



TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS IN IRELAND

ANNUAL REPORT 2016



AN ROINN DLÍ AGUS CIRT AGUS COMMHIONANNAIS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

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FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the eighth annual report produced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Department of Justice and Equality. This report seeks to explain what the term ‘human trafficking’ means, while also highlighting the framework in place to combat the crime here in Ireland. Importantly the report provides an overview of the State response in 2016 alongside a detailed statistical analysis of the 95 [identified victims](#) detected in the year.

The crime of human trafficking is perpetrated against persons of all ages, genders and nationalities, and there is no requirement that a person must have crossed a border for trafficking to take place.

Caution should be exercised in drawing conclusions or attempting to derive trends in the data, given the relatively low numbers reported in any given year. While many victims remain in the shadows, great efforts are made to enable them to come forward. Like any crime statistic, an increase in identified victims is not proof that more people are being trafficked, rather that more have come to the attention of An Garda Síochána, as competent authority for the identification of victims of trafficking.

Significant increases or decreases mentioned in the report may be a result of a single event rather than an observable trend. For example, a large-scale case of labour exploitation in a waste recycling facility had significant influence on the data in 2016.

As mentioned in the 2015 report, we have again included only a brief overview of data on [presumed victims](#) detected by non-State organisations rather than detailed statistical breakdowns in duplicate, which can lead to confusion and double counting.

It is important to recognise that due to the clandestine nature of human trafficking, and its overlap with other illegal activities, estimating the prevalence of this crime is difficult. Therefore, these reports should be understood as providing detailed analysis of the information that is to hand, rather than an estimate of the precise nature of the extent of the phenomenon in Ireland.

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit
Department of Justice and Equality
2017



HUMAN TRAFFICKING EXPLAINED

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is a crime and a human rights violation. For a situation to be one of trafficking three distinct elements (act, means and purpose) must be fulfilled:

- the **ACT** of recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons must be done by...
- the **MEANS** such as the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or the giving or receiving of payments, and it must be for...
- the **PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION** i.e. sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, forced begging, forced criminality or organ removal.

Two important notes:

1. A child cannot consent to being trafficked, therefore *THE MERE ACT OF RECRUITING, TRANSPORTING, TRANSFERRING, HARBOURING OR RECEIVING A CHILD FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION CONSTITUTES TRAFFICKING.*
2. There is *NO REQUIREMENT THAT A PERSON MUST HAVE CROSSED A BORDER FOR TRAFFICKING TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE* – it can, and does, take place within national borders.

DEFINITION

The following definition of human trafficking is set out in both the [Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings](#) and the [UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime](#):

“TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS SHALL MEAN THE RECRUITMENT, TRANSPORTATION, TRANSFER, HARBOURING OR RECEIPT OF PERSONS, BY MEANS OF THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE OR OTHER FORMS OF COERCION, OF ABDUCTION, OF FRAUD, OF DECEPTION, OF THE ABUSE OF POWER OR OF A POSITION OF VULNERABILITY OR OF THE GIVING OR RECEIVING OF PAYMENTS OR BENEFITS TO ACHIEVE THE CONSENT OF A PERSON HAVING CONTROL OVER ANOTHER PERSON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLOITATION.

EXPLOITATION SHALL INCLUDE, AT A MINIMUM, THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF OTHERS OR OTHER FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, FORCED LABOUR OR SERVICES, SLAVERY OR PRACTICES SIMILAR TO SLAVERY, SERVITUDE OR THE REMOVAL OF ORGANS.”

WHY DOES IT HAPPEN, AND WHERE DOES IT HAPPEN?

Trafficking in human beings is a high profit–low risk crime based upon the principles of supply and demand. Criminal networks or individuals take advantage of a series of what are known as ‘Push and Pull’ factors, which explain why vulnerable individuals who lack opportunities and seek better living conditions in their own or a foreign country, end up being part of a human trafficking chain. This, in combination with the demand for cheap labour and sexual services, fuels human trafficking.

People can be trafficked into different types of work including restaurant and hotel work, domestic work, construction, agriculture and entertainment. They can be trafficked into prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation, forced begging and forced criminality including the cultivation of illegal drugs.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

THE NATIONAL REFERRAL MECHANISM

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is the term used to describe the framework through which State bodies fulfil their obligations to protect and promote the human rights of trafficking victims, working in partnership with civil society.

Presumed victims, detected by State bodies or NGOs active in the area, are referred to our Competent Authority (An Garda Síochána) for entry into the National Referral Mechanism.

The range of measures provided under Ireland's National Referral Mechanism to victims of human trafficking, depending on their individual circumstances, include:

- Accommodation
- Legal aid and advice
- Immigration permission¹ / non-removal from the State
- Access to education for children
- Medical care/care planning
- Access to the labour market, vocational education and training
- Material assistance
- Psychological assistance
- Crime prevention advice
- Translation and interpretation
- Assisted voluntary return

STATE ORGANISATIONS

The Department of Justice and Equality's **ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT (AHTU)** co-ordinates policy on human trafficking in Ireland and works in collaboration with other Irish government agencies, and non-government organisations (NGOs). Close co-operation between all stakeholders in the fight against trafficking is recognised internationally as a key element of Ireland's anti-trafficking strategy.

Three dedicated State units focus directly on human trafficking. The **HUMAN TRAFFICKING INVESTIGATION & CO-ORDINATION UNIT (HTICU)** is part of the Garda National Protective Services Bureau (GNPSB) and officers of this

Unit have particular expertise in regard to trafficking in human beings. The **ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING TEAM (AHTT)** of the Health Service Executive (HSE) delivers an individual care plan for each victim of human trafficking. Specialised personnel within the **LEGAL AID BOARD** provide legal aid and advice to trafficking victims.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play a large role in both the detection of, and provision of assistance to, victims of human trafficking in Ireland. In many cases victims are reluctant to engage with State agencies. AHTU provides mainstream funding to MRCI and Ruhama to assist them in providing front line support services to victims of trafficking in human beings. AHTU has also sourced specific project-based funding for disbursement to a wider range of organisations active in this area, through the Dormant Accounts Funding Scheme. Detailed information can be found under [Funding](#).

RUHAMA is a Dublin-based NGO which works on a national level with women affected by prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation. Ruhama provides a service to women who are currently involved in on-street and off-street prostitution; women who are exiting prostitution; women who are victims of sex trafficking; and women who have a history of prostitution.

MIGRANT RIGHTS CENTRE IRELAND (MRCI) is a national organisation working to promote justice, empowerment and equality for migrant workers and their families. MRCI provides information, advocacy and legal support to migrants and their families all over Ireland. The organisation works to identify and support victims of trafficking for labour exploitation and supports the growth and development of a number of action groups that enable vulnerable migrant workers to work together and improve working conditions in specific sectors.

