

Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland 2013

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
Department of Justice and Equality



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Foreword

The Annual Report of Trafficking in Human Beings in Ireland for 2013 covers the period between January and December 2013 and is the fifth such annual report to be produced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of the Department of Justice and Equality.

The 2013 Report includes information concerning alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána and NGOs in addition to information regarding the criminal justice response to human trafficking. This information is disaggregated in the appendices to the report in terms of minors and adults, types of exploitation and reporting organisations.

The prevention and detection of trafficking in human beings was a stated priority of An Garda Síochána in 2013. In 2013, An Garda Síochána commenced 56 human trafficking investigations involving 44 alleged victims. Allegations of trafficking in human beings made in applications for refugee status and in applications for other immigration permissions were reported to An Garda Síochána and investigated for human trafficking offences. Allegations of human trafficking in relation to participation in criminal activities were also investigated by An Garda Síochána. Where there was no or insufficient evidence of a human trafficking offence investigations were closed.

The overall number of adults who were reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in 2013 was 16. All of these adults were female and reported as being victims of sexual exploitation in prostitution. No sentences on foot of convictions under human trafficking legislation were recorded in respect of any of these cases in 2013, though, in a number of cases, investigations were ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

In 2013, as in the 2012 Report, there are a number of minors (13) who were reported as victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, the significant majority of whom (11) were Irish. None of the 11 Irish minors reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation in 2013 were reported as having being exploited in the context of prostitution. While being victims of sexual exploitation, these children suffered sexual offences relating to child pornography, sexual assault and sexual indecency, rather than what might be termed 'commercial sexual exploitation' such as exploitation through prostitution. This again highlights the fact that the criminal offence of human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation covers a very broad range of exploitative activities and practices (see the footnote for the links to the relevant legislation)¹. Offences relating to child, pornography, for example, may often contain the elements of human trafficking – such as recruitment and sexual exploitation – to bring such actions within the legal definition of human trafficking. In relation to the 2 other minors reported as alleged victims of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, both these cases concern allegations of sexual exploitation involving prostitution.

¹ The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008, The Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998.

As in previous years the number of persons reported as being victims of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation (8) in 2013 is significantly lower than reports in respect of sexual exploitation. In 2013, all, except one, of the persons reported in this category were adults with 6 being female and 2 being male.

The 2013 Report, as with all previous annual reports, also includes information provided by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Organisations (IOs). These figures provide a valuable measure to the extent of the number of alleged human trafficking victims encountered by non-state organisations. In 2013, as in previous years, these figures mirror to a large extent cases encountered by An Garda Síochána in terms of observable trends in types of exploitation and the demographic profile of those encountered, with the exception of Irish alleged victims who were only reported by An Garda Síochána. (*See methodology section for more details on these figures*).

It is also evident that figures for 2013 show a slight reduction in the number of reported victims of human trafficking compared to 2012. An examination of data between 2009 and 2013 reveals that the yearly decline in the number of alleged victims from outside of the EU, noted in previous Reports, appears to have ceased with a slight, though statistically insignificant, rise in 2013. Given the limitations of the available data on human trafficking it is difficult to say to what extent this decline is associated with more general Irish migration trends or some other phenomenon.

The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013² which came into effect in August 2013 expanded the definition of human trafficking to include exploitation of a person for the purpose of forced begging and for forced participation in criminal activities for financial gain and these categories of exploitation will be included in reports from 2014.

Finally, as noted in previous Annual Reports, it is important to recognise that due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking and its overlap with other illegal activities such as those related to prostitution and various forms of exploitative labour practices, estimating the prevalence of this crime is highly problematic. Bearing this in mind, the 2013 Report should be understood as providing a more comprehensive understanding of the information currently available regarding trafficking in human beings as provided by Governmental and Non-Governmental sources, rather than an estimate of the precise nature and extent of the phenomenon in Ireland.

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

² Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013

Glossary of terms

Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking³ (hereinafter: Administrative Arrangements). The Administrative Arrangements set out the protections from removal, such as a 60 day period of recovery and reflection and renewable 6 month temporary residence permission in addition to other protections, available to suspected victims of human trafficking who have no legal permission to be present in the State. They were established in June 2008 to coincide with the commencement of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and were updated and republished in July 2010 and March 2011. The Administrative Arrangements will be given legislative effect in the Immigration, Residence and Protection Bill. For a copy of the Administrative Arrangements please visit Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at <http://www.blueblindfold.gov.ie>.

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

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

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

Overview of contents

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

Section 3 provides information concerning those persons encountered by or referred to different International Organisations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for whom these organisations believed indications of trafficking were present. IOs and NGOs that provided information to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in 2012 included, the International Organisation for Migration, the Migrant Rights Centre of Ireland (MRCI), Doras Luminí, the Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI) and Ruhama. Section 3 also provides information in regard to the number of persons referred to An Garda Síochána. In some instances such persons

³ See the INIS website (www.inis.gov.ie) for full text of Administrative Arrangements.

were referred directly by IOs and NGOs to An Garda Síochána while in others, persons had already been referred to An Garda Síochána prior to coming into contact with these organisations. Information detailed in Section 3 includes the number of persons reported to the AHTU by the 5 organisations in addition to information regarding the gender, age, region of origin and immigration status of these persons. All of the aforementioned information is disaggregated according to the type of exploitation reported.

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

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

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

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

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

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Section 1 Methodology

Background

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

The information collection process

Depersonalised information was collected from a number of sources.

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

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

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

Data collation and analysis

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

Interpreting figures provided by An Garda Síochána, IOs and NGOs

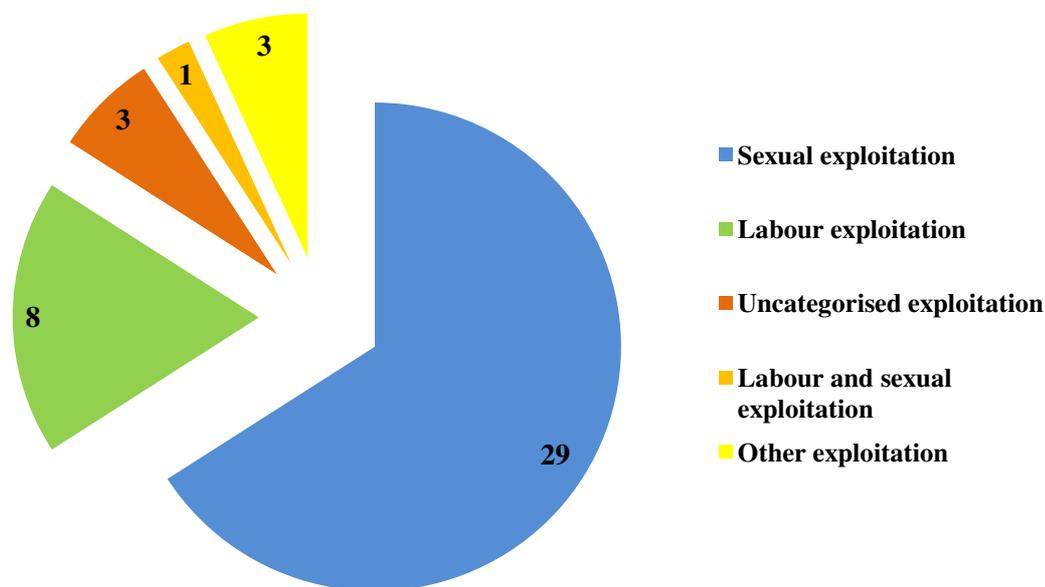
On the basis of information provided by NGOs and IOs regarding the referral of alleged victims of human trafficking to An Garda Síochána (see section 3.2 page 18), it was evident that in the majority of instances, alleged victims of human trafficking encountered by/referred to IOs and NGOs were also reported to An Garda Síochána. This was further corroborated by trends apparent in both sets of figures. Given that the AHTU, in accordance with data protection legislation, does not seek to collect personal information such as names and dates of birth, it was not possible to match these two sets of figures on a case by case basis. As such, figures received from An Garda Síochána, as outlined in Section 2), IOs and NGOs, as outlined in Section 3, are presented separately and have not been merged. Readers should not therefore attempt to combine figures for alleged victims from An Garda Síochána and NGOs as this would result in double counting.

Section 2 Overview of persons reported to An Garda Síochána

2.1 Total number reported

During 2013, 56 suspected cases of trafficking in human beings involving 44 alleged victims were either reported to or detected by An Garda Síochána. Of the 44 (100%) persons, 29 (66%) were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 8 (18%) were alleged victims of labour exploitation 3 (7%) were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation. A further 3 (7%) persons were alleged victims of other forms of exploitation and 1 (2%) was an alleged victim of both labour and sexual exploitation.

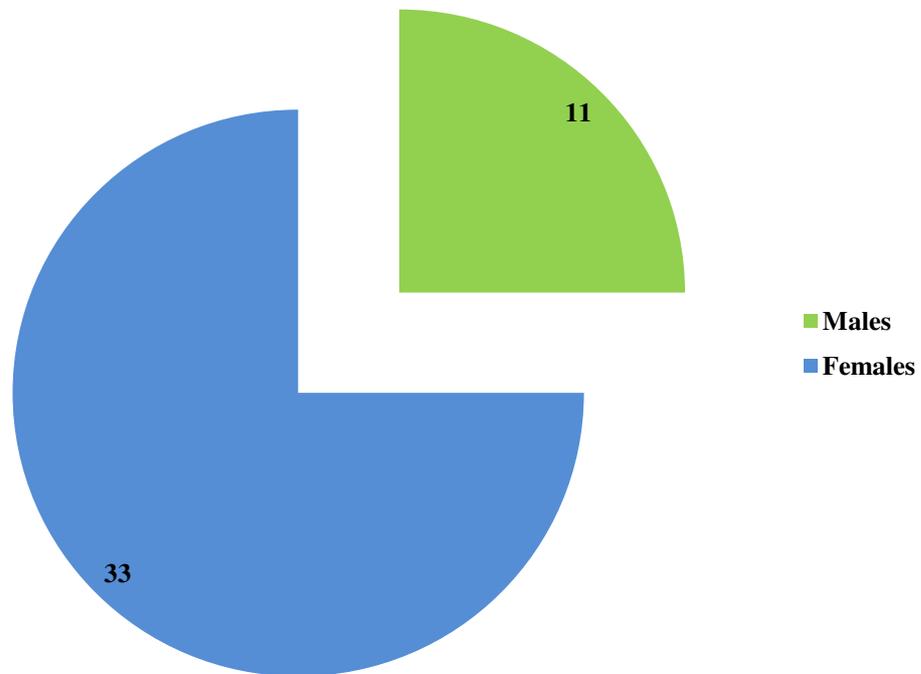
Figure 1. *Number of alleged victims*



2.2 Gender

Of the 44 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to or detected by An Garda Síochána, 33 were female and 11 were male.

