

**REPORT ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SERBIA  
2016.**

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## GRATITUDE

This report on human trafficking in Serbia was formed within the number of activities of the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection, Belgrade.

The report was produced as a result of recording and documenting work data of the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection.

Organization, a system of internal procedures and institutional position of the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection, as well as appropriate management, coordination and communication - have enabled the emergence of data which are systematized during the work on this report and processed in order to create a clear insight into the phenomenon that is the subject of reporting.

This report was created thanks to the support and professional assistance provided by Sanja Kljajić, director of the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection, Mirko Vreca and Lidija Milanovic experts of this institution. In the data processing assistance was provided by Milos Antonic.

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## INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking represent a violation of human rights and a serious crime. Human trafficking is a difficult and complex criminal act expressly prohibited by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which states: "Human traffickling is forbidden" (Article 5, paragraph 3)<sup>1</sup>. Trafficking in human beings is a complex transnational phenomenon that requires a comprehensive approach - it is not possible to fight against trafficking in human beings just on national level, because human trafficking significantly takes place on a global level.

The central element of human trafficking is exploitation. It is form of organized criminal activity that occurs in various forms, on the nacional and international levels, with a lot of intertwined interests. All this suggests that human trafficking is a complex phenomenon that is subject of the definition from different viewpoints: security, international, victimology, sociological and others<sup>2</sup>.

The phenomenon of human trafficking includes the obligation to take the necessary measures to establish appropriate mechanisms for early identification, assistance and support to victims. This task can be realized only through the cooperation of relevant social actors - government, public services (agencies) and civil society organizations. Combating human trafficking includes the effective prosecution of the perpetrators, but also the development of various types and adequate assistance to victims for their rehabilitation and reintegration or integration in society.

In addition, measurement of human trafficking is a challenging task, with many levels of complexity. Due to the social danger of human trafficking, because of the drastic and often brutal violations of human rights of victims, in order to improve policies, regulations and practice in the combating against human trafficking, it requires a continuous assessment of the situation in this area. This assessment builds on the internacional level, and is based on systems checks by the state authorities, experts and organizations who are delling with protection of human trafficking.

From this kind of concept system of international assessments of the situation of human trafficking, is resulting by regular reports on human trafficking at the national level. From the perspective of Serbia, regular reporting aims to provide continuous review and monitoring of different aspects of human trafficking, as well as to allow comparability of data with the European Union (hereinafter: EU).

This report on human trafficking in Serbia, refers to the 2015, and is made from the perspective of the systemic and institutional role of the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection in Belgrade.

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<sup>1</sup>Sours: Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

<sup>2</sup> Ljiljana Djuric, Stojanovic Ema; "The crime of human trafficking in the Criminal Code of Serbia and the practice of the courts - Research; Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade, Legal Clinic for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings; Belgrade, 2011.

## TERMINOLOGY

Combating human trafficking is a systemic response to the phenomenon that contains a high degree of social danger and corrosiveness. This phenomenon endangers primarily the well-being of individuals, victims of trafficking, as well as their relatives and families, a more to say human trafficking is a serious examination for the state and social institutions of which requires quick and appropriate responses.

In the combating against human trafficking have been engaged number of various social resources and institutions. The combating against human trafficking has initiated the development of different instruments, and on one level the development of terminology that allows communication and understanding the elements of the phenomenon and his social engagement in the combating against this phenomenon.

In the following text there is an explanation of the most typical term used in the combating against human trafficking.

**Human Trafficking** can be defined in several ways. Here we give a definition of the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons; Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings as well as the definition of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

According to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of funds to achieve the consent of a person for the purpose of exploitation. The recruitment, transportation, transfer, acceptance and receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered trafficking in persons even if they do not include any form of coercion specified in the definition of human trafficking.

According to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) "Trafficking in human beings" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

In the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia (Article 388, paragraph 1) states: "Whoever, by force or threat, deception or maintaining deception, abuse of authority, trust, relationship, difficult circumstances of another, retaining identity papers or by giving or receiving money or other benefit, recruits,

transports, transfers, sells, buys, mediates in sale, hides or holds another person for the purpose of labor exploitation, forced labor, commission of offenses, prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, begging, using for pornographic purposes of establishing slavery or similar relationships, removal of organs or body parts or service in armed conflicts, shall be punished with imprisonment of three to twelve years. "

**Recruitment (recruitment)** is mentioned in the international regulations as one of the actions in legal definitions, which can lead to trafficking. According to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings recruitment is carried out by any means (through the press or the Internet), and means for recruitment include the use of new information technologies. Recruiting can begin in the place of permanent or temporary residence of the victim and can continue during transport and accommodation of victim in the city or country of destination, prior to exploitation. (Trafficking in human beings, Statistical Working Papers; Eurostat, 2014 edition).

**Exploitation** include, at a minimum, the exploitation for prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or servitude, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons).

**The trafficker** is a person involved in the organization and realization of human trafficking.

**A victim of human trafficking** is any person who is subject to trafficking within the definition of human trafficking. (Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings)

**Presumed victim** is a person who has met the criteria of the EU Directive on trafficking, which is in the process of identification, but which has not yet been formally approved victim status by the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection.

**Identified victim of trafficking** is a person who is identified as a victim of human trafficking from Centre for Human trafficking victims protection.

**Identification** of victims of trafficking has vital importance for the protection of their human rights. The primary goal of identification of the victim is to provide access to the necessary assistance and protection. In order to protect and provide a full assist to victims of human trafficking the great importance is that the identification executed quickly and correctly. Failure to identify victims of human trafficking leading to a further denial of that person's rights. Therefore states are in obligation to provide identification. (Regional guidelines for the identification of victims of human trafficking - Manual for South and Eastern Europe).<sup>3</sup> Identified victim of human trafficking in Serbia is a person that is identified by the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection in Belgrade, as relevant or competent authority, in accordance with criteria of Directive 2011/36 / EU. Therefore, the identification of victims of human trafficking in Serbia take place in the context of the social protection system where Centar

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<sup>3</sup>Tatiana Fomina, International Center "La Strada", Moldova and Maria Vogiatzi, the Centre for the Defence of Human rights, Greece. In collaboration with the Network of Ariadne, against human trafficking in South Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Greece, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine); 2012th



functions. Center keeps data of identified victims of human trafficking, as well as the presumed (presumptive) victims who have entered the identification process. Also, the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection in Belgrade keeps data of persons which can be considered as presumed victims, but they refused to enter the process of identification. In this situation, only on the basis of the report, it is not possible to determine whether the criteria of Directive 2011/36 / EU are fulfilled.

It should be noted that in Serbia there is a tendency to improve the capacity to conduct unique data on trafficking victims.

**A child** means every human being below the age of 18, in accordance with the Family Code of the Republic of Serbia and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**Social protection services** represent activities of providing support and assistance to individuals and families in order to improve, and preserve the quality of life, eliminate or reduce the risk of adverse life circumstances, as well as creating opportunities to live independently in the community (Law on Social Protection).

