

# **Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2012**

**Anti-Human Trafficking Unit  
Department of Justice and Equality**

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## Foreword

The Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2012, which covers the period between January and December 2012, is the fourth such annual report to be produced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Department of Justice and Equality.

The 2012 Report includes information concerning alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána and NGOs in addition to information regarding the criminal justice response to human trafficking. This information is disaggregated in the appendices to the report in terms of minors and adults and reporting organisations.

Of particular note in the 2012 Report is the increase in the number of minors (23) who were reported as victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, the significant majority of whom (19) were Irish. None of the 19 Irish minors reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in 2012 were reported as having being exploited in the context of prostitution. While being victims of sexual exploitation, these children suffered sexual offences relating to child pornography, sexual assault and sexual indecency, rather than what might be termed 'commercial sexual exploitation' such as exploitation through prostitution. This highlights the fact that the criminal offence of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation covers a very broad range of exploitative activities and practices<sup>1,2</sup> (See footnotes for links to the relevant legislation). Offences relating to child pornography, for example, may often contain the elements of human trafficking – such as recruitment and sexual exploitation – that will bring such actions within the legal definition of human trafficking. In relation to the 4 other minors reported as victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, 2 of these cases are of the same nature as outlined above; the remaining 2 cases, which remain under investigation, concern allegations of sexual exploitation involving prostitution.

The overall number of adults who were reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in 2012 was 16. All of these adults were female and reported as being victims of sexual exploitation in prostitution. No convictions under human trafficking legislation were recorded in respect of any of these cases in 2012, though in a number of cases, investigations are ongoing.

As in previous years the number of persons reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation, 6 in 2012, is significantly lower than reports in respect of sexual exploitation. All of the persons reported in this category in 2012 were adults with 4 being female and 2 being male.

The prevention and detection of trafficking in human beings was a stated priority of An Garda Síochána in 2012. Allegations of trafficking in human beings made in applications for refugee status and in applications for other immigration permissions were reported to An Garda Síochána and investigated for human trafficking offences.

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<sup>1</sup> [Criminal Law \(Human Trafficking\) Act, 2008](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998](#)

Allegations of human trafficking in relation to participation in criminal activities were also investigated by An Garda Síochána. Where there was no or insufficient evidence of a human trafficking offence investigations were closed.

It is also evident that figures for 2012 show a further reduction in the number of reported cases of human trafficking compared to previous years. An examination of data between 2009 and 2012 reveals that the number of persons from outside of the EU has been declining on a yearly basis. Given the limitations of the available data on human trafficking it is difficult to say to what extent this decline is associated with more general Irish migration trends or some other phenomenon. Further research is needed in this regard.

Finally, as noted in previous Annual Reports, it is important to recognise that due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking and its overlap with other illegal activities such as those related to prostitution and various forms of exploitative labour practices, estimating the prevalence of this crime is highly problematic. Bearing this in mind, the 2012 Report should be understood as providing a more comprehensive understanding of the information currently available regarding trafficking in human beings as provided by Governmental and Non-Governmental sources, rather than an estimate of the precise nature and extent of the phenomenon in Ireland.

For further information regarding trafficking in human beings please visit Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>

## Glossary of terms

**Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking** (hereinafter: Administrative Immigration Arrangements). The Administrative Immigration Arrangements set out the protections from removal, such as a 60 day period of recovery and reflection and renewable 6 month temporary residence permission in addition to other protections, available to suspected victims of human trafficking who have no legal permission to be present in the State. They were established in June 2008 to coincide with the commencement of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and were updated and republished in July 2010 and March 2011. The Administrative Immigration Arrangements will be given legislative effect in the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill. For a copy of the Administrative Immigration Arrangements please visit Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>.

**Ireland:** for the purposes of this report Ireland refers to the Republic Ireland.

**Minor** is defined in Irish law as a person of less than 18 years.

**Uncategorised exploitation** is referred to in Section 2 and Appendix 1 of this report. In the cases in point, uncategorised exploitation signifies that while at the outset of the investigation there were general suspicions that these persons could be victims of human trafficking there were no firm indications as to the precise nature of the trafficking involved.

## Overview of contents

This report has been divided into 4 sections with additional information provided in the 3 appendices. **Section 1** sets out the methodology used to compile the report. **Section 2** provides information concerning alleged victims of trafficking in human beings reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012. Information contained in Section 2 includes the total number of persons reported in addition to the gender, age, region of origin and immigration status of these persons. All of the aforementioned information is disaggregated according to the type of exploitation reported, thereby enabling the reader to gain a greater understanding of the occurrence of human trafficking as reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012. Please note that Section 2 of the report refers to individual alleged victims and not investigations. For information concerning the investigations please refer to Section 4 of the report.

