

Report on Trafficking in Persons Serbia 2015



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1 INTRODUCTION

Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection (CHTVP) is a social welfare institution, founded in April 2012 by the Decision of the Serbian Government. CHTVP was established in order to ensure the quality of protection for victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) in Serbia, with respect for human rights of the victims and relevant international conventions, which Serbia is a party of. CHTVP's main activities include the identification of the victims of human trafficking (notwithstanding proof of crime of human trafficking), coordination of support provided to the victims by the institutions within the system, CSOs and other entities and the implementation of activities within the framework of the referral mechanisms for the victims of human trafficking. Also, CHTVP manages the Serbia database on victims of human trafficking, provides data and analysis about the characteristics of the victims, monitors the phenomenon of THB and participates in the research and other activities building the capacities of the system to adequately respond to and counter trafficking in human beings.

The first analysis of the type was produced by the project Strengthening Identification and Support for Human Trafficking Victims implemented in partnership between the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection (CHTVP), funded by IOM Development Fund and Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC). The Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection has after the project taken over the responsibility to continue producing this type of analysis.

This analysis produced regularly aims to ensure continuous overview and monitoring of different aspects of THB in Serbia and enable data comparability with EU data.

The analysis presented here includes the characteristics of the THB process and the characteristics of human trafficking victims that were given the status of THB victim in 2014. The first part of the analysis presents information related to the characteristics of the victims of trafficking in human beings in Serbia, including common indicators for EU countries. The second part presents the description of the trafficking process itself, including recruitment characteristics. Also, differences between THB on national and transnational levels are also reviewed in detail.

2 INDICATORS USED AND COMPARABILITY WITH EU DATA

This report is about the characteristics of the process of THB and the victims of THB identified in 2014. The identification of victims in Serbia is done by the social welfare system, with the tendency for this system to become a hub for unified data on victims of human trafficking in Serbia. It is important to keep in mind that number and characteristics of identified victims of THB depends not only on nature of the phenomenon, but are also influenced by the characteristics of victim protection system. **Data presented can therefore not be interpreted as the characteristics of THB, but they inevitably represent the interaction of the characteristics of THB and the effects of the victim protection system (VPS).** In other words, the number and characteristics of identified victims depend largely also on the characteristics of the VPS itself, so all the presented data need to be interpreted in this context.

In accordance with Directive 2011/36/EU, the term “identified victim of trafficking in human beings” in Serbia, denotes a person formally identified by the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection, as the relevant formal authority for the victim identification. As CHTVP uses the criteria set out in Directive 2011/36/EU to formally identify victims of trafficking, the identified victims also include the group of presumed victims that have entered the identification process. In addition to identified victims, CHTVP also keeps records of individuals that are assumed to be victims from the report, but who have refused to enter into the identification process. However, as it is impossible to determine whether the criteria set out in Directive 2011/36/EU are met based on the report, these individuals do not have the status of presumed victim.

When recording the cases, CHTVP uses common EU-level indicators, but also collects additional data, which enables detailed description of important characteristics of trafficking in human beings. Considering there is a central database of human trafficking victims in Serbia, kept by the CHTVP, there are no issues around determining the number of victims and their characteristics that exist in the majority of EU countries.

Although the database maintained by CHTVP had been created before the guidelines for the collection of data on trafficking in human beings at the EU level were adopted, the structure of the database is such that it also enables the monitoring of the majority of indicators recommended by Eurostat, and much more data are available that can be used for policy making and designing measures for the protection of victims. Table 1 shows the characteristics monitored by CHTVP divided into three groups: common characteristics on EU level, characteristics of the victims of trafficking in human beings and the characteristics of the process of trafficking in human beings.

Table 1. Characteristics monitored by the Centre for Human Trafficking Victims Protection

COMMON VICTIM DATA CHARACTERISTICS ON EU LEVEL	
1	Number of victims by the organisation/individual that referred the victims to CHTVP
2	Number of victims by form of exploitation
3	Number of victims by citizenship
4	Number of victims by country of recruitment
5	Number of victims by support provided
VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS	
1	Number of victims by sex
2	Number of victims by age
3	Number of victims by approximate status
4	Number of victims by to special status
5	Number of victims by marital status

- 6 Number of victims by level of education
- 7 Number of victims by employment status
- 8 Number of victims by estimated psychosocial development
- 9 Number of victims by previous involvement in human trafficking chain
- 10 Number of victim by type of settlement

HUMAN TRAFFICKING PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS

- 1 Number of victims by victim age at the time of recruitment
 - 2 Number of victims by relationship with the recruiter
 - 3 Number of victims by means of recruitment
 - 4 Number of victims by duration of recruitment period
 - 5 Number of victims by place of residence at the time of recruitment
 - 6 Number of victims by duration of exploitation
 - 7 Number of victims by to type of trafficking in human beings
-

In order for the data to be completely comparable it is necessary to:

1. Improve the manner of classification of the organisations that referred the victims to CHTVP;
2. Introduce monitoring of the duration of reflexion period;
3. Introduce monitoring of the number of victims on annual level and based on the identification process starting date.

Although this data can be found in assessments, it is not collected or recorded as part of mandatory records. In order to improve the manner of classification of the organisations that refer reports to CHTVP, it is necessary to enable distinction between police directorates and add the category of labour inspection. As the criterion for disaggregating victims by calendar year, CHTVP is currently using the date of the decision on the individual's status, which is the date of the finalization of the identification process. This type of data management is in accordance with the practice of data maintenance in social welfare institutions in Serbia, but data created in this way is not completely comparable with the data at EU level. As criterion for disaggregating victims by calendar year, that is, for calculating the number of victims on annual level, Eurostat is using the date of the start of identification. This is one of the topics that need to be considered in more detail, and it is necessary to harmonise the data on Serbia level with EU criteria so they can be fully comparable.

3 NUMBER OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN SERBIA

In 2014, CHTVP acted based on 370 reports of trafficking in human beings, out of which **victims of trafficking in human beings were identified in 125 cases**. This represents an increase in the number of victims of 36% in relation to the previous year. During this period, four individuals that could be suspected victims based on information in the report, refused to enter the identification process. As these were adults, contact with them was ceased, and they were referred to other services and civil society organisations (CSOs).

In order to enable a meaningful comparison of the number of victims between different countries, it is important also to take into account the country's population size. On EU level, as a measure of the number of identified victims, the number of identified victims on 100,000 inhabitants is used. The number of victims on 100,000 inhabitants that make contact with government services cannot be interpreted unambiguously as the difference in distribution of THB in a country, or as efficiency of the system, but represents their interaction. If we compare the number of victims with the population size of Serbia based on the 2011 Census (7,186,862 inhabitants), **the number of identified victims on 100,000 inhabitants is 1.8**, which is an increase of 0.5 in relation to the previous year. The number of identified victims of labour exploitation is 1.3 and of sexual exploitation is only 0.2 on 100,000 inhabitants.