**Smuggling people** means enabling illegal entry of persons into the territory of the country of which they are not citizens or in which they do not have permanent residence in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material gain. Illegal entry means crossing borders without complying with the necessary requirements for legal entry into the country (UN Protocol against smuggling of migrants).

## METODOLOGY

This report was prepared on the basis of data obtained from the Centre for Human trafficking victims protection in Belgrade (hereinafter: the Centre).

The information contained in the records of the Centre are statistically processed with the goal of quantitative analysis of data and to define the appropriate variables. Available data were analyzed and presented in a quantitative and qualitative way. In processing the data the important is achievement of three objectives:

- (1) gaining insight into the phenomenon of human trafficking in Serbia, from the perspective of the Centre as part of the social protection system;
- (2) Using a structured database and indicators recommended by Eurostat, for the purpose of comparability with EU data;
- (3) Ensure that the data from Serbia are included in the report of Eurostat and contribute to the perception of this phenomenon at EU level.

Based on available data and qualitative analysis, in this report are derived appropriate conclusions in order to provide a basis for planning policy and improve the system of protection of victims of human trafficking in Serbia.

## CENTRE FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

In its legal position Center is republic institution of social protection formed by the Government of the Republic of Serbia 2012.<sup>4</sup> The government also passed the Decree on the network of social welfare institutions<sup>5</sup> establishing a network of social welfare institutions that provide social services. In this context, it is evident that the Centre was established with the aim of providing quality protection of victims of human trafficking in Serbia, in accordance with international conventions in this area signed by Serbia, on the basis of domestic law, all in the context of human rights concept.

The establishment of the Centre is the result of commitment of Serbia to improve the system resources to combat human trafficking, primarily to improve the protection and support to victims of trafficking, in accordance with the requirements of international documents. The basic idea behind the establishing the Centre was to form a public institution, which would represent a fundamental coordination agency for providing support to victims of trafficking and determining the status of victims of trafficking in terms of human rights, regardless of the criminal proceedings conducted for these offenses. The concept of protection of victims of human trafficking for the first time is separated from support to victims of trafficking as victims of this criminal offenses and sanctions, establishing a close link between social protection system, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice on the other hand, as a key systems of the state responsible for combating against human trafficking and comprehensive support to victims. Taking into account the Law on Social Protection, foundation of the Center was a logical and responsible move for Serbia in the framework of the reform of social protection system.

As a part of his regular activity, Center is providing number of services - assessment, planning and therapeutic and socio-educational services. From systemic perspective of the role of the Centre, evaluation and planning as part of the identification process, has three basic functions: identification, coordination and emergency support. The Centre, also was established to provide accommodation services (emergency accommodation) for victims of human trafficking.

Center performs its activities on the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia, and one of its important functions is to coordinate the activities of providing social protection for victims of trafficking and cooperation with the centers for social work, other authorities, agencies and organizations, with the aim of re-integration, voluntary return to the country of origin or in the other means to ensure the best interests and safety of victims of trafficking.

It should be noted that the Centre keep data and documentation on victims of trafficking and services provided assistance and support to victims of trafficking, Center analyzes this phenomenon and gives information about the

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<sup>4</sup> Government Decision 05 No. 02-2835 / 2012, the meeting held on 13 April 2012.

<sup>5</sup> " Official Gazette of RS ", No. 16/12

victims of human trafficking. In other words, the Center monitors this phenomenon and take part in activities to improve the system of protection of victims of trafficking.

## CONTEXT OF REPORTING ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Reporting on human trafficking can be contextualized in several ways, but the most important purpose of this report is its normative contextualization.

It should be noted that this report is based on the detected cases, which is very important due to the fact that human trafficking is a significant part of the hidden phenomenon.

Policies to combat human trafficking as articulated by international normative legal acts with extreme dimension of the protection of human rights and protection from discrimination. In addition, reporting on human trafficking has its strong position and justification in EU law and the role of Eurostat system.<sup>6</sup>

Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005) was made in order to prevent and combat trafficking in persons; protection of human rights of victims of trafficking and design a comprehensive framework for the protection and assistance of victims and witnesses, while guaranteeing gender equality, with the aim of ensure effective investigation and prosecution; as well as to promote international cooperation in combating human trafficking. To ensure that members of the Convention effectively implement its provisions, the establishment of a special mechanism for monitoring and control<sup>7</sup>.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides that the contracting parties to take measures to combat the illegal transfer and non-return of children abroad. To this end, the Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Eurostat, the European Statistics Service, was founded in 1953 with headquarters in Luxemburg. Main tasks of Euro stat are processing and publication of comparable statistical data at the level of the European Union (EU). The EU Member States collect statistics on the level of states and sent to Eurostat data, which systematizes and unifies them with while ensuring their comparability. Statistical data published by Eurostat in the form of printed or electronic publications ( "Europe in figures - Europe in Figures"). Regularly analyze and monitor data related to the general statistics, economy and finance, demographics and social conditions, industry, trade and services, agriculture and fisheries, foreign trade, transport, natural in both programs and energy, science and technology, ext. Analysis of Eurostat, as the last previous prediction are being used by the EU institutions for the design and implementation of common policies. In addition to the EU member states, Eurostat also covers the country of the European Economic Area (Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein), which are part of the European statistical system. It was developed and co-operation with international organizations (UN, OECD, IMF, WB), and the activities of Eurostat is focusing on the development and coordination of the statistical system in third countries (non-member), particularly the candidate countries for EU membership.

<sup>7</sup> See more: Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (Warsaw, 16 May 2005).

<sup>8</sup> See more: The Convention on the Rights of the Child UN (1989)

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women <sup>9</sup> and its Optional Protocol for individual complaints in court proceedings, often presented as the first international instrument that comprehensively guarantees the rights of women. In the preamble and thirty members of the convention are defined discrimination against women and to formulate recommendations for national action to combat discrimination.

Directive 2011/36 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of Europe of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting victims, establish minimum rules concerning the definition of criminal offenses and sanctions in the area of trafficking in human beings. The directive introduces common provisions, taking into account gender considerations, in order to strengthen the prevention of this crime and the protection of victims of trafficking. Directive pointed out that the EU should continue to develop its work on methodologies and data collection methods to generate compatible data on human trafficking. The directive also pointed the importance of collecting data on human trafficking and provides that Member States shall take the necessary measures to establish national rapporteurs or equivalent mechanisms whose tasks include carrying out an evaluation of trends in trafficking in human beings, the measurement of results of anti-trafficking, including the collection of statistical data, all in cooperation with relevant civil society organizations active in this field. <sup>10</sup>

Eurostat 2013 published the first working paper on human trafficking in Europe. Document concerning statistics in the field of human trafficking and contains data for the period 2010-2012. Second publication was published in 2015 and is a working document at the EU level that contains statistical data on trafficking in human beings from all 28 European Union member states, as well as data state EFTA / EEA (Iceland, Norway) and data for Montenegro, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey. All data and percentages in a report from Eurostat in 2015 are based on data from EU member states. Data from countries outside the EU, are set out in some part of document in particular.