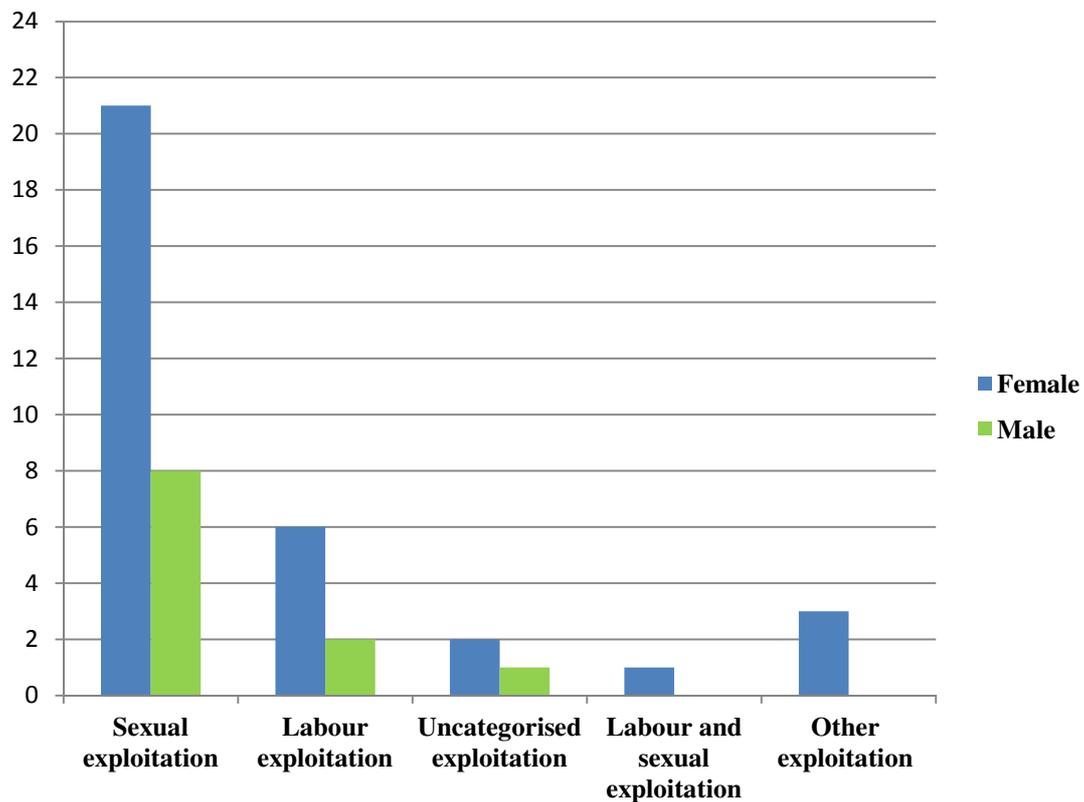
Figure 2. *Gender*



2.3 Gender (by type of exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 29 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 21 were female and 8 were male. Of the 8 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 6 were female and 2 were male. Of the 3 who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation, 1 was male and 2 were female. Of the 3 who were alleged victims of other exploitation all were female. The person reported as a victim of both labour and sexual exploitation was female.

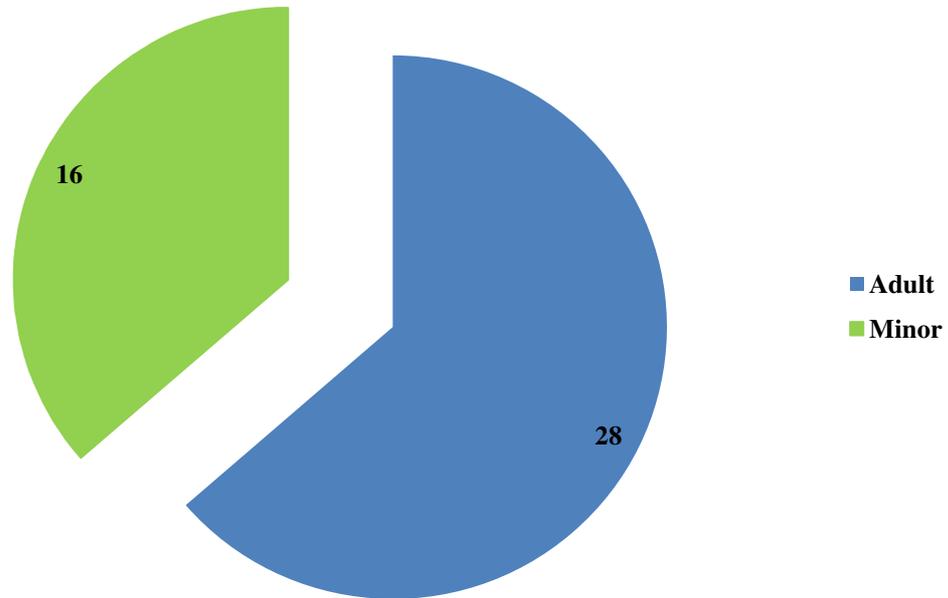
Figure 3. *Gender (by type of exploitation)*



2.3 Age

Of the 44 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to or detected by An Garda Síochána, 28 were adults and 16 were minors.

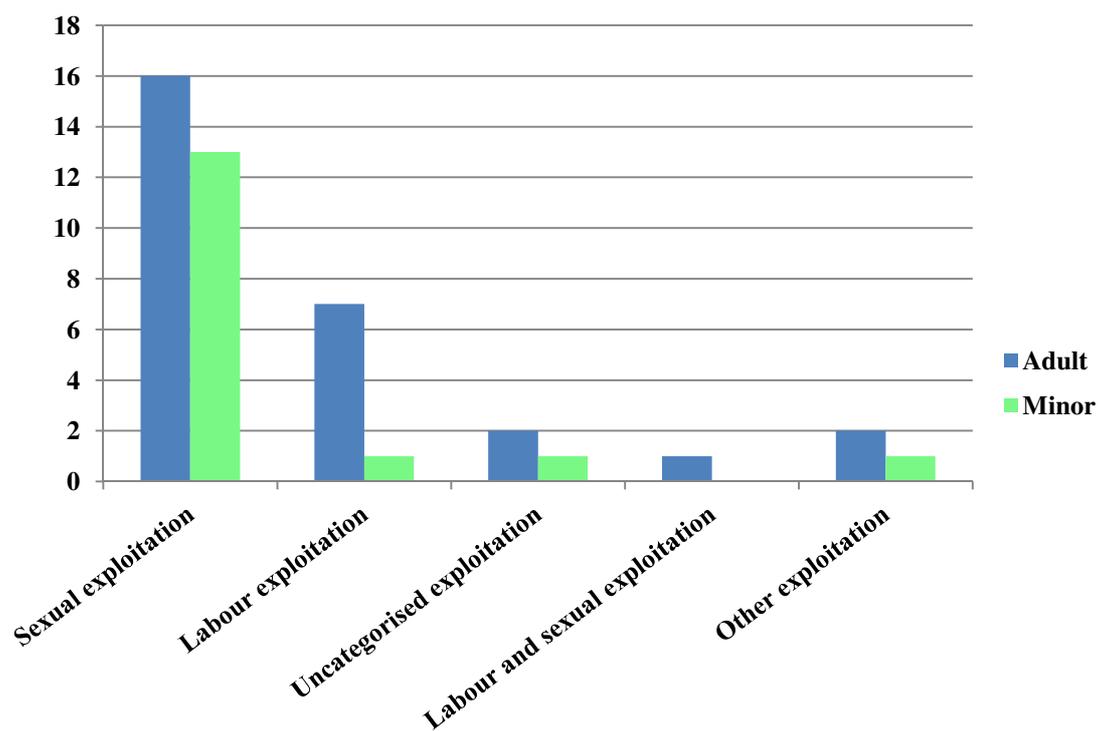
Figure 4. *Age*



2.4 Age (by type of exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 29 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 16 were adults and 13 were minors. Of the 8 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 7 were adults and 1 was a minor. Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of uncategoryed exploitation, 2 were adults and 1 was a minor. The person who was an alleged victim of labour and sexual exploitation was an adult. Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of other exploitation 2 were adults and 1 was a minor.(See **Glossary of terms** for explanation of **uncategoryed exploitation**).