On EU level, comparable data on the number of identified victims on 100,000 inhabitants is currently available for the period 2010-2012¹. Whereas the number of identified victims on 100,000 inhabitants on EU level in 2010 and 2011 was 1.6, in 2012 there was an increase of this number to 2.2. In Serbia, the number of identified victims on 100,000 inhabitants in the period 2010-2011 was 1.2 then 1.1 in 2012, while in 2013 this number increased to 1.3. Based on this data we can conclude that **the number of identified victims of trafficking in human beings on 100,000 inhabitants in Serbia has increased in relation to the previous period**, but it is necessary to invest additional efforts in order to reach the level of average EU rate of identification.

The number of identified victims on 100,000 men is 2.9, while among women it is 0.7. This means that in 2014, **four times more victims were identified among men in relation to the number of victims identified among women**, even though a general attitude is that women are at a higher risk of THB. There are considerable deviations in the number of identified men and women on 100,000 inhabitants in relation to EU. While at EU level this ratio was relatively stable and in the period 2010-2012 at 0.8 for men and 2.6 for women, we can see that this ratio is completely opposite in Serbia.

Out of a total of 125 victims of trafficking in human beings, only 23 victims were exploited in Serbia, and 102 victims were recognised as potential victims abroad². Victims discovered on the territory of the Republic of Serbia were exploited in 11 towns/municipalities (Table 2), while victims that are Serbian citizens had their places of residence in 38 towns/municipalities (Table 3). Graph 1 shows the proportion of the number

¹ Eurostat. European Commission. (2015). *Trafficking in human beings*. Accessed at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3888793/6648090/KS-TC-14-008-EN-1.pdf/b0315d39-e7bd-4da5-8285-854f37bb8801>, doi:10.2785/512112

² The term "potential victim", used for Serbian citizens recognised abroad is used because in Serbia victim status belongs only to the individuals that were as such identified by the CHTVP assessment. In this respect, all citizens who address or are referred to CHTVP are potential victims, regardless of whether they were identified abroad as victims or not, and during identification CHTVP takes into account the findings and data already existing and establishes cooperation with the organisations abroad to work more efficiently and provide full protection to the victims.

of victims and residence on the territory of a town/municipality and the number of inhabitants of this town/municipality.

Table 2. Number of identified victims in Serbia by location of last exploitation (N=23)

Town	Number of victims
Belgrade	6
Novi Sad	4
Jagodina	3
Šabac	3
Kragujevac	1
Novi Pazar	1
Bela Palanka	1
Sombor	1
Niš	1
Raška	1
Sremska Mitrovica	1

Table 3. Number of identified victims by place of residence on the territory of Serbia (N=120)

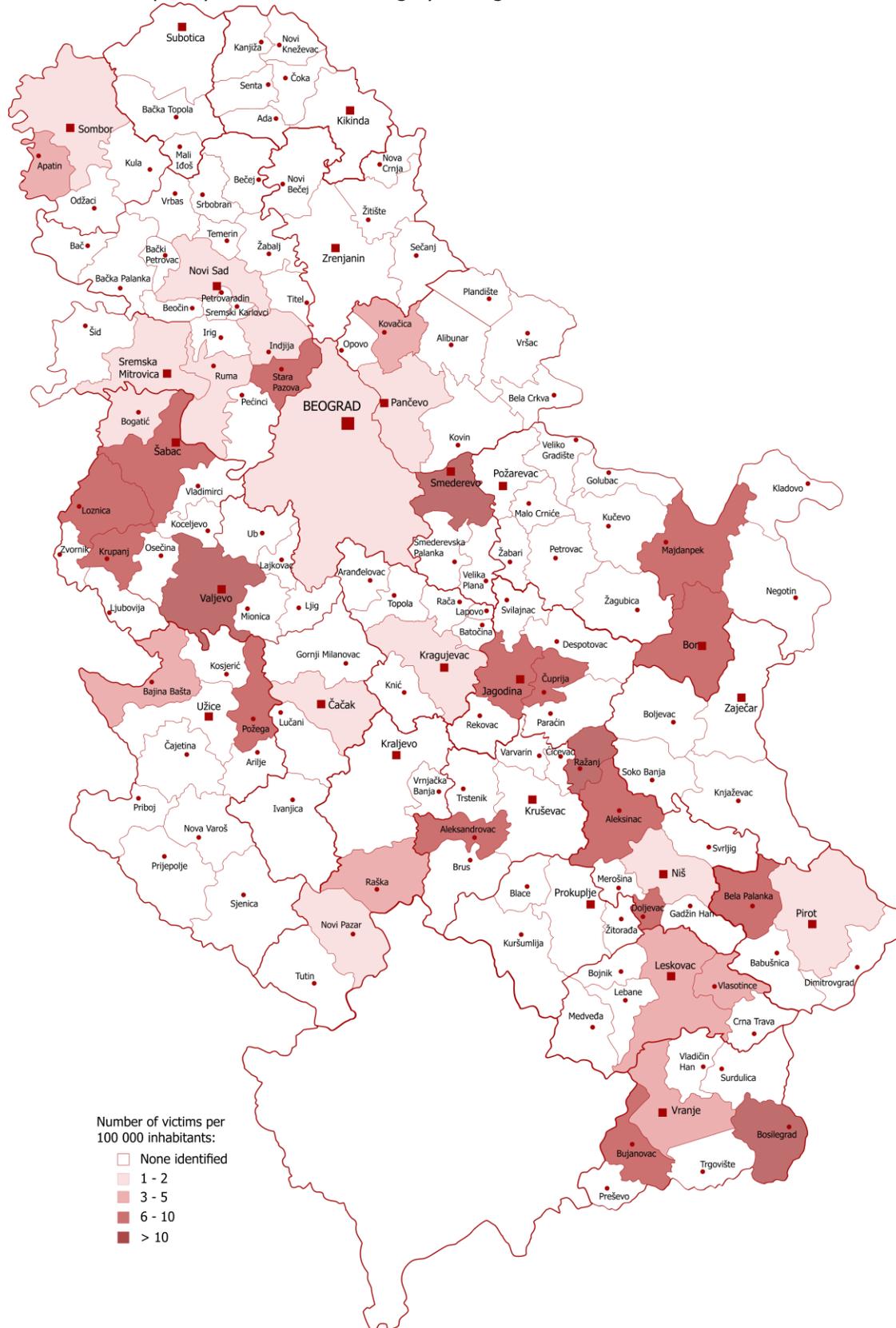
Town	Number of victims
Smederevo	13
Belgrade	10
Šabac	10
Valjevo	10
Bogatić	6
Leskovac	6
Loznica	6
Stara Pazova	6
Jagodina	5
Niš	4
Aleksinac	3
Arandjelovac	3
Bor	3
Čuprija	3
Pančevo	3
Vranje	3
Čačak	2
Novi Sad	2
Požega	2