**Section 3** provides information concerning those persons encountered by or referred to different International Organisations (IOs) and NGOs for whom these organisations believed indications of trafficking were present. IOs and NGOs that provided information to the AHTU in 2012 included, the International Organisation for Migration, the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), Doras Luimni and Ruhama. Section 3 also provides information in regard to the number of persons referred to An Garda Síochána. In some instances such persons were referred directly by IOs and NGOs to An Garda Síochána while in others, persons had already been referred to An Garda Síochána prior to coming into contact with these organisations. Information detailed in Section 3 includes the number of persons reported to the AHTU by the 4

organisations in addition to information regarding the gender, age, region of origin and immigration status of these persons. All of the aforementioned information is disaggregated according to the type of exploitation reported.

**Section 4** provides information concerning the various aspects of the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings. Information contained in this section includes the end of year status of human trafficking investigations, prosecutions taken against alleged traffickers, convictions secured in relation to trafficking related offences, international cooperation against human trafficking and applications for European Arrest Warrants.

Please note that Section 4 refers to various aspects of the criminal justice response to human trafficking and not to individual alleged victims. For information on individual alleged victims please refer to Section 2 of the report.

**Appendix 1** contains the same information as provided in Section 2 with this data further disaggregated according to whether the alleged victim was an adult or a minor.

**Appendix 2** contains the same information as provided in Section 3 with this data further disaggregated according to the reporting organisation.

**Appendix 3** contains information provided in Section 4 in regard to the status of trafficking related investigations with this data further disaggregated according to the type of exploitation that was alleged.

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## Section 1 Methodology

### **Background**

On 1 January 2009, the AHTU initiated a data collection strategy for the purposes of gaining a more informed view of the nature and extent of trafficking in human beings in Ireland. The strategy functions by collecting depersonalised information in a standardised format from a range of Governmental, International (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and then collating and analysing this data centrally in the AHTU. The AHTU also provides data on human trafficking to Eurostat for the purposes of compiling statistics at the EU level on human trafficking.

### **The information collection process**

Depersonalised information was collected from a number of sources.

An Garda Síochána provided standardised information concerning the demographic characteristics of any alleged victims of human trafficking reported to them, in addition to information concerning the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings.

IOs and NGOs which furnished reports to the AHTU are the International Organisation for Migration, the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), Doras Luimni and Ruhama. These organisations provided information, via a standardised data collection template developed by the AHTU.

Information regarding European Arrest Warrants was provided by the Mutual Assistance & Extradition Unit of Department of Justice and Equality.

### **Data collation and analysis**

Depersonalised data provided by the various reporting organisations was emailed to the AHTU. Information not provided via standardised data collection templates was recoded in line with the AHTU's reporting format. All data were checked across a number of different variables to help ensure double counting was avoided with further checks with the reporting organisations conducted if necessary. Following recoding and quality control checks, information was entered into a data file and analysed using IBM SPSS Version 20 software.

### **Interpreting figures provided by An Garda Síochána, IOs and NGOs**

On the basis of information provided by NGOs and IOs regarding the referral of alleged victims of human trafficking to An Garda Síochána (see section 3.2 page 19), it was evident that in the majority of instances, alleged victims of human trafficking encountered by/referred to IOs and NGOs were also reported to An Garda Síochána. This was further corroborated by trends apparent in both sets of figures. Given that the AHTU, in accordance with data protection legislation, does not seek to collect personal information such as names and dates of birth, it was not possible to match these two sets of figures on a case by case basis. As such, figures received from An Garda Síochána, as outlined in Section 2), IOs and NGOs, as outlined in Section 3, are presented separately and have not been merged. Readers should not therefore attempt to combine figures for alleged victims from An Garda Síochána and NGOs as this would result in double counting.

### **Rounding percentages**

Please note that figures contained in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Therefore, referenced figures are slightly different to actual values and may not always amount to exactly 100% when combined.

## Section 2 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána<sup>3</sup>

### 2.1 Total number reported

During 2012, 37 cases of alleged trafficking in human beings involving 48 alleged victims were reported to An Garda Síochána.