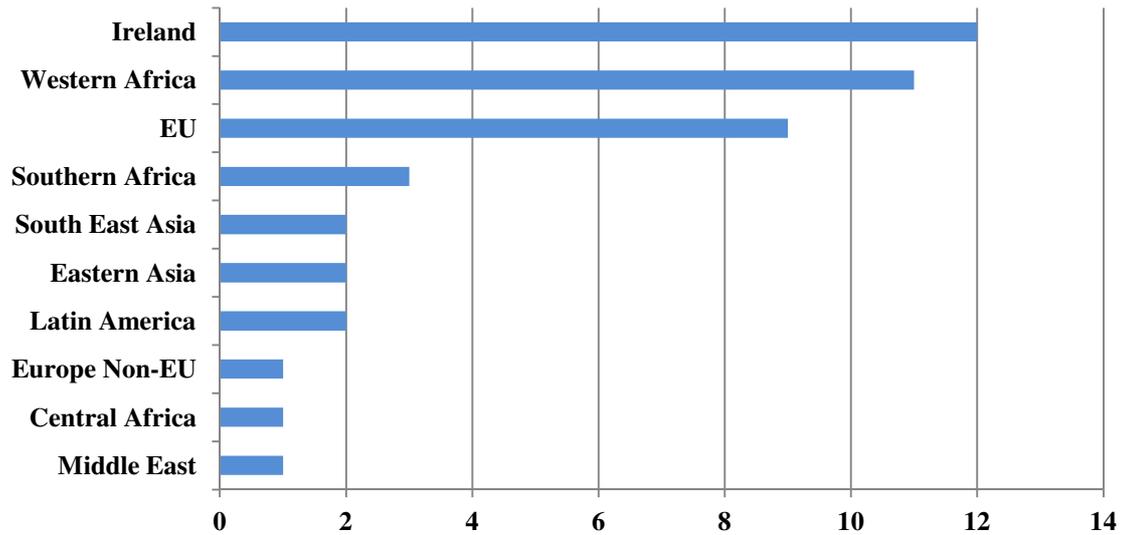
Figure 5. Age (by type of exploitation)



2.5 Region of origin

Of the 44 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to or detected by An Garda Síochána, the 3 largest groups included 12 persons from Ireland, 11 persons from Western Africa and 9 persons from the EU. Other smaller regional groups included 3 persons from Southern Africa, 2 persons from South East Asia, 2 persons from Eastern Asia, 2 persons from Latin America, 1 person from a European country outside of the EU, 1 person from Central Africa and 1 person from the Middle East.

Figure 6. *Region of origin*



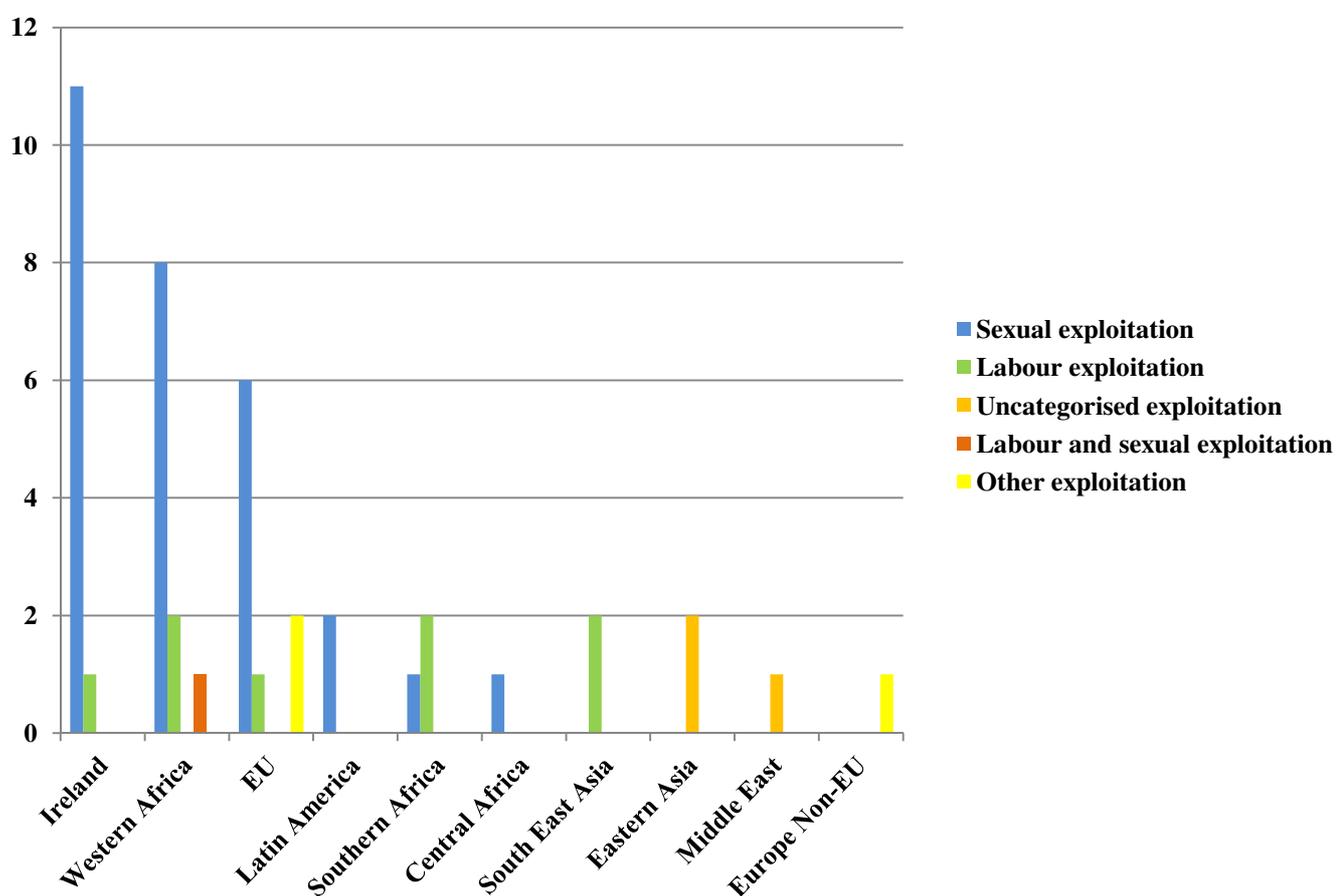
2.6 Region of origin (by type of exploitation)

Of the 29 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 11 were from Ireland, 8 were from Western Africa, 6 were from the EU, 2 from Latin America, 1 was from Southern Africa and 1 was from Central Africa.

Of the 8 persons who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 2 were from Western Africa, 2 were from Southern Africa, 2 were from South East Asia, 1 was from the EU and 1 from Ireland.

Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation 2 were from Eastern Asia and 1 was from the Middle East. The 1 person who was an alleged victim of both labour and sexual exploitation was from Western Africa. Of the 3 persons who were victims of other types of exploitation 2 were from the EU and 1 was from a European country outside of the EU.

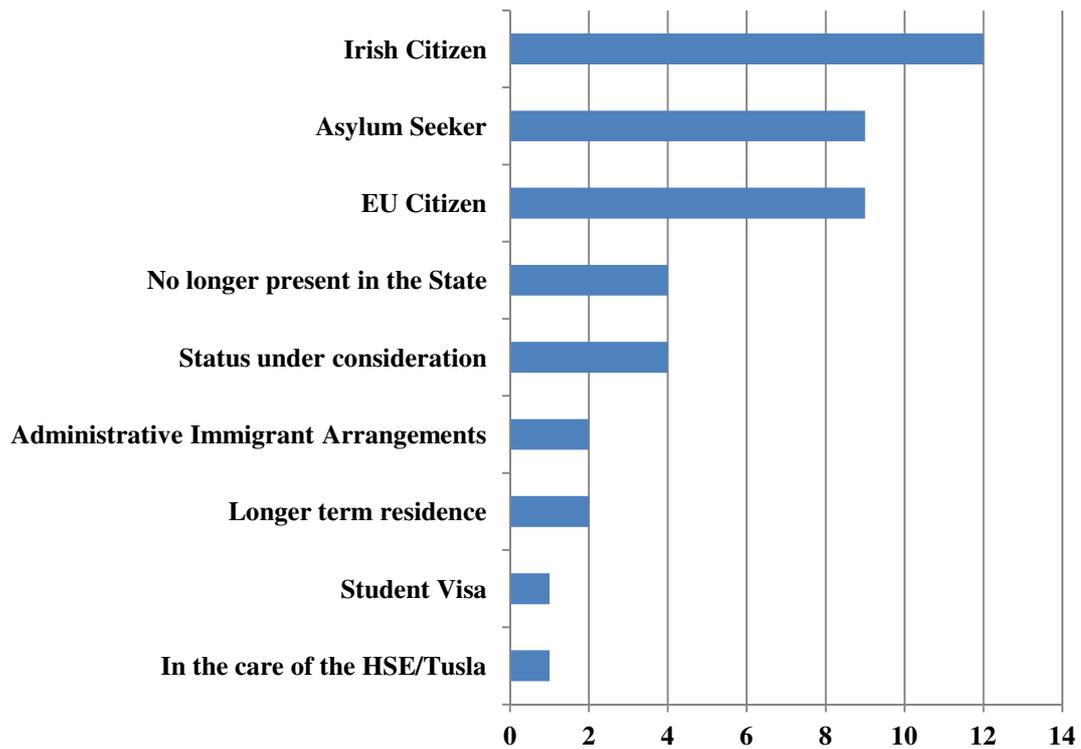
Figure 7. *Region of origin (by type of exploitation)*



2.7 Immigration status

Of the 44 alleged victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2013, 12 were Irish Citizens, 9 were asylum seekers, 9 were EU Citizens, 4 were no longer present in the State, 4 had their immigration status under consideration, 2 were granted protection under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements, 2 had granted longer term residence, 1 had a student visa and 1 was in the care of the HSE/Tusla.

