

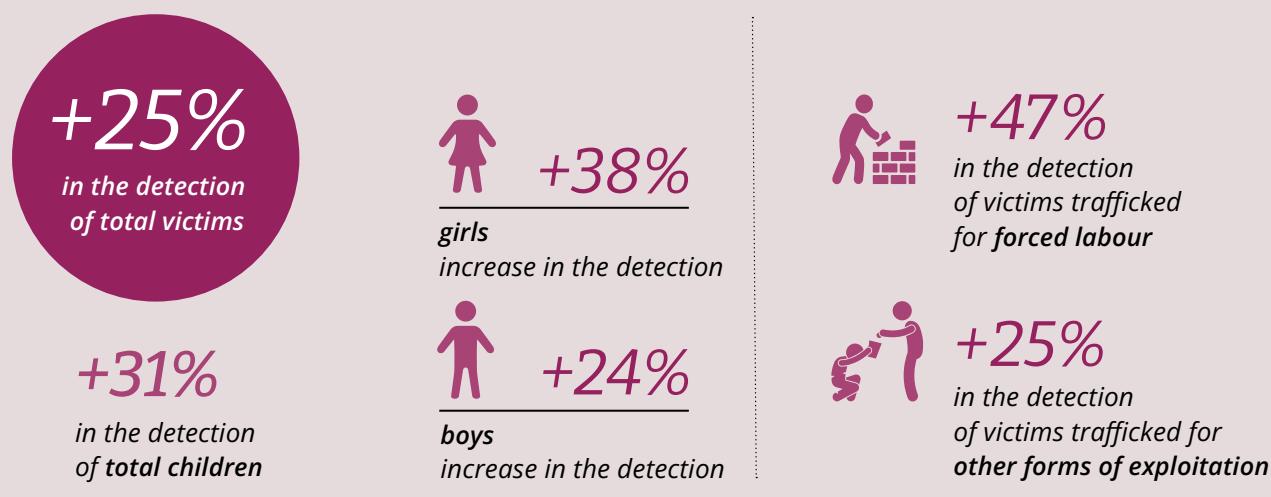


CHAPTER 1

Global overview

GLOBAL OVERVIEW KEY FINDINGS FOR THE YEAR 2022

Trends compared to 2019 (pre-covid)



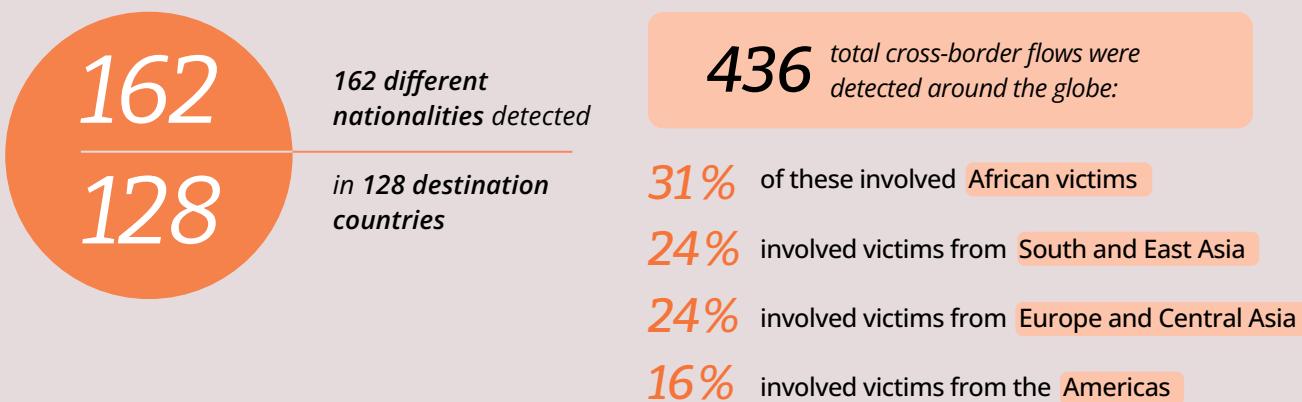
Main profile of victims detected (2022 or most recent)



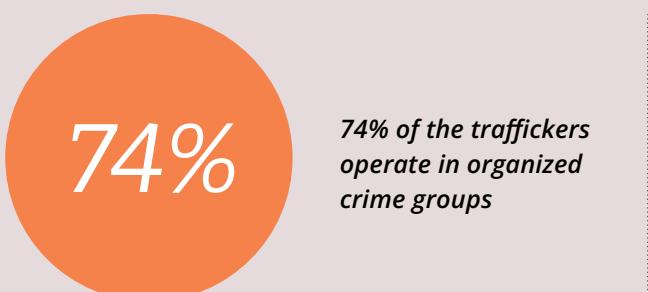
Emerging forms of exploitation



Flows detected (2022 or most recent)



Traffickers reported in cases that concluded with a conviction



Criminal Justice response



In 2022, the number of people globally convicted returned to slightly below the 2019 levels, with an increase of +36 per cent compared to 2020.

Convictions for trafficking for forced labour are far less compared to those for sexual exploitation and disproportionate compared to the number of victims detected.

CHAPTER 1

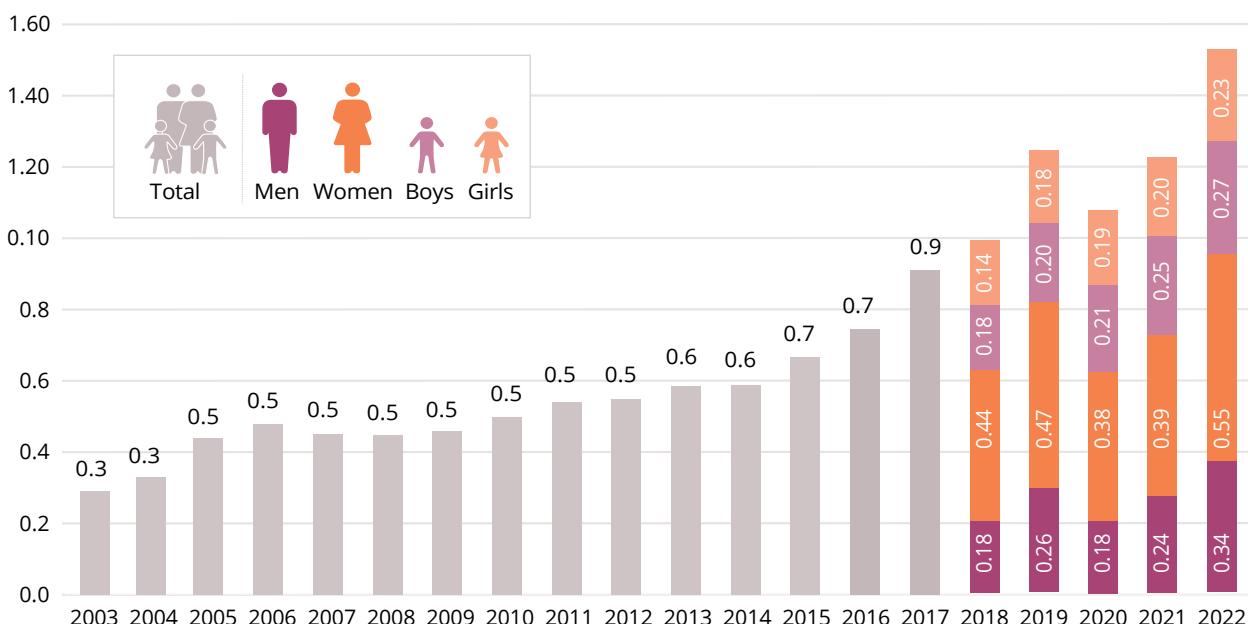
GLOBAL OVERVIEW

DETECTION TRENDS: victim numbers above pre-pandemic levels with child victims increasing

The total number of victims identified in the year 2022 increased beyond the levels recorded in 2019. Globally, 25 per cent more victims were recorded compared to the pre-pandemic period, and a significant 43 per cent more victims were recorded

compared to 2020. This trend can be attributed to the 31 per cent increase in children detected compared to the period before the Covid-19 pandemic.

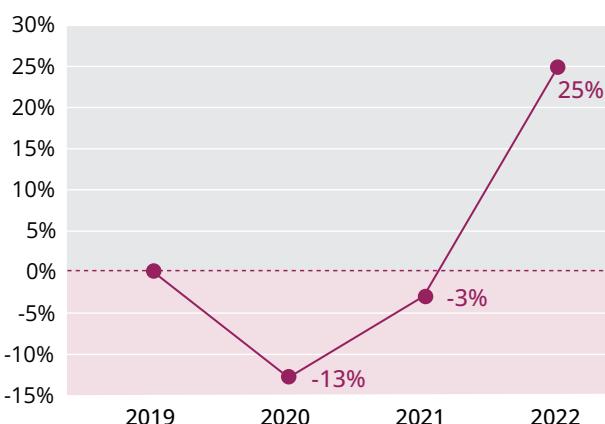
Fig. 22 Global trend in detection rates of trafficking victims, by age group and sex, 2003-2022 (per 100,000 population)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* This result is based on victims detected in 129 countries, comprising 61 per cent of the world population, reporting on this indicator from 2003 to 2022.

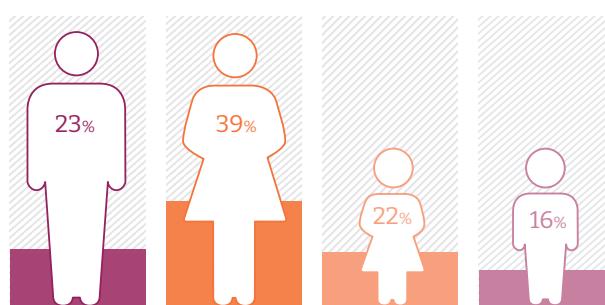
Fig. 23 Global trend in detection rates of trafficking victims, base year 2019*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* This result is based on victims detected in 129 countries, comprising 61 per cent of the world population, reporting on this indicator from 2019 to 2022.

Fig. 24 Share of detected victims of trafficking, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



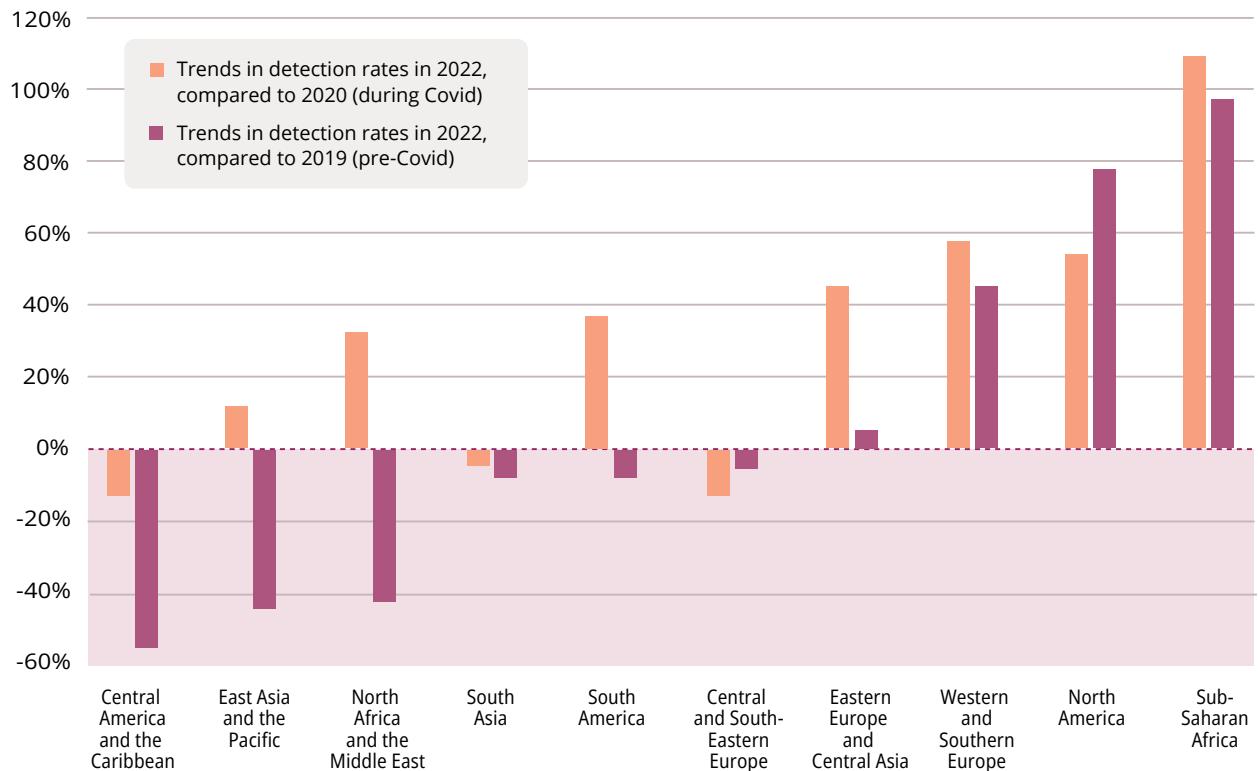
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Extrapolation based on a total of 68,090 victims detected in 135 countries in 2022 (or more recent), comprising 65 per cent of the world population, reporting on this indicator.

In 2022, most regions detected more victims compared to 2020, the year when a global drop in detection was recorded. Only Central America and the Caribbean recorded a further decrease compared to the reduced detections during the pandemic.

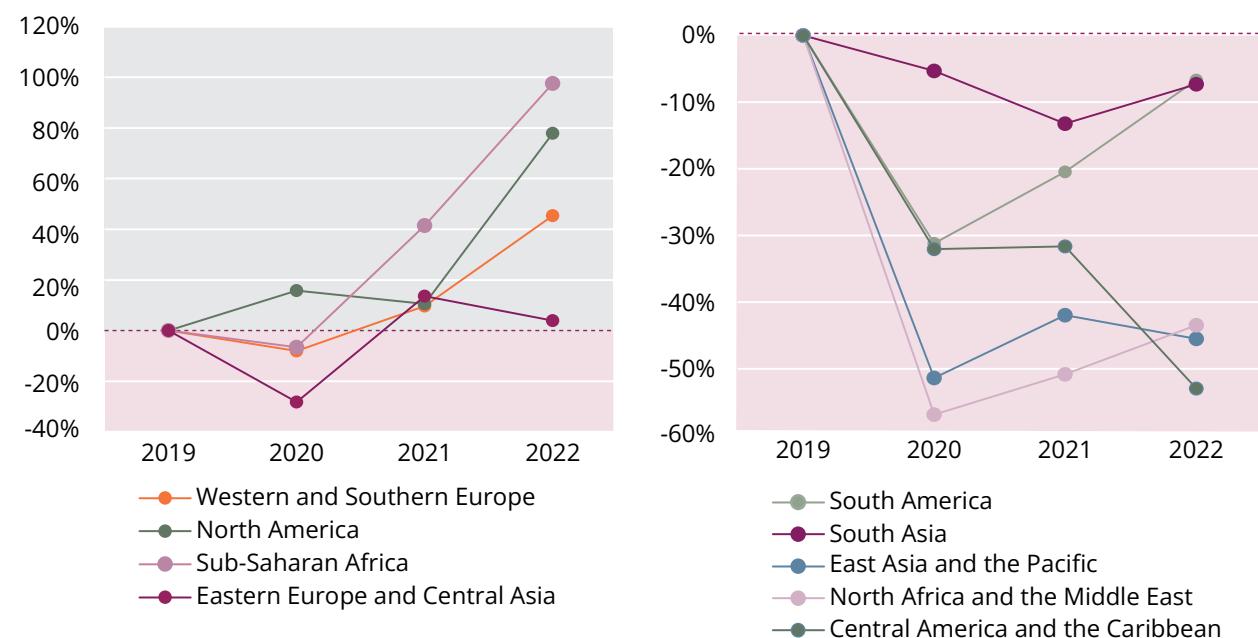
Despite the increases recorded, not all regions have returned to the number of victims recorded in 2019. Countries in East Asia and the Pacific, in North Africa and the Middle East continue to register fewer victims detected compared to the pre-pandemic period.

