:	:	1 969
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	13	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13
LT	8	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
LU	:	:	6	55	5	45	:	:	:	:	11
HU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MT	6	50	:	:	6	50	:	:	:	:	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	21	12	92	54	59	34	:	:	:	:	172
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	100	27
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	16	49	6	18	11	33	:	:	:	:	33
SK	52	98	:	:	1	2	:	:	:	:	53
FI	6	31	10	53	3	16	:	:	:	:	19
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	100	21

	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	5 259	50	1 954	18	2 794	26	301	3	309	3	10 617
BE	132	39	96	28	110	32	:	:	3	1	341
BG	43	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	43
CZ	:	:	38	97	1	3	:	:	:	:	39
DK	2	40	:	:	2	40	:	:	1	20	5
DE	429	32	550	40	241	18	10	1	129	9	1 359
EE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	138	49	35	12	89	32	:	:	21	7	283
ES	82	14	200	35	291	51	:	:	:	:	573
FR	1 492	54	341	12	665	24	288	10	:	:	2 786
HR	62	93	1	1	4	6	:	:	:	:	67
IT	2 221	56	448	11	1 204	31	:	:	67	2	3 940
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	29	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29
LT	62	97	2	3	:	:	:	:	:	:	64
LU	6	18	18	53	10	29	:	:	:	:	34
HU	254	96	2	1	7	3	:	:	:	:	263
MT	7	44	2	12	7	44	:	:	:	:	16
NL	97	59	37	23	22	13	2	1	7	4	165
AT	37	12	158	51	117	37	1	0	:	:	313
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	57	100	57
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	27	56	7	15	14	29	:	:	:	:	48
SK	123	98	:	:	2	2	:	:	:	:	125
FI	15	37	19	46	7	17	:	:	:	:	41
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1	4	:	:	1	4	:	:	24	92	26

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the citizenship of the suspects is registered as another citizenship category than ‘Own country’, ‘Other EU country’ and ‘Non-EU country’.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the citizenship of the suspects is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.6.1.b Prosecutions by citizenship

	2017										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	994	37	486	18	497	19	315	12	386	14	2 678
BE	142	30	137	29	88	19	2	0	104	22	473
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	88	100	88
CZ	:	:	18	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	18
DK	3	60	:	:	2	40	:	:	:	:	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	4	28	:	:	5	36	1	7	4	29	14
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	100	26
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	610	44	215	15	184	13	302	22	84	6	1 395
HR	20	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20
IT	7	5	21	14	115	77	:	:	6	4	149
CY	10	40	6	24	9	36	:	:	:	:	25
LV	8	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8
LT	47	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	47
LU	:	:	11	37	15	50	1	3	3	10	30
HU	4	50	:	:	4	50	:	:	:	:	8
MT	1	25	2	50	1	25	:	:	:	:	4
NL	61	42	33	23	37	26	9	6	4	3	144
AT	27	19	36	26	28	20	:	:	48	35	139
PL	41	87	5	11	1	2	:	:	:	:	47
PT	4	50	2	25	2	25	:	:	:	:	8
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	100	19
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	1	25	:	:	3	75	:	:	:	:	4
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	4	57	:	:	3	43	:	:	:	:	7

	2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 012	41	409	17	333	13	323	13	390	16	2 467
BE	189	37	102	20	104	20	:	:	118	23	513
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68	100	68
CZ	:	:	19	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	19
DK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	5	71	:	:	:	:	2	29	:	:	7
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	100	25
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	686	48	195	14	137	9	321	22	100	7	1 439
HR	10	77	:	:	3	23	:	:	:	:	13
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	27	44	14	23	20	33	:	:	:	:	61
LV	6	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6
LT	6	27	2	9	14	64	:	:	:	:	22
LU	:	:	16	62	4	15	:	:	6	23	26
HU	2	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
MT	5	42	:	:	7	58	:	:	:	:	12
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	22	15	28	19	31	22	:	:	64	44	145
PL	30	64	11	23	4	9	:	:	2	4	47
PT	19	43	18	41	7	16	:	:	:	:	44
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7	100	7
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	4	50	2	25	2	25	:	:	:	:	8
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	1	33	2	67	:	:	:	:	:	:	3

	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	2 006	39	895	17	830	16	638	13	776	15	5 145
BE	331	34	239	24	192	19	2	0	222	23	986
BG	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	156	100	156
CZ	:	:	37	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	37
DK	3	60	:	:	2	40	:	:	:	:	5
DE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EE	9	43	:	:	5	24	3	14	4	19	21
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51	100	51
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	1 296	46	410	14	321	11	623	22	184	7	2 834
HR	30	91	:	:	3	9	:	:	:	:	33
IT	7	5	21	14	115	77	:	:	6	4	149
CY	37	43	20	23	29	34	:	:	:	:	86
LV	14	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14
LT	53	77	2	3	14	20	:	:	:	:	69
LU	:	:	27	48	19	34	1	2	9	16	56
HU	6	60	:	:	4	40	:	:	:	:	10
MT	6	37	2	13	8	50	:	:	:	:	16
NL	61	42	33	23	37	26	9	6	4	3	144
AT	49	17	64	23	59	21	:	:	112	39	284
PL	71	76	16	17	5	5	:	:	2	2	94
PT	23	44	20	39	9	17	:	:	:	:	52
RO	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	100	26
SK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FI	5	41	2	17	5	42	:	:	:	:	12
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	5	50	2	20	3	30	:	:	:	:	10

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

‘Other’ refers to when the citizenship of the prosecuted is registered as another citizenship category than ‘Own country’, ‘Other EU country’ and ‘Non-EU country’.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the citizenship of the prosecuted is registered as unknown.

