



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

An abstract painting in a style reminiscent of Vincent van Gogh's 'Olympia'. It depicts two figures, a man and a woman, in profile. The man, in the foreground, has dark, curly hair and is wearing a bright yellow jacket. The woman, behind him, has dark hair and is wearing a red top. The background is a mix of dark and light tones, with visible brushstrokes.

# GLOBAL REPORT ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS 2020

COUNTRY PROFILE

Eastern Europe  
and Central Asia



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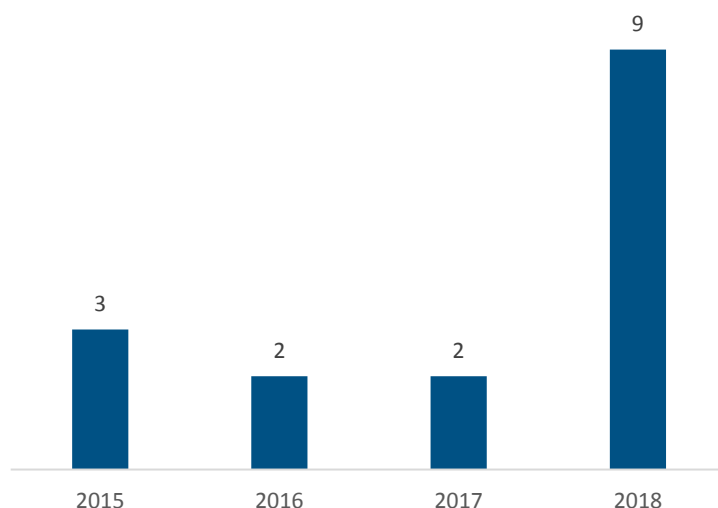


## – Armenia –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Armenia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2015 – 2018**



*Source: Investigative Committee, Police of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of Armenia.*

In 2017, one Armenian female offender was convicted of trafficking in persons. In 2016, three persons, two females and one male, were convicted of trafficking in persons. Two of them were nationals of the People's Republic of China and one was of Armenian nationality.

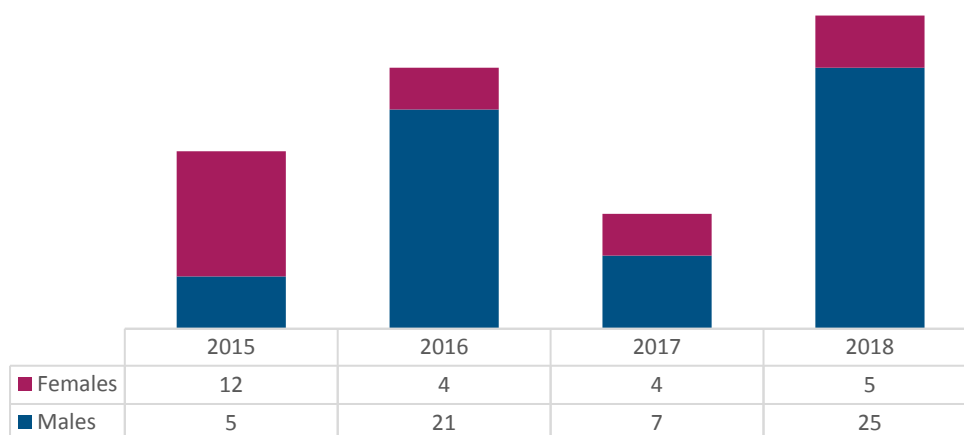
In 2015, three persons, two females and one male, were convicted of trafficking in persons. Among them, two were convicted of trafficking in persons for the purpose of forced labour and one was convicted of trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

*Source: The Government of Armenia.*



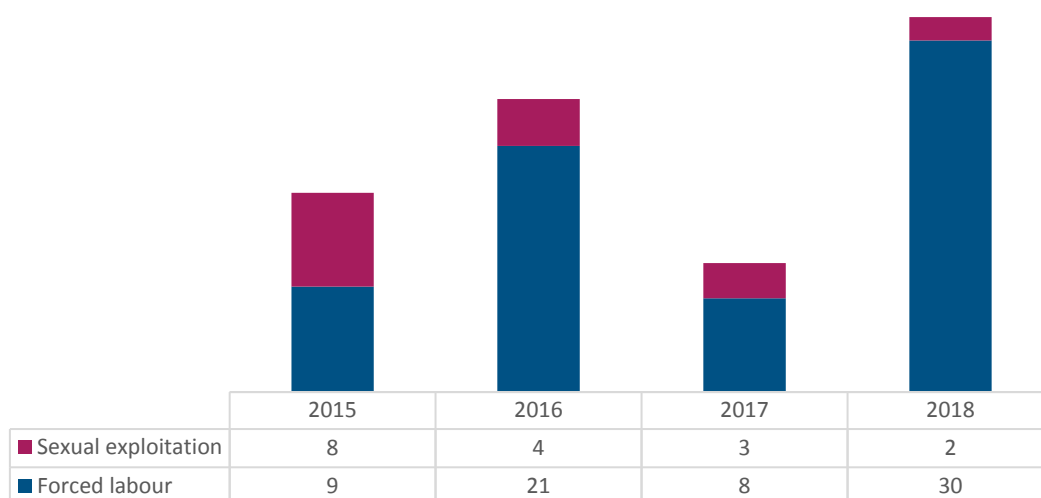
## Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by sex, 2015 – 2018



Source: Investigative Committee, Police of the Republic of Armenia.

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2015 – 2018



Source: Investigative Committee, Police of the Republic of Armenia.

During 2017 and 2018, most detected victims were citizens of Armenia with a slightly smaller number from the Russian Federation. During the same years, most Armenian citizens were domestically trafficked. A small number of Armenian victims were repatriated from other countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia or the Middle East.

Source: Investigative Committee, Police of the Republic of Armenia.