The collection of comparable statistical data on trafficking is part of efforts of the European Commission to improve statistical data on crime and criminal justice. The EU Action Plan on measuring crime and criminal justice (2006), money laundering and human trafficking have been identified as priority themes. This priority are again highlighted in the document on measuring crime in the EU, adopted in Brussels in January 2012, which contains the Action plan for the 2011-2015 (Measuring Crime in the EU: Statistics Action plan 2011- 2015 '(COM (2011) 713)).<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, approved and proposed for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 34/180 of 18 December 1979; entered into force on 3 September 1981.

<sup>10</sup> See more: DIRECTIVE 2011/36 / EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

<sup>11</sup> of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629 / JHA.

## RETROSPECTIVE REPORTING AND KEY FINDINGS

### Eurostat Reports

Key findings presented in the report from Eurostat in 2015 relate to the registered victims of trafficking, as well as the traffickers. It has been registered 30,146 people in 28 EU Member States during the three years (2010-2012) as victims of human trafficking; 80 percent of registered victims were women; over 1,000 children were victims of the sexual exploitation; with 69 percent of registered victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, and 95 percent of registered victims of sexual exploitation were women. Men represent 71 percent of the registered victims of labor exploitation. Among registered victims of trafficking 65 percent of them are citizens of EU. European state members of the European Union reported on 8,805 charges of human trafficking during the period 2010-2012. Over 70 percent of traffickers were men, with covered suspects, prosecution and convicted traffickers. The EU Member States have reported 3,855 convictions for trafficking.<sup>12</sup>

### Reports on the situation in Serbia (2008-2010)

According to data from the Agency for Coordination of protection of victims of trafficking<sup>13</sup> in the period 2008.to mid-2010 were identified 230 trafficking victims, of which 197 were females and 33 males. Of the total, 109 victims were children. According to data in 2010 were identified 89 victims of human trafficking, of which 80 female and 9 male. Of the total number of identified 42 victims were children. An important fact is that 85 of the victims were from Serbia, and only 4 victims were foreign nationals.

### Analyses of the Center for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

The first analysis of this type of center is made in the context of the project, in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM)<sup>14</sup>. After completion of the project, the Center undertook the commitment to continue making such analyzes.

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<sup>12</sup> Source: Trafficking in Human Beings, Eurostat Statistical Working Paper, 2015 Edition

<sup>13</sup> Agency for Coordination of Protection of Trafficking Victims functioned before the establishment of the Centre for zaštta victims of human trafficking. The service was a central part of the National Referral Mechanism and operated at the Department of Children and Youth in Belgrade. Since 2005, the Department has been integrated into the social protection system and under the auspices of the Ministry in charge of Social Welfare.

<sup>14</sup> The analysis was made in the framework of the project "Strengthening the system of partnership in the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings - a component of strengthening the system for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking", which are implemented in partnership by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Centre for the protection of victims of trafficking, which was funded by the IOM development Fund ii Swiss Agency for development and Cooperation (SDC). (Source: Milanovic, M., Kljajić, S., Milanović, L., Antić, M. (2015).Izvštaj on human trafficking in Serbia 2015 Center for the protection of victims of trafficking, Belgrade. Retrieved from <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>)

According to the Report (2014) which refers to 2013, in Serbia identified 92 victims of human trafficking<sup>15</sup>

A report from 2015 included the characteristics of the trafficking process and characteristics of trafficking victims who were identified in 2014. In the first part of the analysis are presented information relating to the characteristics of victims of human trafficking in Serbia, including common indicators for EU countries. The second part presents a description of the process of trafficking, including the characteristics of recruitment. Also, this report contains details about the differences between trafficking at national and transnational level.<sup>16</sup>

During 2014, the Centre work on the basis of 370 reports on trafficking cases, out of which 125 cases were identified to be victims of trafficking. This represents an increase number of victims of 36 percent compared to the previous year.<sup>17</sup>

Victims of trafficking during 2014 were mostly male (81 percent), while women accounted for only a fifth part of identified victims (19 percent). This was expected if we take into account that human trafficking has a strong gender aspect. How is the dominant form of exploitation was labor exploitation, it is evident that the expected higher proportion of men in the structure of the victims. In fact, this year we can not talk about changing phenomena, we can talk about discovering more about the activities of the victims in connection with the construction work the Winter Olympics in Sochi (Russian Federation). Given that in the need to build a number of facilities, increased labor exploitation was the result of increased demand for construction workers, mainly cheap labor. From this we can see how one seemingly quite usual course of events, organization of sports events, can affect the appearance of human trafficking. If we Exclude labor exploitation, in 2014 an analysis of all other forms of trafficking is still even with Eurostat data.

Given the above clarification, we present that in the EU in the period 2010 - 2012, women made up 75 percent of victims, and in 2013 in Serbia 69 percent of trafficking victims were female. The structure in relation to age is such that 85 percent of trafficking victims were adults, and only 15 percent of the minor.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Source: Milanovic, M., Kljajić, S., Milanović, L., Antonić, M, (2014) Characteristics of the process of trafficking and victims of human trafficking in Serbia which were identified in 2013. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), Belgrade. link: <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>

<sup>16</sup> The analysis was made in the framework of the project "Strengthening the system of partnership in the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings - a component of strengthening the system for the identification and protection of victims of trafficking", which are implemented in partnership by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Centre for the protection of victims of trafficking, which was funded by the IOM development Fund ii Swiss Agency for development and Cooperation (SDC). (Source: Milanovic, M., Kljajić, S., Milanović, L., Antonić, M. (2015). Report on human trafficking in Serbia 2015 Center for the protection of victims of trafficking, Belgrade. Retrieved from <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>)

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

From a total of 125 victims of trafficking, only 23 victims were exploited in Serbia, and 102 victims have been identified as possible victims of human trafficking abroad. Victims who were discovered in the territory of the Republic of Serbia are exploited in 11 cities, while the victims who are citizens of Serbia have a place of residence in the 38 cities.<sup>19</sup>

Although in 2013 were no significant differences in the characteristics of trafficking in relation to the place of exploitation, in 2014 on the territory of Serbia are too few victims identified in order to conduct this analysis. From major cities in Serbia, the largest number of trafficking victims identified in Belgrade<sup>20</sup>.

Demographic characteristics of victims in Serbia clearly illustrate the disadvantage position of victims of trafficking in the labor market. Trafficking victims who have been identified as 2014 having an average education, do not have a job or are still in school and are mostly from urban settlements. Among the victims of trafficking for labor and sexual exploitation is significant difference in the level of education, where victims of sexual exploitation have lower education of the victims of labor exploitation.<sup>21</sup>

If we consider the status of victims in relation to the labor market, the majority of trafficking victims were unemployed at the time of recruitment, and only 6 victims (5 percent), two of them children, have been permanently or temporarily employed. Victims often originate from urban settlements, while 77 percent of victims lived in urban, and 23 percent in rural settlements. Children who are victims of trafficking more often than other victims come from urban settlements (95 percent)<sup>22</sup>.