These 48 persons were either encountered directly by An Garda Síochána or were referred by other organisations. Of the 48 (100%) persons, 39 (81%) were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 6 (13%) were alleged victims of labour exploitation. Three (6%) persons were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

**Table 2.1:** *Total number of reported victims*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Human trafficking</i>		
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Labour exploitation</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Uncategorised exploitation</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

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<sup>3</sup> Refer to Appendix 1 for a breakdown of figures contained in Section 2 by age.

## 2.2 Gender<sup>4</sup>

Of the 48 (100%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012, 31 (65%) were female and 17 (35%) were male. When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 39 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 26 (67%) were female and 13 (33%) were male. Of the 6 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 4 (67%) were female and 2 (33%) were male. Of the 3 who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, 1 (33%) was female and 2 (67%) were male. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

**Table 2.2: Gender**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>4</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

### 2.3 Age<sup>5</sup>

Of the 48 (100.0%) alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012, 25 (52%) were adults and 23 (48%) were minors.

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 39 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 16 (41%) were adults and 23 (59%) were minors. Of the 6 alleged victims of labour exploitation, all (100%) were adults. Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, all (100%) were adults. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

**Table 2.3: Age**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>
Total	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>59</b>
Total	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>5</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

## 2.4 Region of origin (All exploitation types)<sup>6</sup>

Of the 48 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012, the majority were from Europe. This group include 19 (40%) persons from Ireland<sup>7</sup>, 10 (21%) persons from the EU<sup>8</sup> and 3 (6%) persons from a European country outside of the EU. The second largest group consisted of persons from Africa. This group included 8 (17%) persons from Western Africa and 2 (4%) from Southern Africa. Persons from Asia included 3 (6%) from South East Asia and 1 (2%) person from Southern Asia. Two (4%) persons were from Latin America.

**Table 2.4:** *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Europe Non-EU</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Asia</b>		
<b>South East Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Latin America</b>		
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>6</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>7</sup> Investigations into 11 sexual abuse/child pornography cases involving 19 Irish children disclosed constituent elements of a trafficking offence and potential offences contrary to section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 were included in the prosecutions going forward for trial.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding Ireland.

#### 2.4a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)<sup>9</sup>

Of the 39 persons reported as alleged victims of sexual exploitation, the majority were from Europe. This group included 19 (49%) persons from Ireland<sup>10</sup> and 10 (26%) persons from the EU<sup>11</sup>. The second largest were from Africa. This group included 7 (18%) persons from Western Africa and 1 (3%) person from Southern Africa. There were also 2 (5%) persons from Latin America.

**Table 2.4a:** *Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Latin America</b>		
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>9</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>10</sup> Investigations into 11 sexual abuse/ child pornography cases involving Irish children disclosed the constituent elements of a trafficking offence and potential offences contrary to section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 were included in the prosecutions going forward for trial.

<sup>11</sup> Excluding Ireland

#### 2.4b Region of origin (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)<sup>12</sup>

Of the 6 persons who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 3 (50%) persons were from South-East Asia and 1 (17%) person was from Southern Asia, 1 (17%) person was from Western Africa and 1 (17%) person was from Southern Africa.

Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, all (100%) were from European countries outside the EU. (See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategorised exploitation**).

**Table 2.4b:** *Region of origin (Labour and uncategorised exploitation)*

<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Asia</b>		
<b>South East Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>Europe Non-EU</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

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<sup>12</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

## 2.5 Immigration status<sup>13&14</sup> (All exploitation types)

Of the 48 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012, 19 (40%) persons were Irish citizens, 9 (19%) persons were citizens of various EU Member States<sup>15</sup>, 8 (17%) persons were asylum seekers, the immigration permission for 4 (8%) persons were under consideration and 3 (6%) persons were not resident in the State. Three (6%) persons were present in Ireland under international treaty rights and 2 (4%) persons were in the care of the HSE.

**Table 2.5:** *Immigration status (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Irish Citizen</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Citizen of an EU Member State*</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Asylum Seeker</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Immigration permission under consideration</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Not present in the State</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Present under international treaty rights</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>In the care of the HSE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>13</sup> Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

<sup>14</sup> Please note that the percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>15</sup> \*Excluding Ireland.

### 2.5a Immigration status<sup>16&17</sup> (By sexual and labour exploitation)

Of the 39 persons reported as alleged victims of sexual exploitation in 2012, 19 (49%) persons were Irish citizens, 9 (23%) persons were citizens of EU Member States<sup>18</sup>, and 7 (18%) persons were asylum seekers, immigration permission for 2 (5%) persons were under consideration and 2 (5%) persons were in the care of the HSE.