Figure 8. *Immigration status*



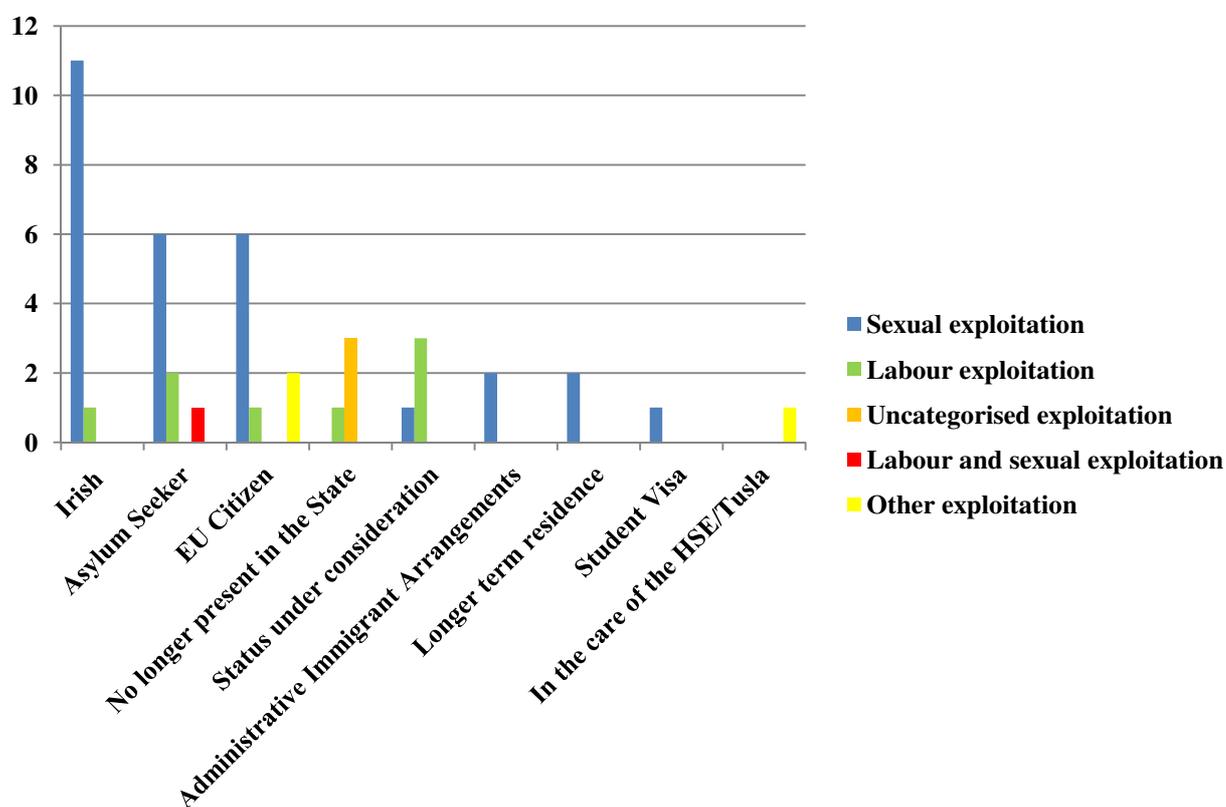
2.8 Immigration status (by type of exploitation)

Of the 29 alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 11 were Irish citizens, 6 were asylum seekers, 6 were EU citizens, 2 were protected under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements, 2 were granted long term residence, 1 had their status under consideration and 1 had a student visa.

Of the 8 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 3 had their status under consideration, 2 were asylum seekers, 1 was an EU citizen, 1 was an Irish citizen, 1 was not present in the State.

None of the 3 alleged victims of uncategorised exploitation were present in the State at the end of the reporting period. The person who was an alleged victim of labour and sexual exploitation was an asylum seeker. Of the 3 persons who were alleged victims of other exploitation 2 were EU citizens and 1 was in the care of the HSE/Tusla.

Figure 9. *Immigration status (by type of exploitation)*

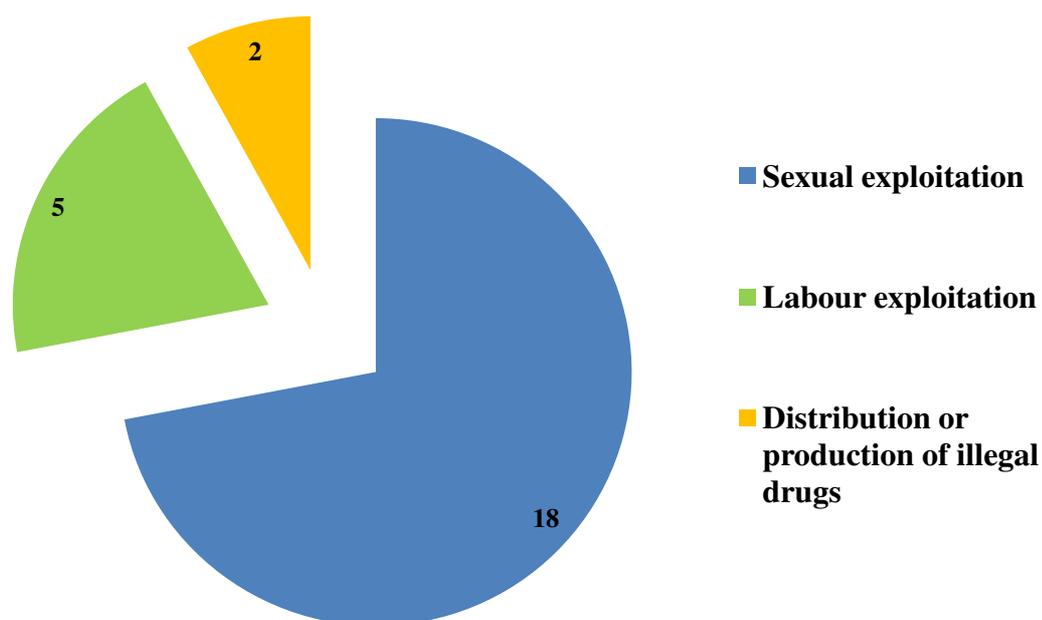


Section 3 Overview of persons encountered or referred to NGOs or IOs

3.1 Total number reported by NGO

During 2013, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit received reports from 3 NGOs and 1 International Organisation (IO) in regard to 25 (100%) alleged victims of human trafficking. In some cases reporting organisations acted as first responders while in others they received referrals from State service providers, or from other organisations. Of persons reported, alleged victims of sexual exploitation were the largest group with 18 (72%) persons while alleged victims of labour exploitation were the second largest group with 5 (20%) persons. NGOs also reported 2 (8%) persons as being alleged victims of exploitation in connection with the distribution or production of illegal drugs⁴.

Figure 10. *Total number reported*

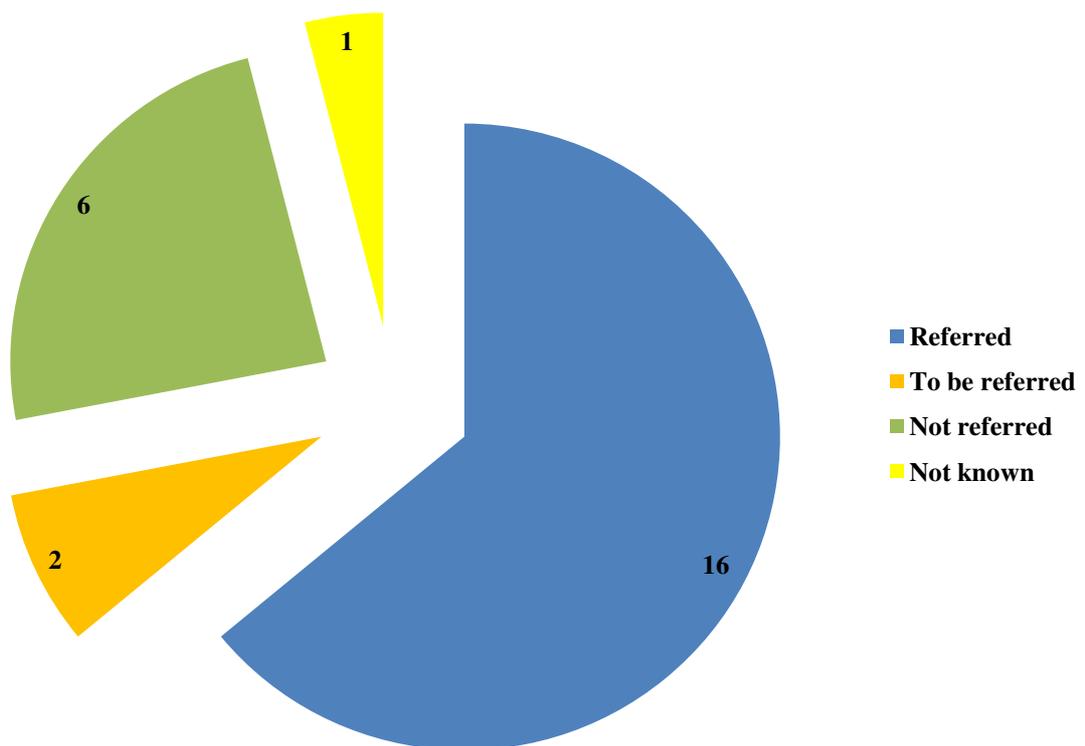


⁴ The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013 which came into effect in August 2013 expanded the definition of human trafficking to include exploitation of a person for the purpose of forced begging and for forced participation in criminal activities for financial gain. These additional specific categories of exploitation will be included in reports from 2014 onwards. Previously, exploitation of this nature may have been categorised as 'labour exploitation', 'uncategorised exploitation' or 'other exploitation'..

3.2 Referrals to An Garda Síochána by NGOs

Of the 25 persons encountered by or referred to NGOs in 2013, 16 were reported as having been referred to An Garda Síochána either prior to coming into contact with the NGOs or as being referred by NGOs directly. In regard to the remaining persons, 2 persons were scheduled to be referred. NGOs reported that 6 persons had not been referred as these persons did not wish to report the incident at that time. No information was available regarding 1 person.