## **REPORTS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN SERBIA IN 2015**

### **Case reports, identification and number of trafficking victims**

During 2015 the Centre take actions on the basis of 128 case reports for the identification of victims of trafficking. From this number 106 are new case reports, and 22 are case reports form 2014 treated in 2015.

Compared to 2014 the number of case reports has dropped from 370 to 128 of the 128 case reports, in the process of identification was 64 persons, out of which 40 persons or 62.5 percent were identified as victims of trafficking, and in 24 cases or 37.5 percent of cases Centar found that ther is no victims of trafficking.

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid.

<sup>20</sup>Ibid.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

<sup>22</sup>Ibid.

Compared to 2014, the number of identified trafficking victims has dropped from 125 to 40.

*Table 1. Reflection of basic data*

Year	Number of case reports	Number of identifications	Number of identified victim of trafficking
2013	173 <sup>23</sup>	173 <sup>24</sup>	92
2014	370	229 <sup>25</sup>	125
2015	128	64	40

From Table 1 it can be seen that in 2015 the number of case reports, identifications and the number of identified victims is less than in 2013, and significantly less than in 2014.

In 2015. the number of case reports has decreased compared to the previous year by 65.5 percent. In 2014 the number of identified victims rise by 36percent compared to the previous year, while in 2015 the number of identified victims decreased by 68 percent compared to the 2014. It is important to say that this situation during 2015 is characteristic of all countries in the region, which is reduced as the number of case reports and the number of identified victims. The reasons for such trends may be the subject of a specific analysis but in the context of this report it should noted that significant occurrence in 2015 was the migrant crisis on the occasion of the armed conflict in Syria and Iraku. This crisis led a large number of migrants in the countries of the region, which required increased involvement of police, resources that are in "regular situation" relevant for the detection of trafficking victims. Probably the allocation of these resources during 2015 led to reduced number of cases reported to the police for trafficking.

### **Data of the Center for human trafficking victims protection**

For the purpose of comparability of data with the system records maintained by Eurostat at EU level, the intention of this report is to present the data grouped i the way that allows comparability.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Source: Information on basic results of the identification in 2013. Of this number, 132 applications were from 2013, and 41 applications were transferred from 2012. [http://www.centarzztlj.rs/images/download/2013/GODISNJI\\_IZVESTAJ\\_IDENTIFIKACIJA\\_2013.pdf](http://www.centarzztlj.rs/images/download/2013/GODISNJI_IZVESTAJ_IDENTIFIKACIJA_2013.pdf)

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Source: Report for the year 2014.

<sup>26</sup> In the "Report on Trafficking in Persons 2015", which refers to the state in 2014, the data were structured as follows: 1) Common features related to data on victims, and within that data on the following variables: 1.1. The number of victims according to organisation/individual that referred victim to the Centre gor Human Trafficking Victims protection; 1.2. The number of victims according to the form of exploitation; 1.3. The number of victims accordig to nationality; 1.4. The number of victims acoording to the country of recruitment (recruiting); 1.5. The number of victims acoording to provided support.

2) The characteristics of the victims, and within that data on the following variables: 2.1. The number of victims by gender; 2.2. The number of victims by age; 2.3. The numebr of victims according to special status; 2.4. The number of victims according to a special status; 2.5. The number of victims according to to marital status; 2.6. The number of victims according to to



For the purposes of this report (2016), which refers to the state in 2015, the data of the Centre was data source. The way of keeping records in the Centre and numerical statements by certain parameters, caused a certain capabilities and limitations of processing the recorded facts, which affects the type of review, intersections and insights that will be presented and analyzed in this report.

Record keeping method which is used in the Centre allows data processing about persons who were in the process of identification (subjects of identification) as well as the identified victims of trafficking. This record keeping method allows clear and relevant insights on certain variables within these groups.

In the further text we give an overview of the data classified into three groups.

- 1) Common characteristics related to information on the subjects of identification and victims of trafficking;**
- 2) The characteristics of the subjects of the identification process and the victims of trafficking;**
- 3) Characteristics of the trafficking process.**

It is important to note that there are no complete data on all the variables within these groups, which was taken into account when considering the data as well as in concluding and formulating recommendations.

### **Common characteristics which refers to data on subjects of identification and victims of trafficking**

Organisation/individuals that referred the victim to the Center for human trafficking victims protection. A condition without which the Centre can not have any knowledge of the existence of a person who is at risk of being trafficked, is that this agency has information about such person. Informing the Center by other agencies, organizations and individuals is a necessary part of a functioning mechanism to protect victims of trafficking. This mechanism has the attributes of the system and goes beyond the operation of the Centre, and greatly affects the image of the Center perceived from the perspective of the number of persons entering the identification process and, further, the number of victims who were on its record and to which implementing measures and activities within its jurisdiction.

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education level; 2.7. The number of victims according to the employment status; 2.8. The number of victims according to the assessed psychosocial development, 2.9. The number of victims compared to the previous involvement in the trafficking chain; 2.10. The number of victims in according to the type of settlement.

3) Characteristics of the trafficking process, and within that data on the following variables: 3.1. The number of victims according to the age of the victim at the time of recruitment; 3.2. The number of victims according to relationship with the person who recruited the victim; 3.3. The number of victims according to the way of recruiting victims; 3.4. The number of victims according to the length of the period of recruitment; 3.5. The number of victims according to the place of living during recruitment; 3.6. The number of victims according to the duration of the of exploitation period; 3.7. The number of victims according to the type of trafficking.

During 2015, referring to the Centre was performed by: 1) the police; 2) associations; 3) international organizations; 4) Centers for social work; 5) institutions for accommodation of beneficiaries; 6) the Ministry of labor, employment, veterans ad social policy; 7) law office; 8) The prosecutor's office; and 9) family. In one case, the victim contacted the Centre.

Table 2. shows data on the number and percentage of persons referred to the Center by these organizations and individuals.

*Table 2. Case Report sources*

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
The police	18	28,1
Civil associations	9	14,0
International org.	2	3,1
Family	1	1,5
Victim	1	1,5
Social welfare ;	24	37,5
Institutions for accommodation	4	6,2
The Ministry of labor, employment, veterans ad social policy;	1	1,5
Law office	3	4,6
The prosecutor's office	1	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100,0</b>

From Table 2 it can be seen that the Centre has data for all of 64 persons that were in the process of identification (100.0 percent). The largest number of referrals came from the centers for social work (24 people or 37.5 percent of cases); Police (18 people or 28.1 percent of cases) and associations (9 persons or 14.0 per cent of cases).

The manner in which the victim was discovered. The manner of detecting victims is in connection with the referring, but does not necessarily coincide with it. According to the Center an agency or service can detect the victim, but the other agency or service can refer victim to the Centre.