Town	Number of victims
Sremska Mitrovica	2
Apatin	1
Bajina Bašta	1
Bela Palanka	1
Bosilegrad	1
Bujanovac	1
Doljevac	1
Indija	1
Kovačica	1
Kragujevac	1
Krupanj	1
Majdanpek	1
Novi Pazar	1
Pirot	1
Raška	1
Ražanj	1
Ruma	1
Sombor	1
Vlasotince	1

Although in 2013 there were considerable differences in the characteristics of THB in relation to the location of exploitation, in 2014 too few victims were identified in Serbia to be able to conduct this analysis. Among larger towns in Serbia, the majority of victims of trafficking in human beings were identified in Belgrade. Out of the 6 victims identified in Belgrade, 3 were victims of sexual exploitation, in 2 cases illegal adoption was detected, while one person was exploited through forced marriage. While in the previous year in Novi

Sad victims exploited through begging were primarily identified, the victims discovered in 2014 were exploited sexually. The only victim of transnational human trafficking was also discovered in Novi Sad.

Picture 1. Frequency of human trafficking by local government units

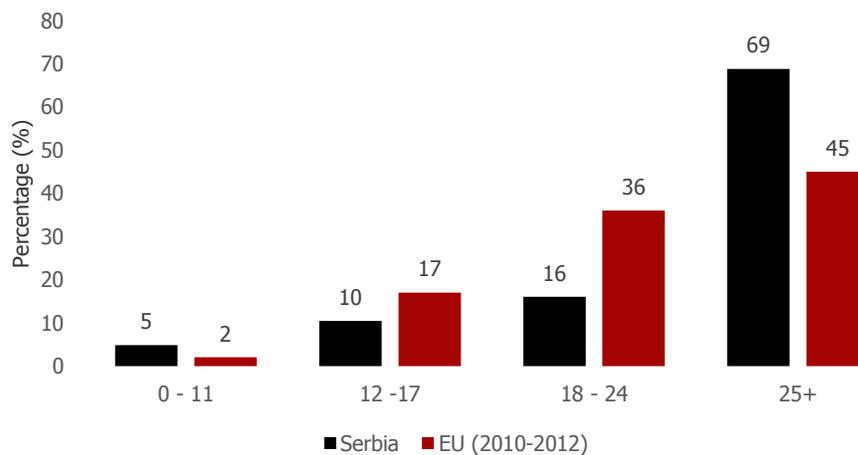


4 MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

In 2014, the victims of trafficking in human beings were **predominantly male (81%)**, while women presented only one-fifth of identified victims (19.2%). This can be expected if taking into account the strong gender aspect of THB. As labour exploitation was the dominant form of exploitation, higher participation of men in the structure of victims could be expected. However, this considerably deviates from the structure of victims in the EU, where in the period 2010-2012 women presented 75% of the victims, as well as the structure of victims in 2013 in Serbia, where 69% the victims were female.

The structure in relation to age is such that even **85% of the victims of trafficking in human beings were adults**, and only 15.2% minors. Picture 2 demonstrates the structure of victims by age groups recommended by Eurostat.

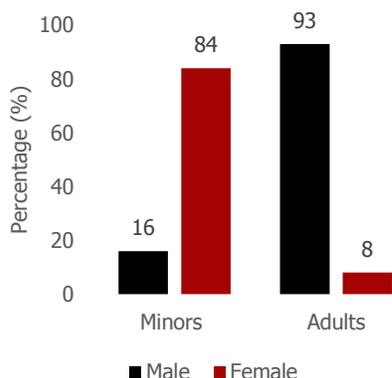
Picture 2. Structure of victims by age



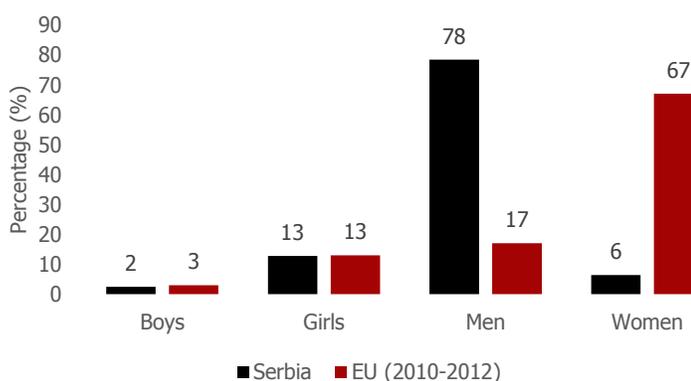
We can see that even though the proportion of children in the structure of victims in 2014 was almost equal to that in the EU, there is a difference in the proportion of adults and youth, whereas in Serbia there were many more victims of age 25+ in relation to EU countries. Even though the proportion of identified children in relation to adult victims is in accordance with the structure of the victims in the EU, this represents a significant change in the structure of identified victims in Serbia, whereas in 2013, children represented as many as 49% of the victims of trafficking in human beings.

Picture 3 shows there is a sharp difference in the sex structure of victims in relation to age. While minor victims of trafficking in human beings are mainly female, adult victims are primarily male. The structure of minor victims has remained unchanged in relation to 2013 and is correspondent with the structure of minor victims in the EU, and the structure of adult victims is different both to the EU and to the previous period.

Picture 3. Structure of victims by sex and age



Picture 4. Comparative structure of victims by sex and age



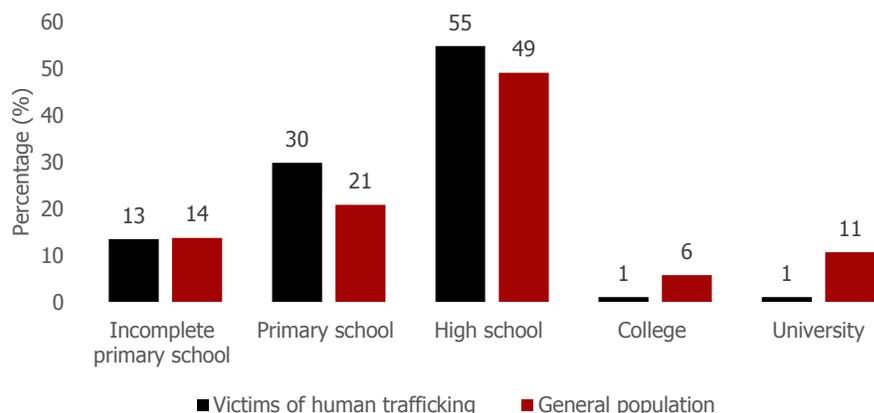
While in the EU adult victims are significantly more often women, in Serbia in 2014, adult victims were primarily men. This also represents a change in relation to the characteristics of human trafficking in Serbia, whereas the proportion of women among adult victims dropped from 64% in 2013, to 8% in 2014.