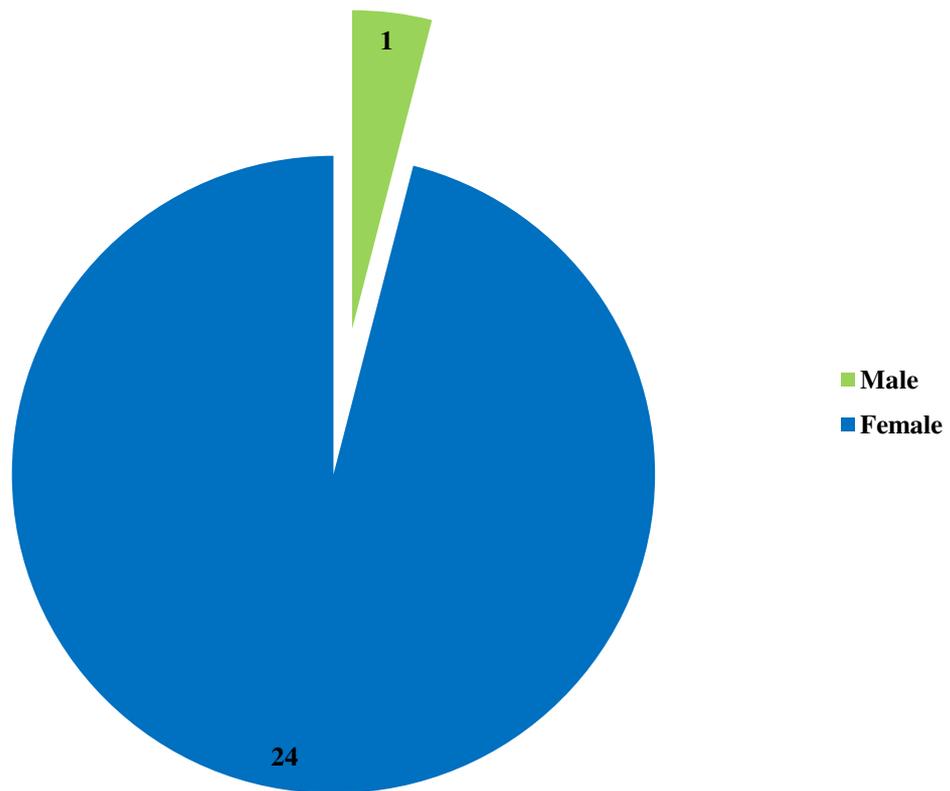
Figure 11. *Referrals to An Garda Síochána*



3.3 Gender

Of the 25 persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2013, 24 were female and 1 was male.

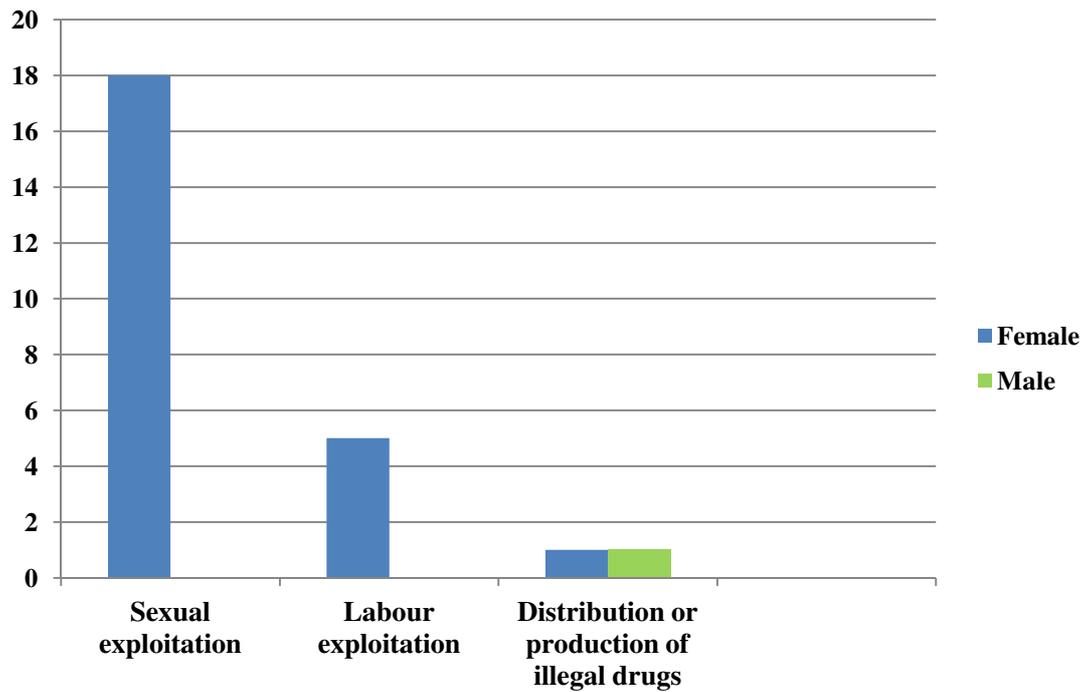
Figure 12. *Gender*



3.4 Gender (by type of exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 18 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, all were female. Of the 5 alleged victims of labour exploitation, all were female. Of the 2 persons who were alleged victims of exploitation in connection with the distribution or production of illegal drugs 1 was male and 1 was female.

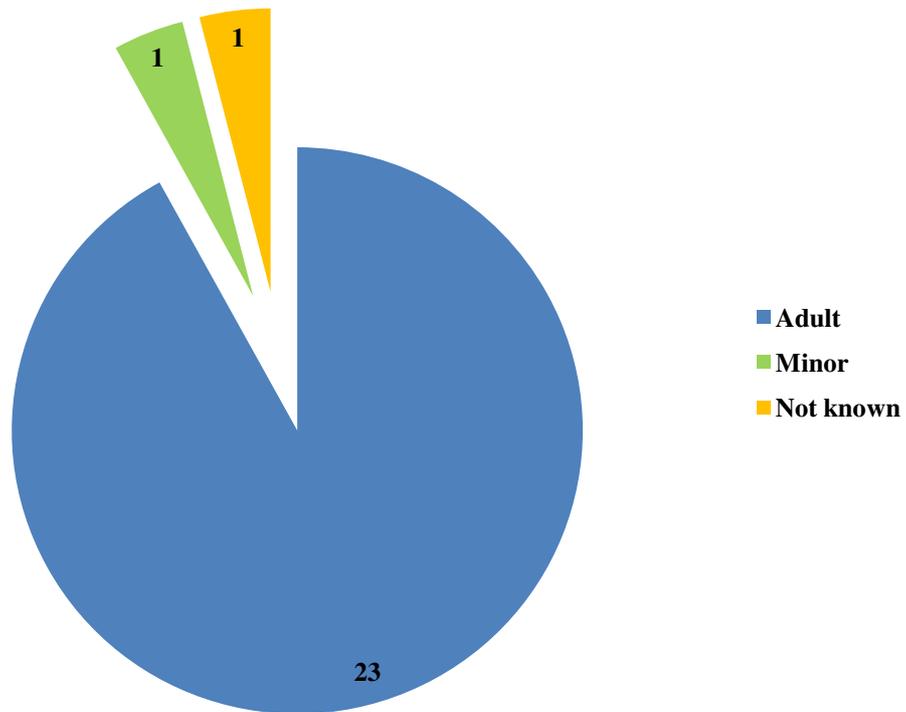
Figure 13. *Gender (by type of exploitation)*



3.5 Age

Of the 25 persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2013, adults accounted for 23 persons while 1 person was a minor. The age of 1 person was not know.

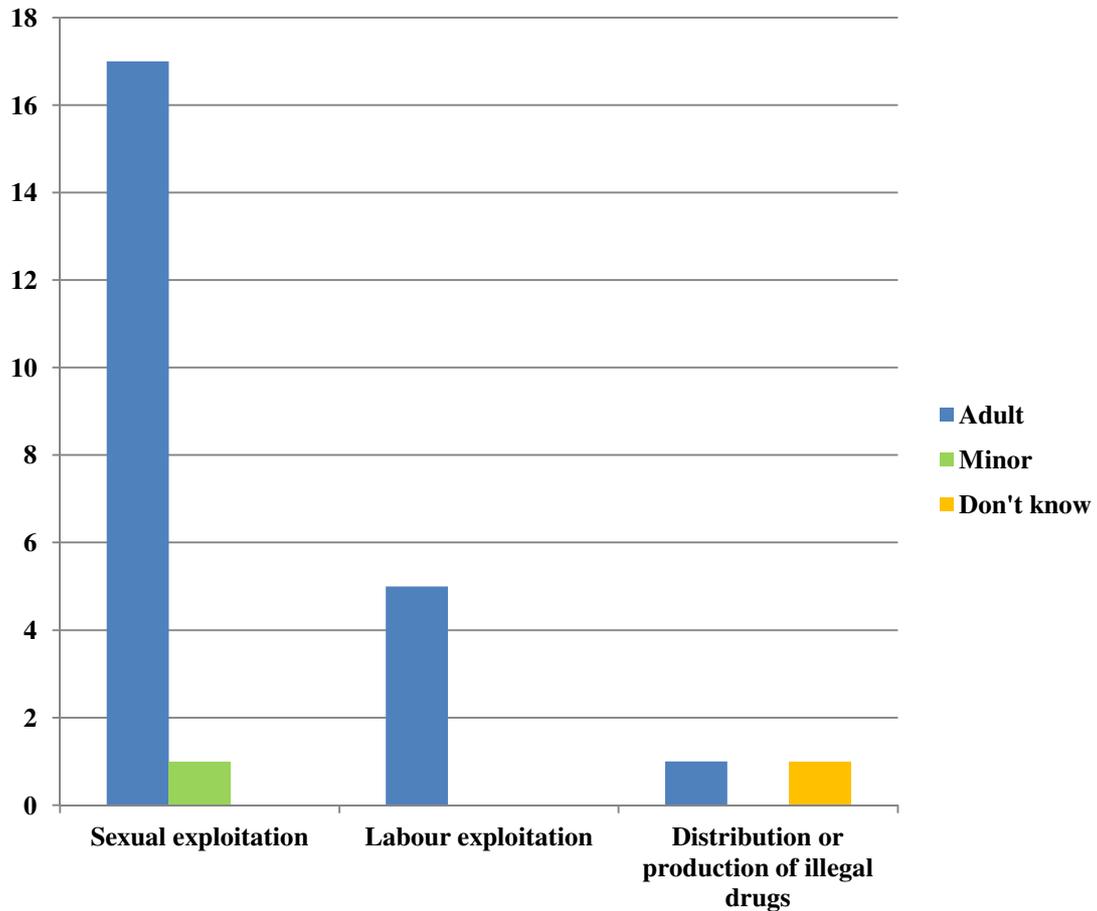
Figure 14. *Age*



3.6 Age (by type of exploitation)

When divided according to the type of exploitation reported, of the 18 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 17 were adults and 1 was a minor. Of the 5 alleged victims of labour exploitation, all were adults. Of the 2 persons who were alleged victims of exploitation in connection with the distribution or production of illegal, 1 was an adult and the other's age was not known.