## – Azerbaijan –

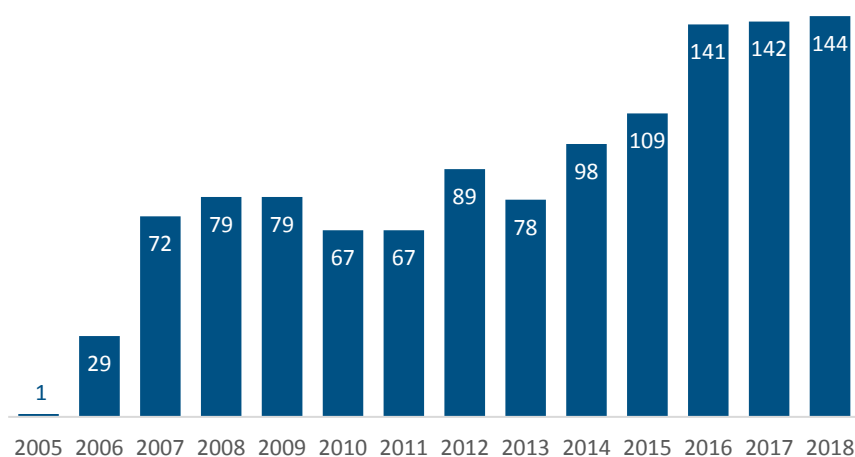
The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Azerbaijan covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and Suspects*

The Ministry of Internal Affairs reported that in 2017, a total of 28 cases of trafficking in persons were prosecuted. In the indicated period, 55 persons were investigated, 36 prosecuted and 33 convicted of trafficking in persons. Of those convicted, 25 were female and eight were male.

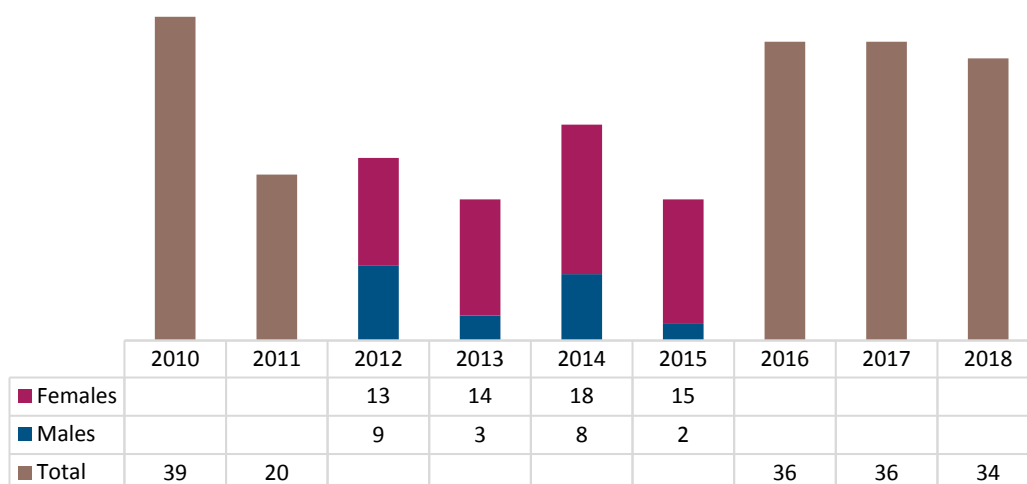
*Source: The Ministry of Internal Affairs.*

### Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2005 – 2018



*Source: The Ministry of Internal Affairs.*

### Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2010-2018

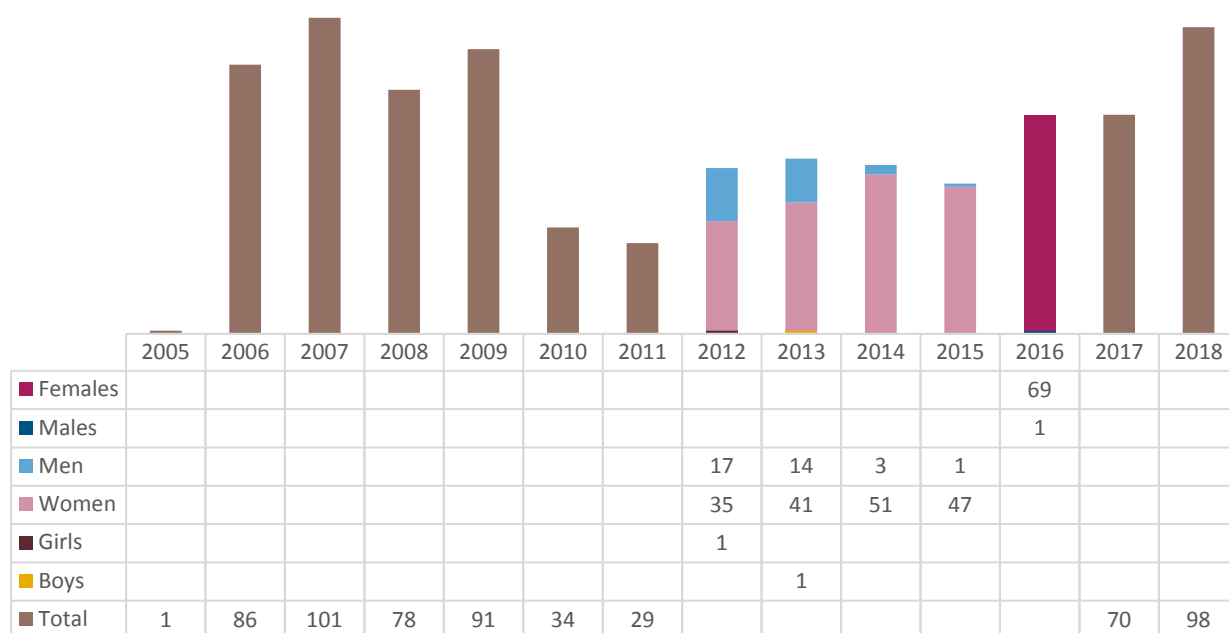


*Source: The Ministry of Internal Affairs.*



## Victims

**Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and sex, 2005-2018**



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2017, the Ministry of Internal Affairs reported 71 victims of trafficking in persons. Among them, 66 were female and 5 were male. In the reporting period, 68 victims of trafficking in persons were citizens of Azerbaijan and the rest were foreign nationals.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