Other organisations active in the provision of services to victims of trafficking include:

IMMIGRANT COUNCIL OF IRELAND (ICI) works to secure improvements in the rights and protections of migrants and their families in Ireland through working on policy

¹ As permission to remain in the State is binary, only victims who do not have pre-existing permission to remain in the State may avail of this service.

and awareness on issues of migration, integration and human trafficking. The ICI has an independent law centre and operates a helpline for immigration queries.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE CENTRE CORK (SVCC) is a Cork-based organisation working towards the elimination of sexual violence in society by raising awareness about the prevalence, incidence and dynamics of interpersonal violence within society. Its services include crisis support counselling, advocacy, a telephone helpline and a Sexual Assault Treatment Service (SATS).

DORAS LUIMNÍ is an organisation that works to support and promote the rights of migrants living in Limerick and the wider Mid-West region. The organisation provides specialised direct support to victims of human trafficking and to women engaged in, or exiting from prostitution.

The **INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)** is an International Organisation whose primary responsibility lies in assisting persons in returning to their country of origin if they so wish. Assistance is be provided to both EU and non-EU nationals alike.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTIGATIONS IN 2016

'WASTE RECYCLING' CASE

On 18th August 2016, the largest single case of potential human trafficking in Ireland was detected in Co. Meath. In total 23 Romanian male victims were entered into the National Referral Mechanism for services and supports.

'CAR WASH' CASE

In 2015, after a search on a car wash in the Sligo area, a young Romanian man was identified as a victim of human trafficking for labour exploitation.

In 2016, an alleged trafficker was charged under Section 4 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008, as amended by the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Amendment Act 2013, for labour exploitation of an adult. This is the first such prosecution of its kind in the State.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION CASE

In 2016, as a result of an investigation commenced in 2012, three Polish nationals were charged with human trafficking for sexual exploitation and prostitution offences. A fourth accused, also Polish, was at the time outside of the State, however a European Arrest Warrant was applied for.

This also marks the first case where charges under Section 4 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 were brought against persons for sexual exploitation of an adult. Victims in this case were receiving care from Ruhama and the HSE.

A detailed overview of prosecutions and convictions can be found later in this report.

PROGRESS IN 2016

THE SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT AND COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN IRELAND

On October 17th, to coincide with the EU Anti-Trafficking Day, the Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., launched the ['Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland'](#).

Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims.



The plan has regard to our commitments under international agreements including the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish

"THIS SECOND NATIONAL ACTION PLAN SETS OUT A SERIES OF ACTIONS WHICH, WHEN PURSUED TOGETHER WITH PARTNERS BOTH STATE AND NON-STATE, WILL BRING MORE PERPETRATORS TO JUSTICE AND FREE VICTIMS FROM THIS FORM OF MODERN SLAVERY."

*- TÁNAISTE AND MINISTER FOR JUSTICE AND EQUALITY
FRANCES FITZGERALD T.D., 17TH OCTOBER 2016*

The plan was drafted with the co-operation of our partners, both national and international, and was informed by our experience in this area over recent years. This Second National Action Plan outlines in Part 1, the structures and policies we have put in place to address human trafficking and support its victims. Part 2 of the plan outlines the priorities we have identified to further address this issue and set out clear targets for delivery.

The goals and priorities of the Second National Action Plan are to:

- Prevent trafficking in human beings.
- Identify, assist and protect and support victims of trafficking in human beings.
- Ensure an effective criminal justice response.
- Ensure that Ireland's response to human trafficking complies with the requirements of a human rights based approach and is gender sensitive.
- Ensure effective co-ordination and co-operation between key actors, both nationally and internationally.
- Increase the level of knowledge of emerging trends in the trafficking of human beings.
- Continue to ensure an effective response to child trafficking.



Gráinne O'Toole (Migrant Rights Centre Ireland), Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality Frances Fitzgerald T.D., Sarah Benson (Ruhama) and Garda Deputy Commissioner Dónall O'Cualáin - 17th October 2016

Delivery on the commitments in this plan is reliant on a range of bodies across government and State services. It is also important to recognise the role played by civil society in responding to this issue; they too have a crucial role to play. Partnership between the State and civil society will continue to be central to our approach to tackling this heinous crime and supporting its victims.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE EVALUATION

Ireland ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in 2010. The Convention includes a monitoring mechanism, which

involves an evaluation of implementation by a group of independent experts on trafficking (GRETA). Ireland's first GRETA evaluation took place in 2013.

Our second evaluation was carried out during the week of December 5th 2016. The evaluation included meetings with a wide range of stakeholders, both State and non-State, who are involved in actions against human trafficking.

The GRETA delegation included:

- a Cypriot police inspector (Ms Rita Superman)
- a Dutch criminologist (Mr Jan van Dijk)
- the Executive Secretary of the GRETA Secretariat (Ms Petya Nestorova)



Rita Superman, Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality Frances Fitzgerald T.D., Jan van Dijk, Petya Nestorova - 6th December 2016

The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit were tasked with co-ordinating the programme with State bodies, which involved officials in this Department, An Garda Síochána, HSE, Workplace Relations Commission and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. The GRETA delegation also visited an accommodation centre within the RIA estate, and a children's residential unit under the control of Tusla, which have been used to house victims of trafficking.

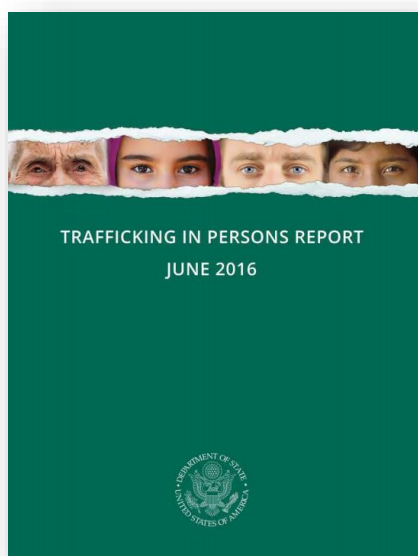
The delegation also met the Tánaiste and Minister for Justice and Equality, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., where they discussed the 'Turn off the Red Light' campaign, support services for victims of trafficking/prostitution, exit strategies from prostitution, compensation for victims of

trafficking and the issue of having an Independent Rapporteur for victims of human trafficking.

GRETA country evaluation reports are available on their [website](#).

US 'TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS' REPORT

The US Congress requires the US Secretary of State to submit an Annual Report to Congress assessing the actions of countries around the world in the fight against modern day slavery.



The 2016 Trafficking in Persons (TIP) report, published on the 30th of June, saw Ireland retain our 'Tier 1' (highest) rating for our efforts in addressing human trafficking in the past year.

Maintaining Ireland's Tier 1 rating is reliant on the excellent work carried by our partners in a range of agencies across the public service working together; these include, notably, An Garda Síochána for whom this is a priority, the Health Service Executive, the Legal Aid Board, the Workplace Relations Commission and the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service. All these State agencies and the Department work very closely with civil society, who also play a vital role in this work, to ensure that our response is as effective as it should be.