### **Importantly**

**In the process of developing indicators for education system, the police and social welfare, in 2015 defined the manner of reporting to the Centre.**

**Clear guidelines were constituted, where and how addresses in cases of suspected human trafficking.**

During the year 2015 the following ways of detecting were recorded: 1) police intervention on the basis of the report; 2) police intervention in regular jobs; 3) during the performance of regular activity by the center for social work; 4) the activities of citizens' associations; 5) using the Hotline of the Center; 6) during the regular activities in social protection institutions for accommodation of beneficiaries; 7) on suspicion of the family; 8) reporting by the victim; 9) friend of the victim; and 9) reports by citizens.

There is data on the method of victims detection for 41 people or in 64.1 percent of cases, and in 64 identification processes. In 13 cases (31.7 percent) victim was discovered by the police intervention on the basis of the report; in 8 cases (19.5 percent) the victim was discovered during the performance of regular activity by the center for social work; in 6 cases (14.6 percent) police intervention in regular activities.

### **Findings**

Improving the system of protection of trafficking victims is a systemic issue that was largely outside the jurisdiction of the Centre for human trafficking victims protection.

Functional system of reporting to the Center is particularly important with agencies and organizations which, by nature of its activities come into contact with persons at risk of trafficking, according to data for 2015, that agencies and organisations are centers for social work, police and associations.

Despite the fact that, given the existing practice, a large number of agencies and organizations is included in reporting the Center of cases in which there are indications of human trafficking, there is room for improvement of the system of reporting.

### **Recommendations**

It is necessary to improve the communication process when reporting possible victims, to ensure the availability of victims for identification, and thus provide timely support.

System of the reporting to the Center can be improved:

(A) through establishing and improving of cooperation instruments between agencies and other organizations which in their regular activities come or may come into contact with people who are at risk of human trafficking, with the Centre (the protocol, etc.)

(B) designate a person or persons, in these institutions, agencies and other organizations, responsible for the procedure of reporting to the Center.

Centre should initiate the establishment and improvement of the proposed reporting mechanism.

**Forms of exploitation.** Recorded forms of exploitation during 2015 were: 1) Sexual exploitation; 2) Begging; 3) labor exploitation; 4) Forced marriage; 5) Coercion into criminal activity; 6) Trafficking for adoption; and 7) Pornography.

In a total number of identified trafficking victims (40), the largest number are victims of sexual exploitation (21 persons or 52.5 percent of cases) and begging (10 persons or 25.0 percent of cases). Next, three persons (7.5 percent of cases) were victims of labor exploitation; two persons (5.0 percent of the cases) are victims of trafficking for the purpose of forced marriage and forced to commit crimes; one person (2.5 percent of cases) is victim of trafficking for adoption and trafficking in pornography.

If these indicators compare with those for 2014, we will see significant differences. In 2014, the dominant form of exploitation was labor exploitation (78 percent of identified victims). Labor exploitation, which was dominant in the previous year, in 2015, proving to be a minor with a 4.7 percent share in the total number of identified victims, and expressed in absolute numbers (3). In relation to this change there has already given explanation (see p. 13) on the activities of detecting victims in connection with the construction works for the Winter Olympics in Sochi (Russian Federation). In 2014, 13 percent of victims exploited through sexual exploitation, while this form of exploitation is becoming dominant in 2015 (21 persons or 32.8 percent of cases).

However, comparing the forms of exploitation for 2015 with the data for 2013, we can see that the dominant form of exploitation was sexual exploitation (41 percent), followed by labor exploitation (22 percent) and forced marriage (16 percent) begging (15 percent) and forced labor in the household and criminal activity (by 2 percent).<sup>27</sup>

According to the Centre for the year 2012 out of the total number of 79 identified victims, 42 people were victims of sexual exploitation; 12 people were exploited for labor and 12 people for begging.<sup>28</sup>

### **Importantly**

**During 2015, a great majority of the victims were victims of sexual exploitation and begging.**

**Labor exploitation, which was dominant in 2014, in 2015 proves to be a minor.**

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<sup>27</sup>Source: Milanovic, M., Kljajić, S., Milanović, L., Antičić, M. (2014). The characteristics of the process of trafficking and victims of human trafficking in Serbia which were identified in 2013. International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Retrieved from <http://www.centarzztlj.rs/index.php/statistika>

<sup>28</sup><http://www.centarzztlj.rs/images/statistika/PREGLED%20statistickih%20podataka%20za%202012%20godinu.pdf>

**Ethnicity.** The Center’s data on ethnicity of the subjects indicate that during 2015 identified persons were Serbian, Roma, Afghan, Vlach, Bosnian, Russian and Kurdish nationality. For each of 64 persons for which the identification process was carried out, there are data on ethnicity.

Chart 1. Ethnicity

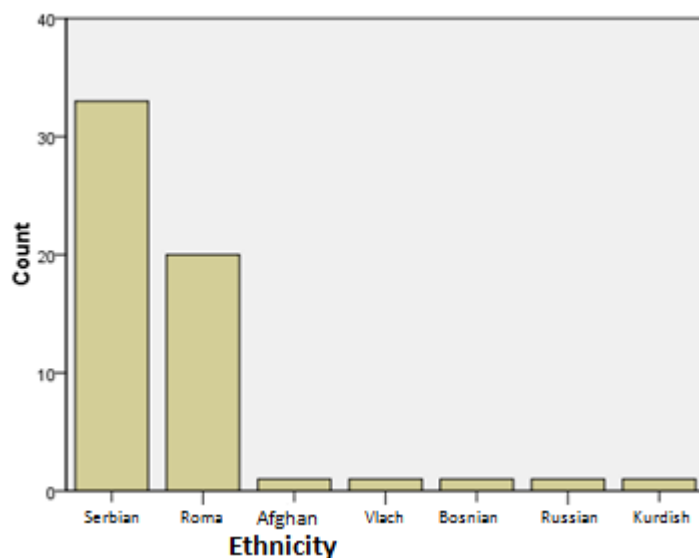


Chart 1 shows that among the subjects of identification majority is Serbian nationality (33 persons or 51.6 percent of cases), followed by members of the Roma (20 persons or 31.3 percent of cases), while members of other mentioned nationality are present in smaller numbers.

**Support provided.** According to experts at the Centre, in 2015, all persons covered by the process of identification (64), during and after it, if they are identified as victims of trafficking, have received support.

The relevant information concerns the number of victims which received support by the associations. Associations provided support in 44.4 percent of cases.

### Findings

For the records of the Centre for 2015, significant data is on provided support to identified victims, and persons who are covered by the process of identification.

Also, it is important to collect data on the provision of support from the citizens' associations, because they are significantly represented as providers of support and play an important role in the system of providing support.

## Recommendation

It is important that the Centre continue to collect data on acceptance and support for victims, and to develop partnership with civil society organizations (associations) with an aim to develop a continuum of support services to victims in the community.

It is necessary that the Centre improve ways of recording their support during all phases of work with subjects of identification, as well as internal communications, in order to establish an effective system for monitoring all types of support provided during the work with subjects of identification.

**Custodial protection.** According to the Family Law, center for social work is the body of guardianship and has an exclusive jurisdiction for placement under custody and determination of the guardian.