Fig. 25 Detections of victims of trafficking in 2022 as compared to 2019 (pre-Covid) and to 2020, by region



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Fig. 26 Trends in detection rates of trafficking victims, by regions, base year 2019*



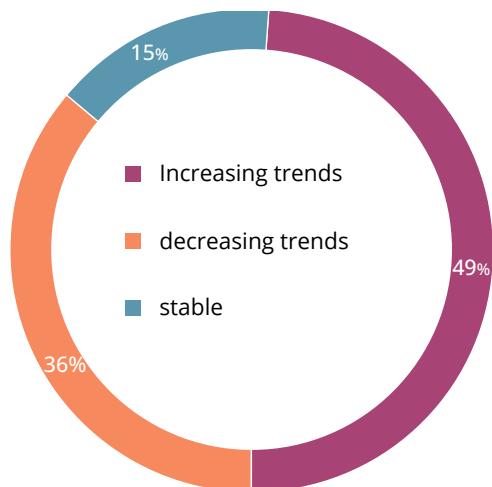
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Conversely, in Sub-Saharan Africa, North America, Western and Southern Europe detection of trafficking victims increased drastically compared to 2019.

Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, South America and South Asia broadly returned to the levels of victims detected in 2019.

The majority of the 66 countries reporting the number of victims detected for the year 2023 continue to register increasing trends, while about one third of them register decreasing detections compared to 2022. Increasing trends were recorded in Western and Southern Europe, East Asia and the Pacific and North Africa and the Middle East in particular.

Fig. 27 Share of countries reporting data for 2023 by type of trends in the detection of victims, comparing 2023 to 2022



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data. Based on 66 reporting countries.

Trends in convictions

The global conviction rate returned to the pre-pandemic figures in 2019. In line with the increased number of victims detected, the global number of convictions rose a significant 36 per cent between 2020 and 2022.

Most regions recorded an increasing number of convictions from 2020 or 2021 to 2022. Despite the increases, however, not all regions managed to recover the levels of convictions recorded in 2019, with countries in East Asia and the Pacific, North America, South America and Eastern Europe and Central Asia recording numbers still below the pre-pandemic levels.

The largest increases between 2019 and 2022 were in Europe and particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the number of convictions recorded a relevant increase in percentage terms. It should be noted, however, that the increase in Sub-Saharan Africa started from low levels in absolute numbers from about 75 in the whole region in 2019, to some

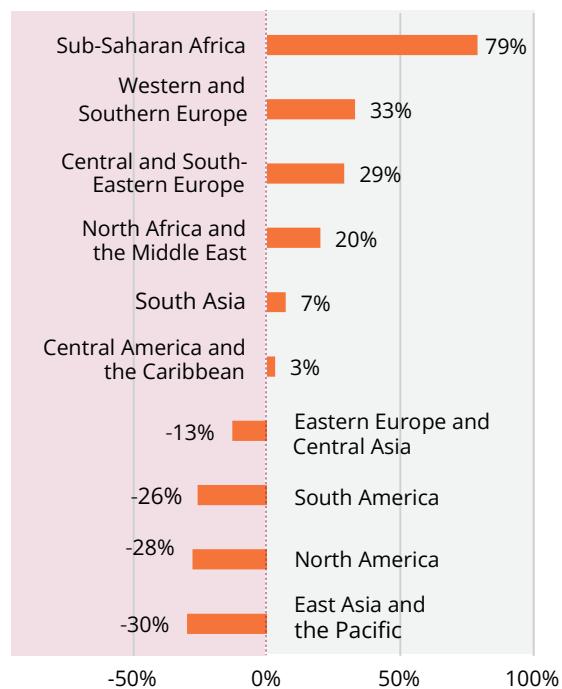
Fig. 28 Global trend in convictions for trafficking in persons, base year 2019*



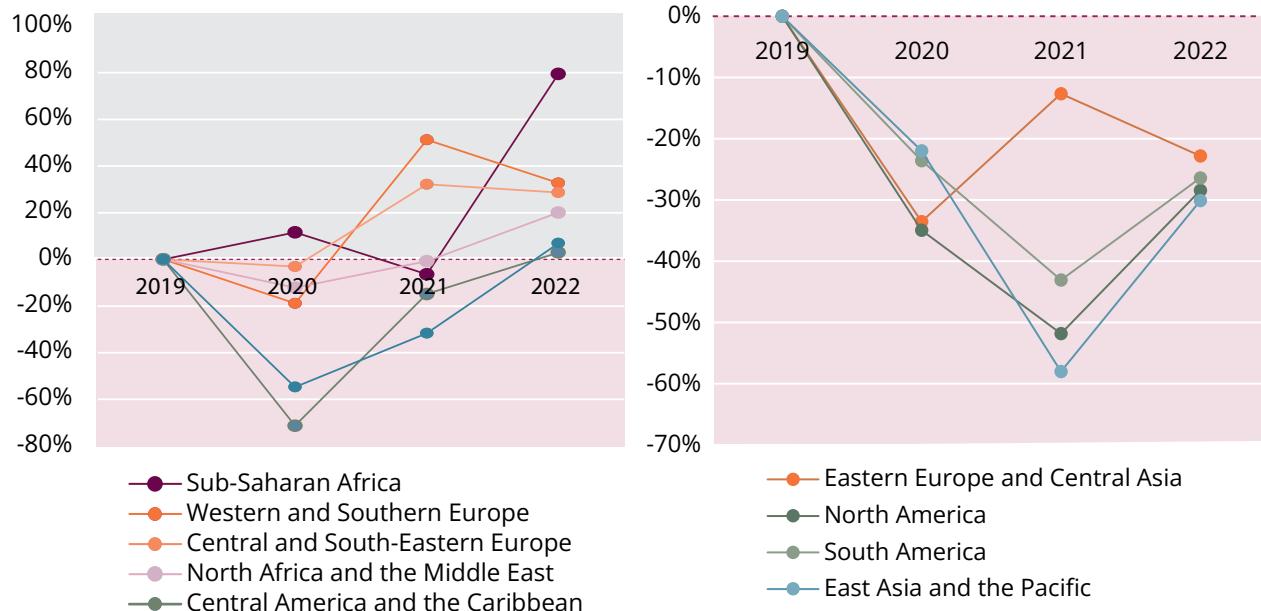
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* For comparative purposes, the numbers refer to 92 countries and territories reporting on people convicted for trafficking in persons over the entire period.

Fig. 29 Change in number of convictions for trafficking in persons in 2022 as compared to 2019 (pre-Covid), by region



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Fig. 30 Trend in convictions for trafficking in persons, by region, base year 2019

Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

140 in 2022. Strong increases were recorded in a few key countries in Sub-Saharan Africa while more moderate increases were recorded in the region as a whole.

For the year 2023, the number of total convictions were reported only by 51 countries. According to this data, the picture seems to be stable at the levels recorded in 2022, with one third of these countries recording increasing convictions and another third recording decreasing trends and the remaining reporting stable trends.

Children: increasingly exploited in a variety of forms

In 2022, children accounted for 38 per cent of victims detected globally. Girls (22 per cent of total victims) were more typically trafficked for sexual exploitation, and to a lesser extent for forced labour and other forms of exploitation, such as forced marriage. Boys (16 per cent) were primarily trafficked for forced labour and for other forms of exploitation, typically forced criminality.¹

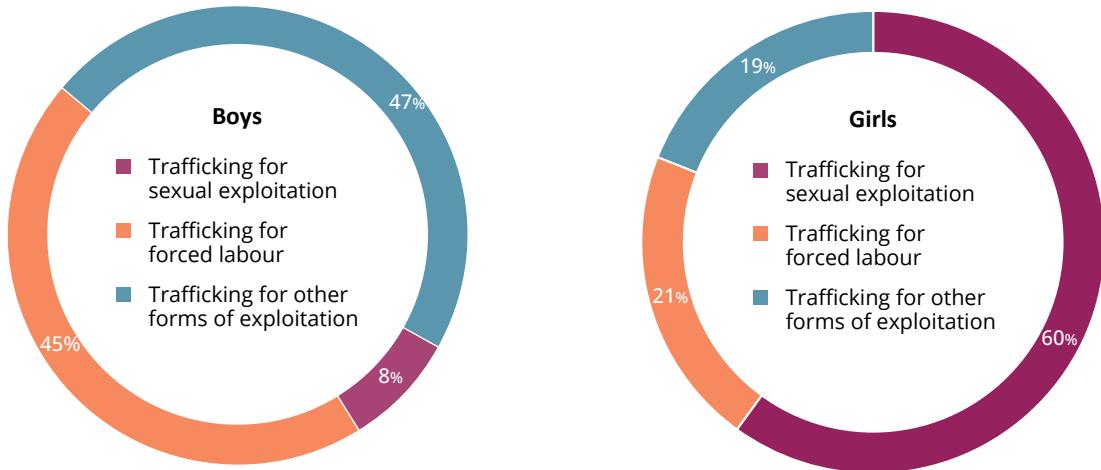
Since 2019, there has been an increase of approximately 31 per cent in recorded child victims. This trend is the result of: (i) a larger share of girls among female victims trafficked for sexual exploitation identified in many regions, (ii) an increase in trafficked boys detected in Europe and, to a lesser extent, in North America, and (iii) a large increase

of detected victims in Africa where generally more child than adult victims are detected (see *Important advancements in criminal justice responses but measures to target organized crime still lacking* in Chapter 2, page 83).

Compared to the past, girls are increasingly trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation

A large increase in girl victims detected (per 100,000 population) was recorded in 2022 in North America, more than double compared to 2019. This increase can be largely attributed to girls trafficked within national borders for the purpose of sexual exploitation and for mixed labour and sexual exploitation. More women victims were also detected during the same period in this region, mainly for the same purposes, but the increase is much smaller (+53 per cent) when compared to girls. In this region, girl victims detected in 2022 amounted to 25 per cent of the total victims, compared to 18 per cent recorded in 2019, while women amounted to 56 per cent, a reduction from 65 per cent in 2019. Countries in Central America and the Caribbean and in South America, in Eastern Europe and Central Asia also report a higher share of girls and lower share of women detected compared to 2019, the vast majority of them trafficked for sexual exploitation. An increased share of girls detected was also recorded in Central and South-Eastern Europe (from 27 per cent to 33 per cent of the total victims

Fig. 31 Share of detected child victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on a total of 8,749 boy and 9,323 girl victims detected in 81 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent).

detected), North Africa and the Middle East (from 14 per cent to 21 per cent). Similar trends were recorded in East Asia and the Pacific.

These numbers suggest that in 2022 girls in these regions were more targeted for the purpose of sexual exploitation compared to 2019.

The increase in boy victims detected could be linked to the increase in the numbers of unaccompanied migrant children in Western countries

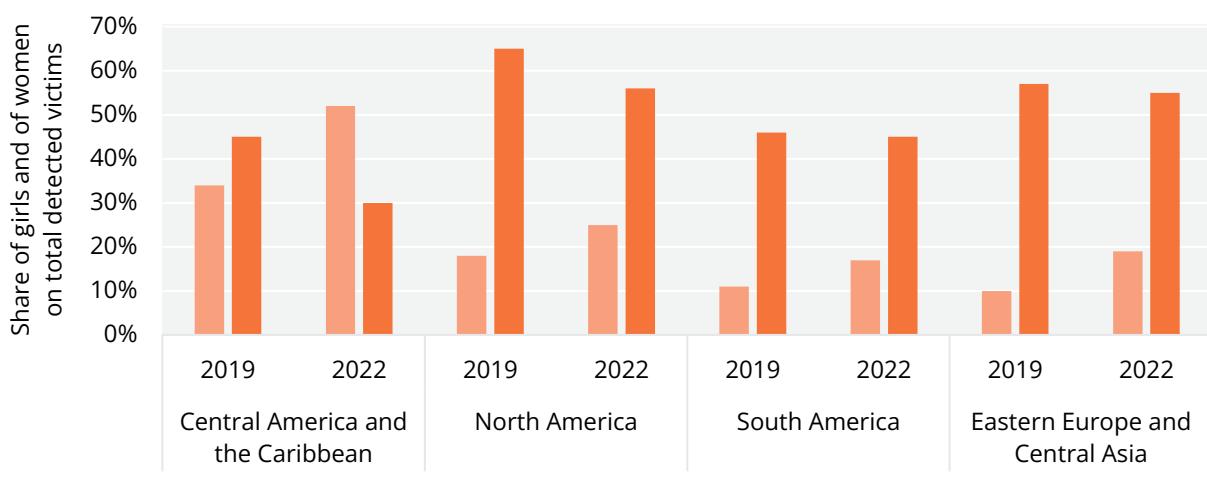
During the same period, an increased number of boys (per 100,000 population) was recorded in Western and Southern Europe (+40 per cent), mainly

detected as trafficked for forced labour and for other forms of exploitation. Similar trends were also recorded in North America, where the number of boys detected in forced labour tripled from 88 in 2019 to 266 in 2022.

Most of the boy victims detected in Western and Southern Europe are foreign citizens, mainly from North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. The profiles of these children reflect the sex and citizenships of the unaccompanied children² recorded in Western and Southern Europe during the same period.

Countries in Europe are recording increasing numbers of unaccompanied children crossing borders following pandemic-related border and movement

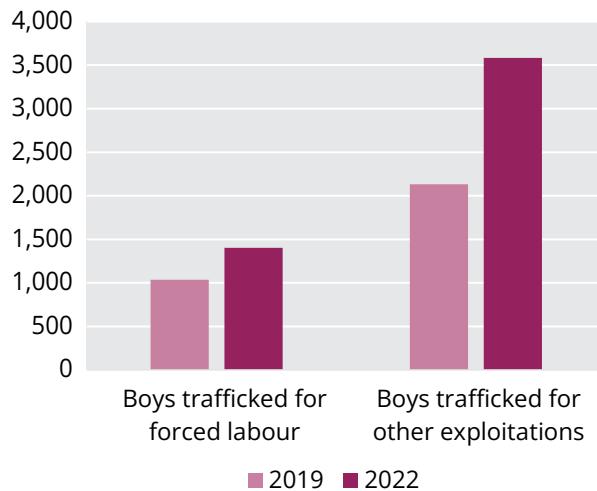
Fig. 32 Share of girls and women detected in regions where the identification of girls is increasing vis-à-vis women (2019, 2022)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

■ Girls ■ Women

Fig. 33 Number of boys detected as trafficked into forced labour and other forms of exploitation in Western and Southern Europe (2019, 2022)

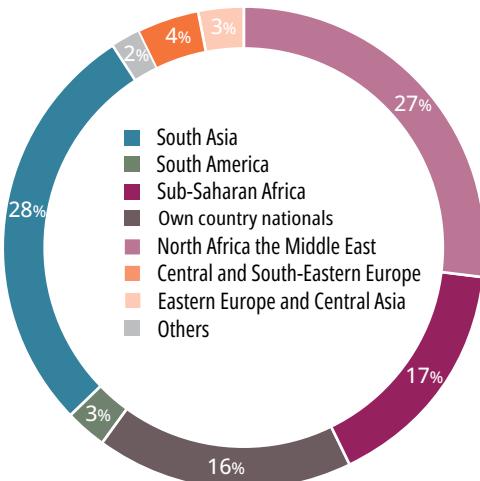


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

restrictions. The majority of unaccompanied children detected are between 14 and 17 years old and are boys, and most originate from North Africa and Afghanistan.³

International organizations,⁴ European institutions⁵ and national police forces⁶ flag that these children are at risk of becoming victims of trafficking in persons, as they urgently need to earn money and lack of parental care, making them vulnerable to being exploited for forced labour, sex or for forced criminality.