While Ireland received a Tier 1 rating there are a number of recommendations (as is the norm for all countries, including Tier 1 countries). These recommendations will be addressed as part of implementation of the Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Tackle Human Trafficking, mentioned previously.

In addition to the release of the 2016 report, in September the AHTU hosted a delegation from the US 'Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons', who have responsibility for the production of the TIP report. The delegation met with all associated State bodies alongside civil society groups active in the area of victim support and identification.

REVIEW OF THE VICTIM IDENTIFICATION PROCESS

A priority within the Second National Action Plan is the commitment to review Ireland's identification process for victims of trafficking. This review begun in earnest in 2016 and included a Council of Europe funded fact-finding mission to the United Kingdom. As a new pilot identification system for victims of trafficking was underway in the UK, it was felt we could learn from their experiences.

The travelling delegation included members of AHTU, HTICU and the Health Service Executive, alongside representatives from three NGOs (Ruhama, Migrant Rights Centre Ireland and the Immigrant Council of Ireland).

The visit included meetings with the:

- Home Office Modern Slavery Unit
- National Crime Agency (Modern Slavery Human Trafficking Unit)
- Medaille Trust Victims Safehouse
- Salvation Army Human Trafficking Contract Management Team.

Information garnered from these meetings fed into further national discussions at two sittings of the Roundtable Forum. The Departmental High Level Group subsequently agreed a tentative plan for 2017, leading from these national discussions.

CRIMINALISATION OF FORCED MARRIAGE

In January 2016, the Tánaiste launched the 'Second National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-based Violence'. Contained in the Strategy was a commitment to introduce a specific offence of forced marriage into Irish legislation. The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit drafted measures to criminalise forced marriage for inclusion in the Domestic Violence Bill.

The new offence will also criminalise conduct which causes others to enter into forced marriages, including removing or luring someone from the State. The legislation will also aim to cover cases where a forced marriage takes place outside the State, and will set out the penalties for committing the offence. This Bill was approved by Cabinet in December 2016 and is expected to be enacted in the near future.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS SURVEY

A key function of our unit is to raise awareness of the crime of human trafficking in Ireland and each year countries across Europe join together to undertake awareness raising activities in the week surrounding EU Anti-Trafficking Day, October the 18th.

In 2016, we participated in an initiative in conjunction with the Department of Justice Northern Ireland and local Soroptimist branches, North and South. [Soroptimist](#) is a global women's volunteer movement working to transform the lives of women and girls through education and empowerment. Soroptimist Ireland has 27 branches nationwide and has experience in project work at local and national level, including a positive mental health and suicide prevention project conducted in partnership with the Health Service Executive in 2013.



The human trafficking awareness survey, Blanchardstown Shopping Centre
21st October 2016

Utilising the Soroptimist network throughout the island, members of local branches conducted a short survey to gauge public awareness of the presence of human trafficking in both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. Thanks to the work of Soroptimist Ireland, we submitted over 1,300 surveys to the Department of Justice (Northern Ireland) for analysis.

The data for the Republic of Ireland highlighted some interesting figures, notably that almost 65% of those surveyed believe that human trafficking is 'fairly' to 'very' widespread across the country. When asked who could become a victim of human trafficking, those surveyed were 50% more likely to state 'women' than 'men', and four times more likely to state 'foreign nationals' than 'local people'. Encouragingly, 93% of those who surveyed were confident on how to report the crime, correctly stating they would contact An Garda Síochána.

This "whole-island" initiative has provided us with valuable information that will help to shape and evaluate future awareness campaigns.

CROSS BORDER CONFERENCE ON MODERN SLAVERY AND LABOUR EXPLOITATION

The 2016 Cross Border Conference, jointly hosted by the Department of Justice and Equality and the Department of Justice Northern Ireland, was held on June the 22nd in Armagh City.



Q&A session at the Cross Border Conference
22nd June 2016

The focus of the 2016 conference was engagement with the private sector to raise awareness of the indicators of serious labour exploitation, to advise them on how they can prevent it in their businesses and supply chains, and reducing demand for suppliers who use forced labour.

IMPACT GROUP FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) Group for Human Trafficking meets at Europol in The Hague. It is part of the intelligence led policing approach to tackling organized crime, identifying priorities and establishing an international teamwork approach to bring down criminal groups that threaten the security of the European Union. EMPACT priorities have been selected by the Council of Europe, and 'human trafficking' is one of these priority areas. HTICU continues to be a member of and contribute to the activities of this Group as part of the co-ordinated European Union approach to combat human trafficking. During the course of 2016, Ireland participated in Joint Action Days as part of Operation Etutu, Operation Ciconia Alba, Sexual Exploitation and Child Trafficking.

INTERPOL TASK FORCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

HTICU also continue to be a member of, and contribute to, the Interpol Task Force on Human Trafficking. During the course of 2016, they regularly exchanged information with other Interpol Members in the field of human trafficking.

This is an international working group for law enforcement specialists dedicated to preventing and fighting trafficking in human beings at a global level. Through shared intelligence, research, education and learning, the Task Force aims to be the voice of the national officers specialising in trafficking via recommendations, resolutions and presentations to Interpol's regional conferences and its General Assembly. Ireland is an active member of this expert group.

A member of the Human Trafficking Investigation & Co-ordination Unit advises regularly on this group and attended a meeting of this taskforce on October 18th.

The fourth Global Interpol Conference on Trafficking in Human Beings was held on the 19th to the 21st of October 2016. There were 55 Member States represented with over 200 participants from the police, international organisations and non-governmental organisations. Assistant Garda Commissioner John O'Driscoll delivered a presentation to this Conference on the challenges posed in Ireland by Cannabis Grow House cases.

IMMIGRATION AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING SUB-GROUP OF THE ORGANISED CRIME TASK FORCE

A representative from the Human Trafficking Investigation and Co-ordination Unit sits on the Organised Crime Task Force (OCTF) Immigration and Human Trafficking Sub-Group, which meets in Belfast on a quarterly basis. This group involves consultation between representatives from the Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland Administrations. During the course of 2016, a Cross Border Task Force was established on the island of Ireland. Six crime priorities were identified with 'human trafficking' named as one of these. Arising from this task force An Garda Síochána are co-operating with the Police Service of Northern Ireland in a number of investigations into human trafficking and organised prostitution.

OPERATION VANTAGE AND THE HESTIA PROJECT

During the course of 2016, Operation Vantage continued to investigate "Marriages of Convenience" in Ireland. As part of this investigation, the issue of human trafficking is always considered when dealing with vulnerable women who have come to Ireland to participate in such marriages.