Information on detailed socio-demographic characteristics of the victims are lacking for 21 victims of labour exploitation: 16 of whom it was impossible to make contact with and 5 refused to give more detailed information.

Demographic characteristics of the victims in Serbia clearly depict the unfavourable position of the victims of human trafficking on the labour market. **The victims identified in 2014 have average education, are unemployed or are still in school and come mainly from urban settlements.**

The highest number of human trafficking victims for whom data was available completed secondary school, while only 13% of the victims did not complete primary school (Picture 5). At the moment of recruitment, 10% of the victims were still in school. Nearly half of the children were either with no school education (11%) or with incomplete primary school (37%), while 42% of the children completed primary school. We can conclude that apart from the few highly educated individuals, the educational structure of the victims for whom data on the level of education are available are largely reminiscent of the educational structure of the general population.

Picture 5. Structure of victims by education level



There is a considerable difference between the victims of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation in the education level, **with victims of sexual exploitation having lower education levels than the victims of labour exploitation**. While 73% of the victims of sexual exploitation have primary or incomplete primary education, 30% of the victims of labour exploitation have the same level of education. One way to explain this difference is the age of the victims. As the victims of sexual exploitation are often minors, they did not have the opportunity to achieve higher levels of education than primary. However, the difference in education between the victims of sexual and labour exploitation remains even when only adult victims are observed, with 63% of adult sexual exploitation victims have incomplete or complete primary education, in relation to 30% of the victims of labour exploitation. Based on this we can conclude that lower education level is characteristic for the form of exploitation, regardless of the fact that the victims of sexual exploitation are younger. Compared to 2013, there is a considerable difference in relation to the educational structure of the victims of trafficking in human beings, whereas none of the victims in 2013 had college or university education, and only 10% of the victims had completed high school.

If we look at the status of victims in relation to the labour market, the highest number of victims was unemployed at the moment of recruitment, and **only 6 victims (5%), out of whom two children, were permanently or occasionally employed, or working in some way**.

The victims more often come from urban settlements, so 77% of the victims for whom information is available lived in urban and 23% in rural settlements. **Children, more often victims of trafficking in human beings than other victims, come from urban settlements (95%)**.

When looking at the marital status of adult victims, we can see that these are most often persons that have partners, whereas only 41% of adult victims were married. 7% of adult victims were living in common-law partnerships.

Among identified victims in 2014, 5 victims were under custody, out of whom 4 were children. In other words, **one-fifth of the children victims of trafficking in human beings were in custodial protection (21%)**. Out of this number, two children were already included in custodial protection before entering the identification process, while for two of them the identification process showed the need for custodial protection. This data shows that the majority of children victims remained in their families, that is, that parenting was not recognised as dysfunctional to the extent that would require the implementation of custodianship in order to protect the children's best interests. The parents of these children accepted cooperation with the institutions and organisations and continue working together on the rehabilitation of children and improvement of their parenting skills.

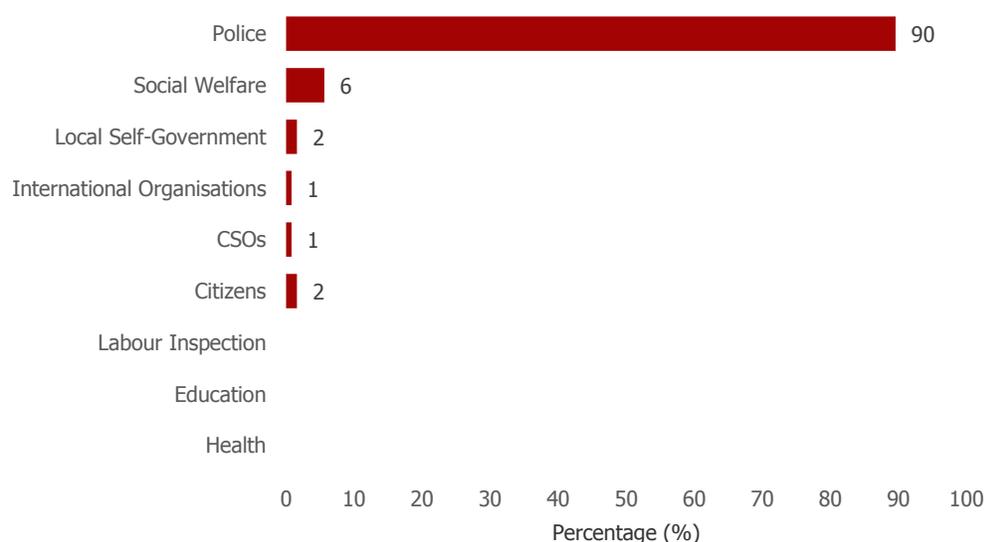
As for other characteristics, repeated victimisation was determined with 3% of the victims, which is much less than the 12% in 2013. No child was the victim of repeated victimisation in 2014. A total of 2% of victims were registered as internally displaced persons (IDPs).

5 COMMON EU INDICATORS

5.1 ORGANISATION/INDIVIDUAL THAT REFERRED THE VICTIM TO THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION

The majority of trafficking victims were reported by public services (97%), while CSOs and citizens directly reported 3% of the victims (Picture 6).

Picture 6. Structure of human trafficking victims by organisation/individual that referred the victim to CHTVP



Among public services, **in the process of discovering the victims, the police and to some extent the social welfare system were active.** Still, as all reports go to the police, both by citizens and other stakeholders, it is necessary to review in more detail the structure of reports within the police.

According to CHTVP data, the police reported 13 victims of human trafficking on the national level. **The police discovered 4 victims of human trafficking while performing their regular duties on the national level,** in 8 cases of THB on the national level the police acted upon citizen reports, while in one case a social worker in a health centre reported suspicion of victim of trafficking in human beings. Out of 6 cases of THB on the national level reported by the social welfare system, one case was reported by residential institution and five by centres for social work. Two cases were reported by the City of Belgrade, City Secretariat for Social Welfare.

The police referred also 98 victims of transnational trafficking in human beings to CHTVP. Out of this number, 10 victims managed to escape and contact the police of the other country or Serbian diplomatic office.