Fig. 34 Share of region of citizenship of boys trafficked for forced labour and other forms of trafficking in selected EU countries, 2022*



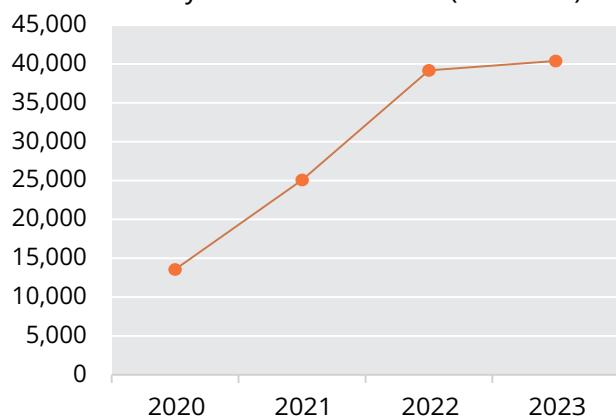
Source: National authorities to Eurostat/UNODC.

* Based on 103 victims detected in Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal.

Similar patterns seem to affect countries in North America, with studies suggesting relevant shares of unaccompanied children are at risk of trafficking.⁷ The majority of unaccompanied children detected are between 15 and 17 years old and are boys – many from Central America and the Caribbean.⁸

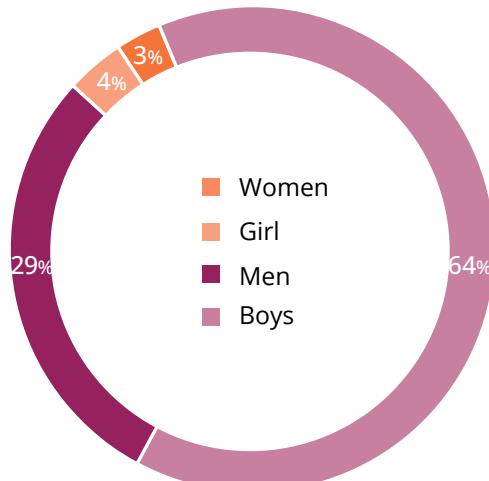
While it is difficult to ascertain an exact figure, data from border interceptions and the asylum process indicate a significant increase in unaccompanied children in the European Union⁹ between 2020 and 2023. In North America, there was a large increase from 2020 up to 2022, with a slight decrease in 2023. These trends could explain the increasing number of boys becoming victims of trafficking in both of these regions.

Fig. 35 Number of unaccompanied children detected as asylum seekers in the EU (2020-2023)*



* Data includes information from the 27 countries of the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Montenegro.

Fig. 36 Share of detected victims of trafficking for criminal exploitation in the UK, by sex and age group, 2023*



Source: National referral mechanisms statistics.

* Based on 4543 victims detected in 2023.

Drug cartels trafficking children for forced criminality in Western Europe

Europol and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction have reported that some of Europe's criminal networks are recruiting and exploiting minors and adolescents to act as spotters, distribute drugs or carry out violent attacks.^a These child victims include both national children and foreign children, trafficked by drug cartels and exploited in the ground-level distribution of drugs.^b

Belgium has reported cases involving the exploitation of unaccompanied children for forced criminality.^c Studies conducted in the Netherlands highlight that the number of children trafficked for drug trafficking and for other crimes is underestimated. The study reports that these boys and girls are mainly Dutch children in their teens

in their teens who may suffer from minor mental or behavioural health disorders.^d A similar pattern that has been widely documented and reported in the United Kingdom, where boys, both British and foreigners, including unaccompanied and separated children, are trafficked for forced criminality, particularly for drug trafficking^e.

Increased attention to this phenomenon^f or an increasing number of boys being victimized could explain the increasing number of boy victims trafficked for forced criminality detected in Europe.

- a EUROPOL, Criminal Networks involved in the Trafficking and Exploitation of underage victims in the European Union, Document Ref. No. 1001370; EMCDDA, *EU Drug Markets Analysis 2024: Key insights for policy and practice* (Luxembourg, Publications Office for the European Union, 2024).
- b EUROPOL, Criminal Networks involved in the Trafficking and Exploitation of underage victims in the European Union, Document Ref. No. 1001370; T.L.M Leito, S.R. van Bemmel, F. Noteboom "Changing perspective; an explanatory study into criminal exploitation in 13 large and medium-sized Dutch municipalities", Centre Against Child Trafficking and Human Trafficking, 2022.
- c Belgian Federal Police, "2022 activity report", available at https://www.police.be/annualreport-federalpolice/sites/jaarverslag/files/files/2024-02/00_AR2021_Federal_Police.pdf.
- d T.L.M. Leito, S.R. van Bemmel, F. Noteboom, "Changing perspective; an explanatory study into criminal exploitation in 13 large and medium-sized Dutch municipalities", Centre Against Child Trafficking and Human Trafficking, 2022.
- e See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines/criminal-exploitation-of-children-and-vulnerable-adults-county-lines#who-is-vulnerable-to-county-lines-exploitation> (accessed on 27 October 2024); National Crime Agency County Lines Violence, Exploitation & Drug Supply 2017, January 2018.
- f The British Home Office reported statements the phenomenon was prioritized by police which is reflected in the increasing number of cases detected and victims reported. See: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-offices-county-lines-programme-data/county-lines-programme-data#county-lines-programme-surge-fund-results> (accessed on 27 October 2024).

In some regions, children continue to represent the majority of detected victims

While increasing numbers of child victims of trafficking are recorded in Europe and North America, these regions are still detecting more adult than child victims. In terms of regional variation, Central America and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa recorded the highest share of children out of total detected victims, around 60 per cent, followed by East Asia and the Pacific and South Asia.

Detections of children trafficked for forced labour were particularly prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2022. Meanwhile, girls were more typically trafficked for sexual exploitation in Central America and the Caribbean. In this region, while a limited number of victims are detected in forced labour, 47 per cent of them are children, more girls (32 per cent) than boys (15 per cent). The court cases reported to UNODC from countries in Central America describe how children may be trafficked for a variety of types of forced labour, including

small-scale economic activities such as harvesting and selling fruit,¹⁰ working in shops¹¹ or for food preparation.¹²

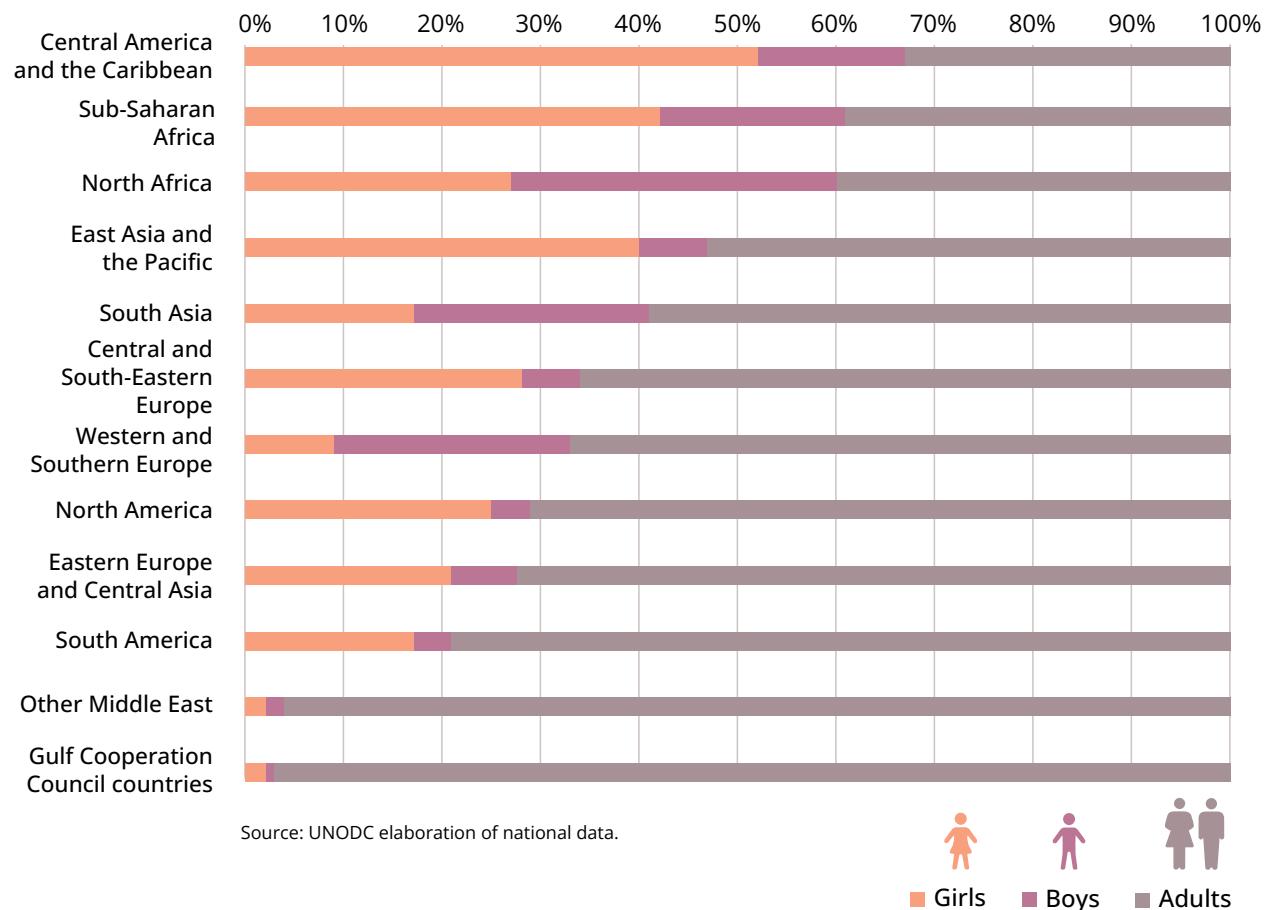
National authorities in North Africa and the Middle East reported about 15 per cent of detected victims being exploited in begging, almost all of them children (45 per cent girls and 54 per cent boys).

Women and girls: most detected victims and exploited for all forms of trafficking

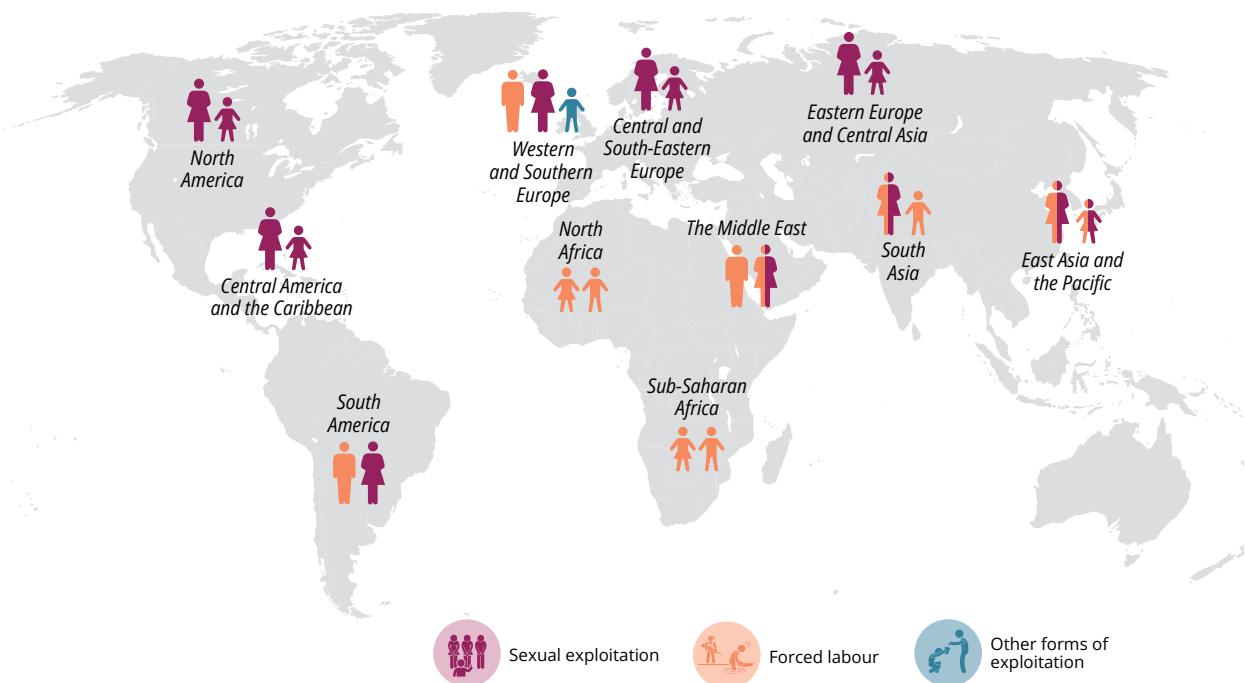
In 2022, most detected victims were females; 61 per cent of victims detected worldwide are women and girls. While more children have been detected since 2019, adults continue to be the most detected age group, and adult females make up 39 per cent of detected victims.

The majority of women and girl victims identified continue to be trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Most court cases collected by UNODC with reference to sexual exploitation concern

Fig. 37 Share of detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age group and sex, by region 2022 (or most recent)



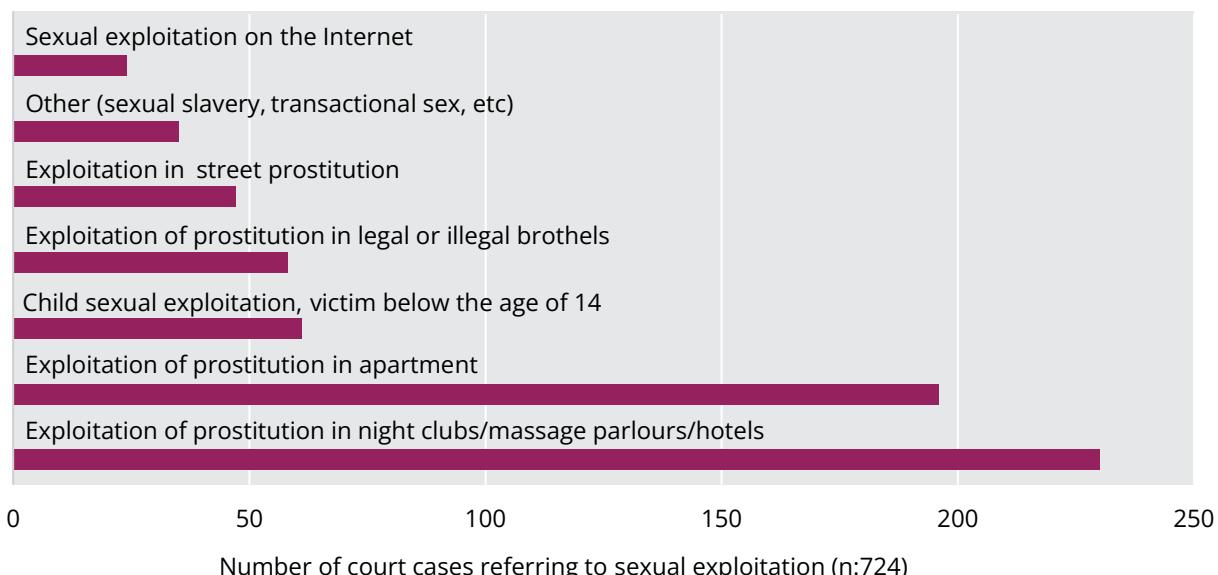
Map. 4 Main detected victims and forms of exploitation



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Fig. 38 Cases of sexual exploitation; by type of setting and exploitation



Source: UNODC court case summaries.