The HESTIA Project was a European Commission-funded project led by the Latvian Ministry of the Interior, and involved five other EU Member States, with the aim of conducting research into the link between sham marriages and trafficking. Of the six Member States involved, Ireland was the only 'destination' country.

The report describes the misuse of the family-centred entitlements of EU Free Movement law in order for non-EEA nationals to acquire residence in Ireland. It makes the distinction between 'sham' marriages as essentially a business transaction and 'exploitative sham' marriages, concluding that the latter existed in Ireland on a significant scale from 2009 onwards, involving mainly Eastern European women marrying men from South Asia. It alleges that Irish authorities were slow to respond to concerns raised by the Latvian and Estonian Embassies that some of these cases involved indicators of trafficking.

The executive summary of the report describes an 'overall lack of policy and willingness of the State to acknowledge these women as victims of trafficking'.

However, while referenced in the report, the period under scrutiny (2009-2015) was largely prior to both the

launch of Operation Vantage in August 2015 and the coming into effect of new regulations in August 2015 under the Civil Registration (Amendment) Act 2014, and updated Free Movement Regulations, which came into effect in February 2016. Thus, the report does not reflect the much-improved situation in the response to sham marriage since then, in particular the disruptive effect on the organisers and facilitators (further details below).

The State's response to human trafficking is a separate matter, and the body of the report is largely positive in relation to the role of Gardaí from the point of initial contact with presumed victims.

OPERATION EGGSHELL

Joint Days of Action, focusing on the Irish fishing industry, took place on both sides of the border on October 5th and 7th 2016. The primary objectives of the operation were to focus on labour exploitation in the fishing industry, with particular emphasis on human trafficking. Specially trained officers from HTICU and the GNPSB were on the ground for this operation at both Castletownbere, Co. Cork and Howth, Co. Dublin.

The Day of Action, Wednesday October 5th, was co-ordinated by An Garda Síochána, the Revenue Investigations Unit, the Workplace Relations Commission Inspectorate, the Irish Navy and the Sea Fisheries Protection authority. The Workplace Relations Commission Inspectorate led the inspections in port. Members of An Garda Síochána accompanied and assisted them in these inspections as 'authorised officers'. The Irish Navy's L.E. Niamh assisted in this operation off the coast of Castleownbere. It monitored the movement of a number of fishing vessels in this area and conducted a boarding of one such vessel at sea. The Irish Navy's LE Orla assisted in this operation off the coast of Howth. It monitored the movement of a number of fishing vessels in this area and conducted a board of two such vessels at sea.

In total 41 vessels were inspected. While no evidence of human trafficking was detected, the action highlighted the standards required of those who employ migrant fishermen and acted as a deterrent against exploitative labour practices.

FUNDING

MAINSTREAM FUNDING

The 'Second National Action Plan to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking in Ireland' commits the Department to continue to actively engage with NGOs for the purpose of awareness raising and project development. While the Department funds a number of NGOs that provide front line services to victims, it does not supply mainstream funding for awareness raising and training. In 2016, AHTU provided mainstream funding to two organisations:

RUHAMA | €275,000

Mainstream funding is provided to Ruhama to:

- a) enable it to offer support, assistance and opportunities to women who have been the victims of human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.
- b) offer assistance and opportunities to explore alternatives to prostitution and long term recovery from the trauma of sex trafficking.
- c) work to change public attitudes, practices and policies which allow the exploitation of women through prostitution.

While the AHTU fund Ruhama for activities associated with human trafficking it is important to note that funding is also provided in respect of its non-human trafficking related work. This includes general supports to those in prostitution with a particular focus on exiting supports.

MIGRANT RIGHTS CENTRE IRELAND | (€41,428)

MRCI is a National Assessment Centre for Trafficking for Labour Exploitation and is recognised as an expert organisation for human trafficking within the Criminal Legal Aid Scheme for trafficking for criminal exploitation cases. MRCI has identified trafficking cases in non-unionised, unregulated sectors such as private homes, farms, restaurants, entertainment, fishing, care services, car washes and cannabis production.

Their work with 'sectoral worker action' groups is considered to be one of the most effective means of reaching difficult to access groups of migrant workers particularly vulnerable to trafficking for labour exploitation. Furthermore, MRCI provides training to a wide range of professionals and agencies on the issues of trafficking for labour exploitation, including annual training delivered to An Garda Síochána with the focus on

the needs, vulnerabilities and risks faced by victims of trafficking.

DORMANT ACCOUNTS FUNDING

In accordance with AHTU's strategy to prevent and combat the trafficking of human beings in Ireland and to protect victims, organisations addressing the needs of victims of human trafficking or persons vulnerable to human trafficking were allocated funding under the Dormant Accounts Action Plan 2016.

Following a competitive assessment of applications, funding of €200,000 was disbursed in November 2016 to five organisations working with victims of human trafficking to enable them to undertake projects to address the personal and social development needs of this group.

The initiatives allocated funding will be progressed during 2017. Further details in respect of each project are set out below.

RUHAMA | €40,000

As part of the Dormant Accounts Funding Scheme, Ruhama's Development Programme has a special emphasis on personal development, education and training as a means to empower women in achieving their own individual goals. It aims to equip participants both emotionally and practically to enter training and education and support progress to employment. It is specially designed and unique to Ruhama and takes into account the very particular needs of the client group.

The Programme has four elements which supports participants to explore career options, to develop practical skills, to provide assistance with reducing stress and anxiety, motivation and confidence building and computer skills. Several workshops on CV development and interview skills have already taken place with further sessions scheduled in 2017.

The specifically designed modules and workshops to support women at different life stages towards social inclusion and a brighter future for themselves and their children.

MIGRANT RIGHTS CENTRE IRELAND | €40,000

The MRCI project funded by the Dormant Accounts Scheme aims to support migrant fishermen to access their rights through the provision of information, advocacy, legal, immigration and employment supports. A Migrant Fishermen's Network was established by the MRCI. This network brings together migrant fishermen who work in a sector where the conditions exist for trafficking for labour exploitation to develop. To build upon this client group's awareness of their rights, MRCI conducted a number of outreach sessions in Dublin and Galway to consult with fishermen. MRCI is supporting more than 80 fishermen in accessing their rights and entitlements and is examining a number of cases of potential human trafficking.

In addition, MRCI will provide a number of specialised training events on trafficking for labour exploitation to key stakeholders to exchange knowledge on how to reach out and support migrant fishermen within the services they offer. Specific sessions are planned with the following organisations:

- Legal Aid Board
- Workplace Relations Commission

The project further aims to increase employers' knowledge on how to support migrants to access supports and rights and to address labour exploitation in supply chains. Training has been provided to staff members of the Two Sisters Food Group (15 participants) and to the Defence Forces (30 participants).