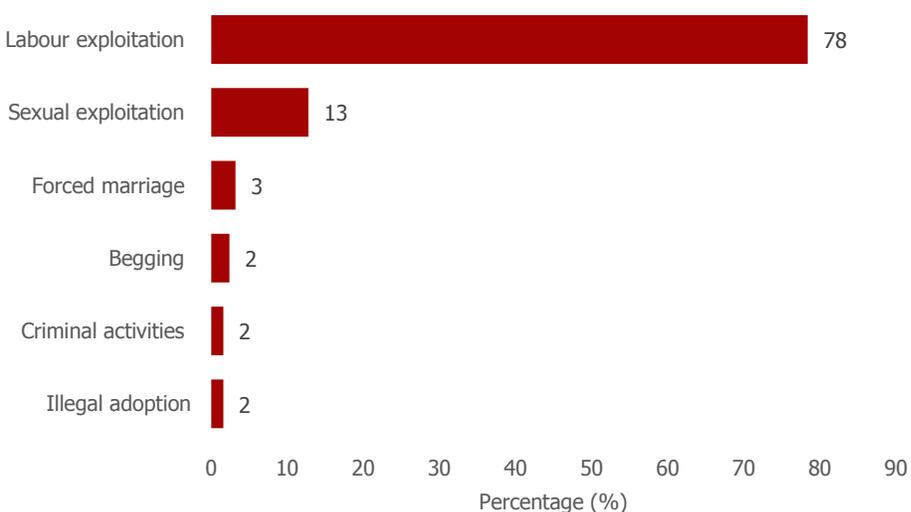
If we compare this with 2013 data, we can see an increase in the participation of government services in the structure of THB reports. Even though there is an increase in the number of reports by the police, from 80% to 90%, there is a decrease of the number of victims discovered through regular police duties on the national level. The number of victims identified by the police performing their regular activities on the

national level is five times less compared with 2013, while the level of reports by the citizens remains similar. Compared with the previous year, there is also participation of health institutions, while **schools and labour inspections were not active in the process of discovering victims of trafficking in human beings.**

5.2 FORM OF EXPLOITATION

In 2014, **the predominant form of exploitation was labour exploitation.** The victims of labour exploitation in this regard represent even 78% of the recognised victims, while 13% of the victims were exploited through different forms of sexual exploitation (Picture 7).

Picture 7. Structure of human trafficking victims by form of exploitation



The structure of victims by form of exploitation deviates both from 2013 and from the characteristics of THB in the EU. **Compared with 2013, there was a sharp increase in the number of victims of labour exploitation and a decrease in the number of victims exploited in other ways.** Thus, sexual exploitation made for 41% of exploitation in 2013 compared to 13% in 2014, while exploitation through forced marriage and begging dropped in the structure of identified victims from 15% to around 2-3%. The difference in the structure is even greater compared with the EU, where 69% of the victims consisted of the victims of sexual exploitation, 19% were the victims of labour exploitation, while 12% of the victims were exploited in other ways.

Trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation primarily goes on nationally, with out of 15 cases of sexual exploitation, 11 being both recruited and exploited within Serbia (73%). Within transnational THB for sexual exploitation there were four victims – one citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina exploited in Serbia and three Serbian citizens exploited abroad. **In 2014, there were no recognised cases of labour exploitation in Serbia,** but the victims exploited in this way were discovered abroad.

The structure of victims by form of exploitation is considerably different depending on sex, so we can conclude that **trafficking in human beings has a strong gender aspect.** While the victims of labour exploitation were only men, the victims of sexual exploitation were only women. Also, in cases where the form of exploitation was criminal activity, the victims were male, and in the cases of forced marriage and illegal adoption they were female. Only 3 victims of forced begging were identified, two of female and one

of male sex. Based on this, it can be concluded that even though there has been a change in the structure of victims in relation to the form of exploitation, the characteristics of labour and sexual exploitation have not changed – the victims of sexual exploitation are primarily women and of labour men, with trafficking for sexual exploitation recognised predominantly at the national level.

With 7 victims multiple forms of exploitation were discovered:

- One person that was exploited through forced begging was also exploited through forced marriage
- One person that was the victim of labour exploitation was also the victim of forced bagging
- One person was exploited twice for labour
- 3 persons that were sexually exploited were also exploited through forced marriage

5.3 CITIZENSHIP

Nearly all victims of trafficking in human beings were Serbian citizens (96%), and the rest were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (4%).

5.4 COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

The structure of victims by country of recruitment, considering that the victims were predominantly Serbian citizens, is similar to the structure of victims by citizenship. Serbia was the location of recruitment for 99% of the victims of trafficking in human beings and one victim was recruited abroad.

5.5 SUPPORT PROVIDED

Custodial protection. It is important to mention that custodial protection is regulated by the territorially mandated centre for social work. In 2014, 22 individuals were covered by custodial protection – 21 children and 1 adult deprived of legal capacity. Out of this number of victims, only 5 were newly identified victims, while others were identified in the previous period, and included in support for integration and overcoming the experience of THB in 2014.

Accommodation. Out of the total number of identified victims in 2014, accommodation services were used by 13 victims. Accommodation services were also used by 5 victims during the identification process, for whom the status of human trafficking victim was not determined. Out of 13 victims that used accommodation services, 10 were minors, while 3 were adults. A total of 9 victims were accommodated within the social welfare system. Minor victims under 16 years and two victims between 16 and 18 years

of age were placed in children and youth facilities³, shelters and foster families. Adult victims and one victim age 16-18 years used accommodation offered by NGO ATINA safe house.

The victims of labour exploitation identified in 2014, in accordance with their needs, used the following forms of assistance and support:

- Assistance in the form of one food package and one hygiene package was received by 36 individuals (a total of 72 packages, provided by Red Cross Serbia in cooperation with CHTVP)
- 9 victims received food and hygiene packages provided by CHTVP
- The majority of the victims were referred to centres for social work for support. One-time cash assistance provided by the local self-government through the centre for social work was received by 46 victims. One victim turned to CHTVP for mediation in dysfunctional family relations. According to CHTVP data, none of the identified victims could not access the right to cash assistance, even though the families were existentially vulnerable, because they did not meet all the legal requirements necessary to access this right.
- All identified victims of labour exploitation, as well as the beneficiaries in the process of identification not identified as victims of human trafficking were referred for assistance and support to specialised NGOs. They were given leaflets by the professionals in CHTVP, produced together by CHTVP, NGO ASTRA, NGO ATINA and NGO CIM.

³ Children and Youth Home Miroslav-Mika Antić in Sombor, Home for Children and Youth without Parents Spomenak in Pančevo, Centre for the Protection of Infants, Children and Youth in Belgrade.

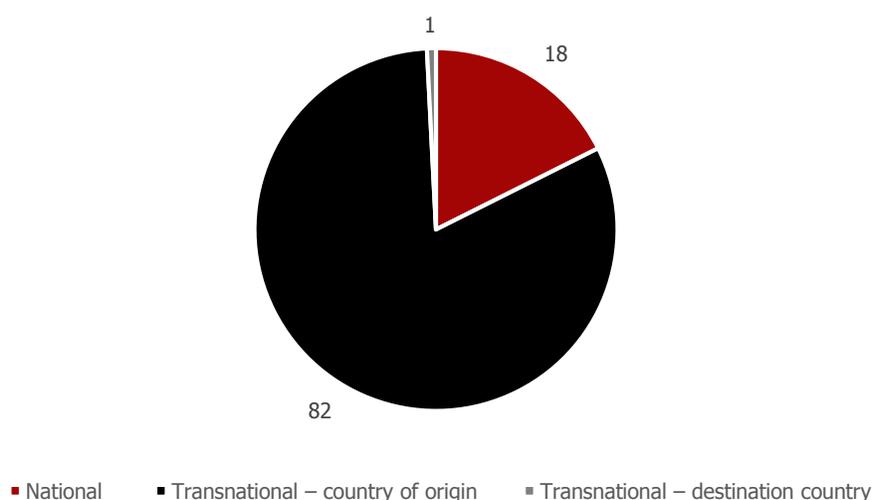
6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROCESS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

This section presents the most important characteristics of the process of trafficking in human beings in Serbia, with focus on the characteristics of national and transnational nature of THB. Finally, it also presents in detail the characteristics related to the process of victim recruitment and exploitation in order to examine the opportunities of terminating the process of THB as early as possible.