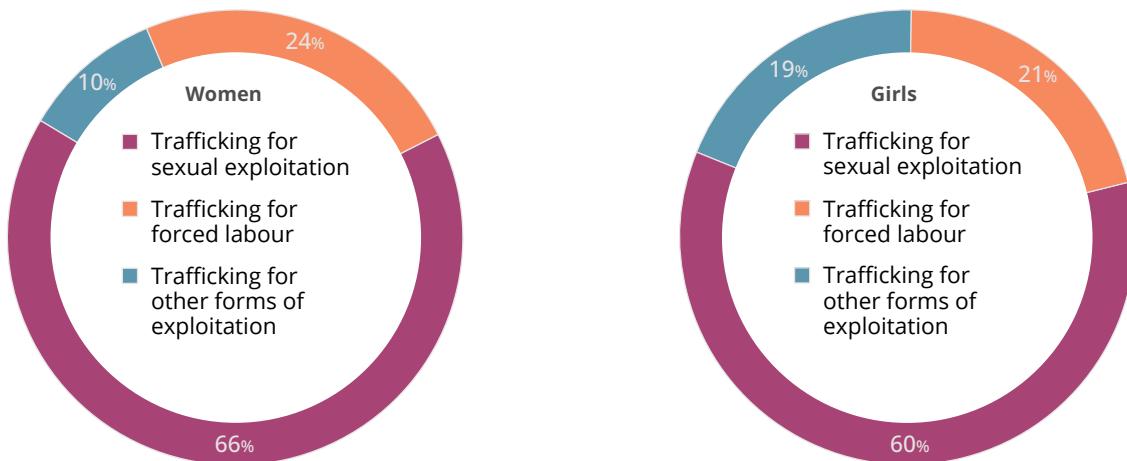
prostitution, either in closed or public settings. Victims of sexual exploitation are also reported to be exploited using the internet or to produce sexual abuse material. A number of cases involved sexually exploited victims who were below the age of 14.

Notably in 2022, women, and especially girls, were detected as trafficked for other purposes. A number of court cases give examples of women and girls trafficked for the purpose of forced marriage,¹³ for forced begging,¹⁴ and for forced criminality, including pickpocketing,¹⁵ shoplifting,¹⁶ or fraud.¹⁷

As far as trafficking for forced labour is concerned, analysis of court cases reported to UNODC refer to women and girls exploited in domestic servitude; foreign victims have been found exploited in domestic work in North Africa and the Middle East,¹⁸ in the Americas,¹⁹ in East Asia and the Pacific,²⁰ and in Europe.²¹ Authorities in Sub-Saharan Africa and Central America also report cases of domestic trafficking of girls for domestic servitude.²²

From the analysis of the reported cases, it emerges that domestic servitude as a type of forced labour can be violent, with victims facing extreme physical

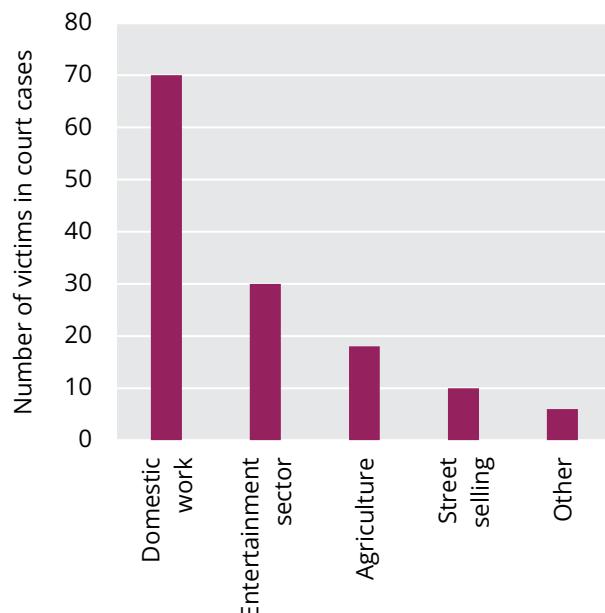
Fig. 39 Share of detected female victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on a total of 19,621 woman and 9,323 girl victims detected in 81 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent).

Fig. 40 Female victims reported in court cases on trafficking of women and girls for forced labour, by type of exploitation*



Source: UNODC court case summaries.

* Based on a total of 134 victims reported in the court cases collected by UNODC.

abuse while also living in close proximity with their traffickers.²³ Women and girl victims are also reported to be exploited in the entertainment sector, often in combination with sexual exploitation, in agriculture, in roadside selling and in food preparation.

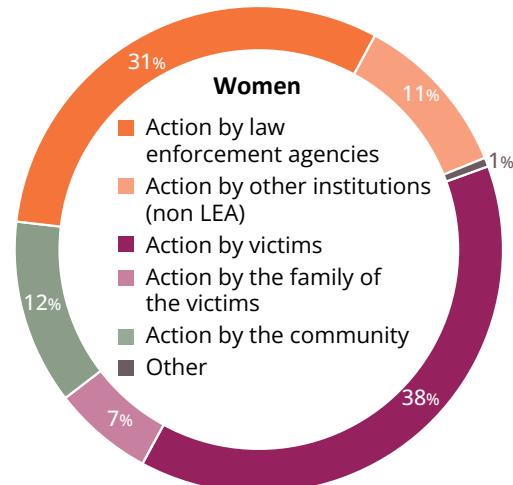
Failing in proactively identifying women and girls

An analysis of 407 court cases including information on 1,453 victims suggests that institutions fail to actively identify the victims of trafficking in persons, with victims often needing to take the first action to contact the authorities. In this context, some difference is found between male and female victims. Female victims seem to be detected as a result of their own action more frequently than male victims (32 per cent of the female victims reported vs 25 per cent of male victims), who more frequently emerge from proactive action from the authorities.

Specifically, women are more frequently detected as result of their own action, while for girls it appears family members play a role, with parents or siblings typically contacting the authorities to report cases of trafficking.

The share of cases where law enforcement authorities and the community triggered the response is similar for both women and girls. Meanwhile, in cases involving male victims, both adults and children are more typically detected by officers of labour inspectors or social services.

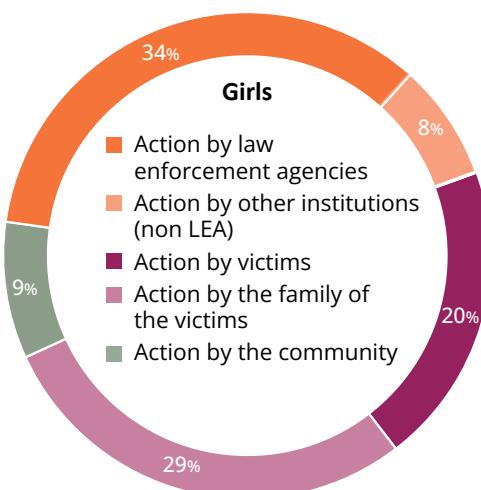
Fig. 41 Share of identified victims by the actor facilitating the detection*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 179 cases involving 676 victims.

Fig. 42 Share of identified victims by the actor facilitating the detection*

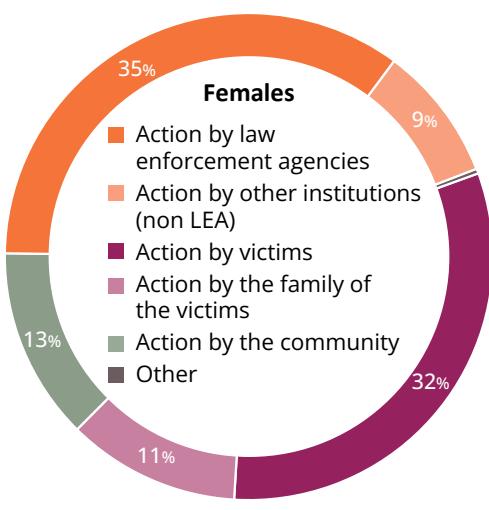


Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 141 cases involving 308 victims.

From the analysis of the cases, it appears that when a counter-trafficking action is initiated as part of a proactive operation by law enforcement agencies, on average, more victims are identified per single case. While operations started by a victim who manages to reach out to the authorities may be able to

Fig. 43 Share of identified female victims by the actor facilitating the detection*

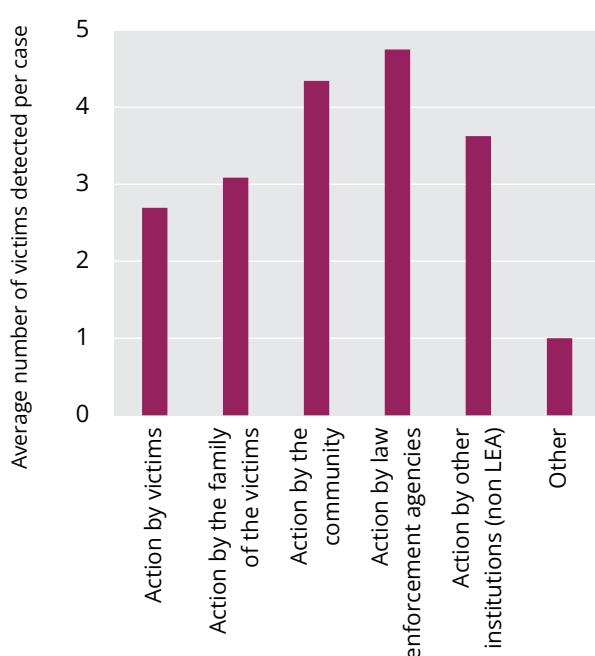


Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 368 cases involving 1,291 victims.

identify one or two other victims, a proactive institutional intervention tends to have a greater impact, identifying between four and five victims on average. This pattern is similar across both sexes and across age groups.

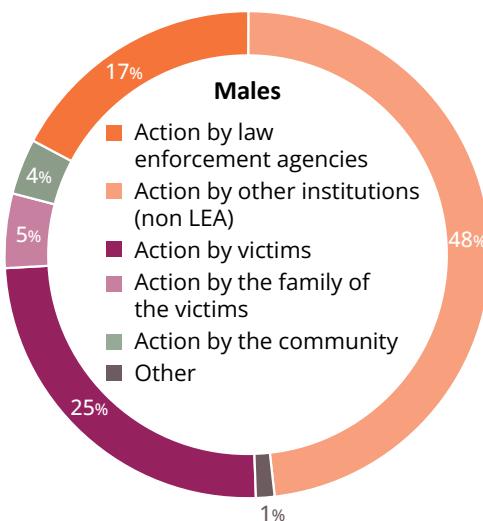
Fig. 45 Average number of female victims identified per individual case, by the actor facilitating the detection*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 368 cases involving 1,291 victims.

Fig. 44 Share of identified male victims by the actor facilitating the detection*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 39 cases involving 162 victims.

Trafficking for forced labour on the rise: traffickers more sophisticated and fewer convictions

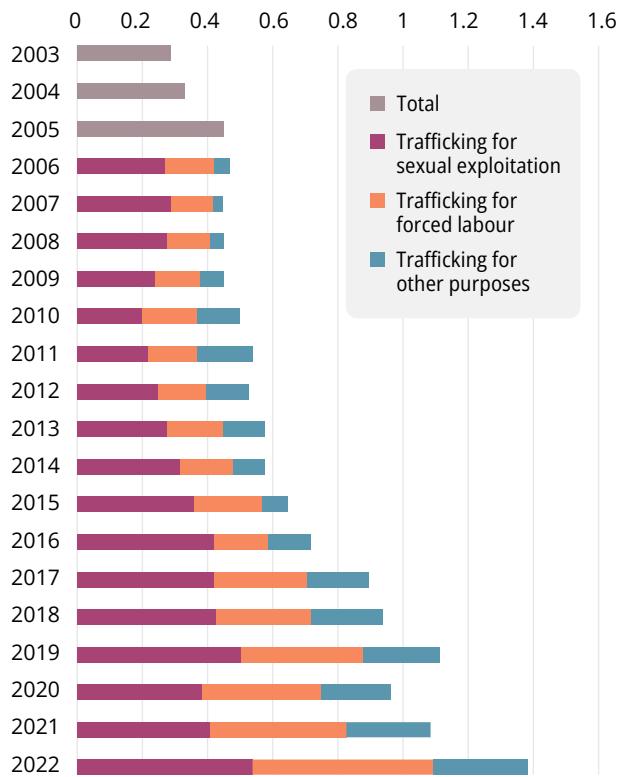
Since 2019, the detection of trafficking for forced labour has recorded greater increases (per 100,000 population) than trafficking for sexual exploitation and for other purposes. The detection of trafficking for forced labour increased by 47 per cent globally when compared to the period prior to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Significant increases in the detection of trafficking for forced labour (per 100,000 population) in comparison to 2019 were recorded in Western and Southern Europe, North America and Sub-Saharan Africa. Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Central and South-Eastern Europe, and South America also recorded increases, though not as significant. Trafficking for sexual exploitation also increased compared to 2020, and was slightly higher than the levels recorded in 2019.

Globally, in 2022 42 per cent of the victims detected were trafficked for forced labour, while 36 per cent were trafficked for sexual exploitation. Preliminary data for 2023 collected by 40 countries confirms that the two forms of trafficking continue to be broadly equally detected.

Detected forms of exploitation other than forced labour and sexual exploitation refer mainly to

Fig. 46 Global trend in detection rates of trafficking victims, by form of exploitation (per 100,000 population) 2003–2022



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* This result is based on victims detected in 129 countries comprising 61 per cent of the world population reporting on this indicator between 2003 and 2022.

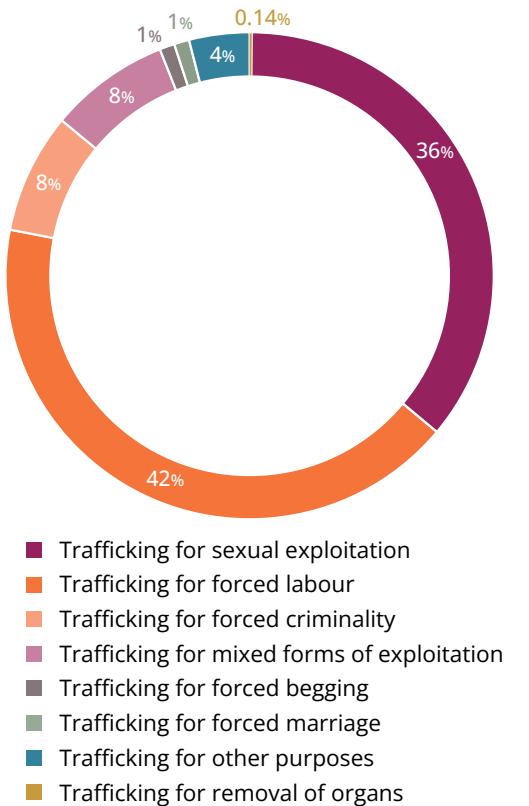
trafficking for forced criminality and trafficking for mixed forms of exploitation.