DORAS LUIMNÍ | €40,000

The Dormant Accounts funding has enabled Doras Luimní to deploy an Outreach Worker to develop the assistance measures and advocacy work in providing support to victims of human trafficking, as well as to undertake awareness raising initiatives. The role involves outreach to direct provision centres, migrant communities and faith-based groups in Limerick. This will be facilitated by a project in conjunction with local sexual health and LGBT rights organisation, GOSHH (Gender Orientation, Sexual Health & HIV). The 'Migrant Outreach Peer Project' aims to promote sexual health awareness, to explain the indicators of trafficking and to raise awareness of services which are available to victims. The sessions will be delivered by trained volunteers from migrant backgrounds and with a focus on peer-to-peer health education.

Work is underway to develop a brochure targeting vulnerable groups, with particular emphasis to be placed on the au-pair sector, domestic workers and service industries, (e.g. car washes).

SEXUAL VIOLENCE CENTRE CORK | €40,000

The project funded under the Dormant Accounts Scheme will result in the establishment of the first dedicated needs-based direct service for victims of sex trafficking in Cork City and County. The service will be available to victims who are based in Direct Provision Centres in Cork and to victims who are referred and also to those who self-refer.

Initial steps were taken to develop collaborative and co-ordinated activities with local stakeholders in order to identify opportunities for joint project working and to minimise the possibility of service duplication and re-traumatisation. Five victims of sex trafficking engaged with the services provided by the Centre in the first 6 months of the project. Service provision has been individually tailored for each victim. The range of services provided include:

- Trauma-informed support, counselling and therapy
- Legal information
- Signposting and referral to other services
- Advocacy
- Accompaniment
- Education coaching
- Childcare

Awareness raising materials were produced and distributed to local and national agencies in order to encourage identification of victims and referrals to the project. Posters and leaflets along with a letter outlining details of the service were distributed widely to statutory and non-statutory agencies. The Centre's strong social media presence was also used to raise awareness about the project. The Sexual Violence Centre Cork delivered 17 sessions in secondary schools and 11 sessions in third level institutions over the reporting period and these sessions included information about human trafficking in Ireland and the services available to victims.

IMMIGRANT COUNCIL OF IRELAND | €40,000

Under the Dormant Account Scheme, the ICI project team has collaborated with a number of partners, including the Health Service Executive and the Department of Social Protection, Doras Luimní, Business in the Community and NASC (the Irish Immigrant Support Centre) in designing and implementing a national training and awareness raising initiative on the issue of human trafficking. The ‘Moving On’ project works with victims of trafficking and the staff of the Reception and Integration Agency accommodation centres. The project specifically focuses on female victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation and

aims to increase the knowledge of rights and reintegration opportunities for female victims of trafficking in Direct Provision centres.

Digital and print versions of information leaflets and booklets for dissemination have been produced by the ICI and national training sessions are to be developed over the coming months. The project will provide two types of tailored information sessions raising awareness of how the crime operates, the effect on victims and information on the protections that have been put in place in Ireland for victims of human trafficking, including training and labour opportunities for reintegration

THE SCALE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN 2016

INTRODUCTION

The clandestine nature of human trafficking makes it difficult to measure accurately. The AHTU gather information from a number of sources to create two distinct datasets of a) identified victims and b) presumed victims. A description of each is available in Appendix III, while a detailed explanation of our methodology is available in Appendix II.

AN IMPORTANT NOTE ON IRISH MINOR VICTIMS

While our figures include child victims of trafficking, the majority would fall outside the classic definitions of human trafficking.

Offences relating to child sexual exploitation and pornography may result in charges under Section 3 (2) of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. As such, our statistics include Irish victims of crimes committed under that section of the Act, though in general, these are not victims of what might be considered ‘commercial sexual exploitation’ such as exploitation through prostitution.

Readers should bear this in mind in considering the scale of ‘child trafficking’ in the State, particularly when comparing our statistics to those of other jurisdictions.

THE PROBLEM WITH SMALL NUMBERS

In 2016, there were 95 victims of human trafficking reported to HTICU. While this equated to a 22% increase on victims reported in 2015 (78), it is difficult to describe human trafficking as an increasing phenomenon in Ireland due to the relatively low numbers in any given year.

The largest single case of alleged human trafficking in the State, referred to earlier as the ‘waste recycling’ case, was uncovered in 2016. Alongside the usual problems with small number comparisons, a large ‘outlying’ case such as this has a dramatic impact on the overall figures, further confounding the issue. With this in mind, readers should take care in trying to ascertain any trends within the data, and avoid drawing hasty conclusions.

GENDER AND REGIONAL DIMENSIONS

The ‘Global Slavery Index 2016’ states that “*within the cases that have been formally identified by EU authorities, the largest proportion of registered human trafficking victims were female, approximately 80 percent of all victims*”². The Irish experience of human trafficking is similar with female victims accounting for 71% of victims since 2009.

Table 1. Identified victims of trafficking by year and gender

Year	Female	Male	Trans	Total	Annual % change	F:M ratio
2009	57	9	-	66	-	6.3
2010	61	17	-	78	18.2	3.6
2011	48	9	-	57	-26.9	5.3
2012	31	17	-	48	-15.8	1.8
2013	33	11	-	44	-8.3	3.0
2014	31	15	-	46	4.5	2.1
2015	52	25	1	78	69.6	2.1
2016	50	45	-	95	21.8	1.1
Total	363	148	1	512	-	2.5

While the gender ratio decreased to only 11 females for every 10 males in 2016, this was largely a result of aforementioned ‘waste recycling’ case.

The gender disparity is highlighted clearly in Figure 1, with an expected high female-to-male ratio in the sexual exploitation category and an inverse of this under labour exploitation.

Figure 1. Exploitation type by gender

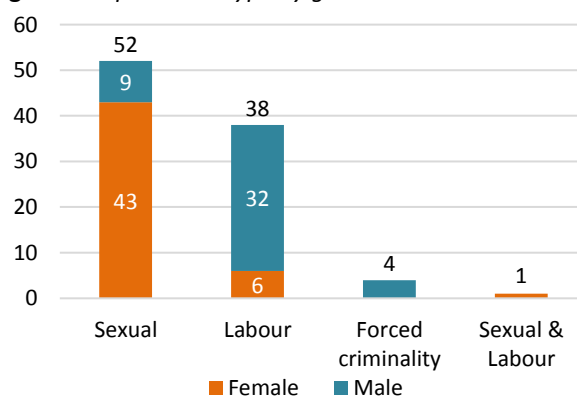


Figure 1 also shows that while sexual exploitation remains the largest exploitation category (55%), it is followed closely by labour exploitation (40%). This marks the second consecutive year in which there has been a noticeable increase in the proportion of identified victims

² <https://downloads.globalslaveryindex.org/GSI-2016-Full-Report-1511262214.pdf>

of labour exploitation, up from 15% in 2014 and 29% in 2015. This trend is observable across the EU, with EUROPOL stating “Human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation is increasingly being investigated”³.