	2017-2018										
	Own country		Other EU country		Non-EU country		Other		Unknown		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
EU-28	1 195	50	507	21	473	20	85	4	114	5	2 374
BE	32	28	27	24	36	31	:	:	19	17	114
BG	80	99	:	:	:	:	1	1	:	:	81
CZ	:	:	28	93	2	7	:	:	:	:	30
DK	1	33	1	33	1	34	:	:	:	:	3
DE	191	60	61	19	35	11	29	9	3	1	319
EE	8	42	:	:	5	26	4	21	2	11	19
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70	100	70
ES	28	19	5	3	115	78	:	:	:	:	148
FR	286	36	279	35	189	24	36	5	:	:	790
HR	4	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
IT	14	12	38	34	50	45	10	9	:	:	112
CY	:	:	3	50	3	50	:	:	:	:	6
LV	12	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12
LT	68	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68
LU	:	:	19	68	9	32	:	:	:	:	28
HU	13	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13
MT	2	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2
NL	53	55	20	21	15	16	5	5	3	3	96
AT	4	28	4	29	6	43	:	:	:	:	14
PL	32	91	3	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	35
PT	10	31	17	53	5	16	:	:	:	:	32
RO	333	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	333
SI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	100	17
SK	23	100	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23
FI	1	20	2	40	2	40	:	:	:	:	5
SE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

‘Other’ refers to when the citizenship of the convicted is registered as another citizenship category than ‘Own country’, ‘Other EU country’ and ‘Non-EU country’.

‘Unknown’ refers to when the convicted of the victim is registered as unknown.

Table A.5.6.2.a Suspects by EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	3 798	100	3 415	100	7 213	100
Belgium	74	2	62	2	136	2
Bulgaria	209	6	234	7	443	6
Czechia	21	1	22	1	43	1
Denmark	1	0	1	0	2	0
Germany	233	6	215	6	448	6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	2	0	:	:	2	0
Greece	65	2	78	2	143	2
Spain	52	1	57	2	109	2
France	694	18	805	24	1 499	21
Croatia	47	1	26	1	73	1
Italy	1 141	30	1 094	32	2 235	31
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	18	1	13	0	31	0
Lithuania	56	2	8	0	64	1
Luxembourg	6	0	:	:	6	0
Hungary	320	8	87	3	407	6
Malta	1	0	6	0	7	0
Netherlands	108	3	6	0	114	2
Austria	16	0	23	1	39	1
Poland	10	0	13	0	23	0
Portugal	20	1	9	0	29	0
Romania	601	16	572	17	1 173	16
Slovenia	11	0	16	0	27	0
Slovakia	78	2	60	2	138	2
Finland	9	0	6	0	15	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	5	0	2	0	7	0

Table A.5.6.2.b Prosecutions by EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	1 480	100	1 421	100	2 901	100
Belgium	148	10	190	13	338	12
Bulgaria	49	3	21	2	70	2
Czechia	17	1	19	1	36	1
Denmark	3	0	:	:	3	0
Germany	1	0	5	0	6	0
Estonia	4	0	5	0	9	0
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	2	0	2	0	4	0
Spain	10	1	2	0	12	1
France	616	42	696	49	1 312	45
Croatia	20	1	10	1	30	1
Italy	13	1	3	0	16	1
Cyprus	10	1	27	2	37	1
Latvia	8	1	6	0	14	1
Lithuania	47	3	8	1	55	2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	30	2	9	1	39	1
Malta	1	0	5	0	6	0
Netherlands	73	5	23	2	96	3
Austria	27	2	22	2	49	2
Poland	50	3	30	2	80	3
Portugal	9	1	23	2	32	1
Romania	314	21	251	18	565	20
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	4	0	3	0	7	0
Finland	1	0	4	0	5	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	23	2	57	4	80	3

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.6.2.c Convictions by EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
EU-28	1 215	100	487	100	1 702	100
Belgium	34	3	2	0	36	2
Bulgaria	87	7	65	13	152	9
Czechia	11	1	15	3	26	2
Denmark	1	0	:	:	1	0
Germany	98	8	94	19	192	11
Estonia	5	0	3	1	8	1
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	1	0	1	0	2	0
Spain	22	2	16	3	38	2
France	289	24	2	0	291	17
Croatia	1	0	4	1	5	0
Italy	22	2	7	2	29	2
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	12	1	2	0	14	1
Lithuania	25	2	48	10	73	4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	23	2	4	1	27	2
Malta	:	:	2	0	2	0
Netherlands	57	5	1	0	58	3
Austria	4	0	:	:	4	0
Poland	40	3	12	3	52	3
Portugal	13	1	7	2	20	1
Romania	436	36	192	40	628	37
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	18	2	9	2	27	2
Finland	:	:	1	0	1	0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:
United Kingdom	16	1	:	:	16	1

