

PORTUGAL

OBSERVATORY ON TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

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Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings



With the collaboration of the Directorate-General
of Internal Affairs

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Introduction

The Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings, from the Ministry of Interior (OTSH/MAI), created by the Decree-law nº229/2008 of 27th of November, continued, during 2012, its mission of *collection, production, treatment and analysis of data on Trafficking in Human Beings* (THB).

Within this dimension, the OTSH highlights the following initiatives:

- ***Memorandum of Understanding to the adoption of the Dynamic Application: Trafficking in Human Beings Monitoring System*** – On the European Day against THB (18th of October), the OTSH signed for the 2nd time, a MoU with 10 governmental and non-governmental organizations. During 2012, the OTSH has also signed a Protocol for Cooperation with the Prosecutors General Office and with the Centre for Research Studies in Sociology aiming at the development of joint initiatives.
- ***Joint coordination with the Directorate-General of Internal Affairs of the European Project “Towards a Pan-European Monitoring System on THB”*** - With the participation of the ministries of Interior of Austria, Bulgaria and Cyprus and with and Advisory Board with representatives of OSCE, Europol, Frontex, ICPMD, IOM/Lisbon, and the Austrian Institute For International Affairs. The project aims at developing an efficient monitoring system (*Pan-EU MoSy*) in the framework of Best Practices regarding the harmonization of procedures for the collection, treatment, analysis and sharing of information. This system will be based on network platform for the collection and dissemination of information and knowledge on THB, with 3 specific objectives: 1) To improve the capacity of the partners capabilities to collect THB data; 2) To develop a common system to analyze data at a transnational level, namely by sharing geo-statistical data and using the same indicators (Eurostat); 3) To involve other relevant countries of origin, transit and destination in the EU and neighboring countries.

Within the area of THB awareness and training (reinforcement of professional skills for the prevention and fight of THB, and victim’s identification), we draw attention to the following activities and their results:

- ***Organization of a Training Week for Criminal Justice practitioners from Portuguese Speaking countries (Portugal, Brazil, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and East Timor)*** - With the support of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) and PSP, and based on the project started in 2009, *UNODC Anti-Human Trafficking Manual for Criminal Justice Practitioners* – translation, adaptation and dissemination to all Portuguese speaking countries of the 25 modules (public and reserved) - the OTSH coordinated a training for 36 professionals. The main goal was to provide these professionals with the appropriate skills in order to replicate this training course in their own organizations whilst improving victims’ identification and increase trafficker’s prosecutions. All trainers were Portuguese and previously trained by UNODC/Vienna. The partnership involved trainees from: SEF, PJ, GNR, MP/PGR, Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra DIAP, CIG, CEJ, and CAP.
- ***Organization of the International Conference “Domestic Servitude and Forced Begging: Invisible Forms of Trafficking for Labour Exploitation”*** – THB is a severe violation of Human Rights that affects populations and groups in different ways. The complexity of the victim’s flagging and identification is aggravated by those forms of exploitation that, on account of its space of occurrence or victim’s profile, reinforces THB as a diffuse and opaque phenomenon, increasing the difficulty in the victim’s identification (namely children), assistance and support. In order to debate this invisibility and to exchange Best Practices, and with the support of the Committee on

Constitutional Affairs, Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees (Portuguese Assembly of the Republic), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migrations (IOM) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the OTSH, organized this International Conference speakers from: PCM/Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Parliamentary Affairs and Equality; Labour Inspectors (ACT); Shelter for Women victims of trafficking and their minor children (APF/CAP); ComuniDária Association; Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV); National Centre for Children and Youth at Risk (CNPCJR); Institute for Child Support (IAC); Lisbon City Hall; ILO/Lisbon; Council of the Baltic Sea States; and ECPAT UK. Within this Conference and jointly with ILO/Lisbon, the OTSH sponsored the translation into Portuguese and edition of the leaflet and brochure of the “*Convention 189 - Decent Work for Domestic Workers*” (widely disseminated at the Conference).

- **Flagging Card** – after the one produced for Law Enforcement agencies in 2010, the OTSH coordinated a multidisciplinary team and produced a flagging card for NGO’s (15.000 cards) and another for Labor Inspectors (1.000 cards). The main objective is to improve and facilitate an early identification of THB victims. Each type of card (police; NGO and Labour Inspectors) has a specific set of indicators to assess the existence of potential victims as well as relevant contacts of victim’s referral support centers and hotlines.
- ***Legal Compendium on Human Trafficking with national, European and international law and jurisprudence and political instruments*** – this project was conducted with the support of the CEJ (Centre for Judiciary Studies/Ministry of Justice). Launched on the European Day against THB, this compendium was widely disseminated (edition: 300) among prosecutors, courts, Law Enforcement agents, schools and libraries.
- ***“Inhuman Trafficking – Itinerant Exhibition”*** – included 5 thematic panels, a video installation, one sculpture and 8 photos, plus a Conference (jointly with SEF and PJ). This project was carried out in co-operation with the local authorities. During 2012 the Exhibition was held in 8 municipalities and in 3 schools. The OTSH also promoted the signature of the *Declaration on the Fight against trafficking in Human Beings* (Council of Europe/Congress of Local and Regional Authorities) in 16 municipalities.

Methodological Note

The objective of this report is to provide statistical information on THB in 2012. The report presents quantitative and qualitative, criminal and non-criminal data and information regarding all potential THB victims in Portugal (Portuguese and foreign victims) and also data regarding Portuguese victims flagged and identified abroad.