Of the 6 persons reported as alleged victims of labour, 3 (50%) persons were present in Ireland under international treaty rights, immigration permission for 2 (33%) persons were under consideration and 1 (17%) was an asylum seeker.

**Table 2.5a** *Immigration status (Sexual and labour exploitation)*

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Irish Citizen</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Citizen of EU Member State</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Asylum Seeker</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Immigration Status under consideration</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>In the care of the HSE</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Present under international treaty rights</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Immigration Status under consideration</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Asylum Seeker</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>16</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>17</sup> Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

<sup>18</sup> Excluding Ireland.

### 2.5b Immigration status<sup>19&20</sup> (Uncategorised Exploitation)

The 3 (100%) persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation were not present in the State.

**Table 2.5b** *Immigration status (Uncategorised Exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Uncategorised exploitation</i>		
<b>Not present in the State</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

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<sup>19</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>20</sup> Please note that the reported immigration status reflects the status of persons at the time the information was provided to the AHTU and not when persons were reported to An Garda Síochána.

## Section 3 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs<sup>21</sup>

### 3.1 Total number reported<sup>22</sup>

During 2012, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit received reports from 3 NGOs and 1 international organisation in regard to 28 (100%) alleged victims of human trafficking. In some cases reporting organisations acted as first responders while in others they received referrals from State service providers, or from other organisations. Of persons reported, alleged victims of sexual exploitation were the largest group with 19 (68%) persons. Alleged victims of labour exploitation were the second largest group with 8 (29%) persons and 1 (4%) person was an alleged victim of both sexual and labour exploitation.

**Table 3.1:** *Total number encountered or referred*

	Number	%
<i>Human trafficking</i>		
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Labour exploitation</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Labour and sexual exploitation</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Total	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>21</sup> Refer to Appendix 2 for a breakdown by reporting organisation for figures in this section.

<sup>22</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

### 3.2 Referrals to An Garda Síochána by NGOs<sup>23</sup>

Of the 28 (100.0%) persons encountered by or referred to NGOs in 2012, 19 (68%) were reported as having been referred to An Garda Síochána either prior to coming into contact with the NGOs or in some cases being referred by NGOs directly. In regard to the remaining persons, NGOs reported that 7 (28%) persons had not been referred as these persons did not wish to report the incident at that time. Two (7%) persons were to be referred in the near future. According to An Garda Síochána they received 5 referrals from NGOs of persons previously unknown to them.

**Table 3.2:** *Referrals to An Garda Síochána*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Referral status</i>		
<b>Referred</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Not referred</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>To be referred</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

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<sup>23</sup>Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

### 3.3 Gender<sup>24</sup>

Of the 28 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2012, 26 (93%) were female and 2 (7%) were male. When divided according to the type of exploitation experienced, of the 19 persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation all (100%) were female. Of the 8 persons reported as having experienced labour exploitation, 6 (75%) were female and 2 (25%) were male. The person reported as having experienced both labour and sexual exploitation was female.

**Table 3.3: Gender**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>24</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

### 3.4 Age<sup>25</sup>

Of the 28 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2012, adults accounted for 27 (96%) of persons reported while 1 person (4%) was a minor. When divided according to the type of exploitation experienced, of the 19 persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation all (100%) were adults. Of the 8 persons reported as having experienced labour exploitation, all (100%) were adults. The person reported as having experienced both labour and sexual exploitation was a minor.

**Table 3.4:** *Age*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour and sex exploitation</i>		
<b>Adult</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Minor</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>25</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

### 3.5 Region of origin (All exploitation types)<sup>26</sup>

Of the 28 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2012, almost half were from Africa. This group consisted of 9 (32%) persons from Western Africa, 2 (7%) persons from Eastern Africa, 1 person (4%) from Central Africa and 1 person (4%) from Southern Africa. The second largest group consisted of 7 (25%) persons from the EU<sup>27</sup>. Persons from Asia and Latin America were also referred to or encountered by reporting organisation during 2012. This included 3 (11%) persons from South East Asia, 3 (11%) persons from Southern Asia and 2 (7%) persons from Latin America.

**Table 3.5:** *Region of origin (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>EU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Asia</b>		
<b>South East Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Latin America</b>		
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>26</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>27</sup> Excluding Ireland.

### 3.5a Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)<sup>28</sup>

Of the 19 persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation the largest group were persons from Africa. This group included 8 (42%) persons from Western Africa, 2 (11%) persons from Eastern Africa and 1 (5%) person from Central Africa. The second largest, though much smaller, group were persons from the EU which included 6 (32%) persons<sup>29</sup>. Two (11%) persons were from Latin America.