6.1 TRANSNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

In 2014 in Serbia transnational human trafficking was predominant (Picture 8).

Picture 8. Structure of the victims by type of trafficking in human beings



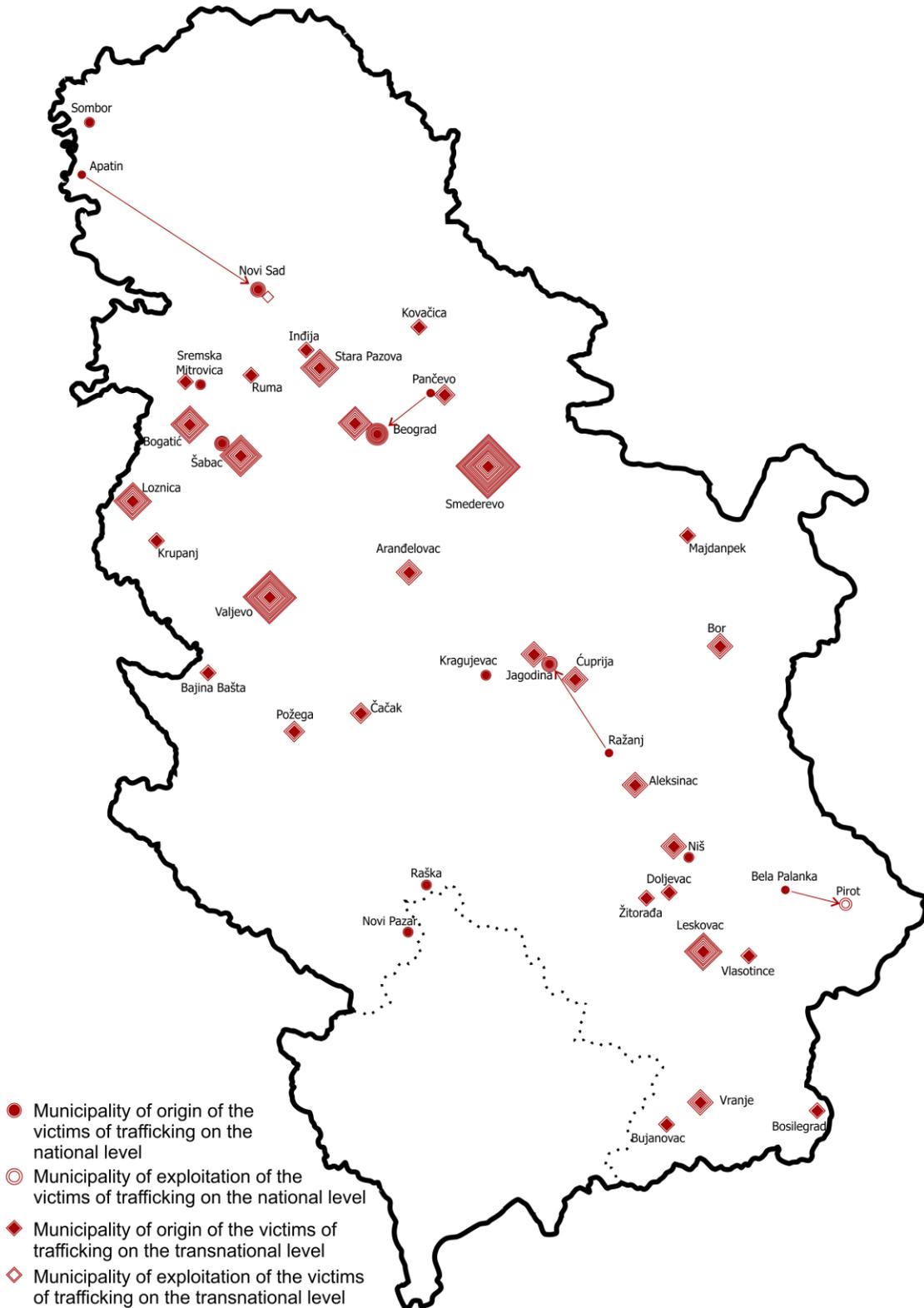
This presents a big change in the structure of THB in relation to 2013, and it also deviates from the characteristics of trafficking on EU level. In 2013, trafficking in human beings on the national level made for 70% of THB, and on the transnational 30%. Similar structure of the victims of THB is also characteristic for the EU, with “domestic trafficking” making for 65% of human trafficking, out of which 37% of the victims were both recruited and exploited in the country of origin.

The main destination of transnational human trafficking in 2014 was the Russian Federation, which was the destination for 95% of the victims of transnational THB. In addition to Russia, the destinations for transnational THB were also Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Denmark, where one victim of sexual exploitation was discovered in each of the countries. Serbia was destination country for one victim from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Based on this data we can conclude that **Serbia is primarily the country of origin for victims of THB**, with 99% of the victims, and destination country for only 1% of the victims of transnational trafficking in human beings. This is also in accordance with the characteristics of transnational trafficking in 2013, when Serbia was the destination for only 7% of the victims of transnational trafficking in human beings, and the country of origin for 93% of the victims of transnational THB.