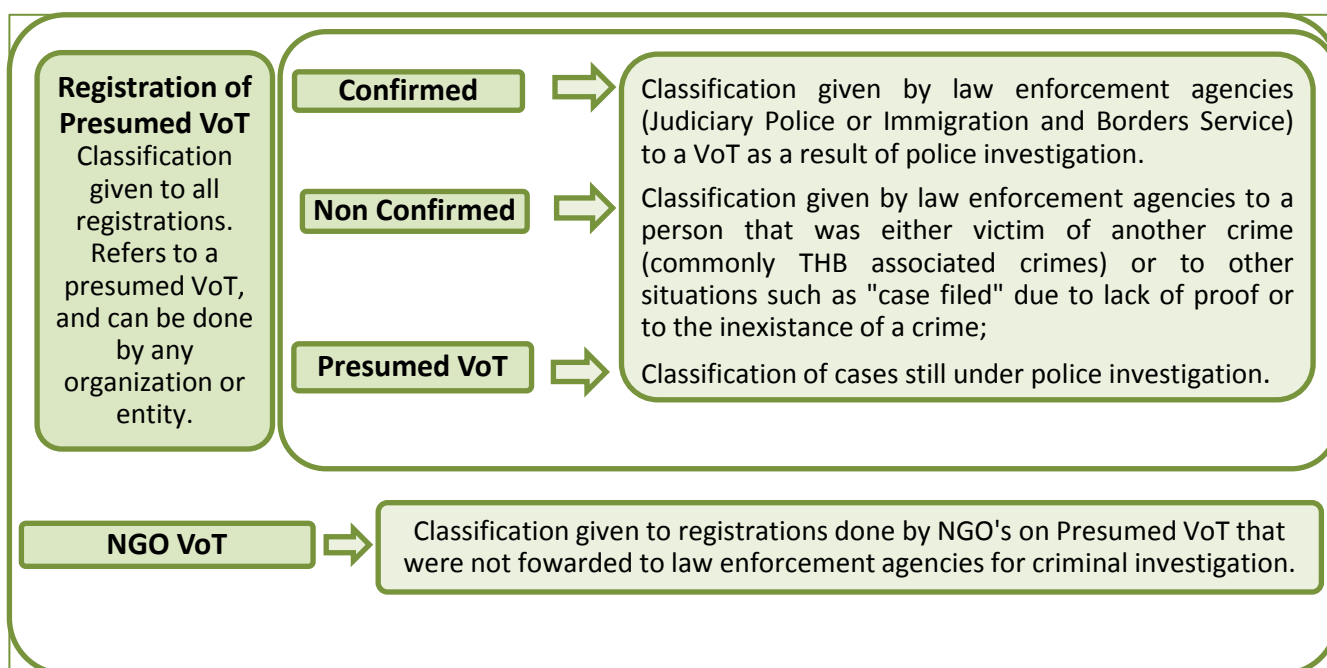
The data in this report was previously validated by our data provider’s network (police forces and NGOs).

The tools for data and information gathering were:

- The Unified Registration Guide (GUR) – used by Law Enforcement agencies
- The Flagging Guide (GS) – used by NGO’s/other public organizations;
- Data collected via Liaison Officers (Ministry of Interior);
- Data on Residence Permits – via SEF;
- Data on Criminal Justice – via Directorate-General for Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice).

In accordance with the monitoring system methodological model, a **registration** of a **Presumed VoT** is **followed by law enforcement action (police investigation)** and can result in 3 possible classifications: **Confirmed**; **Not Confirmed**; **Presumed VoT**.

In order to better understand the dimensions of the THB phenomenon, we considered extremely important to include data and information shared by NGO's. Sometimes, data regarding presumed victims identified by NGOs are not, for various reasons, forwarded to law enforcement agencies for further police investigation. Notwithstanding the lack of a formal "confirmation" by a law enforcement agent as a result of the criminal investigation, and in order to obtain a more complete picture of the dimension of the THB phenomenon in Portugal, the NGO VoT Registers are included in our reports, with the denomination **NGO VoT**.



Each contacted organization had specific types of information to share, for example:

Law Enforcement Agencies (GNR; PSP; SEF and PJ): data on potential, confirmed, non-confirmed and pending / under investigation VoT in Portugal (Portuguese and foreigners) and Portuguese victims abroad and residence permits.

NGO's: data on presumed VoT in Portugal.

Liaison Officers: data on presumed Portuguese VoT abroad.

Directorate-General for Justice Policy: Criminal Justice statistics.

The following table presents a list of the organizations contacted and the obtained result.