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.6.3.a Suspects by non-EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	1 432	100	1 663	100	3 095	100
Turkey	30	2	21	1	51	2
Syria	22	2	25	2	47	2
Tunisia	23	2	19	1	42	1
Serbia	15	1	10	1	25	1
Ukraine	11	1	9	1	20	1
Venezuela	4	0	13	1	17	1
Vietnam	:	:	17	1	17	1
Sierra Leone	6	1	3	0	9	0
Thailand	1	0	7	0	8	0
Switzerland	4	0	2	0	6	0
Sudan	3	0	2	0	5	0
Togo	2	0	2	0	4	0
United States	1	0	3	0	4	0
Sri Lanka	1	0	2	0	3	0
Somalia	2	0	:	:	2	0
Suriname	2	0	:	:	2	0
Taiwan	:	:	2	0	2	0
United Arab Emirates	2	0	:	:	2	0
Uruguay	:	:	2	0	2	0
Other non-EU citizenship	1 303	91	1 524	92	2 827	91

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave ":"

Table A.5.6.3.b Prosecutions by non-EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	812	100	656	100	1 468	100
Ukraine	4	1	19	3	23	2
Pakistan	6	1	12	2	18	1
Serbia	10	1	5	1	15	1
Vietnam	7	1	4	1	11	1
Russia	7	1	3	0	10	1
Turkey	9	1	:	:	9	1
Suriname	8	1	:	:	8	1
Tunisia	7	1	1	0	8	1
Syria	3	0	3	1	6	0
Venezuela	:	:	6	1	6	0
Philippines	1	0	3	0	4	0
Togo	1	0	3	1	4	0
Paraguay	2	0	:	:	2	0
Qatar	:	:	2	0	2	0
Sri Lanka	2	0	:	:	2	0
Sudan	:	:	2	0	2	0
Taiwan	:	:	2	0	2	0
Somalia	1	0	:	:	1	0
United Arab Emirates	1	0	:	:	1	0
Other non-EU citizenship	743	92	591	90	1 334	91

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.5.6.3.c Convictions by non-EU citizenship

Citizenship	2017		2018		2017-2018	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Non-EU total	425	100	133	100	558	100
Turkey	15	4	10	8	25	5
Thailand	10	2	:	:	10	2
Syria	7	2	1	1	8	1
Tunisia	8	2	:	:	8	1
Ukraine	5	1	3	2	8	1
United Arab Emirates	8	2	:	:	8	2
Pakistan	4	1	2	1	6	1
Russia	3	1	2	1	5	1
Sierra Leone	2	0	1	1	3	1
Somalia	3	1	:	:	3	1
Vietnam	2	1	1	1	3	1
Serbia	2	0	:	:	2	0
Suriname	2	0	:	:	2	0
Venezuela	2	1	:	:	2	0
Peru	:	:	1	1	1	0
Senegal	1	0	:	:	1	0
Sri Lanka	1	0	:	:	1	0
Switzerland	1	0	:	:	1	0
Togo	1	0	:	:	1	0
Other non-EU citizenship	348	82	112	84	460	83

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “:”

Table A.6.1 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services that are the object of exploitation of trafficking in human beings (suspects, prosecutions and convictions)

	2017			2018			2017-2018		
	Suspects	Prosecutions	Convictions	Suspects	Prosecutions	Convictions	Suspects	Prosecutions	Convictions
EU-28	104	87	70	66	75	63	170	162	133
BE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
BG	1	8	1	0	5	0	1	13	1
CZ	24	:	:	15	:	:	39	:	:
DK	4	:	3	1	:	0	5	:	3
DE	1	:	0	0	:	0	1	:	0
EE	:	14	14	:	7	4	:	21	18
IE	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EL	1	:	:	1	:	:	2	:	:
ES	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
FR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HR	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
CY	14	14	4	26	26	:	40	40	4
LV	1	0	1	3	3	0	4	3	1
LT	54	47	37	8	22	48	62	69	85
LU	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
HU	:	:	10	:	:	11	:	:	21
MT	4	4	0	12	12	0	16	16	0
NL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
AT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PL	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
PT	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
RO	:	:	0	:	:	0	:	:	0
SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FI	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
SE	:	:	:	:	:	0	:	:	0
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

When data is not available, Member States were requested to leave “.”

Table A.6.2 Criminal justice data for the criminal offence of use of services that are the object of exploitation of trafficking in human beings by sex and age group (suspects, prosecutions and convictions)

	2017-2018			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
Suspects	124	41	4	1
Prosecutions	113	36	0	0
Convictions	103	24	1	5

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