According to the records of the Centre for human trafficking victims protection, there are data on the implementation of measures to ensure protection for 46 persons of whom 30 (65.2 percent) were not under guardianship 16 persons was placed under the guardianship protection, of which nine people (19, 6 percent) under protection of guardianship, and seven people (15.2 per cent) temporary guardianship. All persons under the guardianship measure are children.

### Characteristics of subjects of identification process and victims of human trafficking

**Age and gender.**Data on age and gender, according to the records of the Centre, there are at the level of 64 persons according to whom is carried out the identification procedure. In that number, 41 persons (64.1 percent) is younger than 18 years (the child), and adults were 23 people (35.9 percent). Of the total number, 16 (25.0 percent) are male, and 48 female(75.0 percent).

*Table 3. Age and gender*

	Gender		Total
	Man	Female	
Age -18	12	29	41
+18	4	19	23
Total	16	48	64

Table 3 shows that 41 persons under 18 years, 12 boys and 29 girls, and that in the total of 23 adults, four were male and 19 female.

## Findings

In the structure by age and gender of the subjects of identification, there is significant number of children (64.1 percent) and female (75.0 percent)

Females, both girls (29 persons) and adult women (19 persons), are often exposed to trafficking.

**The form of exploitation according to age and gender of identified victims.** Comparing data with respect to the form of exploitation, age and sex of the victim provides insight that can contribute to improving the protection of victims of trafficking.

Table 4. Form of exploitation, age and gender

Form of exploitation			Gender		Total
			man	female	
Labour exploitation	Age	-18	0	1	1
		+18	1	1	2
	Total		1	2	3
Sexual exploitation	Age	-18		9	9
		+18		12	12
	Total			21	21
Forced marriage	Age	-18		1	1
		+18		1	1
	Total			2	2
Coercion into criminal activity	Age	-18	0	1	1
		+18	1	0	1
	Total		1	1	2
Begging	Age	-18	4	6	10
	Total		4	6	10
Trafficking for adoption	Age	-18	1		1
	Total		1		1
Porography	Age	-18	1		1
	Total		1		1
Total	Age	-18	6	18	24
		+18	2	14	16
	Total		8	32	40

In Table 4. if we keep focus on data for the two dominant forms of exploitation (sexual exploitation and begging), we can see that during 2015, 21 victims of

sexual exploitation were all female, of which nine children and 12 adults. Of the 10 victims of begging, they were all children (four boys and six girls). These data confirm that the gender dimension and the age of the victim are important indicators that should direct both, institutional and systemic attention on the improvement of the system of identification and support to victims.

### Findings

Instruments for identifying victims of human trafficking, as well as support programs for victims should be adequate in terms of gender sensitivity and sensitivity to the age of the victim under the age of 18 years.

**The special status of subjects of identification.** During 2015, records of the Centre covers the following statuses: 1) an internally displaced person (IDP); 2) a refugee; 3) persons returnee on the basis of readmission agreements; and 4) an asylum seeker. There is also a group of persons without a special status

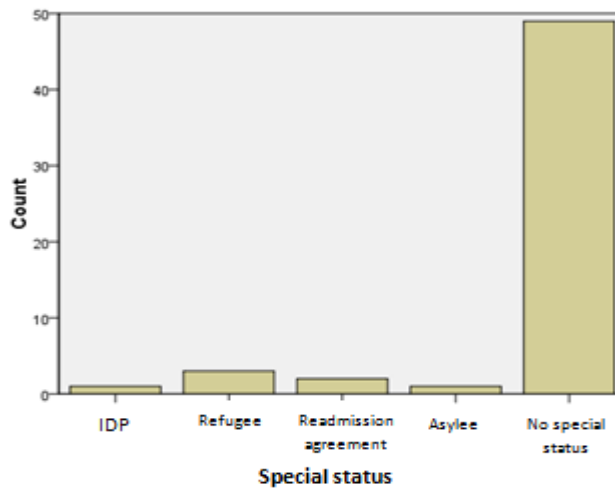
*Table 5. special status*

	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Cumulative percentage
Valid IDP	1	1,6	1,8	1,8
Refugee	3	4,7	5,4	7,1
Readmission	2	3,1	3,6	10,7
Asylee	1	1,6	1,8	12,5
No special status	49	76,6	87,5	100,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>87,5</b>	<b>100,0</b>	
Missing data	8	12,5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100,0</b>		

Table 5 shows that in the total of 64 persons to whom the process of identification was carried out to a special status was determined to 56 persons (87.5 percent), while for eight persons (12.5 percent) missing data related to the special status. Most of 56 persons don't have special status according to above categories (IDP, refugee, returnee under the readmission agreements, asylum seeker) or 49 persons (87.5 percent). Refugees are three people (5.4 percent), returnees under the readmission agreements are two (3.6 percent), while the status of IDPs and the asylum seeker was one person (1.8 percent).



Chart 2. Special status



**Marital status, education and work status.** For 51 persons there are no data on marital status. In this number, most unmarried, 39 people (76.5 percent), 27 of them under the age of 18 and 12 older than 18 years. In the group of persons under the age of 18 four were in common law marriage, while the group of four adults were married, three persons were in common law marriage and one divorced person. In terms of education, there are data on 52 people, which are classified into groups of those who are out of school, with incomplete primary school, primary school, with secondary education and higher education. The most numerous are the people with no schooling, incomplete primary education and with primary education (a total of 37 or 71.2 percent), while 14 of those with secondary education (26.9 percent), and with higher education was recorded only one person ( 1.9 percent). (See Chart 3. Level of education). Observed from the aspect of employment , the Center recorded data for 48 people and organized them into groups: 1) employed; 2) students; 3) unemployed, and 4) others. The most numerous are the unemployed (33 people or 68.8 percent). Students 13 (27.1 percent), while only one person registered as employed (2.1 percent). (See Chart 4. Employment)

Chart 3. Education

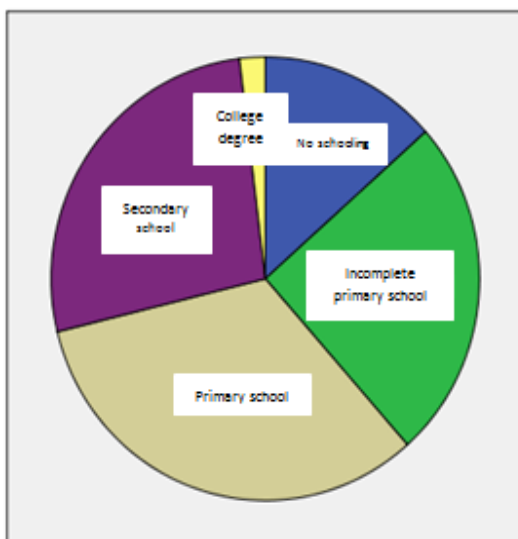
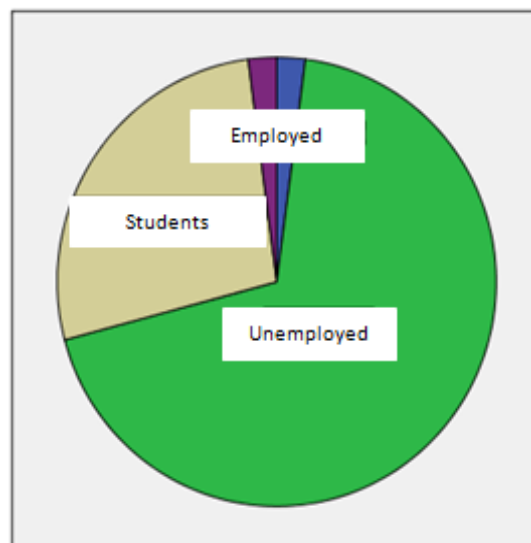


Chart 4. Employment



### Importantly

**Most vulnerable to trafficking are unemployed persons without schooling, with incomplete primary school or primary school.**

**Previous involvement in human trafficking.** In a total of 40 identified victims of human trafficking, according to data on this variable, Center had 31 of them, out of which 28 persons (90.3 percent) for the first time in the trafficking chain, two people (3.2 percent) had previous experience, and with one person there is no data on previous experience.