**Table 3.5a:** *Region of origin (Sexual exploitation)*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Central Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>EU</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Latin America</b>		
<b>Latin America</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>

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<sup>28</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>29</sup> \*Excluding Ireland.

### 3.5b Region of origin (Labour and multiple exploitations)<sup>30</sup>

Of the 8 persons reported as having experienced labour exploitation 3 (38%) persons were from South East Asia and 2 (25%) persons were from Southern Asia. Of those from Africa 1 (13%) person was from Western Africa and 1 (13%) was from Southern Africa. One (13%) person was reported as being from the EU<sup>31</sup>. The person reported as having experienced both labour exploitation and sexual exploitation was from Southern Asia.

**Table 3.5b: Region of origin (Labour and multiple exploitations)**

	Number	%
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
<b>Asia</b>		
<b>South East Asia</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Africa</b>		
<b>Western Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Europe</b>		
<b>EU</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>30</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>31</sup> Excluding Ireland

### 3.6 Immigration status as reported by NGOs<sup>32&33</sup> (All exploitation types)

Of the 28 (100%) persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2012, 11 (39%) persons were asylum seekers. Seven (25%) persons were from the EU<sup>34</sup>. Others included 1 (4%) person who had refugee status, 1 (4%) person who returned home and 1 (4%) person who had a student visa. The immigration status of 3 (11%) persons was under consideration. No information was available for 4 (14%) persons.

**Table 3.6:** *Immigration status (All exploitation types)*

	Number	%
<i>All exploitation types</i>		
<b>Asylum seeker</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Refugee Status</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Returned home</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Student visa</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Immigration status under consideration</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Information unavailable</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>32</sup> Please note that this information has not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed.

<sup>33</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>34</sup> Excluding Ireland.

### 3.6a Immigration status as reported by NGOs<sup>35&36</sup> (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)

Of the 19 persons reported as having experienced sexual exploitation, 10 (53%) persons were asylum seekers, 6 (32%) persons were from the EU<sup>37</sup>. One (5%) person had a student visa. One (5%) person had refugee status. No information was available for 1 (5%) person. Of the 8 persons reported as having experienced labour exploitation 1 (13%) was from the EU<sup>38</sup>, the immigration status of 3 (38%) persons was under consideration and one (13%) person returned home. No information was available for 3 (38%) persons. The person reported as having experienced both labour exploitation was an asylum seeker.

**Table 3.6a: Immigration status (Sexual, labour and multiple exploitation types)**

	Number	%
<i>Sexual exploitation</i>		
Asylum seeker	10	53
EU Citizen*	6	32
Student visa	1	5
Refugee Status	1	5
Information not available	1	5
Total	19	100
<i>Labour exploitation</i>		
EU Citizen	1	13
Returned home	1	13
Immigration status under consideration	3	38
Information not available	3	38
Total	8	100
<i>Labour and sexual exploitation</i>		
Asylum seeker	1	100
Total	1	100

<sup>35</sup> Please note that this information has not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed.

<sup>36</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>37</sup> Excluding Ireland

<sup>38</sup> Excluding Ireland

## Section 4 Criminal justice response to human trafficking

### 4.1 Status of investigations (All exploitation types) <sup>39&40</sup>

In 2012, An Garda Síochána initiated 37 investigations relating to allegations of trafficking in human beings involving 48 alleged victims. Of these, 17 (46%) were ongoing investigations. Eleven (30%) cases involved prosecutions before the Courts. In 4 (11%) cases there was no or insufficient evidence of an offence of human trafficking having occurred in Ireland. In 2 (5%) cases investigations were ceased due to alleged victims not making a statement. In 1 (3%) case the investigation was ongoing into another offence. In 1 (3%) case the investigation file had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecution. In 1 (3%) case a conviction was secured under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998.

**Table 4.1:** Status of investigations (All exploitation types)

	Number	%
Ongoing investigations	17	46
Prosecutions (before the courts)	11	30
No/insufficient evidence of human trafficking in Ireland	4	11
Investigation ceased (no statement made)	2	5
Ongoing investigation (other offences)	1	3
Investigation files sent to the DPP	1	3
Conviction <sup>41</sup>	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>39</sup> Refer to Appendix 3 for a breakdown of investigation status by type of exploitation.

<sup>40</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>41</sup> Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998

Please note that this does not refer to the total number of convictions obtained during 2012. Other convictions obtained during the reporting period pertain to investigations initiated prior to 2012 and are therefore not included in this table. See Section 4.3 for details of all convictions obtained during 2012.