Trafficking for forced labour is relatively more detected in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, South America and South Asia. Countries in Western and Southern Europe and East Asia and the Pacific also detect more victims for forced labour than for sexual exploitation.

Men are more frequently reported to be trafficked for forced labour, while only about one third of these victims are females, both women and girls. About 20 per cent of total victims of trafficking for forced labour are boys.

In a number of cases reported to UNODC in Sub-Saharan Africa, child victims were typically trafficked domestically or from nearby countries for exploitation in a variety of activities, from domestic work to agriculture and mining.²⁴ Patterns of trafficking of adults and children exploited for forced labour

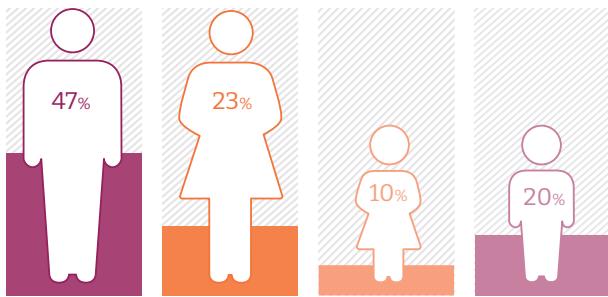
Fig. 47 Share of forms of exploitation of detected victims of trafficking, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Extrapolation based on a total of 63,962 victims detected in 133 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent) whose form of exploitation was recorded.

Fig. 48 Share of detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*

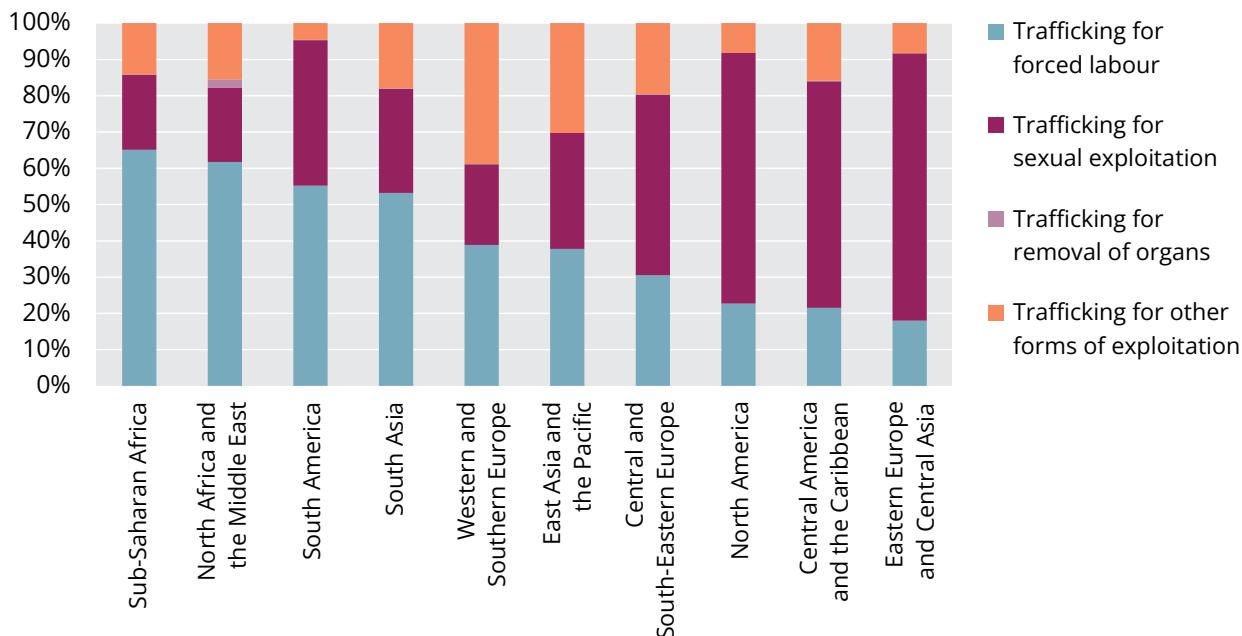


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Extrapolation based on a total of 20,483 victims detected whose form of exploitation and profile of the victims was recorded in 108 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent).

in natural resource extraction in Africa, as well as in roles supporting armed groups, such as cooking and acting as guards, are presented in the next chapter of this report (*see Chapter 2: Trafficking in persons in and from Africa; a global responsibility*, page 67).²⁵

Fig. 49 Share of detected victims of trafficking for forced labour, by region, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

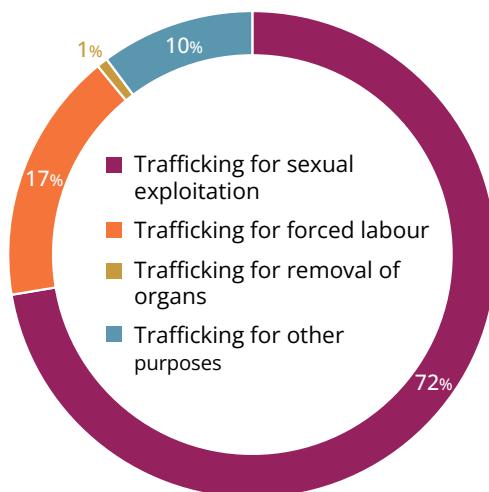
Cases reported by countries in Western and Southern Europe, North America and the Middle East, concern victims from relatively distant regions exploited in domestic work.²⁶ Countries in Western and Southern Europe, North America and the Middle East also record victims from other regions trafficked into agriculture.²⁷ Countries in Central America and the Caribbean reported some cases of domestic trafficking of girls for the purpose of exploitation in low-level work, including street selling or domestic work.²⁸

A limited number of convictions for forced labour are reported

Although trafficking for forced labour is now detected more than trafficking for sexual exploitation, far fewer traffickers are convicted of trafficking for forced labour. In 2022, over 70 per cent of traffickers were convicted of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. A mere 17 per cent were convicted of trafficking for forced labour in contrast to 42 per cent of the victims detected in 2022. The pattern is confirmed for the few countries (16) reporting information for the year 2023. Here, the vast majority of the traffickers convicted in 2023 engaged in trafficking for sexual exploitation.

The inconsistency in the share of detected victims per trafficking type compared with the share of traffickers convicted can be explained in part by the

Fig. 50 Share of convictions for trafficking in persons by form of exploitation, 2022 (or most recent)*

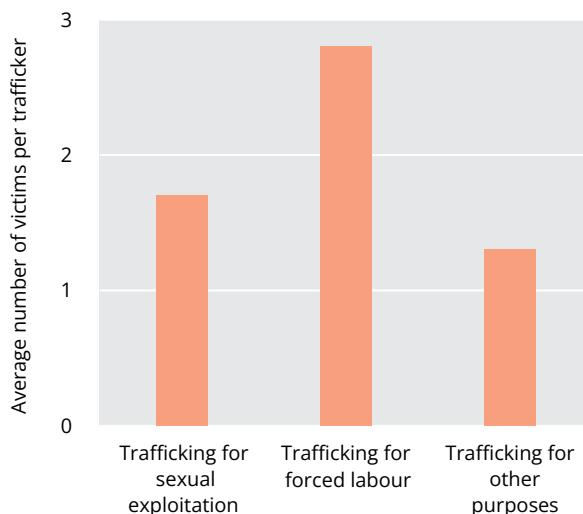


Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on the forms of exploitation recorded in the convictions of 3,969 persons in 79 countries.

fact that, according to the available data, forced labour involves, on average, more victims per trafficker than sexual exploitation. Based on an analysis of 920 court cases reported by national authorities, one trafficker, on average, can exploit one to two victims for sexual exploitation, while in forced labour, the number of victims can rise to two to three victims, depending on the sector. In other forms of trafficking, such as forced begging, forced

Fig. 51 Average number of victims per trafficker as documented in case narratives, by form of exploitation



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 920 cases of trafficking (658 cases for sexual exploitation, 147 cases for forced labour and 115 cases for other purposes) where the information was available concluded with convictions between 2012 and 2023.

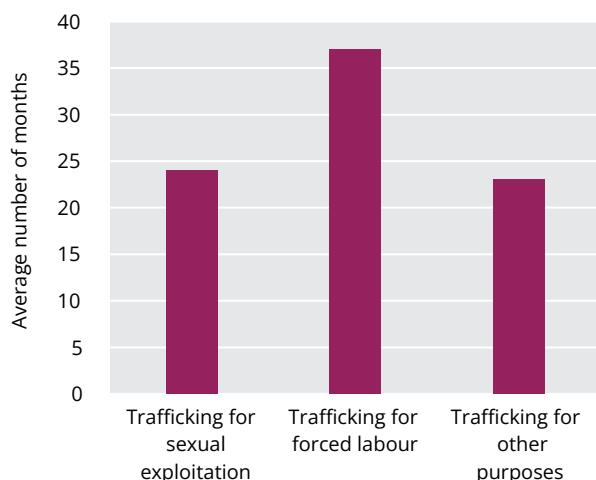
criminality, illegal adoption or forced marriage, there is often just one victim per trafficker. In some forms of forced labour, such as in construction²⁹ or the fishing industry,³⁰ traffickers appear to traffic more victims per case compared to other forms such as domestic servitude.³¹

The fact that, as a pattern, trafficking for forced labour records more victims per trafficker can be attributed to the higher level of professionalization of the traffickers involved in forced labour compared to sexual exploitation.

Traffickers engaging in forced labour may create an intricate system of exploitation.³² A court case in Belgium describes a situation where traffickers employed workers as sub-contractors or “self-employed” individuals to distance traffickers from victims.³³ In other cases, criminal organizations may disguise their activity by using the names of non-affiliated existing companies to execute employment contracts, making it more difficult to trace the actual perpetrators.³⁴

The construction industry in particular seems to offer criminal organizations the infrastructure to operate with a legitimate front. Organized crime groups use this setup to exploit workers while staying within the boundaries of seemingly legal

Fig. 52 Average time elapsed from identification of the case to conviction (in months per case), by forms of exploitation*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on 267 cases of trafficking (179 cases for sexual exploitation, 38 cases for forced labour and 50 cases for other purposes) where the information was available concluded with convictions between 2012 and 2023.

operations.³⁵ Crime groups often operate as umbrella companies, adding complexity and increasing the risk of workers applying to labour exploitation schemes.³⁶

Sophisticated criminal enterprises have been shown to engage in trafficking for forced labour.

Companies operating under a legal facade were identified as perpetrating trafficking, not only in the construction sector,³⁷ but also in the fishing industry,³⁸ in the agriculture sector³⁹ and as placement agencies.⁴⁰ Other cases report of structured criminal organizations involved in trafficking for forced labour in construction,⁴¹ in the cleaning sector⁴² and in the trafficking of large numbers of women for domestic work.⁴³

The complex nature of the criminal operations behind trafficking in forced labour may also explain the low levels of convictions and the greater difficulties in convicting traffickers who operate in forced labour compared to those operating in sexual exploitation.

The time it takes to formulate a conviction once identification of the victims has taken place can be considered a proxy for the challenge of convicting traffickers for forced labour. An analysis of a set of

case narratives suggests that it may take an average of more than three years to convict (in the first instance) a trafficker operating in forced labour. It takes on average two years to convict a trafficker for sexual exploitation.

The resurgence of sexual exploitation and emerging sophisticated forms of forced criminality

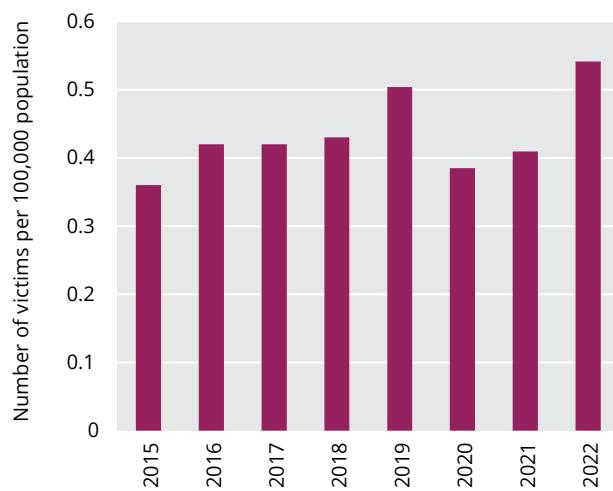
In 2022, the number of victims detected in sexual exploitation increased 41 per cent compared to 2020, returning above the levels recorded in 2019 after a relevant decrease during the pandemic. Female victims are typically more targeted for this form of trafficking, with more than 90 per cent of the total victims detected trafficked for sexual exploitation being women (64 per cent) or girls (28 per cent).

This form of trafficking includes a variety of different typologies of exploitation, from the forced prostitution of adults and the sexual exploitation of children, to sexual slavery. Court cases give examples of boys and girls exploited for the production of child sexual abuse material, webcam shows and cybersex calls.⁴⁴ A number of court cases in different parts of the world reported women and girls as being sexually exploited in the context of the tourism industry,⁴⁵ in hotels,⁴⁶ yoga studios⁴⁷ or tourist resorts.⁴⁸ Court cases reported by countries in Central America and the Caribbean reported traffickers using spas⁴⁹ and restaurants.⁵⁰ Similarly, in East Asia and the Pacific, massage parlours⁵¹ and night-clubs⁵² have been reported as venues for sexual exploitation.

Trafficking for purposes other than sexual and forced labour are also characterized by a wide variety of profiles and forms of exploitation. Of victims detected for other purposes of exploitation in 2022, 37 per cent were boys and 30 per cent were men. Women accounted for 17 per cent of the total and girls 16 per cent.

The ways in which victims are exploited for other purposes varies greatly among regions. About 22 per cent of the total victims identified in Western and Southern Europe are trafficked for the purpose of forced criminality, including for drug trafficking (*see the Drug cartels trafficking children for forced criminality in Western Europe, page 45*). Such cases are also reported by authorities in the Americas.⁵³

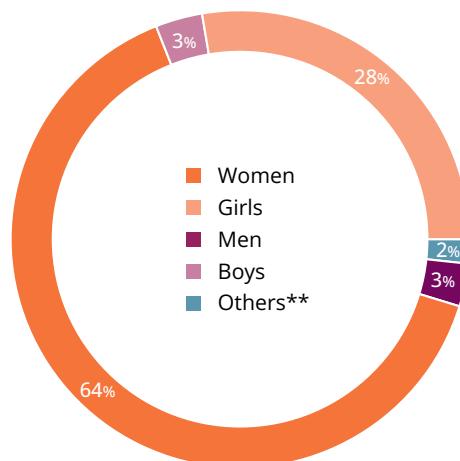
Fig. 53 Global trend in detection rates of victims trafficked for sexual exploitation (per 100,000 population) 2015-2022*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* This result is based on victims detected in 129 countries comprising 61 per cent of the world population reporting on this indicator over the entire period.

Fig. 54 Share of detected victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



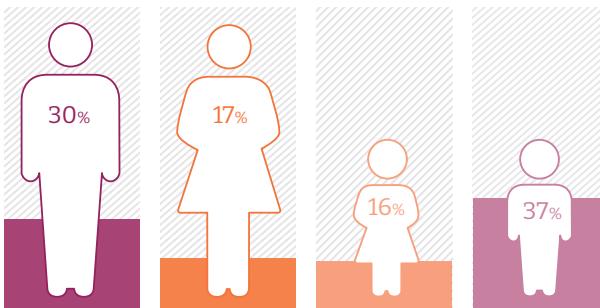
Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on a total of 20,167 victims detected in 91 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent) whose form of exploitation and profile of the victims was recorded.