Table 1 - List of organizations contacted

ORGANIZATION	RESULT on Number of Registers (Presumed VoT)
CRIMINAL POLICE, ASAE and ACT	
National Republican Guard (GNR)	112 Registers: <u>109 valid</u> Motive for exclusion: Double counting.
Public Security Police (PSP)	
Immigration and Borders Service (SEF)	
Judiciary Police (PJ)	
Ministry of Interior Liaison Officers (9) Angola, Cape Verde, Spain, Guinea-Bissau, Russia, East-Timor, Senegal, São Tomé and Príncipe and Ukraine.	0 Registers.
Food and Economic Safety Authority (ASAE)	0 Registers.
Labour Inspectors(ACT)	0 Registers – data unavailable.
PUBLIC/ GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES	
Directorate-General for Justice Policy (DGPI)	Data on registered THB crimes and suspects
High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI)	0 Registers.
Institute for Social Security (ISS)	0 Registers.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	
Shelter for Women victims of trafficking and their minor children (APF/CAP)	12 Registers: <u>9 valid</u> Motive for exclusion: Double counting; registers of potential foreigner victim exploited abroad– outside the scope of national THB monitoring.
Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV)	6 Registers: <u>4 valid</u> Motive for exclusion: Double counting; registers of potential foreigner victim exploited abroad – outside the scope of national THB monitoring.
Piaget Agency for Development (APDES)	0 Registers.
Jesuit Refugee Service (SJR)	0 Registers.
Portuguese Refugee Council (CPR)	0 Registers.
Irmãs Adoradoras (Catholic Nuns)	0 Registers.
Irmãs Oblatas (Catholic Nuns)	0 Registers.
Women Union Alternative and Response (UMAR)	4 Registers: <u>1 valid</u> Motive for exclusion: Double counting.
ComuniDária Association	3 Registers: <u>2 valid</u> Motive for exclusion: Double counting.
Institute for Child Care (IAC)	0 Registers.
World Doctors	0 Registers.
Portuguese Red Cross (CVP)	0 Registers.
MAIO Association	Data unavailable.
IOM	Data unavailable.

During 2012 were **registered 125 presumed victims of trafficking (VoT)** – **109** by Law Enforcement agencies and **16** by NGO's.

During 2012, and until the official release of this report in March 2013, there were **7 Confirmed THB victims** (classification given by Law Enforcement agencies as a result of criminal investigation), **20 Non-Confirmed** and **84 Presumed VoT** (still under criminal investigation): **49 in Portugal** and **35 Portuguese abroad**.

The **NGOs** registered **16 presumed THB victims** in Portugal, **2 of which were transferred** to law enforcement agencies for further investigation and were later **Non-Confirmed** as VoT.

Although the OTSH does not collect personal data, our reports respect the Principle of Statistical Secrecy in order to safeguard data confidentiality. According to this principle, if samples are equivalent or inferior to 2, the description of victims will not be presented.

Table 2 – 2012 Presumed VoT by type and territory of exploitation

THB VICTIMS										
Registers (with criminal investigation)		Confirmed							7	
		Non-Confirmed							20	
		Presumed (criminal investigation ongoing)							84	
NGO VoT (not forwarded to criminal investigation)								14		
TOTAL								125		
Type of exploitation	LOCAL									
	IN PORTUGAL – n=81 (Portuguese and foreign citizens)				Total	ABROAD – n=44 (Portuguese citizens)				Total
	Confirmed	Presumed	Non-Confirmed	NGO VoT		Confirmed	Presumed	Non-Confirmed	NGO VoT	
Sexual Exploitation	4	8	10	3	25	..	..	..	..	..
Labour Exploitation	..	36	3	..	41	3	35	4	..	42
Sexual and Labour Exploitation	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Labour Exploitation and Removal of organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	..	4	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	..
SUB TOTAL	4	49	14	14	81	3	35	6	..	44
DGPJ – THB REGISTERED CRIMES									TOTAL	23
DGPJ – SUSPECTS OF THB (individual) IN REGISTERED CRIMES									TOTAL	13
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy										

The majority of *Presumed VoT*, whose registers are still *Pending/Under Investigation*, are related to Labour Exploitation (**36**) with a high number of registers concerning **Coercion to the practice of criminal activity** (petty crime) associated to “other” forms (n=32) carried on by **small children**.

The number of victims of Sexual Exploitation, although smaller in terms of registration, with only 8 presumed victims, was the one with confirmed cases (**n=4**).

The number of Portuguese victims abroad has increased from previous years and in 2012, **42 Portuguese** were flagged as presumed victims of trafficking for Labour Exploitation.

THB in Portugal

Table 3 – Presumed VoT in Portugal, by type of exploitation

TYPE OF EXPLOITATION REGISTER IN PORTUGAL	TOTAL
<i>Sexual Exploitation</i>	25
<i>Labour Exploitation</i>	41
<i>(coercion to the practice of criminal activity and “other”</i>	32)
<i>(Agriculture</i>	3)
<i>(Without specification</i>	6)
<i>Sexual and Labour Exploitation</i>	3
<i>Labour Exploitation and organ removal</i>	..
<i>Other</i>	11
Total	81
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