#### 4.2 Prosecutions before the courts at 31 December 2012

1. An Irish male is on bail awaiting trial for charges relating to the sexual exploitation of an Irish minor. Charges were brought under Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 (as amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008. A trial date has not yet been set for this case.

2. Charges were brought against an Irish male under Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 (as amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 in relation to the sexual exploitation of an Irish minor. The accused pleaded guilty in June 2012 and was remanded in custody for sentencing in 2013.

In addition to the prosecutions taken under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 and Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008, investigations into suspected trafficking offences led to prosecutions for other offences.

3. An investigation involving suspected child trafficking, smuggling, and social welfare fraud was initiated in 2012. There was insufficient evidence for trafficking charges and a charge was brought against an Irish male under the Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act 2001.

4. A Chinese male was arrested following a human trafficking related investigation where it was believed that a large number of Chinese migrants were being brought into this State. The accused was charged with 1 count of conspiracy to organise or knowingly facilitate the entry into this State of persons whom he knew or had reasonable cause to believe to be illegal immigrants or people who intended to seek asylum. This charge is contrary to Common Law. The suspect in this case has been returned for trial.

**Table 4.2: Prosecutions**

Case	Act	Charges	Accused
1	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 (as amended by section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation of a minor.	Irish male
2	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998	Sexual exploitation of a minor.	Irish male
3	Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act 2001	Social Welfare fraud.	Irish male
4	Common Law	Conspiracy to facilitate illegal migration	Chinese male

**4.2.a** In addition to aforementioned investigations into human trafficking offences in 2012, 11 investigations into sexual offences against 19 Irish minors were found to involve the constitutive elements of human trafficking<sup>42</sup> and prosecutions were subsequently taken under Section 3 of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998, as amended by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. The alleged exploitation of the victims involved child pornography, sexual offences-indecency and sexual assault.

**Table 4.2a: Prosecutions (continued)**

Case	Act	Charges	Accused
5	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act	Child Pornography. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
6	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences – Indecency. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
7	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences – Indecency. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
8	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences – Criminal law. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
9	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
10	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Child Pornography. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
11	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
12	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Child Pornography. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
13	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences, Sexual assault. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
14	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male
15	Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sex offences. Charged under s.3 of CTP Act 1998 as amended by s. 3(2) of CH(HT) Act 2008	Irish male

<sup>42</sup> The necessary constitutive elements for a child trafficking offence under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 involve **an Act** and **a Purpose**. The **Act** can be one of procuring, recruiting, transporting, harbouring, placing a child into the control of another person or receiving the child or providing the child with accommodation or employment for the **Purpose** of the sexual or labour exploitation of the child or for the removal of a body organ. See the Foreword for a link to the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008.

### **4.3 Convictions**

1. An Irish female pleaded guilty to offences relating to the sexual assault and the sexual exploitation of an Irish minor in addition to the possession of child pornography. The charges preferred were contrary to Section 2 Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990, Section 3 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998 (as amended by Section 6 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) (Amendment) Act, 2007 and as substituted by Section 3(2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008 and Section 5(1) Child Trafficking and Pornography Act, 1998. The accused was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment.

2. An Irish male was arrested for attempting to sexually exploit an Irish female in 2011. The accused was charged with one count of Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 in addition to a number of other charges. He pleaded guilty to child trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

3. An Irish male was charged with one count of Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 in addition to a number of other charges. In December 2012 the accused man was convicted and sentenced to 4 years imprisonment backdated to October 2011 when he originally went into custody.

4. As a result of international cooperation with Interpol and UK Police Authorities, two counts of sexually exploiting a minor contrary to Section 3 Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 were subsequently preferred against the suspect, an Irish male, in addition to 117 charges. The accused pleaded guilty to all charges. He was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment to run concurrently on each of two charges for possession of child pornography. The accused stands remanded in custody until 2013 on the remaining 115 charges, 2 of which are under the Criminal Law Human Trafficking Act 2008.

5. The accused, an Irish male, was charged with possession of child pornography contrary to the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998. The accused pleaded guilty and was subsequently sentenced to 2 ½ years imprisonment and placed on the sex offenders register. There was no victim identified during this investigation.

6. An Garda Síochána investigated allegations of the prostitution of a Nigerian female. The accused, also a female Nigerian national, was charged with 1 count of trafficking of an illegal immigrant and a further 6 counts of controlling prostitution/brothel keeping contrary to the Illegal Immigrants (Trafficking) Act, 2000 and the Criminal Law Sexual Offences Act of 1993. The alleged crimes in this case all occurred prior to the enactment of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment for the prostitution offences.