‘Forced criminality’ can occur when a victim is coerced into a range of criminal activities including ATM theft, pick-pocketing, bag-snatching, drug production or cultivation, and benefit fraud. Similar to both sexual and labour exploitation, this category also shows a strong gender dimension, with all male victims in 2016. This gender disparity is also evident in other EU Member States.

Figure 2. Gender by age

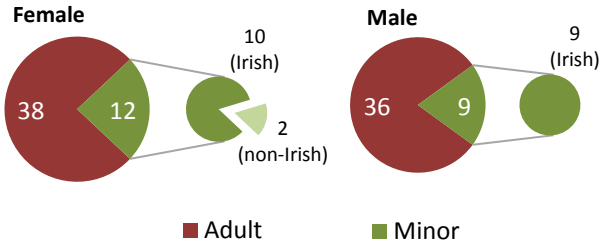
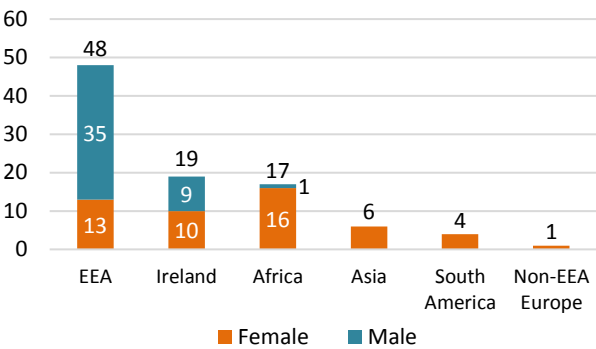


Figure 2 shows the age breakdown within the gender groups. As shown, there is little difference in the age categories between male and female victims. Girls account for 24% of females, while boys account for 20% of males. Considering that 90% of the minor victims were Irish, and given the specific definition of Irish minor victims (see previous page), this gender homogeneity is self-explanatory.

Human trafficking is often perceived as a crime intrinsically linked to migration from outside to inside the EEA. This, however, is a misconception, which has gained traction since the European Migrant Crisis in 2015. The misunderstanding may arise from the conflation of two linked, yet distinct, phenomenon; ‘human trafficking’ and ‘people smuggling’. While people smuggling involves “the procurement for financial or other material benefit of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident”⁴, human trafficking can be defined as “the acquisition of people by improper means such as force, fraud or deception, with the aim of exploiting them”⁵.

EUROPOL state that “Trafficking in human beings in the EU is predominantly a European affair” and that “70% of the identified victims and suspects in the EU are EU nationals”. These statements also ring true for Ireland, with most victims originating from within the EEA. Figure 3 highlights this point with 71% of victims identified in 2016 being either EEA or Irish born.

Figure 3. Region by gender



While Figure 2 showed that the genders display little difference when divided into age groups, Figure 3 shows that there is obvious disparity when divided into their regions of origin.

Although the aforementioned ‘waste recycling’ case strongly influences these figures, it is worth noting that this marks the third successive year in which the male victim ratio within the EEA grouping has increased; up from 40% in 2014, to 51% in 2015 and 73% in 2016. This correlates to the increasing level of labour exploitation, generally a male driven phenomenon, being detected throughout the EU.

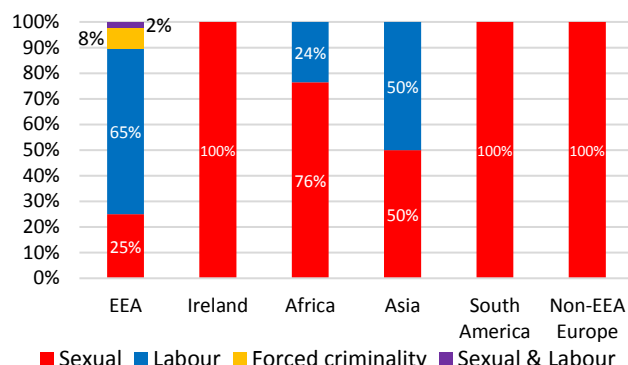
³ “Trafficking in human beings in the EU Situation Report February 2016”

⁴ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/smuggling-of-migrants.html>

⁵ <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/human-trafficking/index.html>

Figure 4 shows the exploitation pattern within each geographic grouping. The graph shows most variance in the EEA category, with victims experiencing multiple forms of exploitation, however most are victims of labour exploitation (65%).

Figure 4. Region by exploitation



All 31 EEA victims of labour exploitation were Romanian and male. This is a common pattern across the EU as referenced by EUROPOL who state “...the majority of victims [of labour exploitation] are male EU nationals from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia”.

Vulnerable persons are easily open to exploitation as extreme poverty and lack of opportunity in their country of origin act as push factors, while access to *relatively* well-paid, unskilled, work act as pull factors drawing them to the more affluent countries in the EU.

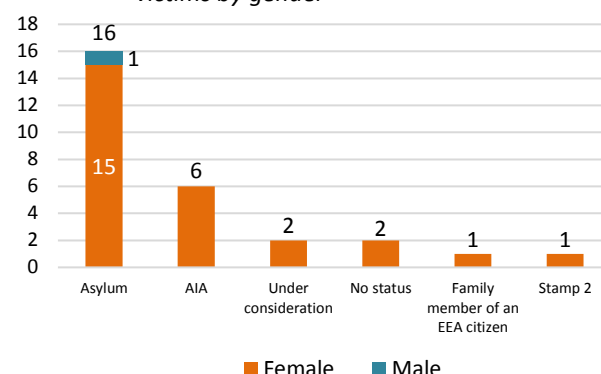
The ‘forced criminality’ category also shows a strong regional bias, much as it did with gender. The aforementioned EUROPOL situation report states that “victims of exploitation for forced criminality and begging are trafficked mainly from Eastern and Central Member States to Western Europe”, which again is echoed in Ireland, where all victims of forced criminality in 2016 were EEA nationals.

IMMIGRATION STATUS OF NON-EEA VICTIMS

In Figure 3, we showed that 71% of identified victims in 2016 were either Irish or EEA nationals. Here we will look at the remaining 29%, these are non-EEA victims who fall into a number of immigration categories.

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of the 28 individual non-EEA victims. As the graph demonstrates, only one non-EEA victim reported in 2016 was male, who, along with 15 other females, was awaiting a decision on his application for asylum.

Figure 5. Immigration status of non-EEA victims by gender



Six persons were availing of the Administrative Immigration Arrangements (AIA), while victims with ‘No status’ may refer to persons who voluntarily left the State after engagement with the authorities.

In Table 2, we can see a breakdown of immigration status versus geographic region of origin.