** In 2022, 14 countries reported victims under "other" profiles and eight of these countries provided additional identification data. See the individual country profiles of Argentina, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Honduras, Italy, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Some 8 per cent of the victims trafficked in North America are exploited in mixed forms of sexual and forced labour combined. In 2022, victims trafficked for forced begging were detected in North Africa and the Middle East (about 180 victims), in Western

Fig. 55 Share of detected victims of trafficking for other purposes, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

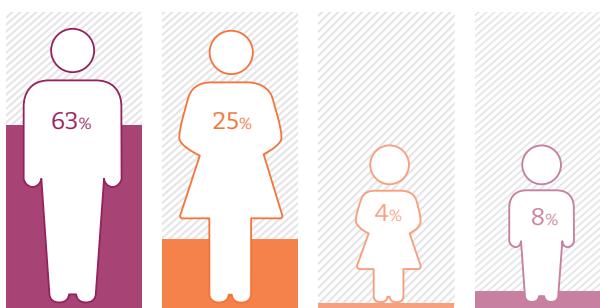
* Based on a total of 11,139 victims detected in 91 countries and territories in 2022 (or most recent) whose form of exploitation and profile of the victims was recorded.

and Southern Europe (about 100 victims), in Central and South-Eastern Europe (about 100 victims), in South America (about 70 victims), in Sub-Saharan Africa (about 60 victims) and documented in other regions. Victims of trafficking for forced marriages were detected in South Asia (about 200 victims), in Western and Southern Europe (about 100 victims) and documented in other regions.

Approximately 175 victims of trafficking for the purpose of organ removal were detected globally by national authorities of some 25 countries from different regions between 2017 and 2023.

The vast majority of the victims detected were adults, mostly men (63 per cent). One in four victims detected is a woman. Most victims of trafficking for organ removal were reported by countries in North Africa and the Middle East (101), followed by Europe and Central Asia (91) as well as East Asia (53) and

Fig. 56 Share of victims of trafficking for organ removal, by sex and age group (2017-2023)



Source: UNODC elaboration on national data.

* Based on 175 victims of trafficking for removal of organs detected in 24 countries.

South Asia (40). During the same period, about 152 convictions for trafficking for organ removal were recorded in 10 countries, mainly from North Africa and the Middle East.

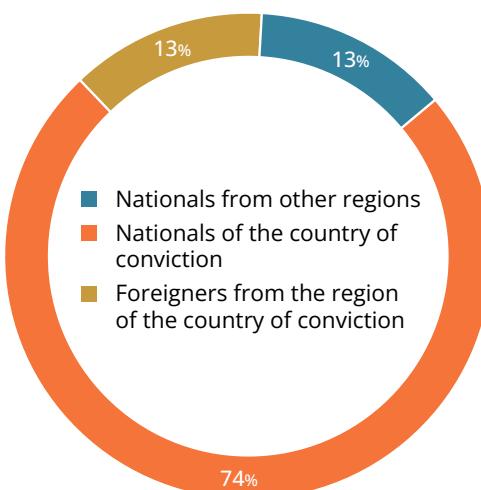
The analysis of the few cases collected by UNODC reveals victims trafficked are in desperate economic and humanitarian need, which enables traffickers to recruit victims by offering organ trades. In all cases reported⁵⁴ the criminal organizations were quite structured and complex. In a number of cases, the trafficking developed across different continents, with victims, traffickers and final recipients of the organ coming from different parts of the world.⁵⁵

Traffickers: organized crime has greater impact than non-organized criminals

In 2022, men accounted for about 70 per cent of those investigated, prosecuted and convicted of trafficking in persons globally. Women accounted for more than a quarter. Children were rarely reported as offenders. Few children were investigated and prosecuted, and fewer were convicted.

Data provided by national authorities indicates that, across the world, traffickers, even those operating in organized criminal groups, are nationals of the country of convictions and less frequently foreigners.

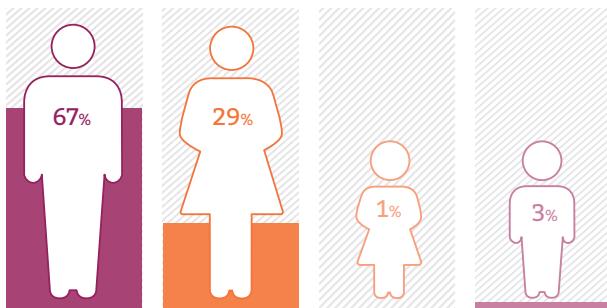
Fig. 57 Share and number of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by region of citizenship, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on data on sex and age of 3,374 persons convicted whose citizenship was reported in 59 countries and territories.

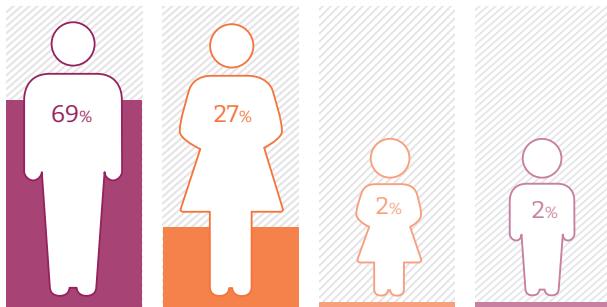
Fig. 58 Share of persons investigated for trafficking in persons, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on data on sex and age of 13,027 persons investigated in 91 countries.

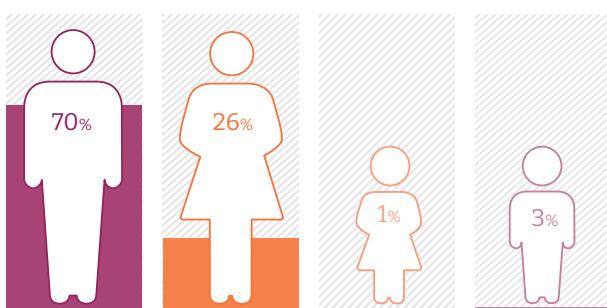
Fig. 59 Share of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on data on sex and age of 8,376 persons prosecuted in 98 countries.

Fig. 60 Share of persons convicted for trafficking in persons, by age group and sex, 2022 (or most recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on data on sex and age of 3,633 persons convicted in 111 countries.

Based on the court case summaries collected, the majority of the traffickers appear to operate as groups and networks loosely connected in a business-type criminal relationship. An analysis of around 921 court cases reveals that on average, a

Definitions

Trafficking in persons is perpetrated by actors with different levels of organizational structures and can be divided into two broad categories: 'organized criminal group'^a and 'non-organized traffickers'.

The international legal definition of 'organized crime group' is of a group of three or more persons existing for a period of time and acting in concert to commit trafficking in persons. The analysis of the phenomenon, however, requires further categorization.

In the Global Report, for the purpose of in-depth analysis, organized criminal groups engaging in the crime of trafficking in persons are defined as:

1 'Governance-type organized crime groups', which apply security governance in a community or territory by means of fear and violence, and may be involved in multiple illicit markets;^b

2 'Business -type organized crime groups', involving three or more traffickers systematically working together to traffic persons as a core component of their criminal activities and not meeting criteria (1).

Non-organized traffickers are defined as:

3 'Association of traffickers', including two traffickers acting together or more than two but not acting in concert.

4 'Individual traffickers' who typically operate on their own.

The categories so defined are applied in a content analysis conducted on the 1,037 court cases that concluded with a conviction between 2012 and 2023 collected by UNODC.^c

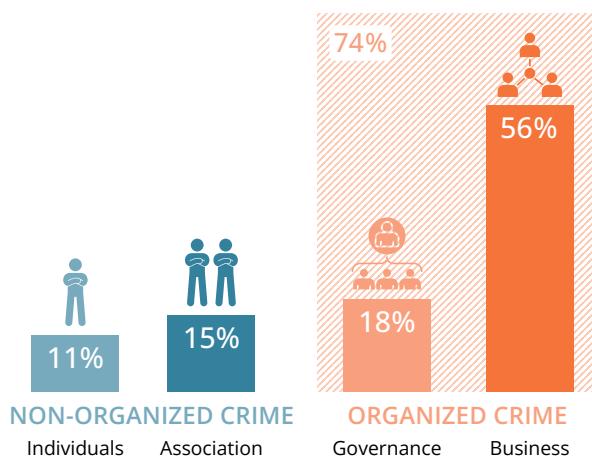
a Article 2(a) of the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) contains a definition of 'organized criminal group' as a (I) group of three or more persons that was not randomly formed, (II) existing for a period of time and (III) acting in concert with the aim of committing at least one crime punishable by at least four years' incarceration (IV) in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit. It should be noted, however, that in accordance with the UNTOC, countries may apply more stringent definitions by reducing the minimum number of persons to be engaged in the criminal activity in order to form an organized crime group. Some countries consider a group formed by two or more persons as an organized crime group. For the purpose of this analysis, organized criminal group is as defined by Article 2 (a) of the UNTOC. The UNTOC covers only crimes that are 'transnational', a term cast broadly. The term covers not only offences committed in more than one State, but also those that take place in one State but are planned or controlled in another. Also included are crimes committed by groups that operate in more than one State, and crimes committed in one State that has substantial effects in another State.

b When the narrative of the court cases made reference to criminal groups making use of violence, intimidation and fear to ensure social control over a community or a territory, these were categorized as governance-type organized criminal groups. For more on this see Federico Varese, ed., "What is Organized Crime?" in *Organized Crime: Critical Concepts in Criminology*, 1st ed. (London, Routledge, 2010).

c UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2020*, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.20.IV.3); UNODC, *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2022*, (United Nations publication, Sales no.: E.23.IV.1).

court case involves five traffickers belonging to what can be defined as a business-type organized crime group. Such traffickers may have specialized occupations within this structure, such as would be the case in legitimate businesses.⁵⁶

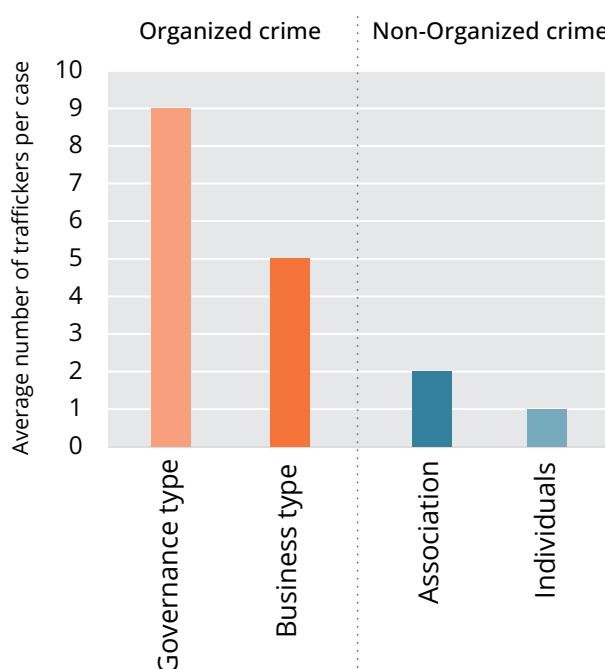
Fig. 61 Share of traffickers reported in court case summaries, by type of structure *



Source: UNODC elaboration of court case summaries.

* Based on information on 3,121 traffickers convicted in 942 court case summaries.

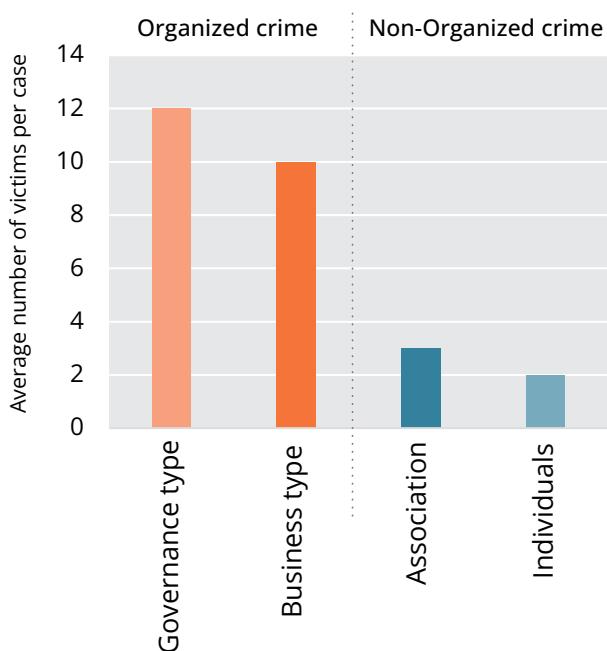
Fig. 62 Average number of traffickers reported in case narratives, by type of traffickers' structure



Source: UNODC elaboration of court case summaries.

* Based on information on 3,142 traffickers convicted in 942 court case summaries.

Fig. 63 Average number of victims reported in case narratives, by type of traffickers' structure.



Source: UNODC elaboration of court case summaries.

*Based on information on 5,451 traffickers convicted in 961 court case summaries.

Compared to non-organized traffickers, business-type organized crime groups tend to traffic more victims (10 vs 2 to 3 for non-organized traffickers). Some court cases from Central America and the Caribbean, for example, illustrate that such groups can traffic up to 50 victims⁵⁷ over a period of time and for different forms of exploitation.⁵⁸ In a case reported in Central and South-East Europe these groups were capable of trafficking more than 100 victims and exploiting them for long periods of time.⁵⁹

Far fewer traffickers (18 per cent) among those represented in the cases collected by UNODC appear to have operated in governance-type organized crime groups, which seek to establish authority over a territory and exert control over the actors and exchanges within it. When engaging in trafficking in persons, these types of groups which typically coordinate activities through smaller cells, such as families, operating independently, tend to be more highly structured and consist of a larger number of traffickers than business-type organized crime groups (9 compared to 5 for business-type).

Some court cases give examples of governance-type groups that engage in multiple types of crime (see

box on *Trafficking in persons for forced criminality into online scams*, page 95) including money laundering,⁶⁰ fraud⁶¹ and smuggling of migrants.⁶² Court cases reported to UNODC from countries in Western and Southern Europe report governance-type organized crime groups trafficking victims from distant regions for the purpose of sexual exploitation, preying on the victims' desire to migrate and exploiting them based on the debt incurred from travel and documents.⁶³ Some of these traffickers are connected through family bonds.⁶⁴

Non-organized criminals account for about 26 per cent of traffickers convicted in the analysed court cases, typically criminals working in pairs or alone. The modus operandi of traffickers working as individual and in pairs are more varied across the court cases related to different regions, but some patterns exist. The non-organized traffickers tend to exploit fewer victims than organized crime groups, and they particularly manipulate vulnerabilities and use deception in their criminal methods. In all regions of the Americas, for example, court case summaries report that individuals and opportunistic traffickers abuse family or intimate partner relationships,⁶⁵ substance addiction⁶⁶ and economic difficulties⁶⁷ to control victims.