**Table 4.3: Convictions**

<b>Case</b>	<b>Act</b>	<b>Charges</b>	<b>Accused</b>	<b>Sentence</b>
1	Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990 Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998	Sexual assault and sexual exploitation of a minor as well as child pornography	Irish female	3 years imprisonment
2	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008. Non Fatal Against Persons Act 1997. Common Law	Restrict the freedom of a female minor for sexual exploitation, assault and the attempted false imprisonment of the minor.	Irish male	12 years imprisonment
3	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008. Criminal Law (Sexual Offence) Act 1993.	Sexual exploitation of a minor.	Irish male	4 years imprisonment.
4	Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act, 2008	Sexual exploitation of a minor.	Irish male	4 years imprisonment to run concurrently on each of two charges of child pornography. Sentencing outstanding on other charges including 2 under the 2008 Act.
5	Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998.	Possession of Child Pornography.	Irish Male	2½ years imprisonment.
6	Illegal Immigrant (Trafficking) Act, 2000 Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1993.	Smuggling of a female minor illegal immigrant and controlling/directing prostitution.	Nigerian female	3 years imprisonment for the prostitution offences.

#### **4.4 International cooperation**

Ireland cooperated in a number of international investigations relating to human trafficking during 2012.

In 2011, as a result of the investigation, during which evidence was transferred by An Garda Síochána to the PSNI on foot of a Mutual Assistance Request, a Hungarian male was charged in Northern Ireland with human trafficking and organising prostitution. A Hungarian national was rescued in Belfast. In 2012, the accused was convicted of human trafficking and received a 3 year sentence consisting of 18 months imprisonment followed by 18 months suspended.

Following a request for assistance in May 2011 from the Police Liaison Officer at the Embassy of Romania in the Republic of Ireland, An Garda Síochána initiated an investigation into the suspected trafficking of a Romanian national for the purposes of labour exploitation. The investigation resulted in the rescue of a Romanian female from a situation of domestic servitude. Two Romanian nationals were subsequently arrested for human trafficking for labour exploitation. A file was prepared and sent for directions to the DPP in December 2012.

In 2011 An Garda Síochána received information from the authorities in the Czech Republic that a Czech female had been trafficked into Ireland for the purposes of sexual exploitation involving prostitution. Following enquiries the person in question was rescued by members of An Garda Síochána. The woman declined at the time to make any formal complaint and returned home with the assistance of the Irish authorities. Following liaison between the Irish Authorities and their counterparts in the Czech Republic, evidence was provided to An Garda Síochána by means of a Mutual Assistance Request. In December 2012, 2 Slovakian Nationals were arrested for human trafficking for sexual exploitation. The arrest of additional suspects is expected in the near future.

In 2012 the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation (NBCI) of An Garda Síochána initiated a human trafficking investigation into a Polish Organised Crime Group. Three suspected victims of human trafficking were rescued. An Garda Síochána is working closely with the Polish authorities in order to secure the arrests of several suspects.

#### 4.5 European Arrest Warrants

In 2012, 2 applications for European Arrest Warrants relating to trafficking in human beings were received. One warrant was issued by Lithuania in relation to a Lithuanian national. The other warrant was issued by France in relation to a Nigerian national. In both cases the persons were arrested and the cases adjourned until 2013.

**Table 4.5:** *European Arrest Warrants*

<b>Applicant country</b>	<b>Nationality of person sought</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Lithuania	Lithuanian	Arrested
France	Nigerian	Arrested

# Appendix 1

## Breakdown by age of persons reported to An Garda Síochána in 2012

Table Appendix 1a: *Gender*<sup>43</sup>

	Adults						Minors					
	Number		%				Number		%			
	25		100				23		100			
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Gender</i>												
<b>Female</b>	16	64	4	16	1	4	10	44	0	0	0	0
<b>Male</b>	0	0	2	8	2	8	13	57	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	16	64	6	24	3	12	23	100	0	0	0	0

<sup>43</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

**Table Appendix 1b: Region of origin<sup>44</sup>**

	Adults						Minors					
	Number		%				Number		%			
	25		100				23		100			
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Region</i>												
<b>EU<sup>45</sup></b>	10	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Europe Non-EU</b>	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ireland</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	83	0	0	0	0
<b>Western Africa</b>	3	12	1	4	0	0	4	17	0	0	0	0
<b>Southern Africa</b>	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Southern Asia</b>	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South East Asia</b>	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Latin America</b>	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	16	64	6	24	3	12	23	100	0	0	0	0

<sup>44</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>45</sup> Excluding Ireland.