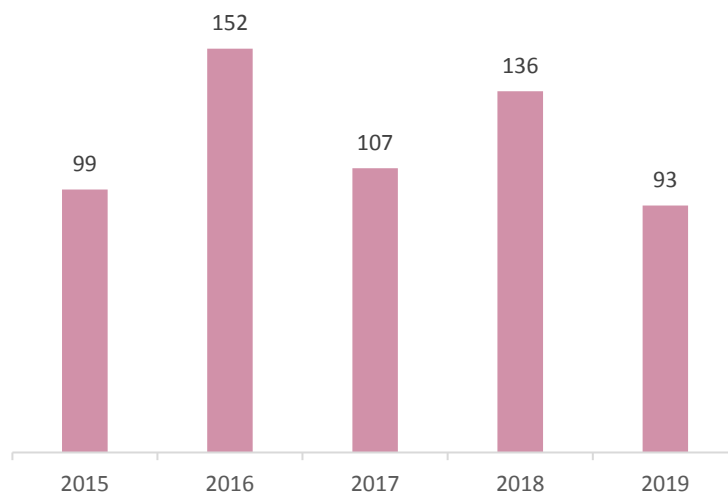


## – Belarus –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Belarus covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

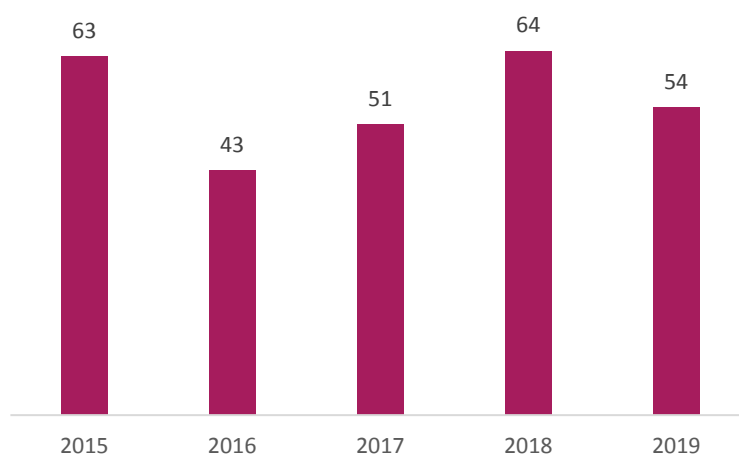
### *Investigations and suspects*

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2015 – 2019**



*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

**Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons\*\*, 2015 – 2019**

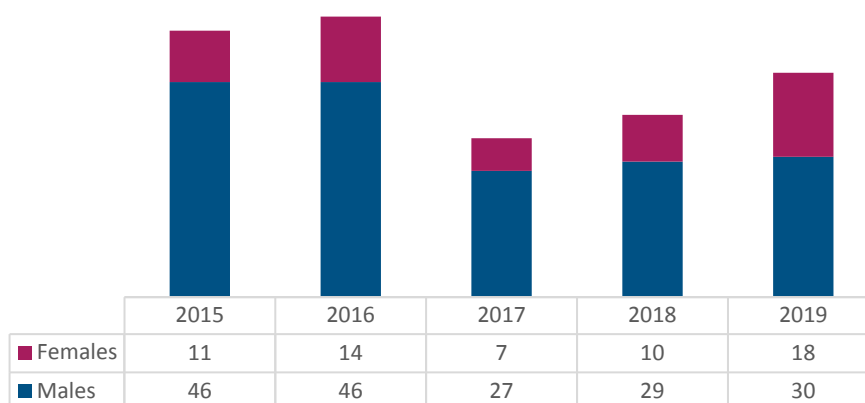


*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

*\*\*Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.*

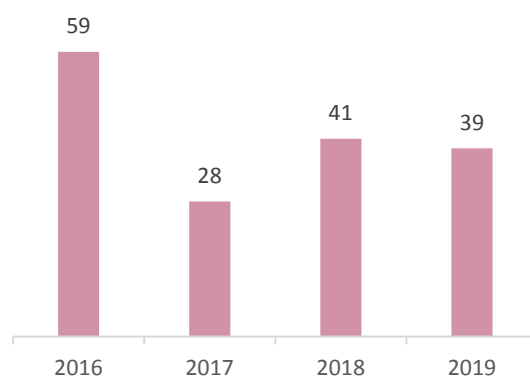


### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2015 – 2019



Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.

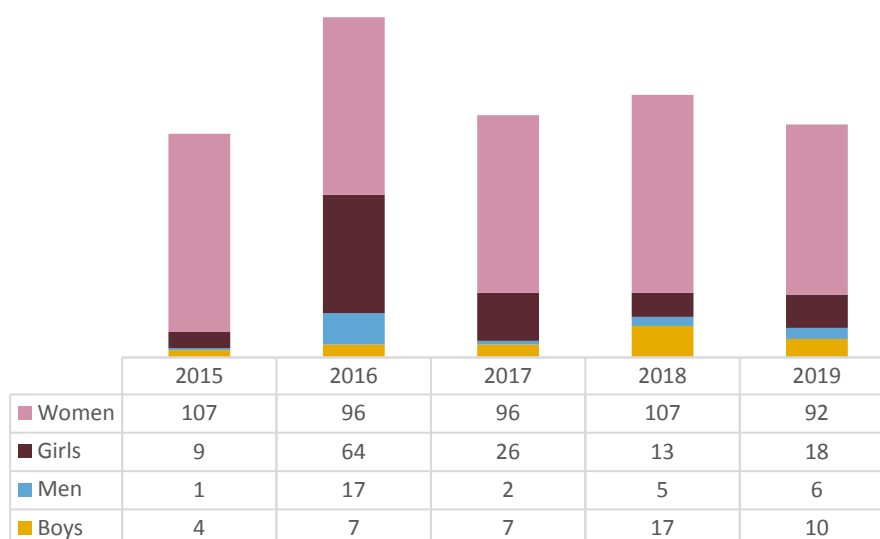
### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2015 – 2019



Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.

### Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2015 – 2018



Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.



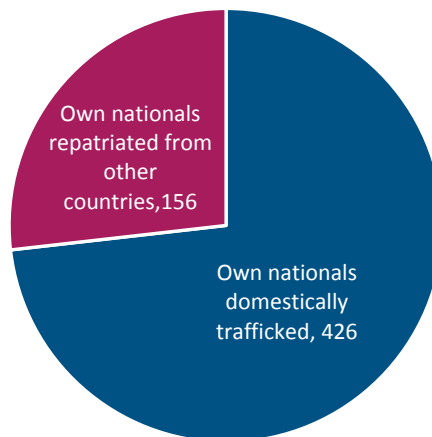
The forms of exploitation that are prevalent in Belarus are trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation and forced labour. The majority of victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, with 164 persons trafficked for this purpose in 2016, 128 in 2017, 132 in 2018 and 123 in 2019. Victims trafficked for forced labour purposes were detected in smaller numbers, with 20 in 2016, 3 in 2017, 10 in 2018 and 3 in 2019.

*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

The majority of persons identified as victims of trafficking during the reporting period were nationals of Belarus. In 2016 and 2017, the victims were all citizens of countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

**Type of trafficking in persons of own nationals, 2016 – 2019  
(Tot=582)**



*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

**Additional information**

In 2017 and 2018, 23 citizens of Belarus were repatriated from Russia and 20 from Turkey. During the same period of time, 21 were repatriated from countries in Western and Southern Europe and 8 from the Middle East.

Between 2017 and 2019, 33 citizens of Belarus were repatriated from Russia and 16 from Turkey. During the same time period, 31 were repatriated from countries in Western and Southern Europe and 10 from the Middle East and North Africa.

*Source: Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Belarus.*

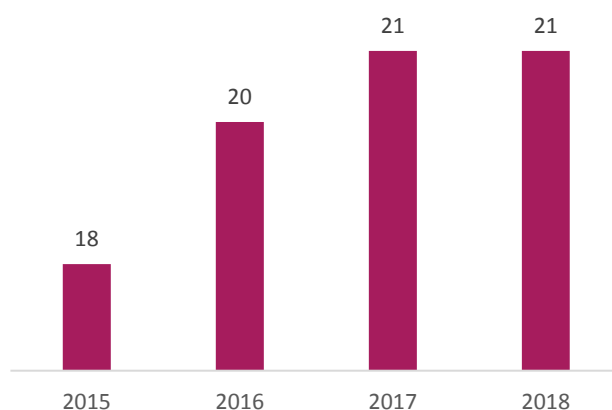


## – Georgia –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Georgia covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2015 – 2018**



*Source: The Secretariat (Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia) of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia.*

Between 2017 and 2018, a total of 11 persons were prosecuted for trafficking in persons. Of these, nine were females and two were males. The numbers and profiles were the same for those arrested or investigated for the crime. In the same period, eight persons were convicted, all but one female. In terms of citizenship, all persons convicted were either nationals of Georgia or of another country in the subregion.

*Source: The Secretariat (Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia) of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs and the General Prosecutor's Office of Georgia.*

### *Victims*

Georgian law delineates between two types of trafficking victims: victim of trafficking and statutory victim of trafficking. The difference originates from the authority granting the status. A person who is given the title victim of trafficking is granted this status by a Permanent Group of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons within 48 hours based on the questionnaires of mobile group of the State Fund for Protection of and Assistance to Statutory Victims of Trafficking in Persons. A person with the title of statutory victim of trafficking is given this status by law enforcement authorities in accordance with Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. Both types of victims receive the same free state services and rights. However, each authority maintains separate records.

*Source: The Secretariat (Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia) of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons.*



In 2015, eight adult victims were identified as victims of trafficking in persons (five males, three females). For the three following years, all identified victims were female: one woman in 2016, three women and one girl in 2017, and two women in 2018.

*Source: The Secretariat (Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia) of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons, LEPL State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims and Statutory Victims of Human Trafficking.*

All victims identified in 2017 and 2018 were trafficked for sexual exploitation purposes. Victims were either citizens of Georgia or another country in the subregion. All Georgian victims were trafficked domestically.

*Source: The Secretariat (Public International Law Department of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia) of the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Persons, LEPL State Fund for Protection and Assistance of Victims and Statutory Victims of Human Trafficking.*

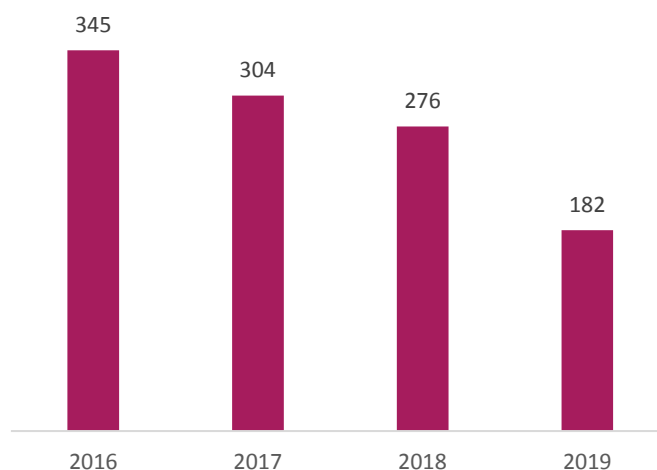


## – Kazakhstan –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Kazakhstan, criminalizes trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labour under Articles 116, 125, 126(3)(b) 128, 134, 135, 308, and 309 of the Criminal Code.