In cases of trafficking for sexual exploitation in particular, individuals and opportunistic traffickers may also deceive victims with promises of a well-paying job, only to force them into performing sexual acts.⁶⁸

Trafficking flows: increasing geographical complexity

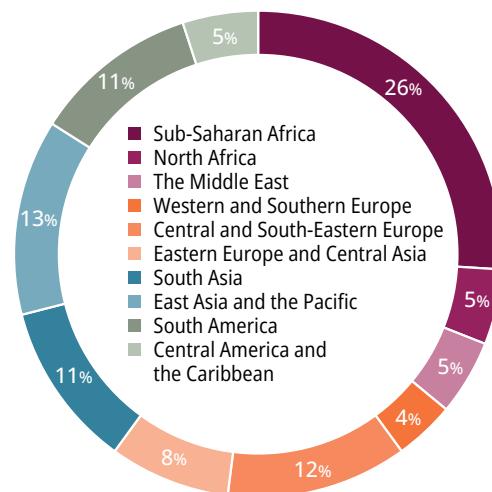
UNODC recorded 436 different cross-border trafficking flows detected in 2022.⁶⁹ Globally, the data collection shows victims of at least 162 different nationalities were trafficked to 128 different countries of destination.

Of the total cross-border flows detected, 112 involved victims from Sub-Saharan African countries (26 per cent) and 5 per cent involved victims from North Africa. With destinations both within and beyond the continent, representing about one-third of global cross-border trafficking flows, more trafficking originates in Africa than in any other region.

Cross-border trafficking originating from other regions was recorded in smaller, but still substantially sized flows of various distances, including 24

per cent from Europe, including Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 13 per cent from East Asia and 11 per cent from South Asia, respectively, 11 per cent from South America, 5 per cent from Central America and the Caribbean and 5 per cent from the Middle East.

Fig. 64 Share of cross-border trafficking flows emerging from UNODC data collection, by origin of victims, 2022 (or more recent)*



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

* Based on 28,507 victims detected in 128 countries globally.

As well as Africa being the continent where the highest share of cross-border trafficking originates, African victims are found in the highest number of destinations within and outside the region. Sub-Saharan African victims were detected in 60 countries across the world, primarily within the region itself, in Europe and in North Africa and the Middle East. Over the last few years, the identification of victims from Sub-Saharan Africa in Western and Southern Europe has decreased while it has increased in the Middle East.

East Asian victims also reach a high number of destinations outside their country of origin, including Europe, the Middle East, the Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa.

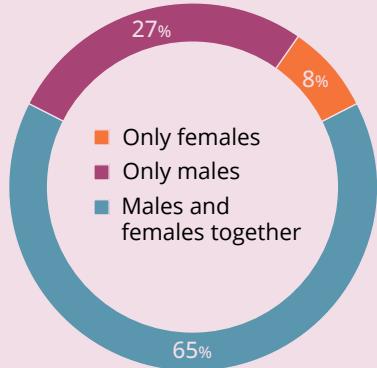
Trafficking flows from South Asia also appear to have a global dimension, as South Asian victims were detected in 36 countries in a wide variety of different regions, including Europe, where they have been increasingly detected over the past few years, the Middle East, where numbers have decreased, as well as Sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas and East Asia and the Pacific.

Sex composition of traffickers and trafficking groups

Given the much larger proportion of men investigated, prosecuted and convicted (over 70 per cent in each category), many court cases and studies outline how male traffickers operate and how they are organized.

The analysis of court case narratives provided to UNODC by national authorities suggests that female involvement in trafficking varies considerably depending on the structure of the criminal organization. In trafficking carried out by organized crime groups, 68 per cent of cases involved both men and women traffickers working together. A total of 32 per cent of organized crime cases involved single-sex groups, mostly male-only traffickers and a few number of groups consisting of only female traffickers.

Share of court cases involving organized crime groups, by sex composition of the members of the group*

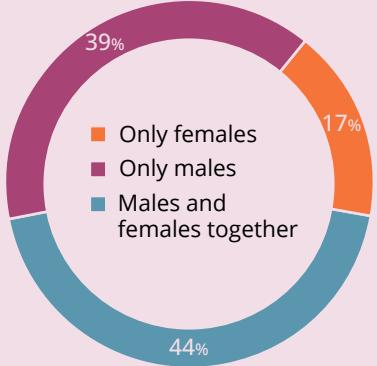


Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on the narratives of 118 court case summaries reporting on 893 traffickers.

Court cases suggest that non-organized traffickers are more likely to operate in male- or female-only setups compared to the organized crime type of traffickers. Nonetheless, a total of 44 per cent of cases featured men and women working together in trafficking schemes, typically intimate partners acting together.

Share of court cases involving non-organized traffickers, by sex of the traffickers*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on the narratives of 487 court case summaries reporting on 727 traffickers.

The roles of women as traffickers can be different and have different reasons to those of men. Some studies have highlighted that women perpetrators, particularly those involved in trafficking for sexual exploitation, could have previously been victims themselves.^a Other studies have shown that women can be used and controlled by a male trafficker, often as a result of an intimate partner relationship, have little agency of their own,^b and have very limited roles in the enterprise.^c

The analysis of court cases reveals that women traffickers may also occupy high-level positions within trafficking groups. Based on the study of 749 court cases submitted to UNODC by national authorities, very few trafficking for sexual exploitation operations involved men only, although it was mostly men involved in the actual sexual abuse of the victim. Women, on the other hand, were much more likely to be the owner or manager of the location where the exploitation took place.

When the trafficker was the intimate partner of the victim, it was more likely that the trafficker was man. Women were more likely to be the trafficker when the trafficking was perpetrated by a parent.

Share of court cases on trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, by roles and relationships*



Source: UNODC GLOTIP Court Case Summaries.

* Based on the narratives of a total 449 court case summaries, 323 cases documenting male traffickers only, 126 cases documenting female traffickers only. The categories indicated are not mutually exclusive and one trafficker may operate different roles.

a Miriam Wijkman and Edward Kleemans, "Female offenders of human trafficking and sexual exploitation," *Crime, Law and Social Change*, vol. 72 (May 2019).

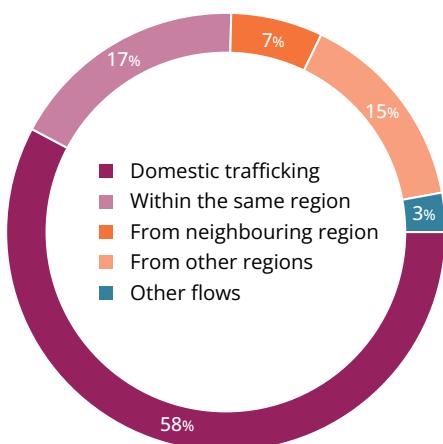
b Jennifer Schwartz and Darrell Steffensmeier, "Can the gender gap in offending be explained?" in Francis. T. Cullen and others (eds.), *Sisters in Crime Revised: Bringing Gender Into Criminology* (New York, Oxford University Press, 2014).

c Rose Broad, "A Vile and Violent Thing": Female Traffickers and the Criminal Justice Response,' *The British Journal of Criminology*, vol. 55, No. 6 (November 2015).

Conversely, victims from Europe were detected in several countries but mostly within Europe. Similarly, victims from Latin America were mainly detected within the Americas.

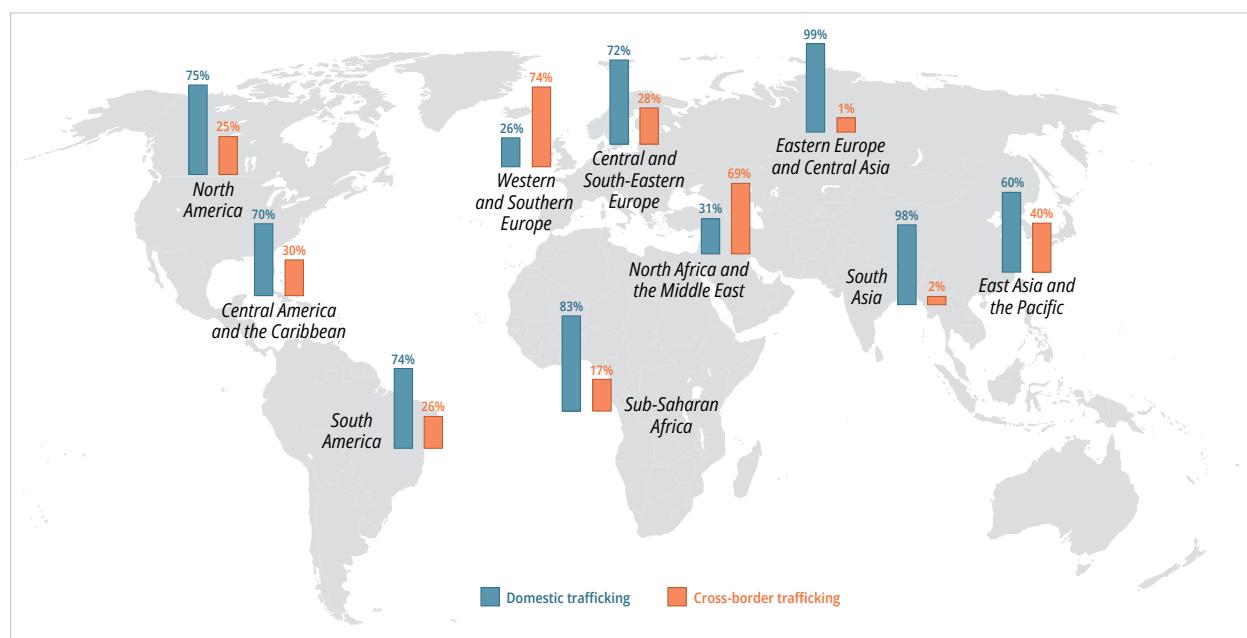
Most victims detected in 2022 overall, however, were recruited and exploited within national borders. Domestic trafficking is prevalent in most regions of the world, with the exception of Western and Southern Europe, the Middle East and the high-income countries of Asia and the Pacific. The analysis of the nationality of victims detected shows that more than 70 per cent of the victims are domestically trafficked in Central and South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, in South Asia, in Sub-Saharan Africa, and in the Americas.

Fig. 65 Share of detected victims, by trafficking flow distance, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

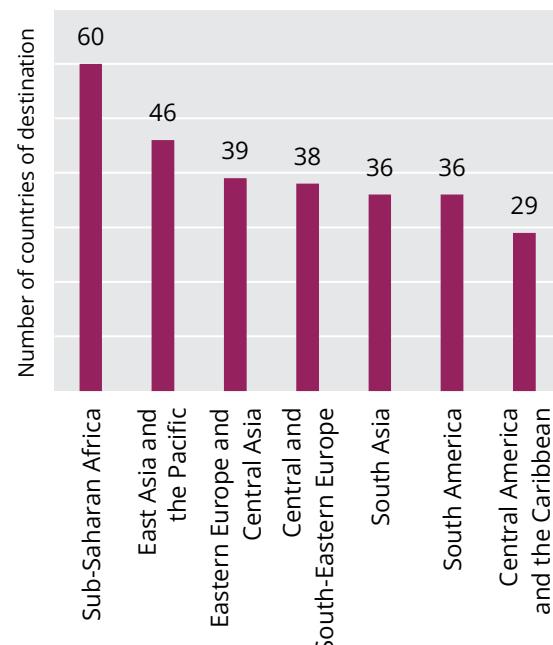
Map. 5 Share of detected victims, by trafficking flow distance and region of detection, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

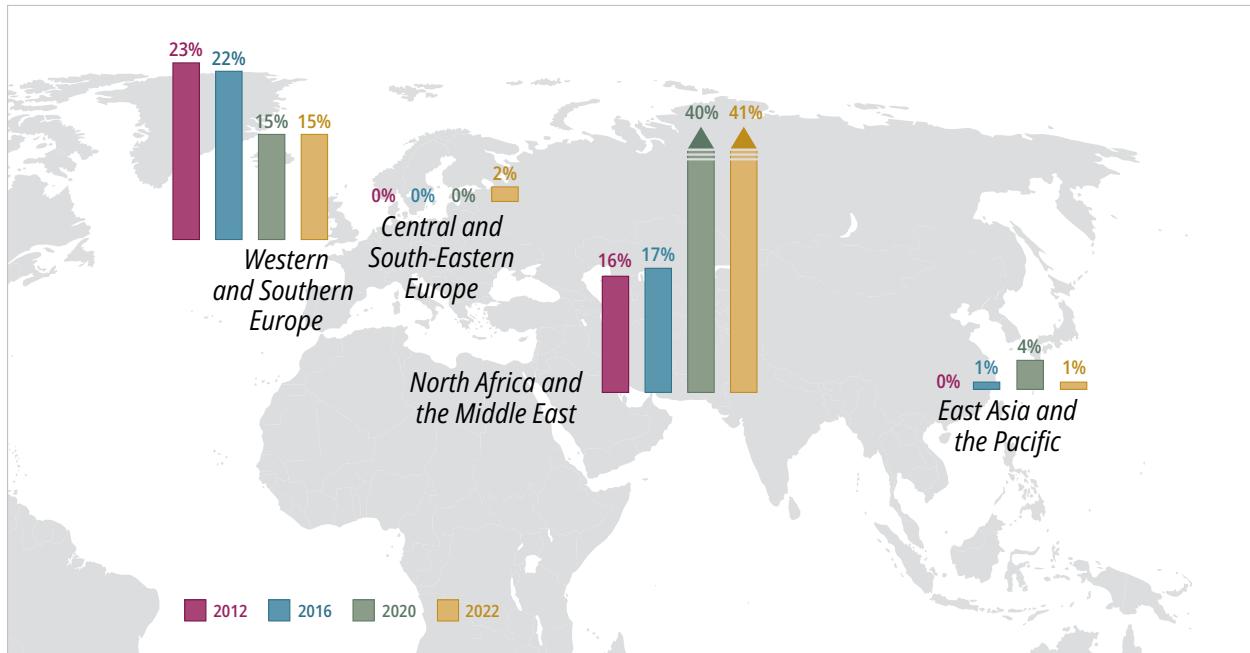
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Fig. 66 Countries of destination, by region of origin of victims, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

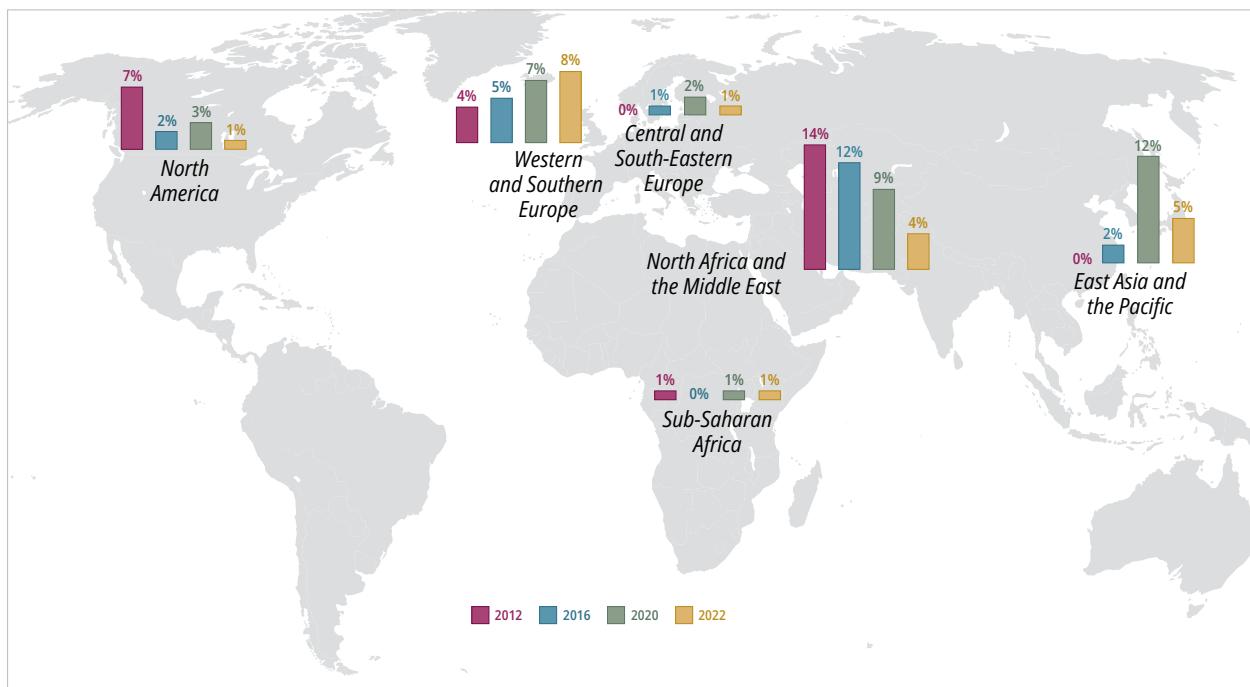
Map. 6 Share of Sub-Saharan African victims among total victims detected in destination regions, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