*During 2012, **81 presumed VoT** were flagged in Portugal.*

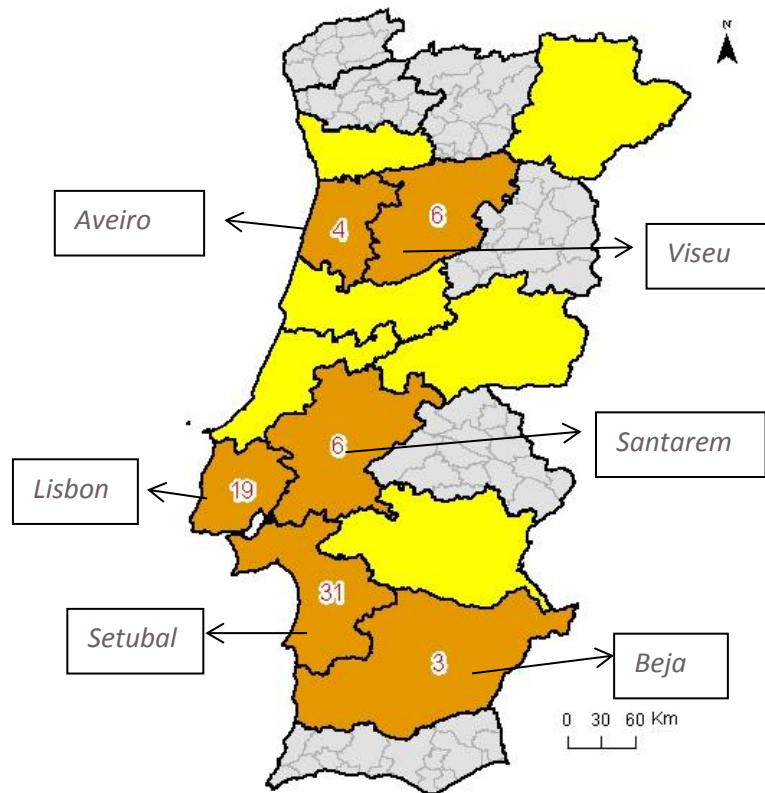
*Out of this total, there are **4 Confirmations**; the cases related to **49 presumed VoT** are still Pending/Under Investigation, (including the exploitation of **36 children**); **14** registers were classified as “**Non-Confirmed**” by official authorities and **14** correspond to **NGO’s presumed VoT** (without criminal investigation).*

*Although the number of presumed victims of **Sexual exploitation (n=25)** is smaller than the one of victims of **Labour Exploitation (n=41)**, the cases officially **Confirmed (n=4)** in Portuguese territory refer to **Sexual Exploitation**.*

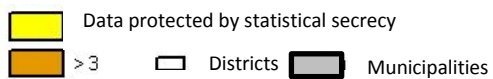
We can observe in Map 1 that the majority of presumed victims are in the districts of: Setubal (n=31), Lisbon (n=19), Santarem (n=6), Viseu (n=6), Aveiro (n=4) and Beja (n=3).

Data on the remainder districts is protected by statistical secrecy.

Map 1 – Number of flagged victims in PT, by district



Number of Flagged victims



Autor: DGAI - OTSH, 2013

Sistema de Coordenadas: WGS 1984

Fonte (Geográfica): CAOP 2012.0, IGP
 Fonte (outras): GUR e GS, dados de 2012

The following pages will present an analysis of the **Confirmed**, **Presumed** and the **Non-Confirmed** registers of VoT, both in Portugal and abroad, as well as the data provided by NGO's.

Confirmed VoT

Table 4 – “Confirmed” VoT, by type of exploitation

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (n=4)	
Sex	Female (4)
Marital status	Married (..); Single (..);
Medium of age	27 Years old (set-deviation 4).
	- Minimum age: 22 year old ; - Maximum age: 32 years old ;
Nationality	Brazilian (3)
Legal status in national territory	Legal (3)
Recruiters/ Traffickers nationalities	Brazilian (3)
Motive for contact	Work promise (3)
Most common method of control	Direct and indirect threats and control of movements
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

*Up to the release of the present report **4 VoT** were **Confirmed** in Portuguese territory, all of them victims of Sexual Exploitation.*

All victims are female and were subjected to control of movements, direct and indirect threats.

A more detailed description can be seen in table 4.

Presumed VoT

CHILDREN

During 2012, **39 children** were flagged as Presumed VoT: one case was registered by an NGO and 2 presumed VoT were already classified as “Non-confirmed” (smuggling and robbery) after criminal investigation. Additional data related to these cases is protected by statistical secrecy.

There are still **36 registers** referring to **children under Investigation**. A brief description of the main types of exploitation (Labour and Sexual) is observed on Tables 6 and 7.

Table 5 – Children: Presumed VoT by type of exploitation

<i>Labour Exploitation (Coercion to the practice of thefts and other)</i>	31
<i>Sexual Exploitation</i>	4
<i>Other</i>	..
TOTAL	36
<i>.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy</i>	

Table 6 – Children: Presumed VoT for Labour Exploitation

LABOUR EXPLOITATION/ Coercion to the practice of thefts and other (n=31)	
Sex	Female (13) Male (18)
Marital status	Single
Medium age	7 Years old (set-deviation 4,3). - Minimum age: 1 year old (registered in 4 potential victims) - Maximum age: 17 years old There are 2 main age groups: - from 0 to 5 years old (10 victims) - from 5 to 10 years old (13 victims) 74% with less than 10 years old; 8 victims with ages between 11 and 17 years old.
Nationality	Bosnian (27); Croatian (3); Other (..)
Legal status in national territory	Illegal (30)
Recruiters/ Traffickers nationalities	Bosnian (...); Other (...);
Countries of transit	Italy / France / Spain / Portugal (30) [data unknown in 1 register]. These potential victims have travelled accompanied, by car.
Most common method of control	Control of movements and family threats.
<i>.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy</i>	

Table 7 – Children: Presumed VoT for Sexual Exploitation

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (n=4)	
Sex	Female
Marital status	Single (3)
Medium of age	16 Years old (set-deviation 0,5) - Minimum age: 16 years old (registered in 3 potential victims) - Maximum age: 17 years old.
Nationality	Nigerian (3); Other nationality (..);
Legal status in national territory	Illegal (3)
Recruiters /Traffickers nationalities	Nigerian (..); [Data unknown in 1 register]
Countries of transit	The Nigerian girls travelled to Portugal by airplane. These potential victims were recruited in Portugal and presumably taken to other European countries for exploitation.
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

ADULTS

The 13 Presumed VoT identified in Portugal refer to both Sexual and Labour Exploitation. A brief description of the 2 main types of potential exploitation (Sexual and Labour) can be observed on tables 9 and 10.