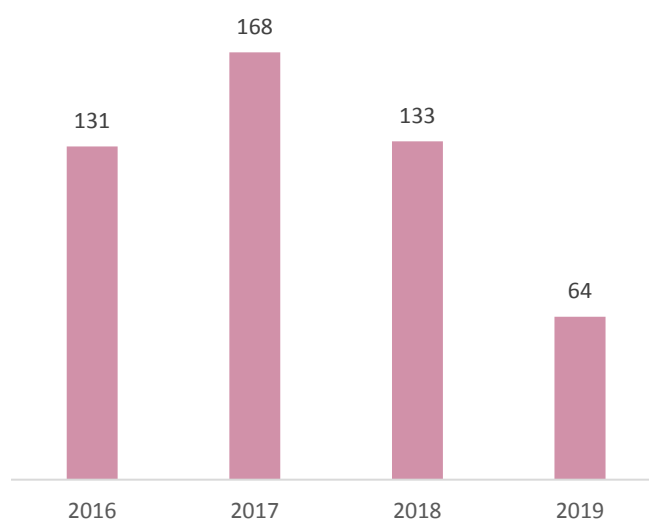
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2016 – 2019**



Source: Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2016 – 2019**



Source: Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

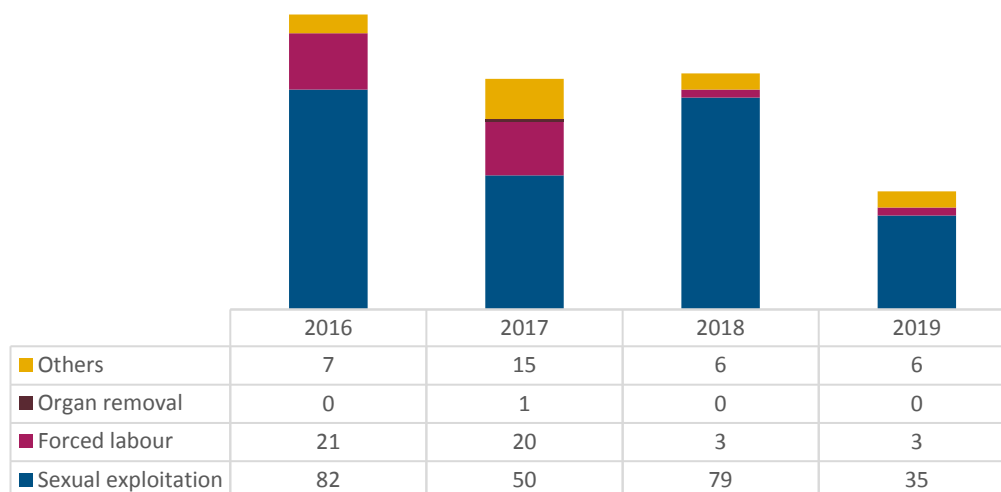


## Victims

In 2016, 110 victims of trafficking in persons were detected. In 2017 and 2018, 86 and 88 victims were detected, respectively. In 2019, 44 victims were detected.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

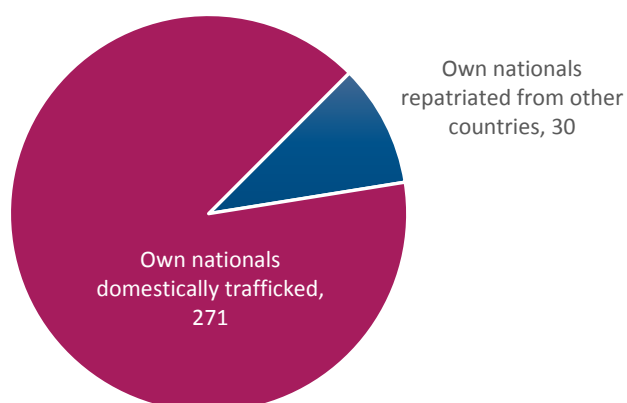
### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2016 – 2019



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Between 2016 and 2019, 301 of the 328 victims whose citizenship was known were citizens of Kazakhstan. The remaining 27 victims were citizens of countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

### Type of trafficking in persons of own nationals, 2016 – 2019 (Tot=301)



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

## Additional information

Kazakh victims were repatriated from diverse parts of the world between 2016 and 2019, including from countries in East Asia, South America, the Middle East and Western and Southern Europe.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

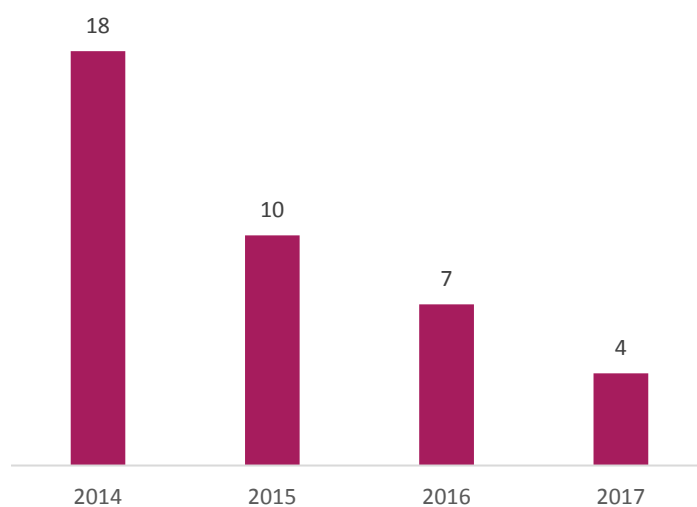


## – Kyrgyzstan –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan criminalizes trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labour under Article 124 of the Criminal Code and also covers “child adoption for commercial purposes”. On January 2019, the Government adopted an amendment to Article 124 of the Criminal Code, which, once implemented, would bring the legislation in line with the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