### Findings

In a significant part (77, 5 percent) of collected data on the characteristics of victims, there is evidence of prior experience.

The fact whether the victim has previous experience with human trafficking or not, is relevant characteristics of victims of human trafficking, in order to:

- 1) organize the system of prevention and protection from human trafficking as a phenomenon (state level)
- 2) planning and organizing work, both for the direct provision of services for which the Centre has the resources, and to organize the provision of services by other authorities, agencies and organizations (Center level)
- 3) planning and implementation of specific support to the victims - the users of the Centre (user level).

**Settlement type.** Persons who were in the identification process (64), mostly originating from urban settlements (81.4 percent), while in rural settlements recorded only 18.6 percent of victims. Both children and adult victims often originate in urban areas than in rural areas (children: 79.3 percent; adults: 81.3 percent).

### Characteristics of the process of human trafficking

Depending on the way of recruitment (verbally, through the press or the Internet), and that the victim may be recruited in their country of origin or in the destination country - below is a review of the characteristics of the trafficking process. These characteristics are presented considering: 1) the age of the victim at the time of recruitment; 2) the relationship between the victim and the recruiter; 3) The period of recruitment; and 4) the city lived during the recruitment. In the end, we are pointing out the duration and exploitation form.

**Age of the victim at the time of recruitment** is shown in Chart 5 where are given the age group up to 10 years, 14-15, 16-17, 18-21, 22-26, 27-30, 31-45, 46-50 years of age.

The relationship between the victim and the recruiter is shown in Chart 6, where the date following groups of persons who have recruited the victim: a family member; acquaintance; and an unknown person.

Chart 5.

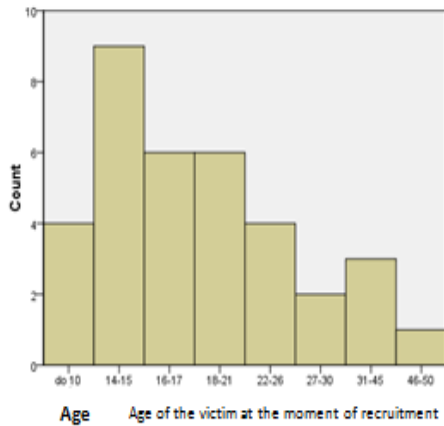


Chart 6.



The largest number of victims at the time of recruitment were 14-15 years old (25.7 percent), and followed by the victim at the age of 16-17 and 18-21 years (17.1 percent). There is a significant number of victims who were younger than 10 at the time of recruitment (11.4 percent). The smallest number of victims at the time of recruitment was between 46 and 50 years old (2.9 percent), and the same group are less represented victims aged 27 to 30 years (5.7 per cent) and those aged between 37 and 45 years (8.6 percent). For 12.5 percent of victims did not know the information about the age at the time of recruitment.

The person who recruited the victim in the most of cases was unknown person (37.1 percent), followed by (34, 3 percent) 27 acquaintance, and family member (28.5 percent), for 12.5 percent of victims there is no data about the person who recruited. When a recruiter is a family member, then it is usually a partner or mother (by 37.5 percent), followed by a father or a further relative (12.5 percent).

**Importantly**

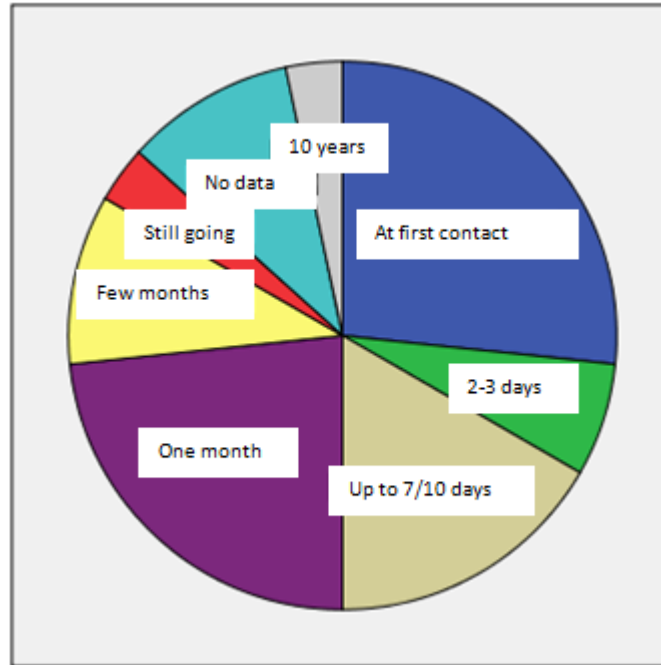
**Recruitment is usually committed by a stranger, acquaintance or family member.**

**Usually exposed persons are 14 to 21 years old.**

**Recruitment usually occurs at the first contact or over the period of a week to a month.**

**Recruitment period** during the year 2015, ranged from recruiting in the first contact up to 10 years.

**Chart 7. Recruitment period**

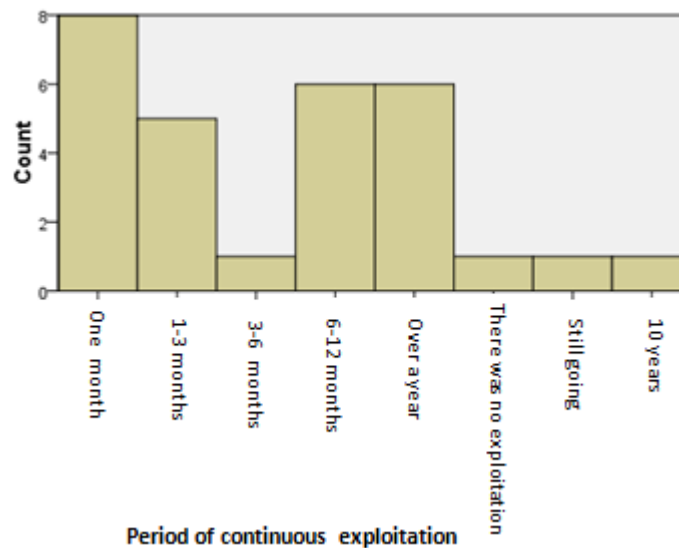


As presented in Figure 7, recruitment is most often occurred during the first contact (26.7 percent), followed by recruitment in period of one month (23.3 percent), and the period until a week or 10 days (16.7 percent). The victim was recruited several months in 10.0 percent of cases, for 2-3 days in 6.7 percent of cases, while in a minority of cases (by 3.3 percent) recruitment lasted 10 years and took the time during the period of identification. In 10.0 percent of cases is not known recruitment period.