Table 8 – Adults: Presumed VoT by type of exploitation

<i>Sexual Exploitation</i>	4
<i>Labour Exploitation</i>	5
<i>(Agriculture</i>	<i>3)</i>
<i>(Coercion to the practice of thefts</i>	<i>..)</i>
<i>Sexual and Labour Exploitation</i>	..
<i>Other</i>	3
TOTAL	13
<i>.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy</i>	

Table 9 – Adults: Presumed VoT for Sexual Exploitation

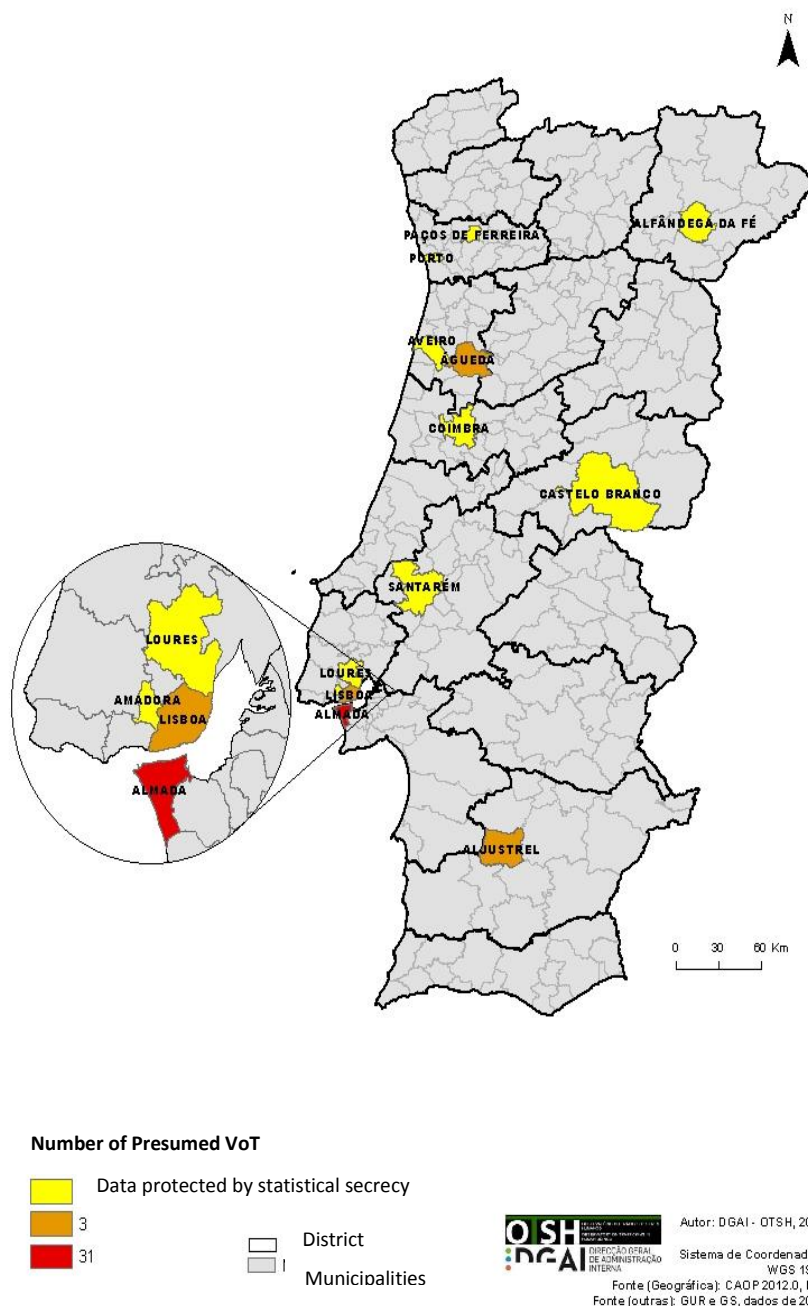
SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (n=4)	
Sex	Female (3); Male (..);
Marital status	Married (..); Unknown(..)
Medium of age	28 years old (set-deviation 1,5) [data unknown in 1 register] - Minimum age: 26 years old - Maximum age: 29 years old
Nationality	Romanian (3);
Recruiters /Traffickers nationalities	Brazilian (..); Unknown (..);Portuguese (..)
Countries of transit	The information available is protected by statistical secrecy.
Most common method of control	Control of movements.
<i>.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy</i>	