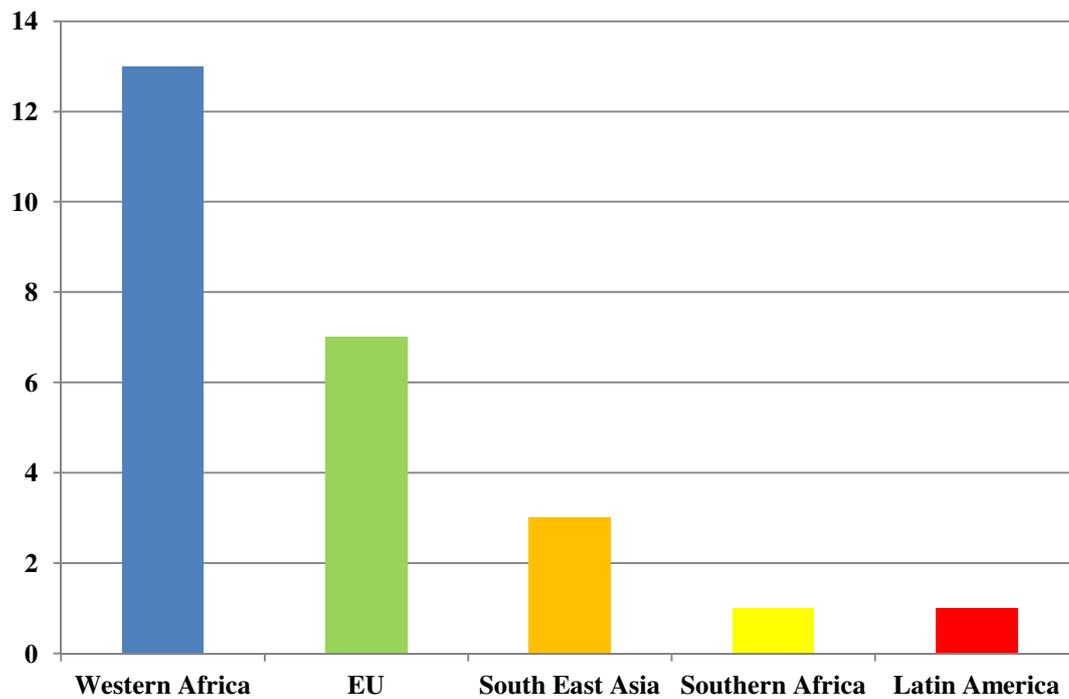
Figure 15. *Age*



3.7 Region of origin

Of the 25 persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2013, over half were from Africa. This group consisted of 13 persons from Western Africa, and 1 from Southern Africa. The second largest group consisted of 7 persons from the EU⁵. Persons from Asia and Latin America were also referred to or encountered by reporting organisation during 2012. This included 3 persons from South East Asia, 1 person from Latin America.

Figure 16. *Region of origin*



⁵ Excluding Ireland.

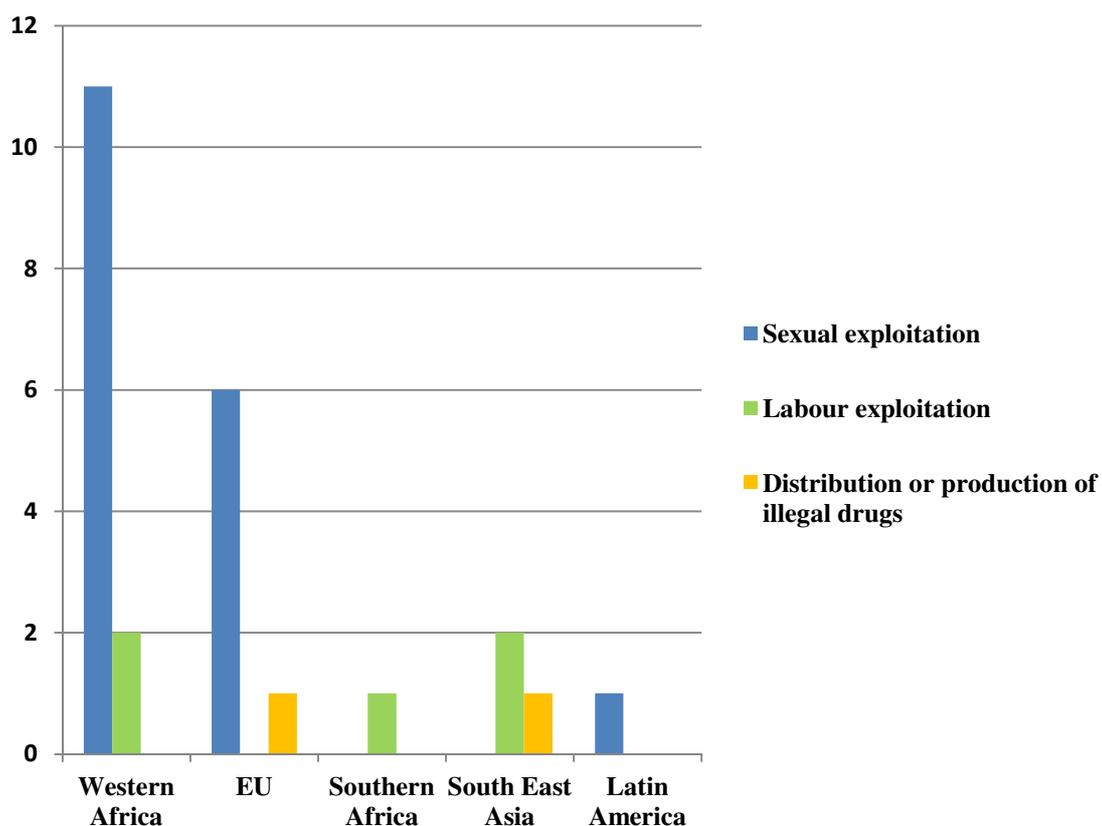
3.8 Region of origin (by type of exploitation)

Of the 18 persons who were alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 11 were from Western Africa, 6 were from the EU, 1 was from Latin America.

Of the 5 persons who were alleged victims of labour exploitation, 2 were from Western Africa, 2 were from South East Asia and 1 was from Southern Africa.

Of the 2 persons who were alleged victims of exploitation in connection with the distribution or production of illegal drugs 1 was from the EU and 1 was from South East Asia.

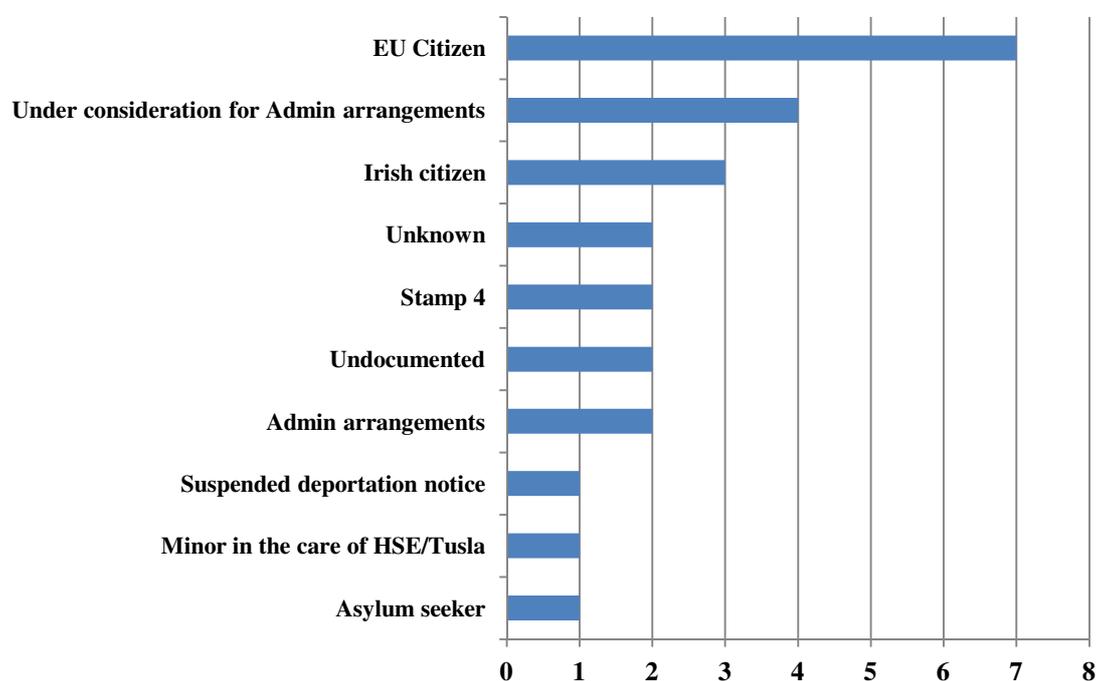
Figure 17. *Region of origin (by type of exploitation)*



3.9 Immigration status as reported by NGOs⁶

Of the 25 persons referred to or encountered by reporting organisations in 2013, 7 persons were citizens of an EU Member State. 4 persons were under consideration for protection under the Administrative Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking. 3 persons had Irish citizenship. 2 persons were present in the State under the Administrative Arrangements. A further 2 persons were present in the State under a Stamp 4 permission while 2 were undocumented. Of the remaining persons, 1 was an asylum seeker, 1 was a minor in the care of HSE/Tusla and 1 had a notice of deportation under section 3(3) of the Immigration Act 1999 suspended in light of an allegation of human trafficking having been made. No information was available for 2 persons.