In order to understand better the links between migrations and THB in Serbia, the flows of human trafficking on the national level were analysed – the connection between the place of origin and place of

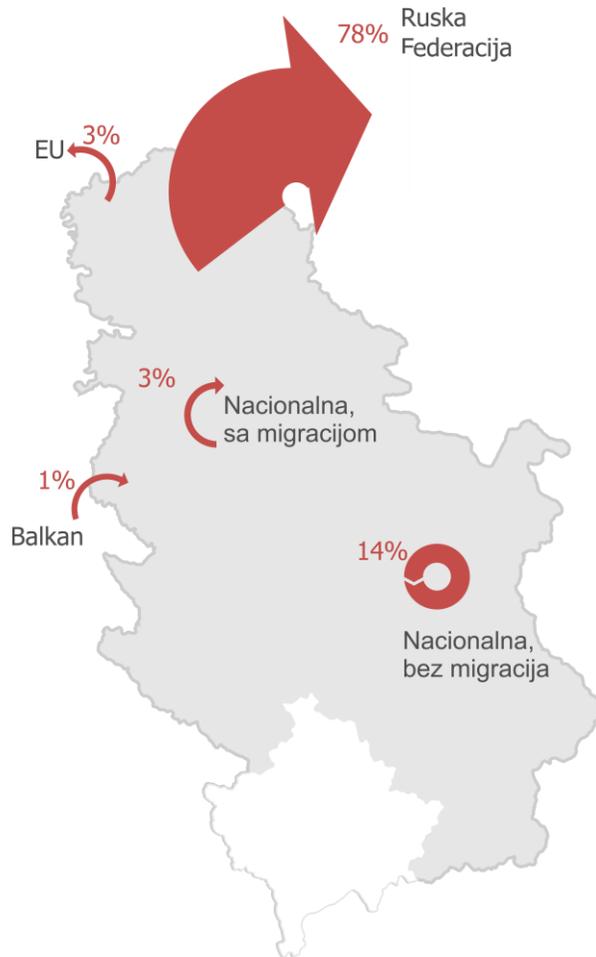
victim exploitation identified in 2014, as well as the structure of victims of transnational THB in relation to their place of origin (Picture 9). For the victims of transnational THB only the place of origin or place of exploitation is shown, and arrows point to migration in cases of trafficking on the national level.

Picture 9. Human trafficking flows

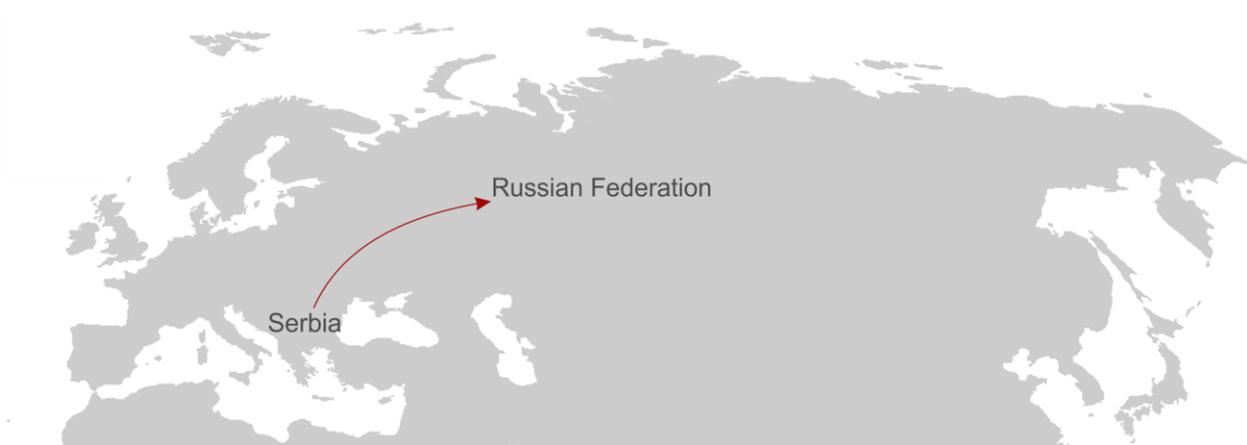


Human trafficking flows are defined in the same way as in the Global Report on Trafficking in Persons. In this respect, the flows of THB present imaginary lines that connect two countries in the context of transnational THB, or two local self-governments in the context of THB on the national level, which are either countries of origin or destination for at least five victims. While in 2013 more flows were identified on the national and transnational level, Picture 9 shows a complete lack of human trafficking flows in 2014 within national level migrations. In other words, **in 2014 on the territory of Serbia, mostly cases of trafficking without migration were recognised**, with even 82% of the victims of trafficking in human beings on the national level both recruited and exploited on the territory of the same municipality. Picture 10 shows the structure of the victims of human trafficking in relation to existence of migration and whether the trafficking is happening on the national or transnational level. **The only human trafficking flow that was possible to identify in 2014 was from Serbia to the Russian Federation.**

Picture 10. Migration of the victims of trafficking in human beings



Picture 11. Human trafficking flows on transnational level⁴

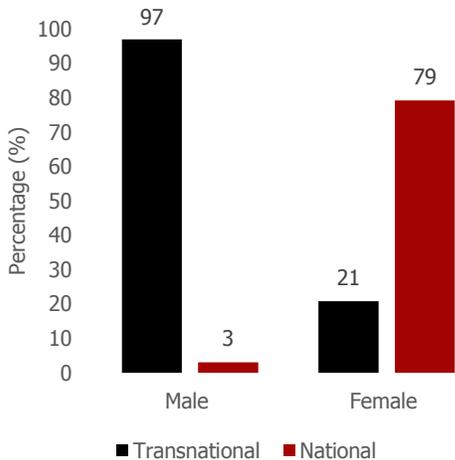


There are great differences between transnational and national THB in relation to sex, age and form of exploitation of the victims. Talking about the differences by sex, Picture 12 shows that around 4/5 of women

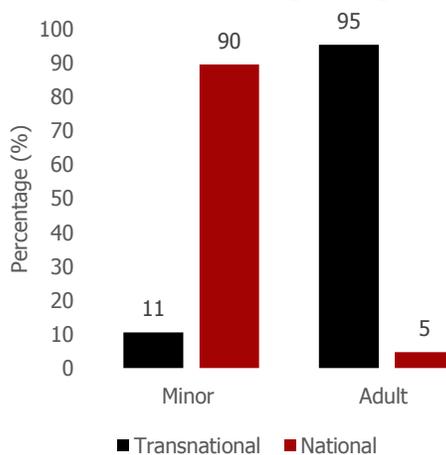
⁴ Map taken over from Map of World - Single Color by FreeVectorMaps.com

were exploited through national THB, while almost all men were the victims of transnational THB. As for age, Picture 13 shows that there is polarisation of types of THB in relation to age. While adults are primarily victims of trafficking on the transnational level, minors are victims of trafficking on the national level.