Table 10 – Adults: Presumed VoT for Labour Exploitation

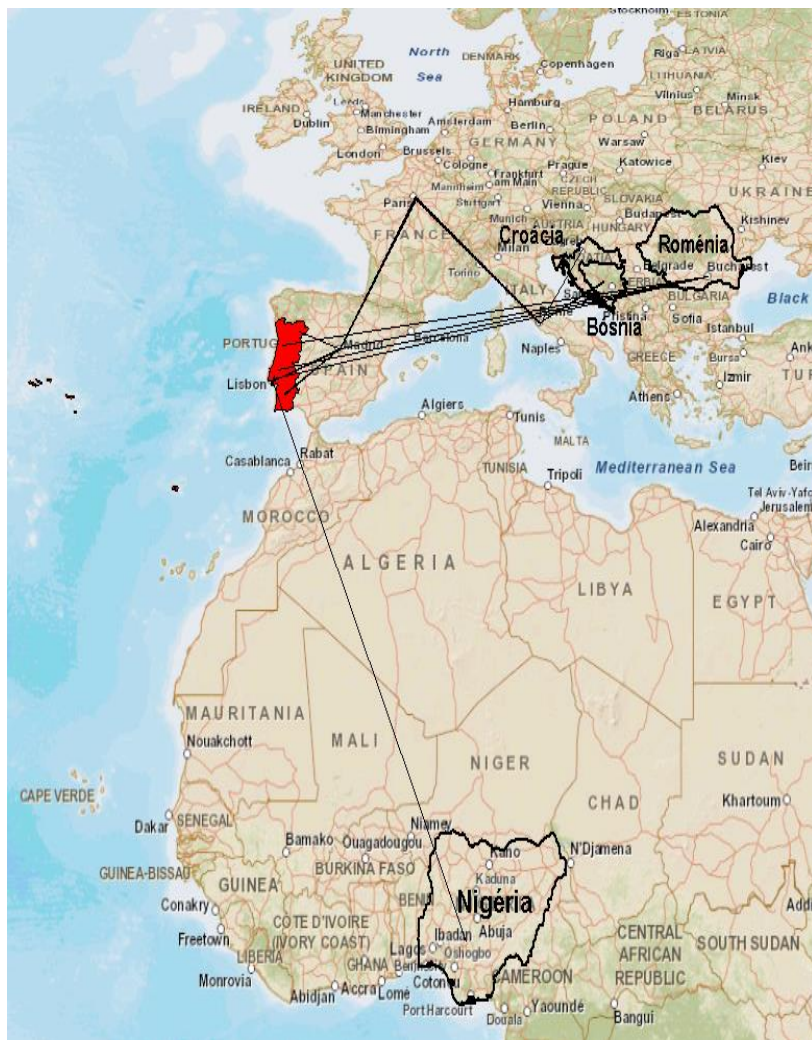
LABOUR EXPLOITATION (n= 5)	
(In 3 registers there is the indication of the set of exploitation: Agriculture)	
Sex	Male (4); Female (..);
Marital status	Married (3); Single (..);
Medium of age	32 Years old (set-deviation 13,1)
	- Minimum age: 23 years old
	- Maximum age: 55 years old
Nationality	Romanian (4); Other (..);
Recruiters /Traffickers nationalities	Romanian (...);
Countries of transit	Spain / Portugal. The Presumed victims travelled accompanied, by land, in taxi or rental car.
Most common methods of control	Control of movements and body offenses.

Observing the territorial distribution of the Presumed VoT in Portugal (n=49), the majority of victims were living in the metropolitan area of Lisbon, with special focus in the municipality of Almada (n=31) (see Map 2).

Map 2 – Presumed VoT by municipality of residence



Map 3 – Presumed VoT: countries of origin and transit



Victims identified in Portugal made their routes mainly by land (terrestrial route) or air, with more or less direct flights. So far, there are no reports of victims arriving through the maritime borders.

*Of the 49 Presumed VoT flagged in Portugal, **47** are **foreign citizens**, **34** of which (**mostly small children**) came by land and crossed several countries. Analyzing this group it is possible to observe that (see Map 3):*

- 27 Presumed VoT came from Bosnia and 3 from Croatia. According to police information, the majority of these victims came to Portugal through Italy, France and Spain. Some were exploited on the way and some were probably born on the way (several babies were rescued), as young girls were found pregnant.

- 10 potential victims from Romania,
According to available information, 3 VoT
crossed Spain. The remaining came directly
to Portugal (no further details were given).

- 3 potential victims from Nigeria came directly to Portugal by airplane.

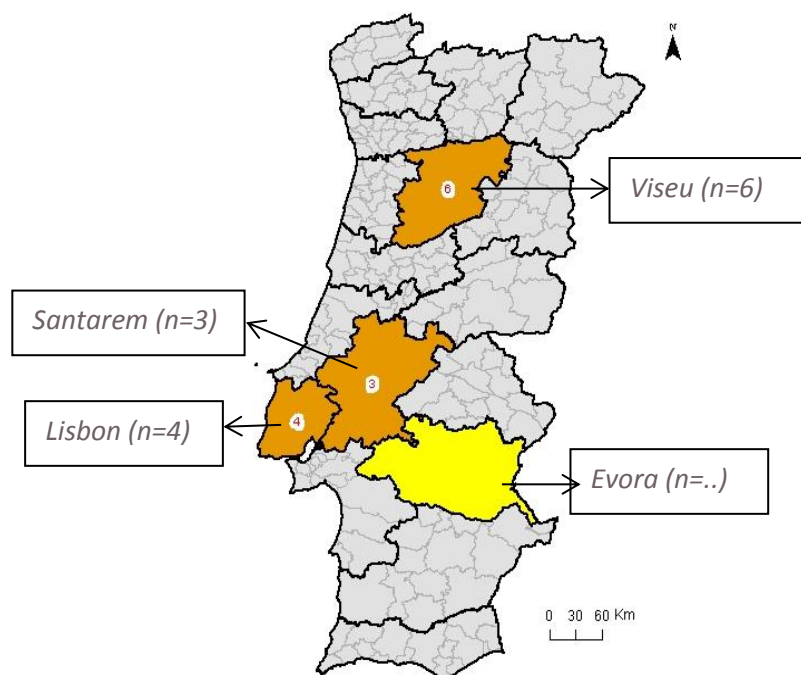
- Data referring to other nationalities /countries of origin is protected by statistical secrecy.