Figure 18. *Immigration status*



⁶ Please note that this information has not been checked against immigration records and therefore cannot be confirmed.

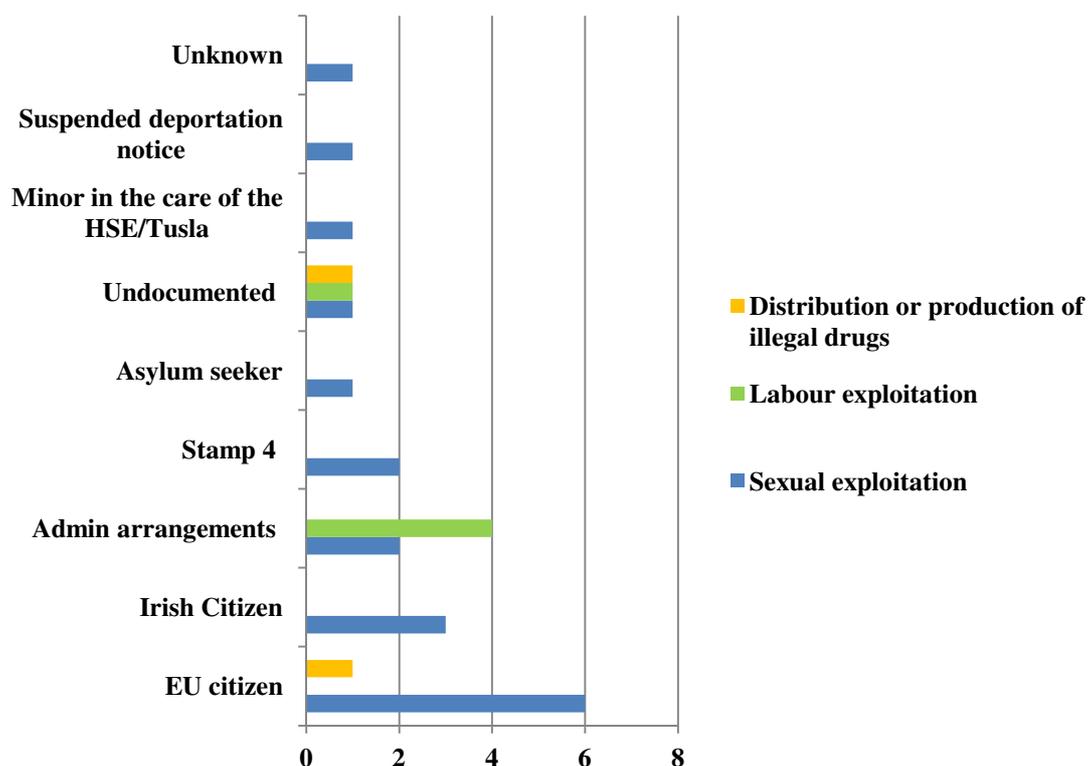
3.10 Immigration status (by type of exploitation)

Of the 18 alleged victims of sexual exploitation, 6 were EU citizens, 3 were Irish citizens, 2 were protected under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements, 2 had a Stamp 4 immigration permission. Of the remaining persons 1 was an asylum seeker, 1 was undocumented, 1 was a minor in the care of HSE/Tusla, 1 had a notice of deportation under section 3(3) of the Immigration Act 1999 suspended in light of an allegation of human trafficking having been made. The status of 1 person was unknown.

Of the 5 alleged victims of labour exploitation, 4 were under consideration for protection under the Administrative Immigration Arrangements and 1 person was undocumented.

Of the 2 persons who were alleged victims of exploitation in connection with the distribution or production of illegal drugs 1 was a citizen of an EU Member State and 1 was undocumented.

Figure 19. *Immigration status (by type of exploitation)*

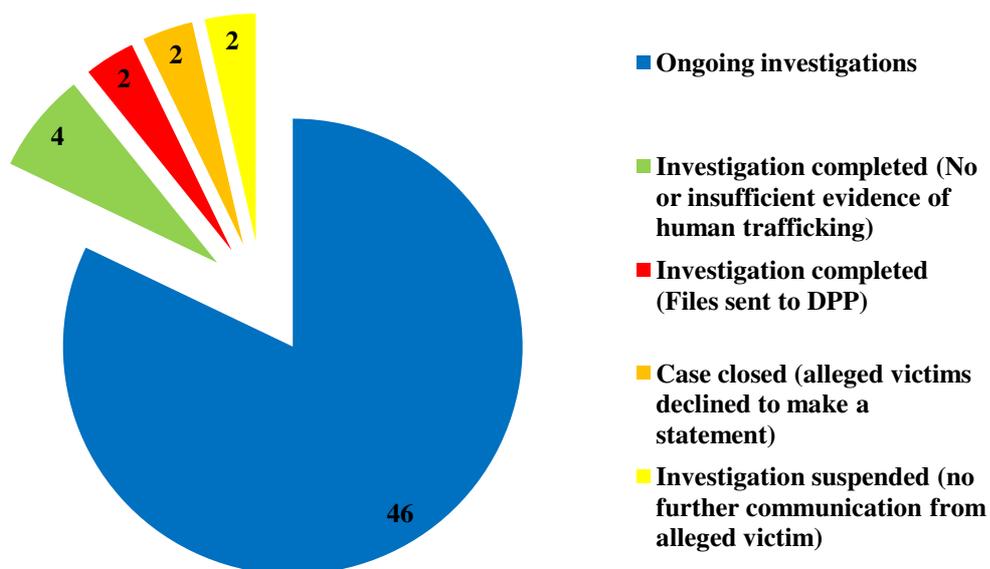


Section 4 Criminal justice response to human trafficking

4.1 Status of investigations (All exploitation types)

In 2013, An Garda Síochána initiated 56 investigations relating to allegations of trafficking in human beings involving 44 alleged victims. Of these, 46 were ongoing investigations. In 4 cases there was no or insufficient evidence of an offence of human trafficking having occurred in Ireland. In 2 cases files had been sent to the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP). In another 2 cases investigations were ceased due to alleged victims not making a statement. Similarly, in a further 2 cases, investigations were suspended due to a cessation of communication from alleged victims.

Figure 20. *Status of investigations*



4.2 Prosecutions

Prosecutions in respect of 16 defendants were initiated during 2013 as a result of trafficking related investigations. In all 16 cases, the DPP directed that charges be brought under Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008, which relates to the trafficking, taking, etc., of child for purpose of sexual exploitation, in addition to charges under a number of other related offences. In all cases, the defendants were adult Irish males and the victims were Irish minors. In 1 of the 16 cases the defendant was convicted but was awaiting sentence at the end of the reporting period (also see section 4.3 and row 10, table 1). It should be noted that none of aforementioned victims were exploited in the context of prostitution rather offences related to other forms of sexual exploitation such as child pornography, sexual assault and sexual indecency, rather than what might be termed 'commercial sexual exploitation'.

4.3 Convictions

Nine (9) offenders were convicted and sentenced during 2013 as a result of human trafficking related investigations. In addition, 1 other person was convicted but was awaiting sentence at the end of 2013. Of the 10 persons convicted, 8 were convicted of offences under Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 as well as convictions for a number of other related offences. In the other 2 cases, both offenders were prosecuted for offences other than human trafficking, though prosecutions were initiated as a result of human trafficking related investigations.

Table 1. Convictions

Case	Charges	Accused	Sentence
1	Multiple breaches of Social Welfare fraud contrary to Section 251 of the Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005	Adult Female	15 months imprisonment on each charge to run concurrently.
2	One count of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and 2 counts of Sexual Assault.	Adult Female	4 years imprisonment with 3 Suspended
3	Two counts of Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008.	Adult Male	3 years imprisonment with 18 Months Suspended
4	Two counts contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008.	Adult Male	2 years imprisonment with 18 Months Suspended
5	One count of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and 1 count of Public Decency Offence.	Adult Male	18 Months Probation
6	One count of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 along with 10 counts of rape under Section 4 of the Criminal Law (Rape) Act 1981.	Adult Male	10 years imprisonment on Section 3 charge & 15 years imprisonment on rape charges with final 3 years suspended.
7	Two counts of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and 1 count of Section 5 of the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998.	Adult Male	9 years imprisonment
8	A total of 117 charges were brought against the accused, the majority of which were under the Child Trafficking and Pornography Act 1998. Included in the 117 were 4 charges of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and 1 charge of rape under Section 4 of the Criminal Law (Rape) Act 1981.	Adult Male	12 years imprisonment
9	One charge of conspiracy under Common Law.	Adult Male	3 years imprisonment suspended on condition the guilt party leaves the State
10	The DPP directed 1 charge of sexual exploitation contrary to Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and 1 charge of sexual assault.	Adult Male	Awaiting Sentence at the end of the reporting period

4.4 International cooperation

Law enforcement cooperation

The following cases illustrate international cooperation at a law enforcement level between An Garda Síochána and their counterparts in other jurisdictions during 2013.

Upon receiving a request for assistance from the Romanian authorities in 2011, the Garda National Immigration Bureau (GNIB) initiated an investigation into the suspected trafficking of a Romanian national for the purposes of labour exploitation. Investigating officers subsequently rescued a Romanian adult female who alleged that she had been subjected to domestic servitude. The woman, who appeared to be in poor health due to the conditions she had endured, received assistance from a range of State agencies through the National Referral Mechanism⁷. On foot of the allegations, 2 Romanian nationals were arrested on suspicion of engaging in human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation. However, during the course of 2013, directions were received from the DPP, instructing that a prosecution would not be commenced, in this case. The woman in question returned safely to her home in Romania where she continued to receive support and remain in contact with An Garda Síochána.