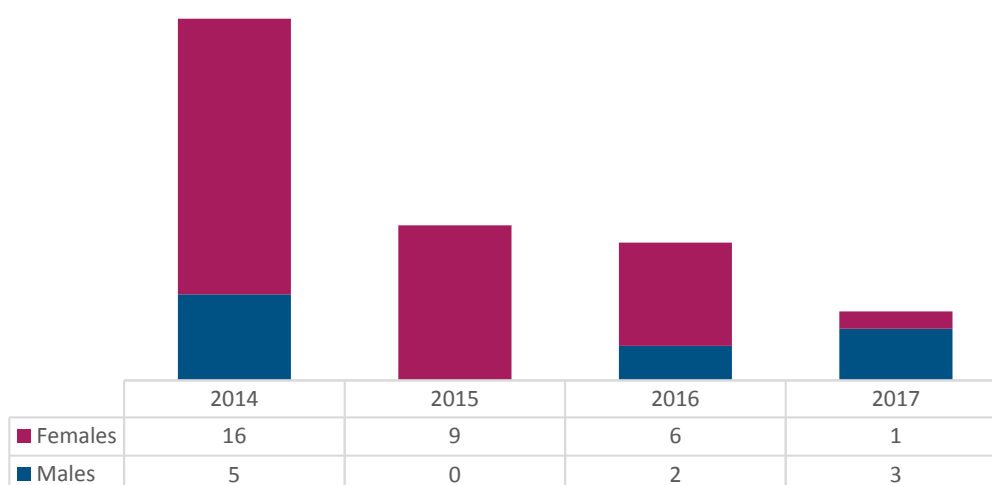
### *Investigations and suspects*

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – 2017**



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – 2017**



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

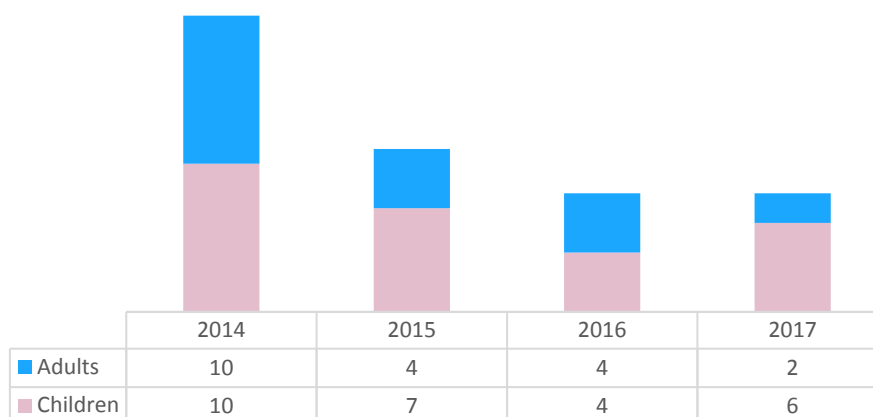


In 2018, Kyrgyz authorities opened ten criminal cases under Art. 124, of which six were merged into one case. One case was terminated and two were referred to the court for consideration.

*Source: Office of the Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

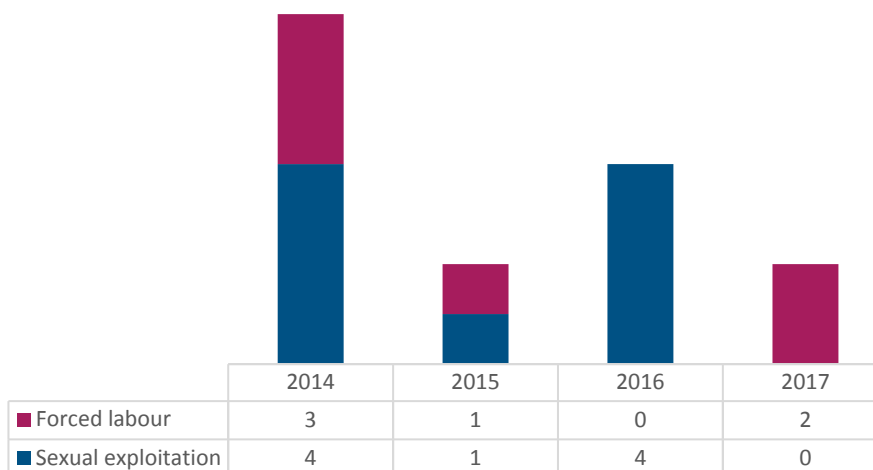
## Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age, 2014 – 2017



*Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2014 – 2017



*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

During the indicated period, Kyrgyz authorities reported no cases of trafficking for the purposes of forced labour nor for child sexual exploitation.

*Source: Office of the Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic.*

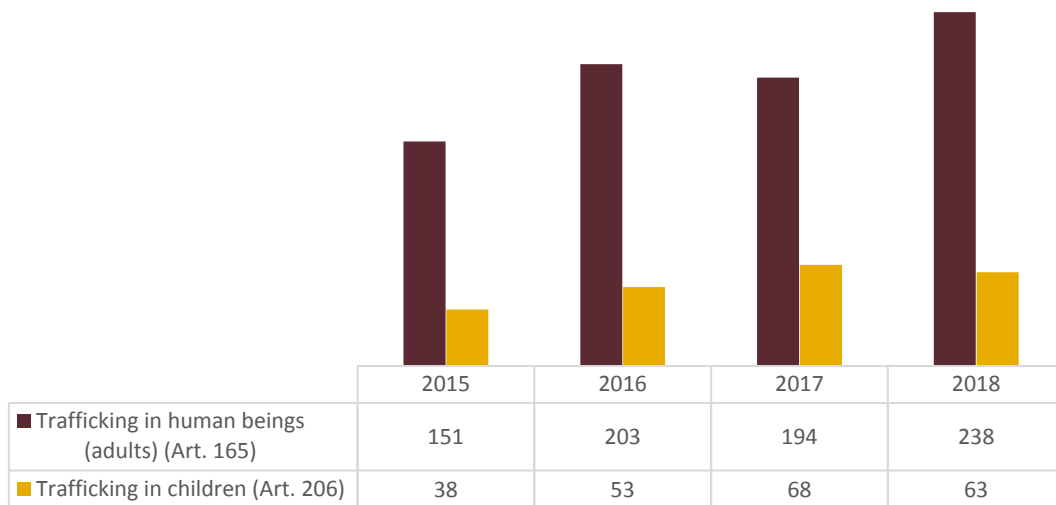


## – The Republic of Moldova –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Republic of Moldova covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol. The criminal code differentiates between trafficking in human beings (adults) (Article 165) and child trafficking (Article 206).