Non-Confirmed VoT

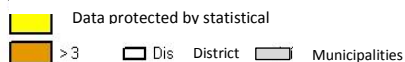
Table 11 – Number of Non Confirmed VoT, by type of exploitation

NON CONFIRMED	TOTAL	GIVEN REASONS FOR NON CONFIRMATION
Sexual Exploitation	10	Smuggling (5) Robbery (5)
Labour Exploitation	3	Domestic Violence; Inexistence of crime; Unknown
Other	..	Kidnapping
TOTAL	14	
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy		

Map 4 – Number of “Non Confirmed” Victims, by District



Number of “Non-Confirmed” Flagged Victims, by District



Autor: DGAI - OTSH, 2013

Sistema de Coordenadas:

WGS 1984

Fonte (Geográfica): CADP 2012.0, IGP
Fonte (outras): GUR e GS, dados de 2012

According to the available data (see Table 11), the great majority of Presumed THB Victims non-confirmed after police investigation are the ones related to Sexual Exploitation.

- **Sexual Exploitation (10):** female; Romanian (8);

- **Labour Exploitation (3):** male and female, foreigners.

The districts where these presumed victims were identified were (see Map 4):

- Viseu (n=6); Lisbon (n=4); Santarém (n=3) and Evora (n=..).

NGOs VoT Registers

Table 12 – NGO'S Flagged Victims, by type of exploitation

<i>Sexual Exploitation</i>	3
<i>Labour Exploitation</i>	..
<i>Labour Exploitation and Organs Removal</i>	..
<i>Labour and Sexual Exploitation</i>	..
<i>Other</i>	6
TOTAL	14
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

There are 14 registers of victims flagged by NGO's referring to potential situations of Sexual Exploitation, Labour Exploitation and Organs Removal, Labour and Sexual Exploitation and Other.

A brief socio-demographic description of the potential victims associated to Sexual Exploitation reveals:

- The victims were Female, both foreigners and Portuguese, with medium age of 29 years old (set-deviation: 8,5).

The most frequent methods of control used were direct threats, control of movement and body offenses.

Portuguese Victims Abroad

During 2012, **44 Portuguese** citizens were flagged as **Presumed VoT** in other countries. While the majority was flagged as potentials victims of **Labour Exploitation (n=42)**, in 2 registers the type of exploitation was unknown. Until the release of the present report, **3 cases were Confirmed**, **6 were Non-Confirmed**, and **35 were still under criminal Investigation**.

Table 13 –Confirmed Portuguese VoT Abroad

LABOUR EXPLOITATION (n=3)	
Sex	Male (3)
Marital status	Single (..); Unknown (..)
Medium of age	No data available
Recruiters /Traffickers nationalities	No data available
Country of Exploitation	Spain
Most common method of control	Direct threats, control of movements and body offenses
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

Table 14 – Presumed Portuguese VoT abroad

LABOUR EXPLOITATION (n=35)	
Sex	Male (35)
Marital Status	Married (15); Single (9); Divorced (8); Unknown (3).
Medium of age	44 years old (set-deviation 8.7) - Minimum age: 27 years; - Maximum age: 61 years; Age groups more significant: - From 50 to 61 years (14); - From 40 to 49 years (12); - From 27 to 35 years (7).
Country of Exploitation	Germany (35);
Methods of control	Lack of payment

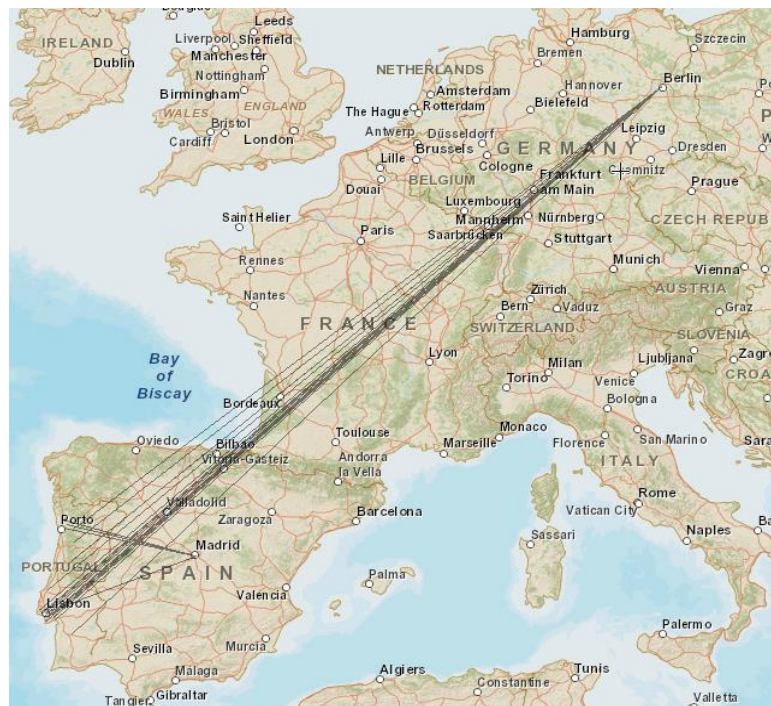
The 3 confirmed Portuguese VoT were all male, trafficked for Labour Exploitation in Spain (see Table 13).