An Garda Síochána began a human trafficking investigation into a Polish Organised Crime Group during 2013. In total 3 females believed to be victims of human trafficking were identified in this case. These women received assistance from a range of State agencies through the National Referral Mechanism. A number of key suspects were identified, 5 of whom were arrested and detained under the Criminal Justice Act 2006, in connection with human trafficking. An Garda Síochána worked closely with the Human Trafficking Unit in Poland in this case. Investigations were ongoing at the end of the reporting period and a file was being prepared for forwarding to the Office of the DPP.

During the reporting period, An Garda Síochána began working with the Romanian Authorities in investigating an organised crime gang who are alleged to have trafficked young Romanian women into Ireland during the course of 2012/2013 for the purposes of prostitution. One victim was identified and made a statement to the Romanian police. This statement was shared with An Garda Síochána who were also liaising with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) in this case. This investigation was ongoing at the end of 2013 and continued to involve the cooperation of the aforementioned police authorities.

During the course of 2013, a young female Philippine national, believed to be a victim of human trafficking for the purposes of labour exploitation was reported to An Garda Síochána. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) assisted the woman in returning to her family in the Philippines and continued to provide her with assistance via their office in Manila. During 2013 An Garda Síochána remained in contact with the authorities in the Philippines regarding this case through Interpol.

⁷ **The National Referral Mechanism** is the term used to describe:

- (i) The comprehensive consultation structures involving Governmental, Non-Governmental and International organisations.
- (ii) The process by which a suspected victim of human trafficking is identified;
- (iii) The range of assistance and support services available to potential and suspected victims of human trafficking;
- (iv) How potential and suspected victims are referred or can apply to access each of those services.

During 2013, An Garda Síochána investigated the alleged selling of a child by a Romanian couple in Ireland. Suspects were intercepted by the Polish Border authorities. The child was recovered safely. The investigation was ongoing at the end of the reporting period with interaction between the authorities in Ireland, Poland and Romania being conducted through Europol.

During 2013, An Garda Síochána began collaborating with the Dutch Authorities regarding a human trafficking investigation in The Netherlands relating to the trafficking of Nigerian women into Europe. Through the Mutual Assistance process, An Garda Síochána located a key suspect. The suspect was interviewed by An Garda Síochána, on behalf of the Dutch Authorities, and the investigation was ongoing at the end of the reporting period.

Other cooperation

The following are examples of more general cooperation between the authorities in Ireland and their counterparts in other jurisdictions.

- Consultation and co-operation continued during 2013 between the authorities in Ireland and the UK. Cooperation included joint operations, joint policing training and mutual legal assistance.
- In terms of cooperation with the authorities in Northern Ireland, a representative from the Human Trafficking Investigation and Coordination Unit (HTICU) continued to sit on the Organised Crime Task Force Immigration and Human Trafficking Sub-Group during 2013. This group meets on a quarterly basis in Belfast.
- In other cooperation with Northern Ireland, a Cross Border Forum on Human Trafficking took place in Newry, Co Down in October of 2013. Representatives from both jurisdictions (State Agencies and Civil Society) attended the event. Also present were the Minister for Justice in Northern Ireland, Mr David Ford MLA and the Minister for Justice and Equality, Mr Alan Shatter T.D. Both Ministers spoke at the Forum which was also addressed by Professor Siobhan Mullally, Ireland's representative on the Council of Europe Group of Experts, GRETA.
- Concerning cooperation with the authorities in Scotland, the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit continued to be an active member of a Scottish Progress Group on human trafficking during 2013. Participants in the Group included representatives from other parts of the UK including Northern Ireland. The purpose of the Group is to progress actions to combat human trafficking.
- In terms of broader EU wide cooperation, representatives from Ireland participated in meetings of the Informal EU Network of National Rapporteurs or Equivalent Mechanisms during 2013.
- Representatives from An Garda Síochána HTICU and AHTU attended the 7th EU Anti-Trafficking Day conference hosted by Lithuania exploring the links between the Internet and Trafficking in Human Beings.

- Representatives from Ireland attended the Conference entitled ‘Putting Rantsev into Practice’. This Conference focused on the human rights of victims of human trafficking and in particular referenced the European Court of Human Rights decision in the Rantsev case. The conference brought together experts from Public Prosecution Services, Police, Border Agencies, Immigration Services, Labour Inspectorates, local governments and Human Trafficking experts of the responsible ministries of the national co-ordinating bodies.

4.5 European Arrest Warrants

In 2013, 4 applications for European Arrest Warrants relating to trafficking in human beings were received by the Irish Authorities. Two warrants, directly related to human trafficking offences were issued by Romania

The remaining 2 arrest warrants were issued in relation to other headlines offences committed in the context of human trafficking by Germany and France.

Table 2. *European Arrest Warrants*

Applicant country	Nationality of person sought	Outcome
Romania	Romanian	Being sought
Romania	Romanian	Surrender refused
Germany	Pakistani	Withdrawn
France	Nigerian	Awaiting appeal hearing

Appendix 1

Breakdown of persons reported to An Garda Síochána by age

Table Appendix 1a: Gender

				Type of exploitation					Total
				Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Uncategorised exploitation	Labour and sexual exploitation	Other exploitation	
Adult	Gender	Male	N	0	1	1	0	0	2
			%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
	Female	N	16	6	1	1	2	26	
		%	57.1%	21.4%	3.6%	3.6%	7.1%	92.9%	
	Total		N	16	7	2	1	2	28
			%	57.1%	25.0%	7.1%	3.6%	7.1%	100.0%
Minor	Gender	Male	N	8	1	0	0	0	9
			%	50.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%
	Female	N	5	0	1	0	1	7	
		%	31.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	43.8%	
	Total		N	13	1	1	0	1	16
			%	81.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
Overall total		N	29	8	3	1	3	44	
		%	66%	18%	7%	2%	7%	100%	

Table Appendix 1b: Region of origin

				Type of exploitation					
				Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Uncategorised exploitation	Labour and sexual exploitation	Other exploitation	Total
Adult	Region	Western	N	8	1	0	1	0	10
			%	28.6%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	35.7%
		Africa	N	4	1	0	0	2	7
			%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	25.0%
		EU	N	1	2	0	0	0	3
			%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
		Southern	N	0	2	0	0	0	2
			%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
		Africa	N	0	0	2	0	0	2
			%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
		South	N	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
		East Asia	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
			%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
		Eastern	N	1	0	0	0	0	1
			%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Asia	N	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Ireland	N	2	0	0	0	0	2		
	%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%		
Latin	N	1	0	0	0	0	1		
	%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%		
America	N	16	7	2	1	2	28		
	%	57.1%	25.0%	7.1%	3.6%	7.1%	100.0%		
Central	N	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%		
Africa	N	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Total	N	16	7	2	1	2	28		
	%	57.1%	25.0%	7.1%	3.6%	7.1%	100.0%		
Minor	Region	Western	N	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
		Africa	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
			%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
		EU	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
			%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%
		Europe	N	11	0	0	0	0	11
			%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%
		Non-EU	N	0	0	1	0	0	1
			%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
		Ireland	N	13	1	1	0	1	16
			%	81.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%
		Middle	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
		East	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
			%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	N	13	1	1	0	1	16		
	%	81.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%		

Table Appendix 1c: Immigration status

				Type of exploitation					
				Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Uncategorised exploitation	Labour and sexual exploitation	Other exploitation	Total
Adult	Immigration Status	Asylum	N	6	2	0	1	0	9
		Seeker	%	21.4%	7.1%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	32.1%
		EU Citizen	N	4	1	0	0	2	7
			%	14.3%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	25.0%
		Admin arrangements	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
			%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
		Irish Citizen	N	0	1	0	0	0	1
			%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
		Not present in the State	N	0	1	2	0	0	3
			%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
		Status under consideration	N	1	2	0	0	0	3
			%	3.6%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%
		Long term residence	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
	%		7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	
Student Visa	N	1	0	0	0	0	1		
	%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%		
Total			N	16	7	2	1	2	28
			%	57.1%	25.0%	7.1%	3.6%	7.1%	100.0%
Minor	Immigration Status	EU Citizen	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
			%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
		Irish Citizen	N	11	0	0	0	0	11
			%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%
		In the care of the HSE/TUSLA	N	0	0	0	0	1	1
			%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%
		Not present in the State	N	0	0	1	0	0	1
			%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
	Status under consideration	N	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	
Total			N	13	1	1	0	1	16
			%	81.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	100.0%

Appendix 2

Breakdown by reporting organisations for NGOs and IOs

Table Appendix 2a: Reporting organisations

			Type of exploitation			Total
			Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Production or distribution of illegal drugs	
Organisation making the report	Ruhama	N	15	0	0	15
		%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%
	MRCI	N	0	4	1	5
		%	0.0%	16.0%	4.0%	20.0%
	ICI and Ruhama	N	2	0	0	2
		%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
	Doras	N	1	0	1	2
		%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%
	IOM and MRCI	N	0	1	0	1
		%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
	Total	N	18	5	2	25
		%	72.0%	20.0%	8.0%	100.0%

Appendix 3

Breakdown by type of exploitation of status of investigations

Table Appendix 3a: Investigation status (by type of exploitation)

		Type of exploitation					Total	
		Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Uncategorised exploitation	Labour and sexual exploitation	Other exploitation		
Investigation Status	Ongoing investigation	N	23	12	1	1	9	46
		%	41.1%	21.4%	1.8%	1.8%	16.1%	82.1%
	Completed investigation (files sent to the DPP)	N	1	1	0	0	0	2
		%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	Completed investigation (No/insufficient evidence of THB)	N	1	0	3	0	0	4
		%	1.8%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
	Case closed (no statement made)	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
		%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	Investigation suspended (no communication from victim)	N	2	0	0	0	0	2
		%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	Total	N	29	13	4	1	9	56
		%	51.8%	23.2%	7.1%	1.8%	16.1%	100.0%