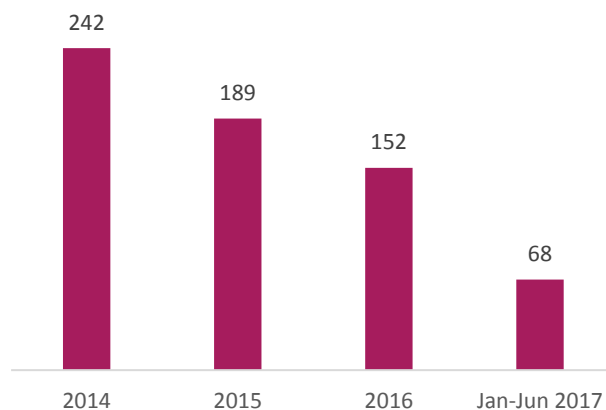
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded under Articles 165 and 206, 2015 – 2018**



*Source: General Prosecutor's Office, Republic of Moldova General Police Inspectorate Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.*

#### **Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons\*\*, 2014 – June 2017**



*Source: General Prosecutor's Office.*

*\*\*Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.*



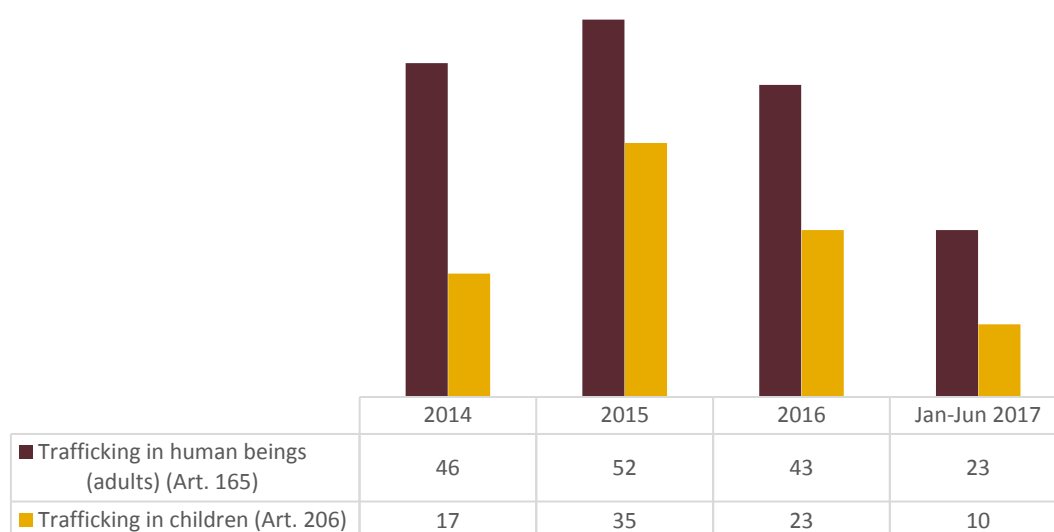
In 2014, 123 males and 119 females were brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system.

*Source: General Prosecutor's Office.*

As of 2018, Moldovan officials have documented six criminal groups potentially specializing in trafficking in persons. The members of these groups are mostly Moldovan nationals with a smaller number of the remaining members originating from other countries in the subregion.

*Source: Republic of Moldova General Police Inspectorate Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.*

### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons under Articles 165 and 206, 2014 – June 2017**



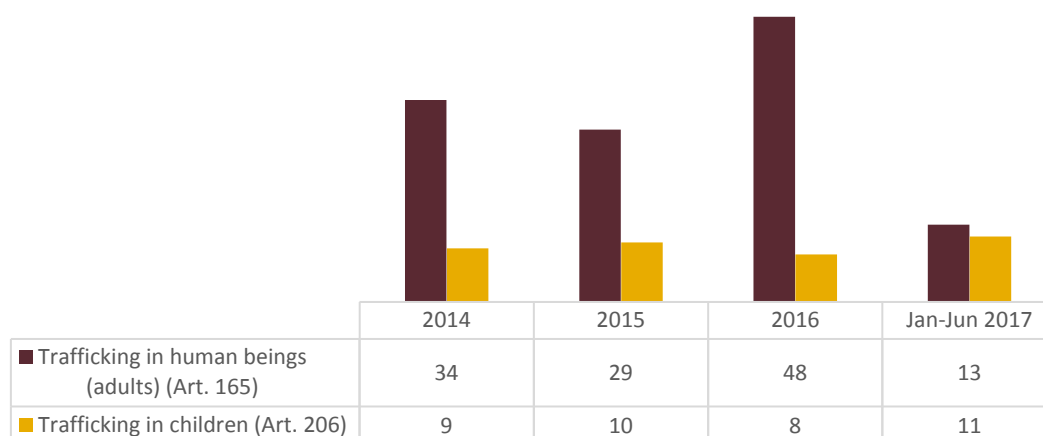
*Source: General Prosecutor's Office.*

In 2014, 28 males and six females were convicted of trafficking in persons (adults). In the same year, 18 males and 11 females were convicted of child trafficking.

*Source: General Prosecutor's Office.*



### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons under Articles 165 and 206, 2014 – June 2017



Source: General Prosecutor's Office.

In 2014, nine males and 25 females were convicted of trafficking in persons (adults) under Article 165. In the same year, six males and three females were convicted of child trafficking under Article 206.