The 35 Presumed VoT, correspond to a single case for Labour Exploitation in Germany and is still under investigation. A description is presented on Table 14.

Observing Map 5, it is possible to see that:

- Presumed PT VoT identified in Germany, were in their majority from the regions of Lisbon and Setubal;
- The majority of PT Victims identified in Spain, were from Oporto.

Map 5 – “Pending / In Investigation”, by country of destination



There are 6 “Non-Confirmed” Portuguese that were initially flagged as Presumed VoT: 4 for Labour Exploitation and 2 are protected by statistical secrecy. Law Enforcement agency responsible for the investigations considered as basis for the non-confirmation the **inexistence of crime (case filed)**.

Regarding the 4 “Non Confirmed” VoT for Labour Exploitation, the analysis shows:

Table 15 – Non-Confirmed Portuguese VoT abroad

LABOUR EXPLOITATION (n=4)	
Sex	Male (3) Unknown (..)
Marital Status	Married (..); Single (..); Divorced (..).
Medium of age	34 years old (set-deviation 9.4)
Country of Exploitation	Spain (3)
Methods of control	Direct threats and control of movements (..) Others (..)
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy	

Criminal Justice Statistics

According to the data sent by the Directorate-General for Justice Policy (DGPJ) from the Ministry of Justice, **23 crimes** of THB were registered in 2012 by Law Enforcement agencies in Portugal.

This total cannot be compared with the number of Confirmed and Presumed victims analyzed in this report. The number of crimes registered in the Justice Ministry refers to cases/occurrences made by law enforcement agencies **only** when the crime of THB is the principal one **and each case/ occurrence** can include **more than one victim**.

Table 16 – Crimes registered by Law Enforcement Agencies

Crime	Trafficking in Persons	Sexual Exploitation and child pornography	Association for the assistance to illegal immigration	Recruitment of illegal labour	False Marriages	Assistance to illegal immigration	Other crimes related to illegal immigration
Total	23	94	10	4	85	93	1.852
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy							
Data updated in: 23-02-2013							

Table 17 – Agents/suspects (singular person) in registered crimes by Law Enforcement Agencies

Sex	Male	Female	Total
Crime	Nº of participants	Nº of participants	Nº of participants
Trafficking in Persons	11	2	13
Sexual Exploitation and Child Pornography	20	10	30
Association for the assistance to illegal immigration	29	24	53
Recruitment of illegal labor	5	0	5
Sham Marriages	82	78	160
Assistance to illegal immigration	74	24	98
Other crimes related to illegal immigration	1558	397	1955
Total	1.779	535	2.314
.. Null or protected by statistical secrecy			
Data updated in: 23/02/13			

Residence Permits

The Immigration and Borders Service (SEF), issued **2 residence permits** for VoT Under Article 109 of Law 23/2007 of July 4 (legal framework of entry, permanence, exit and removal of foreigners from national territory), granting residence permits to foreign citizens were victims of criminal offenses related to trafficking in persons or to illegal immigration, even if entered illegally the country or failed to satisfy the conditions for granting residence permits.

Assistance

From the **49 Presumed victims** flagged in **Portugal** whose situation is still under criminal Investigation, **34 (including 30 children)** received assistance/sheltering provided by governmental entities and NGOs, 4 are living abroad, 3 didn't received assistance due to unknown whereabouts and for 8 registers there is no available data.

From the 14 NGO VoT, two victims went to the Shelter for Women victims of trafficking and their minor children (APF/CAP), and the majority (n=11) received emotional support.

There is no data available related to the 35 Portuguese Presumed VoT in Germany.

Final Note

During 2012, **125 Presumed VoT** were reported to the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings. The data providers are designated focal points from all the law enforcement agencies, public entities and also NGOs. In addition to the **81 Presumed VOT** occurred in Portugal, **6 Portuguese** and **75 foreign victims**, the Observatory continued to gather information on **Portuguese victims abroad (n=44)**, mainly in Germany and Spain.

The most frequent type of THB was **Labour Exploitation (41 registers in Portugal and 42 abroad)**, also the type of exploitation with the highest percentage of cases still under investigation. As far as presumed victims for **Sexual Exploitation (25 in Portugal)**, the majority are **female (n=24)** and **foreign (n=23)**. All the **confirmed VoT for Sexual Exploitation (n=4)** are female and foreigner.

The **44 Presumed Portuguese VoT** flagged abroad are all male, and at the time of release of this report, **3 were Confirmed as VoT for Labour Exploitation in Spain; 6 were Non-Confirmed** and the remaining **35 Presumed VoT**, flagged in Germany, are **still under investigation**.

The 2012 data presents a particularly relevant aspect: **the number of children flagged in Portugal**. From the **39 small children identified as presumed VoT**, **2 were Non-Confirmed**, **1 is a NGO VoT** (without criminal investigation) and the remainder **Presumed 36 VoT** are still under criminal investigation as Labour Exploitation / Coercion for the practice of thefts and other (n=31), Sexual Exploitation (n=4) and "Other" (data protected by statistical secrecy). The particularly severe situation and living conditions of these children will be further analyzed once the investigation is concluded.

Finally, observing the territorial distribution of Presumed victims there is a predominance in the districts of Lisbon (n=19) and Setubal (n=31), in comparison to Santarem and Viseu (n=6), Aveiro (n=4) and Beja (n=3).