**Table Appendix 1c: Immigration status<sup>46</sup>**

	Adults						Minors					
	Number			%			Number			%		
	25			100			23			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Region</i>												
Asylum Seeker	5	20	1	4	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
EU Citizen <sup>47</sup>	9	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permission under consideration	2	8	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not present in the State	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Citizen	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	83	0	0	0	0
International treaty rights	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HSE Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	0
Total	16	64	6	24	3	12	23	100	0	0	0	0

<sup>46</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>47</sup> Excluding Ireland.

## Appendix 2

### Breakdown by reporting organisations of persons encountered or referred to NGOs in 2012

**Table Appendix 2a: Gender** (Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.)

		Male						Female					
		Number			%			Number			%		
		2			7			26			93		
		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation		Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Reporting organisation</i>													
	<b>Ruhama</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	63	0	0	1	4
	<b>MRCI</b>	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	5	19	0	0
	<b>IOM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
	<b>Doras Luimni</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	0	0	2	100	0	0	19	69	6	27	1	4

**Table Appendix 2b: Age** (Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.)

	Adults							Minors					
	Number				%			Number			%		
	27				96			1			4		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation			Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<i>Reporting organisation</i>													
Ruhama	17	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100
MRCI	0	0	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOM	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doras Luimni	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	70	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

**Table Appendix 2c: Region of origin<sup>48</sup>**

	Region of Origin					
	Number			%		
	28			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and Sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Ruhama</b>						
<i>Western Africa</i>	8	29	0	0	0	0
<i>EU<sup>49</sup></i>	5	18	0	0	0	0
<i>Eastern Africa</i>	2	7	0	0	0	0
<i>Southern Asia</i>	0	0	0	0	1	4
<i>Latin America</i>	1	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Central Africa</i>	1	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Doras Luimni</b>						
<i>EU<sup>50</sup></i>	1	4	0	0	0	0
<i>Latin America</i>	1	4	0	0	0	0
<b>MRCI</b>						
<i>Western Africa</i>	0	0	1	4	0	0
<i>South East Asia</i>	0	0	3	11	0	0
<i>EU</i>	0	0	1	4	0	0
<i>Southern Asia</i>	0	0	2	7	0	0
<b>IOM</b>						
<i>Southern Africa</i>	0	0	1	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	19	68	8	29	1	4

<sup>48</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

<sup>49</sup> Excluding Ireland.

<sup>50</sup> Excluding Ireland.

**Table Appendix 2d: Immigration status<sup>51</sup>**

	Immigration status					
	Number			%		
	28			100		
	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Labour and sexual exploitation	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Ruhama</b>						
Asylum seeker	9	32	0	0	1	4
EU Citizen	5	18	0	0	0	0
Student visa	1	4	0	0	0	0
Refugee Status	1	4	0	0	0	0
Don't know	1	4	0	0	0	0
<b>IOM</b>						
Don't know	0	0	1	4	0	0
<b>MRCI</b>						
Returned home	0	0	1	4	0	0
EU Citizen	0	0	1	4	0	0
Immigration status under consideration	0	0	3	11	0	0
Don't know	0	0	2	7	0	0
<b>Doras Luimni</b>						
Asylum seeker	1	4	0	0	0	0
EU Citizen	1	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	19	68	8	29	1	4

<sup>51</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.

## Appendix 3

### Breakdown by type of exploitation of status of investigations

Please note that this table refers to investigations and not individual alleged victims. For information on individual alleged victims refer to Section 2 of the report.

**Table Appendix 3a: Investigations status<sup>52</sup>**

	Sexual exploitation		Labour exploitation		Uncategorised exploitation		Totals for investigations	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>Investigation status</i>								
<b>Ongoing investigation</b>	14	45	3	75	0	0	17	46
<b>Before the Courts</b>	11	36	0	0	0	0	11	29
<b>Completed investigation (No/insufficient evidence of THB)</b>	2	7	1	25	1	50	4	11
<b>Case closed (declined to make a statement)</b>	2	7	0	0	0	0	2	5
<b>Completed investigation (files sent to the DPP)</b>	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
<b>Ongoing investigation (other offences)</b>	0	0	0	0	1	50	1	3
<b>Conviction</b>	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	3
<b>Total</b>	31	100	4	100	2	100	37	100

<sup>52</sup> Please note that percentages have been rounded to the nearest decimal place and may not always amount to 100% when combined.