Table 2. Identified victims in 2016, by region and immigration status

Immigration status	Region of Origin						Total
	EEA	Irish	Africa	Asia	South America	Non-EEA Europe	
EEA citizen	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
Irish citizen	-	19	-	-	-	-	19
Asylum	-	-	13	3	-	-	16
AIA	-	-	2	2	2	-	6
Under consideration	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
No status	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Family member of an EEA citizen	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stamp 2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	48	19	17	6	4	1	95

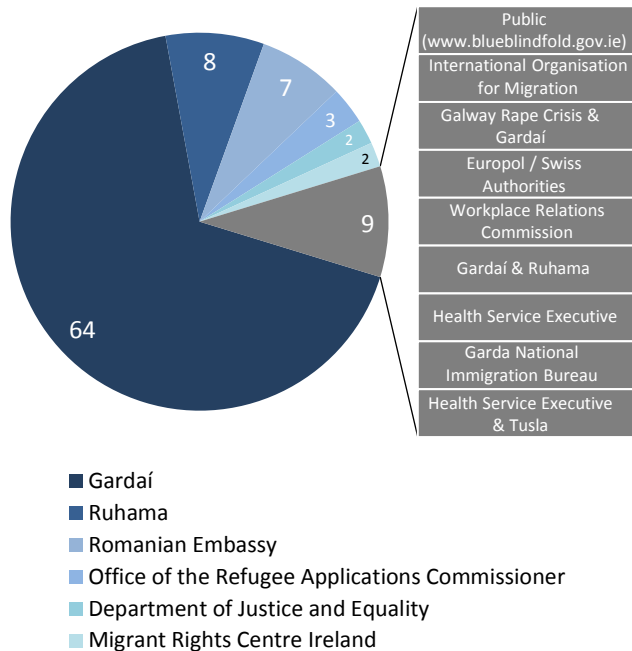
The table shows us that African victims were much more likely to be pending in the asylum process than any other non-EEA group.

It is interesting to note that one identified South American victim was in possession of a “Stamp 2”, or student permit. This underlines the fact that having legal permission to reside in the State is no barrier to exploitation, and highlights how foreign students, in situations of hardship, can be vulnerable to serious exploitation.

HOW ARE VICTIMS IDENTIFIED AND REPORTED?

Figure 6 shows how the 95 identified victims in 2016 came to the attention of the HTICU.

Figure 6. Referral organisation



The data shows that the majority of victims (67%) are referred to HTICU from within the force. This may be Gardaí based in local stations around the country or other specialised Garda units within the GNPSB, for example ‘Operation Quest’ who focus on securing convictions against individuals involved in organising prostitution and brothel keeping.

10% of victims were detected by State funded NGO groups; Ruhamá (8%), and the Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (2%). This highlights the importance of State funding for frontline groups such as these.

The importance of international co-operation is also highlighted by the fact that the Romanian Embassy in Dublin reported 7% of victims, while one case was brought to the attention of HTICU via Europol and the Swiss Authorities.

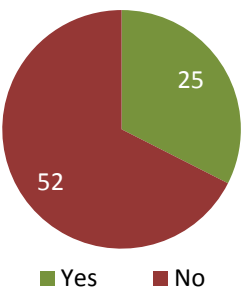
PRESUMED VICTIMS IN 2016

Each year, as part of our Data Strategy, the AHTU receive detailed reports of presumed victims of human trafficking from associated Non-Governmental and International Organisations, who operate in Ireland.

In 2016, 77 such reports were received, which marks a 75% increase compared to 2015 (44). Due to data protection and victim confidentiality issues AHTU do not receive personalised information as part of the Data Strategy. Therefore, this anonymisation of victims makes it impossible to eliminate the risk of double counting where a single individual may have had encounters with more than one agency.

Figure 7 breaks down the 77 reports into whether or not the reporting organisation referred the presumed victim to HTICU after their encounter.

Figure 7. Presumed victim referred to HTICU?

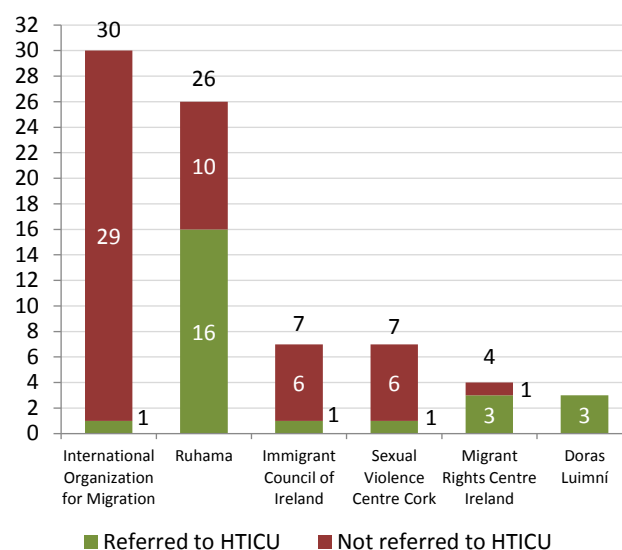


In some instances the group acts as “first responder”, detecting the victim in the first instance and making a referral to HTICU (a number of these cases can be seen in Figure 6). Of the 77 reports received in 2016, 32% stated that the presumed victim was referred onward to HTICU.

There are many reasons as to why a presumed victim may not be reported to HTICU. At the time of an encounter, a non-State groups may not be aware that HTICU have already identified this person as a victim. In other cases HTICU may, in fact, have referred the victim to the non-State group for specialised services. Also, due to a victim’s distressed state, they may not yet be ready to engage with the authorities. In such instances supports outside of those under the National Referral Mechanism, are provided by the non-State group.

As Figure 8 shows, reports submitted by the International Organisation for Migration (39%) and Ruhama (34%) accounted for almost three quarters of the total. The large number of victim encounters by the IOM, especially when compared to previous years, is again explained by the large-scale Romanian ‘waste recycling’ case, with most victims wishing to return home to Romania. Consequently, the low number of IOM referrals to HTICU is explained by the fact that, generally, the IOM encounter victims on their exit from the National Referral Mechanism and therefore the individual is likely to be already known to HTICU as an “identified victim”.

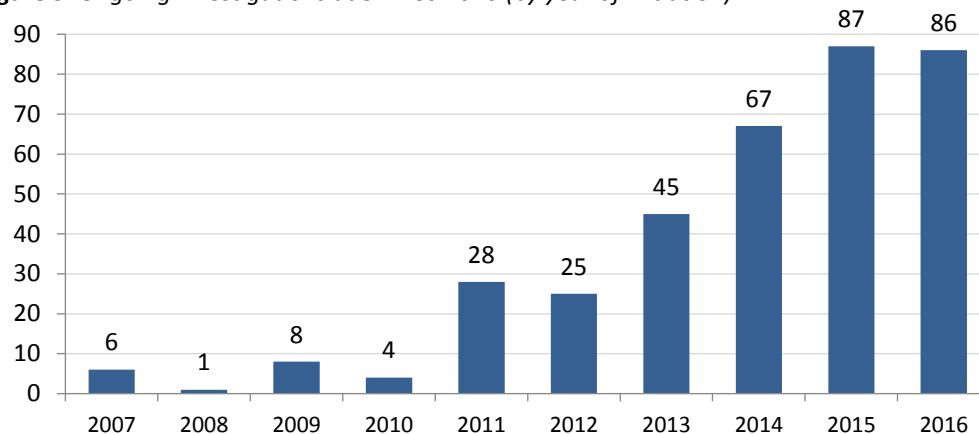
Figure 8. Presumed victims encountered by non-State organisations



ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS AT YEAR END

In 2016, An Garda Síochána initiated 90 new human trafficking related investigations. As at 31st of December 2016, An Garda Síochána had 357 open investigations related to trafficking in human beings. A considerable number of investigations cannot be progressed until new information is uncovered.