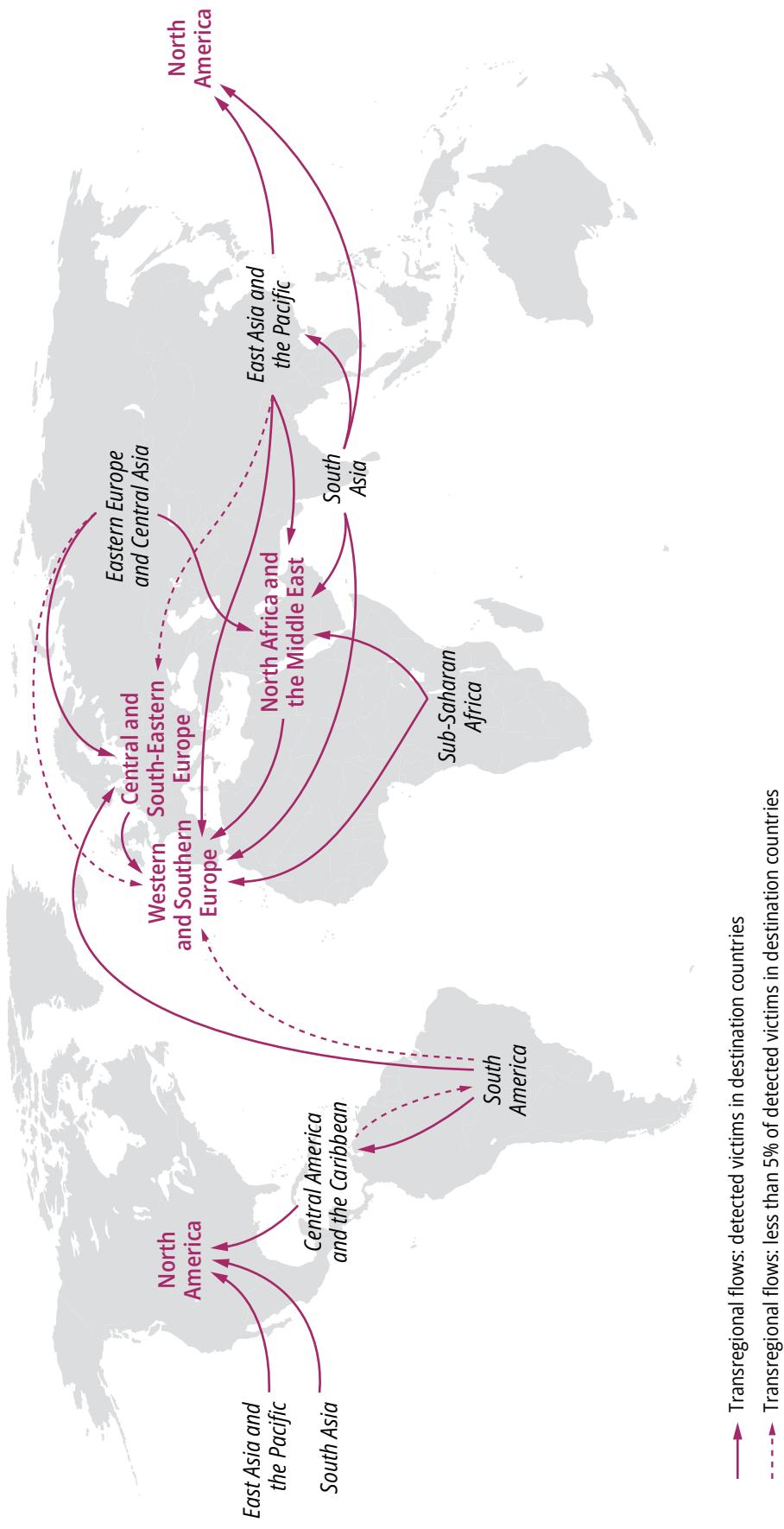
Map. 7 Share of South Asian victims among total victims detected in destination regions, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map. 8 Main detected transregional flows, 2022 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Endnotes

- 1 Trafficking for forced criminality (or for exploitation in criminal activities) can be understood as trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation of victims through forcing or otherwise compelling them to commit criminal acts for economic or other gains of traffickers or exploiters.
- 2 In most jurisdictions, unaccompanied children are defined as minors under the age of 18 who cross an international border without a parent or guardian responsible for them or who are left unaccompanied once inside the destination country. These children cross borders irregularly without immigration status. In the EU, see for example Directive 2011/95/EU, Article 2(l); In the United States, see for example 6 U.S. Code §279 (g)(2) (2020). The Inter-Agency Guiding Principles on UASC (204) (adopted by inter alia UNHCR and UNICEF) define "Unaccompanied children (also called unaccompanied minors) are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so."
- 3 Eurostat, "Asylum applicants considered to be unaccompanied minors by citizenship, age and sex – annual data (2020–2023)", available at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_asyuna/default/table?lang=en&category=mi.mci.mci_asylum (accessed on 24 July 2024).
- 4 UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM, "Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe 2022", fact sheet, 9 October 2023.
- 5 EUROPOL, Criminal Networks involved in the Trafficking and Exploitation of underage victims in the European Union, Document Ref. No. 1001370.
- 6 Belgian Federal Police, "2022 activity report", available at https://www.police.be/annualreport-federalpolice/sites/jaarverslag/files/files/2024-02/00_AR2021_Federal_Police.pdf.
- 7 Janna Ataiants and others, "Unaccompanied Children at the United States Border, a Human Rights Crisis that can be Addressed with Policy Change," *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, vol. 20, No.4 (August 2018).
- 8 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), "Southwest Land Border Encounters", available at <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/southwest-land-border-encounters> (accessed on 24 July 2024). Data includes Title 8 Apprehensions and Inadmissible cases and beginning in fiscal year 2020, Title 42 expulsions. Data includes such cases along the southwest land border only.
- 9 In this context, refers to the 27 countries of the EU, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Montenegro.
- 10 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 554, El Salvador.
- 11 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 763, Nicaragua.
- 12 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 735, Guatemala; 824, Guatemala; Case 825, Guatemala.
- 13 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 120, North Macedonia; Case 147, South Africa; Case 155, Viet Nam; Case 157, Viet Nam; Case 207, China; Case 265; El Salvador; Case 338 United Kingdom; Case 447; Myanmar; Case 448, Myanmar; Case 450, Myanmar; Case 585, Latvia; Case 596 Myanmar; Case 597, Myanmar; Case 598, Myanmar; Case 613, Slovakia; Case 665, Cyprus; Case 681, Belgium; Case MWIx4, Malawi; Case 753, Myanmar; Case 756, Myanmar; Case 756, Myanmar; Case 757, Myanmar; Case 845, Myanmar; Case 846, Myanmar; Case 848, Myanmar; Case 849, Myanmar; Case 885, South Africa; Case 910; Malawi; Case 915, Uganda.
- 14 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 67, Sweden; Case 175, Serbia; Case 205, Sweden; Case Republic of Moldova (the); Case 300, Republic of Moldova (the); Case 440, Mexico; Case 842, Mexico; Case 61, Norway; Case 595, Montenegro; Case 623, Spain; Case 661, Greece; Case ITA004, Italy; Case 734, Guatemala; Case 866, Thailand; Case 890, South Africa.
- 15 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 311, Norway; Case 471, Sweden.
- 16 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 60, Norway.
- 17 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 414, Denmark; Case 867, Thailand.
- 18 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 282, Israel; Case 40, Israel; Case 648, Qatar; Case 781, Qatar; Case 904 Oman.
- 19 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 70, USA; Case 73, Argentina; Case 98, Canada; Case 344, Paraguay; Case 363, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Case 461, United States of America (the); Case 570, Argentina; Case 631, United States of America (the); Case 637, United States of America (the); Case 638, United States of America (the); Case 774, Paraguay; Case 881, United States of America (the).
- 20 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 9, Australia; Case 21, Brunei Darussalam; Case 22, Brunei Darussalam; Case 465, Malaysia; Case 535, Australia; Case 604, New Zealand; Case 653, Malaysia; Case PHL055; Case 793, Australia; Case 854, New Zealand.
- 21 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 189, Austria; Case 236, Belgium; Case 323, Spain; Case 590, Luxembourg.
- 22 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 606, Nicaragua; Case 733, Guatemala; Case 823, Guatemala, Case 765, Nigeria; Case 909, Kenya.
- 23 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 881, United States of America.
- 24 See Chapter 2 of this report: Trafficking in persons in and from Africa; a global responsibility, page 66.
- 25 Ibid.
- 26 See also UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 93, Belgium; Case 236, Belgium; Case 189, Austria; Case 323 Spain, Case 590, Luxembourg; Case 70, United States of America (the); Case 98, Canada; Case 461, United States of America (the); Case 631, United States of America (the); Case 637, United States of America (the); Case 638, USA; Case 881, United States of America (the); Case 40, Israel; Case 282, Israel, Case 648, Qatar; Case 781, Qatar; Case 904, Oman.
- 27 UNODC, Sherloc Case Law Database, Case 285, Israel; Case 307, Netherlands (Kingdom of the); Case 322, Spain; Case 333, United States of America (the); Case 459, United States of America (the); Case 603, Netherlands (the Kingdom of); Case ITA013; Italy; Case ITAx023, Italy; Case 506, Finland; Case 161, Portugal.
- 28 GLOTIP, Court Case Summaries, Case 192, Dominican Republic (the); Case 606, Nicaragua; Case 823, Guatemala; Case 824, Guatemala; Case 825, Guatemala.
- 29 See also UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 24, Canada; Case 101, Czechia; Case 331, Ukraine; Case UZB001, Uzbekistan; Case IRBx037, Azerbaijan.
- 30 See also UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 44, Thailand; Case 116, Indonesia; Case 599, Myanmar; Case 698, Indonesia; Case THA011, Thailand; Case 786, Thailand.
- 31 See also UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 9,

- Australia; Case 21, Brunei Darussalam; Case 22; Brunei Darussalam; Case 40, Israel; Case 70; United States of America (the); Case 73, Argentina; Case 98, Canada; Case 171, Serbia, Case 189, Austria, Case 236, Belgium, Case 282, Israel; Case 323, Spain; Case 344, Paraguay; Case 363, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Case 461, USA; Case 462, Malaysia; Case 465, Malaysia; Case 488, Colombia; Case 489, Colombia; Case 535, Australia; Case 536, Colombia; Case 570, Argentina; Case 590, Luxembourg; Case 604, New Zealand; Case 606, Nicaragua; Case 631, United States of America (the); Case 637, United States of America (the); Case 638, United States of America (the); Case 648, Qatar; Case 650, Malaysia; Case 653, Malaysia; Case 733, Guatemala; Case 765, Nigeria; Case 781, Qatar; Case 792, Argentina; Case 793, Australia; Case 794, Australia; Case 854, New Zealand; Case 881, United States of America (the); Case 904, Oman; Case 909, Kenya; Case 917, Uganda.
- 32 Buckley, M. and others, *Migrant Work & Employment in the Construction Sector*, (Geneva, ILO, 2016), page 9.
- 33 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 93, Belgium.
- 34 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 101, Czechia.
- 35 Jon Davies and Hanna Maria Malik, *The Organisation of Crime and Harm in the Construction Industry* (London, Routledge, 2024).
- 36 Ibid.
- 37 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case IRBx037, Azerbaijan, Case 101, Czechia.
- 38 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 116, Indonesia, Case 698, Indonesia.
- 39 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 285, Israel; Case 307, Netherlands (Kingdom of the).
- 40 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 117, Indonesia and Case INDx020, India.
- 41 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries; Case 24, Canada; See Cockbain, E., Brayley-Morris. H., "Human Trafficking and Labour Exploitation in the Casual Construction Industry: An Analysis of Three Major Investigations in the UK Involving Irish Traveller Offending Groups", *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, Volume 12, Issue 2, June 2018, pp. 129-149.
- 42 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries; Case 69, United States of America (the).
- 43 See UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries; Case 488, Colombia.
- 44 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 716, Colombia; Case 872, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of); Case 806, Cuba; Case 808, Cuba; Case 819, Dominican Republic (the); Case 832, Guatemala; Case 787, Thailand; Case 720, Egypt.
- 45 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 715, Colombia; Case 780, Peru.
- 46 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 701, Argentina.
- 47 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 701, Argentina.
- 48 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 715, Colombia
- 49 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 727, Guatemala.
- 50 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 818, Dominican Republic (the).
- 51 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 788, Thailand.
- 52 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 789, Thailand.
- 53 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 702, Argentina. UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 541, Costa Rica; Case 717, Costa Rica.
- 54 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 1, Armenia; Case 276, Costa Rica; Case 563, Egypt; EGY013; Case EGY014; Case 719, Egypt; Case 855, Iraq; Case, 856 Iraq.
- 55 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 1, Armenia; Case 276, Costa Rica.
- 56 Niles Breuer and Federico Varese, "The Structure of Trade-type and Governance-type Organized Crime Groups: A Network Study," *The British Journal of Criminology*, vol. 63, No. 4, (July 2023).
- 57 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 724, El Salvador.
- 58 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 726; Case 817, Dominican Republic (the) (sexual exploitation).
- 59 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 134, Poland.
- 60 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 237, Belgium; Case 514, France.
- 61 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 238, Belgium.
- 62 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 235, Belgium; Case 625, Spain.
- 63 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 270, France; Case 271, France; Case 416, France; Case 417, France; Case 556, France; Case 321, Spain; UNODC, Sherloc Case Law Database, Case ITAx037.
- 64 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 555, France; Case 61, Norway; Case 94, Belgium.
- 65 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 699, Argentina; Case 739, Guatemala; Case 762, Nicaragua; Case 800, Cuba; Case 801, Cuba; Case 802, Cuba; Case 711, Canada; Case 748, Mexico.
- 66 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 775, Paraguay; Case 880, United States; Case 796, Canada.
- 67 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 776, Peru.
- 68 UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 754, Myanmar. UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 759, Namibia; Case 760, Namibia; Case 761, Namibia; Case 148, South Africa; Case 889, South Africa. UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 688, United Arab Emirates (the); Case 903, Oman; Case 904, Oman; Case 905, Oman; Case 906, Oman; Case 907, Oman; Case 908, Qatar. UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 697, Pakistan; Case 783, Sri Lanka. UNODC, GLOTIP Court Case Summaries, Case 385, Russian Federation (the); Case 387, Russian Federation (the).
- 69 For the purpose of this analysis, "flow" has been defined as a combination of one origin country and one destination where at least five victims were detected and repatriated during the period considered.