Picture 12. Structure of human trafficking victims by type of trafficking and sex



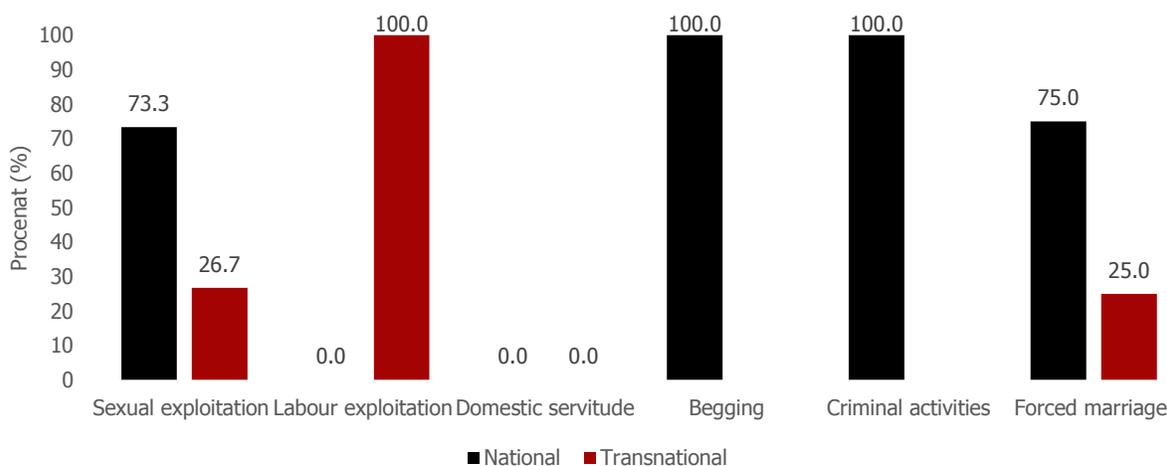
Picture 13. Structure of human trafficking victims by type of trafficking and age



If we compare this with the 2013 data we can see a similar trend, but in 2014 the difference between national and transnational trafficking is more noticeable.

There is a noticeable difference in the type of trafficking in human beings, or the form of exploitation of victims in national and transnational THB (Picture 14). The majority of the victims of sexual exploitation were the victims of THB on the national level, as well as victims of exploitation through begging, criminal activities and forced marriage. On the other hand, the victims of THB for labour exploitation were primarily the victims of transnational THB. In 2014, no cases of exploitation through domestic servitude were discovered.

Picture 14. Structure of human trafficking victims by type of trafficking and form of exploitation



This trend is in accordance with the data for 2013, apart from the increased participation of victims on the national level exploited through forced marriage.

6.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF RECRUITMENT AND EXPLOITATION

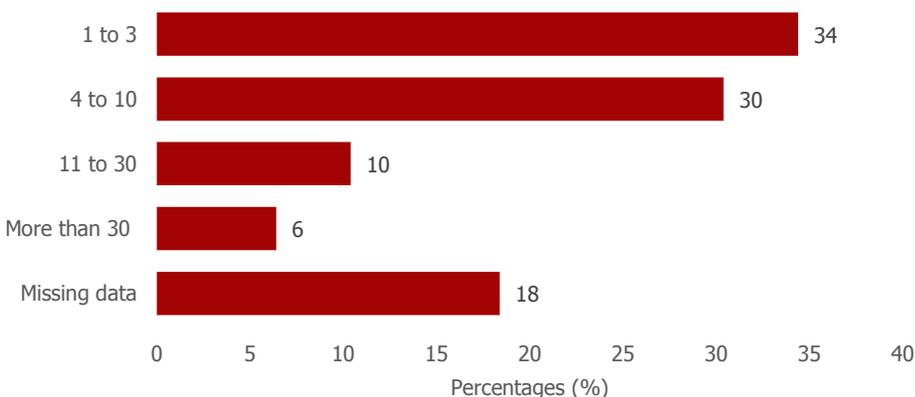
The analysis of the characteristics of recruitment and exploitation include the description of the following characteristics of the victims and the process of THB: relationship between the victim and recruiter, means of recruitment, duration of recruitment period, place of residence at the time of recruitment and duration of exploitation.

The largest number of victims in Serbia were recruited via personal contact with human trafficker (58%), 18% were recruited over the phone and 6% via advertisements. For 18% of the victims there is no information about the means of recruitment.

In Serbia, the victims were recruited by someone they knew in 45% of the cases, in 9% of the cases by family members, 35% of the cases by acquaintances and 1% by employer. In 2014, 37% of the victims were recruited by strangers and for 18% of the victims there is no information about the means of recruitment. The victims were much more recruited by strangers in 2014 in comparison with 2013. Children were much more often than adults recruited by family members and people they knew. Children were recruited by the people they knew in 63% of the cases, out of which in 42% the children were recruited by family members. Family members primarily recruited victims for sexual exploitation (46%), followed by forced marriage (27%) and begging (27%). In general, in 2014 the victims of sexual exploitation were primarily recruited by individuals known to the victim (80%). Acquaintances (80%), as well as strangers (87%), recruited the victims primarily for labour exploitation.

The period of recruitment is often short and for 2/3 of the victims it lasted for 10 days or less (Picture 15).

Picture 15. Structure of victims by recruitment period in days

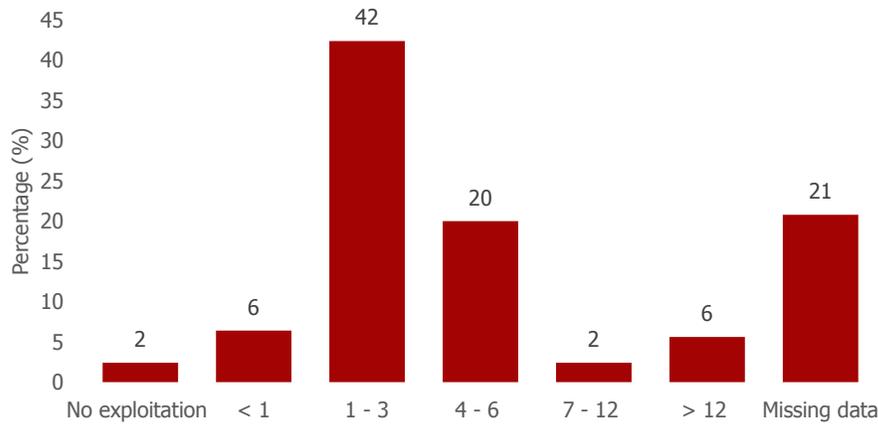


The period of recruitment is somewhat longer with children than adults, where the recruitment period was over 10 days with 42% of the children in relation to 12% of adult victims. The period of recruitment was considerably shorter with men, with this period being longer for only 9% of male individuals. This can be explained by different types of exploitation that men and women participated in, with the period of recruitment for labour exploitation being considerably shorter, or even non-existent, in relation to the period of recruitment for sexual exploitation.

During the period of recruitment, nearly all the victims for whom data is available lived in their own homes (77%) while data is lacking for 18% of the victims. The remaining 6 victims (5%) were living with relatives, on the street or with employers. The victims were most often recruited in their family home (61%) or near their family home (16%). Data is lacking for 18% of the victims, and the remaining 6 victims (5%) were recruited in the maternity ward, in the home of an acquaintance or in an employment agency.

If we look at the duration of victim exploitation before they were discovered, we can see in Graph 16 that only 6% of the victims were in the chain of trafficking for more than one year, and the victims were most often exploited from 1 to 6 months (Picture 16).

Picture 16. Structure of victims by period of exploitation in months



While in 2013 the period of exploitation most often lasted less than one month, Picture 16 shows that in 2014, the period of exploitation was most often 1 to 6 months. This year also, as the previous, very few identified victims spent more than 6 months in exploitation.