The place of living of a victim during the recruitment differed and was within the range of their own home (74.2 percent); through the institutions of social welfare (9.7 percent); close relatives (6.5 percent); acquaintance; in a rented apartment; abroad (by 3.2 percent). In 22.5 percent of cases the place of living during the recruitment is unknown

Duration of exploitation of identified victims ranged from one month, up to 10 years.

**Chart 8 Duration of exploitation**



From Figure 8 it can be seen that the victims were continuously exposed to exploitation for a period up to one month in 27.6 percent of cases. Exploitation lasted from six months to one year in 20.7 percent of cases, and about the same for a period longer than a year. From one month to three months, the victim was continually exploited in 17.2 percent of cases, period of three to six months and period of ten years in 3.4 percent of cases, as much as represented cases where there was no exploitation. In 27.5 percent of cases the data about the period of exploitation of the victims was unknown.

**Importantly**

**Children aged 14-15 years are the most exposed to the recruitment process.**

**The person who recruited the victim was unknown person.**

**Recruitment is most often occurred during the first contact.**

**During recruitment the victim is most often lived in their own homes.**

**Victims are continuously being trafficked usually for a period up to one month.**

## National and transnational exploitation

During the 2015 victims of the national trafficking accounted for 62.5 percent and 37.5 percent were victims of transnational trafficking (40).

**Place of recruitment and the place where the victim resided during exploitation.** Human trafficking can be international and internal or local. Victims can be recruited and exploited in their own country, or place of recruitment can be differently from the place of exploitation. In addition, the recruitment and exploitation can take place in a foreign country in relation to the origin or nationality of the victim. Participants in trafficking can have different roles, from recruitment to exploitation, and their relations with the victim may be different.

It is not unusual that people who recruit or exploit the victim, a person of trust - relatives, close family members, and people the victim knows a longer period of time. This is indicated by the records of the Centre. As a recruitment places, during 2015 the Center, recorded: 1) the family home; 2) environment of the family home; 3) workplace; 4) in front of the hospital; 5) in the city; 6) in the public transport and others. In the total of 33 people, the most often place of recruitment is family house (20 persons or 60.6 percent of cases), and the environment of the family home (six persons or 18.2 per cent of cases). In the workplace were recruited three people (9.1 percent), while the other mentioned places represented in one case (3.0 percent)

Victim's place of residence during the exploitation is provided in Table 6.

Table 6. Place of residence of victims during exploitation

	Frekvencija
Austria	3
Austria, Vienna	1
Bačko Petrovo selo	1
Belgium	1
Belgrade	5
Belgrade, Bogatić	1
Bogatić	1
Geislingen, Germany	1
Italy	1
Karađorđevac, Leskovac	1
Kosovska Mitrovica	1
Kragujevac	2
Krnjača	1
Leskovac	3
Moscow, Elektrostal	1

Germany	2
Germany (Augsburg, Ulm, Munchen)	1
Novi Sad	1
Orid, Bogatić, Sabac	1
Pančevo	1
Podgorica, Ulcinj	1
Šabac	1
Switzerland	1
Urovica	1
Zaplanjska Toponica	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

In a total of 40 identified victims, for 35 there is data on place of residence during exploitation (87.5 percent). If we look at the a place of exploitation abroad or in Serbia, 35 of evident cases, 13 victims (37.1 percent) were exploited abroad, and 22 (62.8 percent) in Serbia.

In the records of the Centre there are no data about the location where the victim resided during exploitation. There is data on the place of living during the recruitment process(in their own home; at relative; placed in a social care institution; abroad; acquaintance, in a rented apartment), but in the data for this report there are missing information about the municipality of origin of the victim. Therefore it is not possible to determine the flow of trafficking and presents detailed overview on the movement of victims of trafficking at the national level. In terms of transnational exploitation, there is data on the country (place) where the victim resided during exploitation, which compared with data where the victim lived during recruitment, provide some insight into the movements of the victims during the exploitation.

Table 7. Transnational exploitation

<b>Place of living during recruitment period</b>	<b>Place of residence during recruitment period</b>
With relative	Belgium
At home	Geislije, Germany
At home	Italy
At home	Moscow, Elektrostal
Placed in social care	Germany
Abroad	Germany
Abroad	Germany(Augsburg, Ulm, Munchen)
At home	Podgorica, Ulcinj
Acquaintances	Switzerland

In cases of transnational exploitation, the most common country of residence of the victims during the exploitation was Germany, and other countries are: Belgium, Italy, Russia, Montenegro and Switzerland.

**Forms of exploitation and types of exploitation (national or transnational exploitation).** Overview of the cases of victims of human trafficking, according to forms and types of exploitation, is given in Table 8.

Table 8. Forms and types of exploitation

Form of exploitation	National	Transnational	Total
Labour exploitation	0	3	3
Sexual exploitation	15	6	21
Forced marriage	0	2	2
Coercion into criminal activity	1	1	2
Begging	7	3	10
Trafficking for adoption	1	0	1
Pornography	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>40</b>

In the total of 40 identified victims of human trafficking, as a national exploitation, the most common is sexual exploitation (15), followed by begging (7), and coercion into criminal activity, trafficking for adoption and trafficking in pornography is recorded in a one case. As a national type of exploitation there are no records about labor exploitation and forced marriage.

Transnational type of exploitation is most frequently in the form of sexual exploitation (6), followed by labor exploitation (3), and trafficking for the purpose of begging (3), and forced marriage. As transnational exploitation there is not registered cases of trafficking for adoption and trafficking in pornography.

**Age and gender of the victim considering national and transnational exploitation.** Children are more likely to occur within the national exploitation (16), while as victims of transnational exploitation there are eight cases. In other words, children are 66.6 percent of victims of national exploitation. Adults are victims of transnational exploitation in seven cases, while in nine cases the victims of national exploitation. In other words, 56.3 percent of adults are victims of national exploitation. Males are victims of national exploitation in six cases, while in two cases they were victims of transnational exploitation, 75.0 percent of males were recorded as victims of national exploitation. On the other hand, females were recorded as victims of national exploitation in 19 cases, while 13 cases were victims of transnational exploitation, 59.3 percent of females were recorded as victims of national exploitation.



**Importantly**

**The most common forms of national exploitation are sexual exploitation and begging.**

**The most common forms of transnational exploitation are sexual exploitation, labour exploitation and trafficking for the purpose of begging.**

**Minors and adults are more often victims of national exploitation.**

**National exploitation is more common and from the perspective of gender structure of victims**