Figure 9. Ongoing investigations at 31-Dec-2016 (by year of initiation)



Two thirds of investigations ongoing as at 31st December 2016 were initiated within the last 3 years (2014-2016 inclusive).

PROSECUTIONS, CONVICTIONS AND EUROPEAN ARREST WARRANTS

In 2016, 18 new cases were brought before the Courts under the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008. As the table shows 16 of these cases related to charges under Section 3 of the 2008 Act, concerning the sexual exploitation of children (see note on [Irish Minor victims](#), above).

Prosecution			Accused		Victim	
#	Act	Charges	Gender	Age	Gender	Age
1	Section 4 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008, as amended by the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013	Labour exploitation (adult), 1 charge	Male	Adult	Male	Adult
2	Section 4 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation (adult), 1 charge (x3)	Male (x3)	Adult	Female	Adult
3	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 2 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
4	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 12 charges	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
5	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 3 charges	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
6	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 2 charges	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
7	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
8	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
9	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
10	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Minor	Female	Minor

Prosecution			Accused		Victim	
#	Act	Charges	Gender	Age	Gender	Age
11	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 2 charges	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
12	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Minor	Male	Minor
13	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
14	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
15	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 12 charges	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
16	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
17	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
18	Section 3 of Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Male	Adult	Female	Minor

In 2016, there were 6 cases finalized in the Courts in Ireland. All of these cases relate to charges under Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Act) 2008.

Conviction			Accused		Victim	
#	Charges	Sentence	Gender	Age	Gender	Age
1	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	12 months probation	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
	Indecency, 1 charge					
2	Sexual exploitation, 8 charges	4 years imprisonment	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
	Rape and sexual assault charges also preferred					
3	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	4 years imprisonment	Male	Adult	Female	Minor
4	Sexual exploitation, multiple charges	20 years imprisonment	Male	Adult	Male	Minor
		10 years imprisonment	Male	Adult		
5	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	12 months probation	Male	Minor	Female	Minor
6	Sexual exploitation, 1 charge	Awaiting probation report	Male	Adult	Female	Minor

In 2016, the Department of Justice and Equality received six European Arrest Warrants in relation to four individuals (three of the warrants were issued in relation to the same offences committed by one individual). The European Arrest Warrants were from Romania, Italy, Lithuania and Poland.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: STATISTICAL DATA

The following table shows victims of human trafficking reported to An Garda Síochána in 2016, by exploitation, region, gender and age:

Exploitation type	Region	Female			Male			Total		
		Adult	Minor	Total	Adult	Minor	Total	Adult	Minor	Total
Sexual	Ireland	-	10	10	-	9	9	-	19	19
	Africa	13	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	13
	EEA	11	1	12	-	-	-	11	1	12
	South America	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Asia	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Europe (Non-EEA)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	32	11	43	-	9	9	32	20	52
Labour	EEA	-	-	-	31	-	31	31	-	31
	Africa	3	-	3	1	-	1	4	-	4
	Asia	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
	Total	6	-	6	32	-	32	38	-	38
Forced Criminality	EEA	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
	Total	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Sexual & Labour	EEA	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Total	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Grand total	EEA	11	2	13	35	-	35	46	2	48
	Ireland	-	10	10	-	9	9	-	19	19
	Africa	16	-	16	1	-	1	17	-	17
	Asia	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6
	South America	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
	Europe (Non-EEA)	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Grand total	38	12	50	36	9	45	74	21	95

APPENDIX II: METHODOLOGY

In order to produce our Annual Report the AHTU gather depersonalised information from three main sources:

1. HTICU provide standardised information concerning the demographic characteristics of any victims of human trafficking reported to them, in addition to information concerning the criminal justice response to trafficking in human beings.
2. NGOs and IOs furnish reports to AHTU on each presumed victim of human trafficking encountered by their organisation in the calendar year. Both non-personalised biographic information and exploitation demographic information is supplied using an AHTU developed template.
3. The Mutual Assistance & Extradition Unit of Department of Justice and Equality provide information regarding European Arrest Warrants.

AHTU, in accordance with data protection legislation, does not seek to collect personal information such as names and dates of birth. Therefore, it is not possible to cross-reference the HTICU and NGO/IO datasets on a case-by-case basis. As such, figures received from HTICU and NGO/IOs, have been presented separately.

Readers should therefore not attempt to combine figures for identified and presumed victims as this will result in some double counting.

APPENDIX III: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AHTU

The Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, part of the Crime and Security Directorate within the Department of Justice and Equality.

AIA

The 'Administrative Immigration Arrangements for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking' set out the protections available to suspected victims of human trafficking who have no legal permission to be present in the State. Established in 2008 they coincide with the commencement of the Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 and were updated and republished in 2010 and 2011. For a copy of the Administrative Arrangements, please visit Ireland's dedicated anti-human trafficking website at www.blueblindfold.gov.ie.

EEA

For the purposes of this report, any mention of 'EEA', in regards to nationality, refers to countries within the European Union, the European Economic Area and the European Free Trade Association.

FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EEA CITIZEN

Refers to non-EEA nationals residing in the State under EU Directive 2004/38/EC (Freedom of Movement).

GNPSB

The Garda National Protective Services Bureau.

HTICU

Human Trafficking Investigation and Co-ordination Unit, part of the Garda National Protective Services Bureau within An Garda Síochána.

IO

International Organisation, e.g. the International Organisation for Migration.

MINOR

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

NGO

Non-Governmental Organisation, e.g. the Immigrant Council of Ireland.

NRM

National Referral Mechanism; the term used to describe the framework through which State bodies fulfil their obligations to protect and promote the human rights of trafficking victims, working in partnership with civil society.

VICTIM (IDENTIFIED)

Refers to persons meeting a reasonable grounds threshold to be considered a victim of human trafficking by our Competent Authority (An Garda Síochána).

VICTIM (PRESUMED)

Refers to persons encountered by non-State groups. These persons may, or may not, be referred to our Competent Authority (An Garda Síochána) depending on their individual circumstances.



TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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