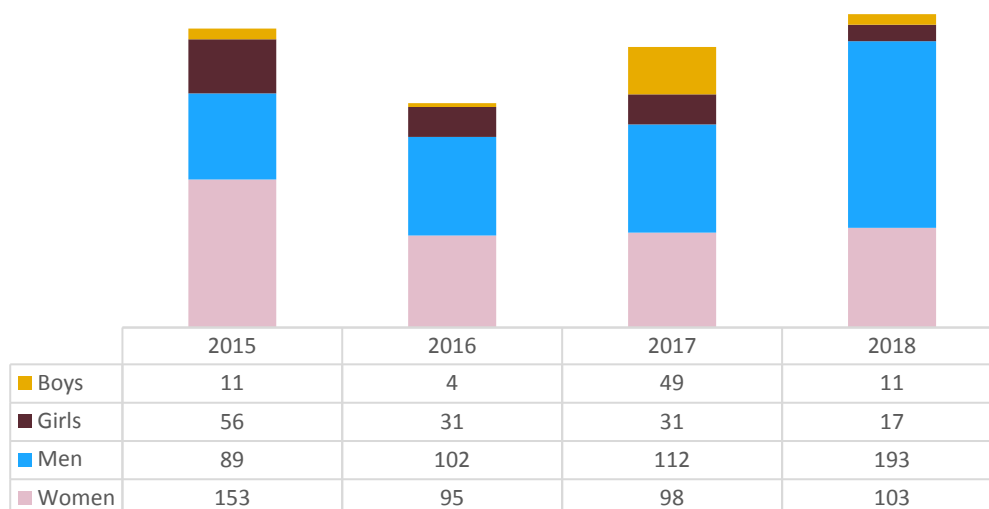
Source: General Prosecutor's Office.

National authorities of Moldova reported that the majority of persons convicted of trafficking in persons in 2014 were nationals of Moldova. Additional persons convicted were citizens of Armenia, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Source: General Prosecutor's Office.

### Victims

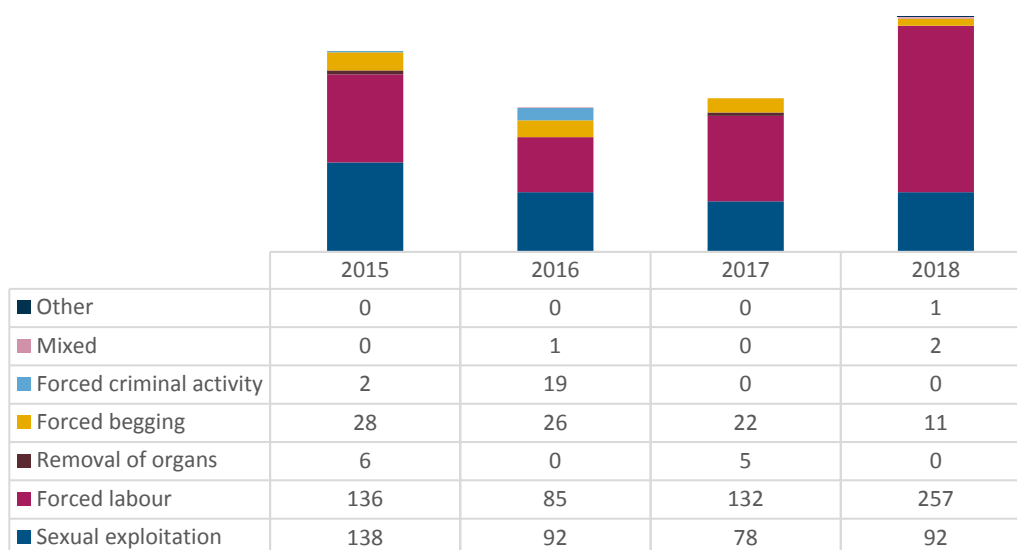
#### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2015 – 2018



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Republic of Moldova General Police Inspectorate Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.



## Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2015 – 2018



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

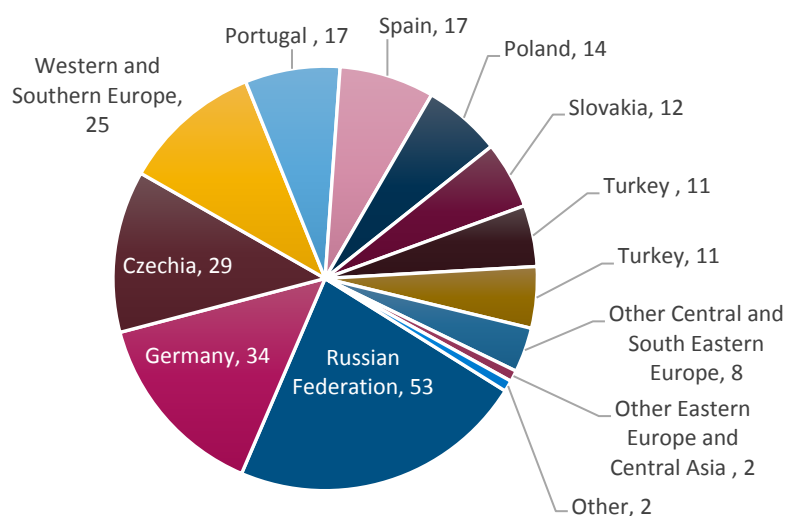
Between 2014 and 2017, the majority of identified victims of trafficking were citizens of Moldova. A smaller number of victims were citizens of Syria and Germany.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

Between 2016 and 2018, 80 per cent of adult victims and 34 per cent of child victims were trafficked internationally, while 20 per cent and 66 per cent were trafficked domestically, respectively.

Source: Republic of Moldova General Police Inspectorate Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons.

## Countries from which victims of trafficking in persons were repatriated, 2016 – 2018



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs – Centre for Combating Trafficking in Persons, Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection.

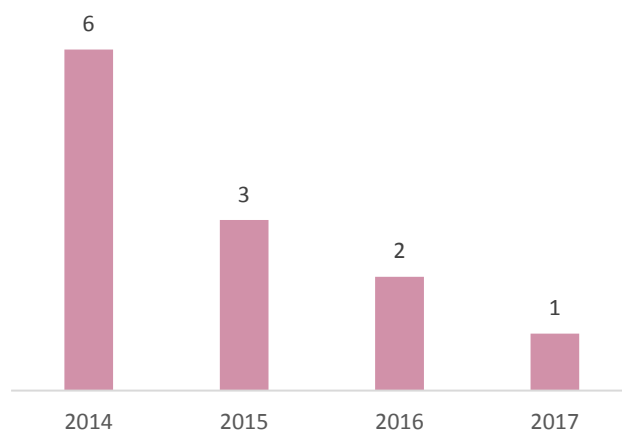


## – Turkmenistan –

The current legislation in Turkmenistan, the Criminal Code, criminalizes all forms of trafficking in persons indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

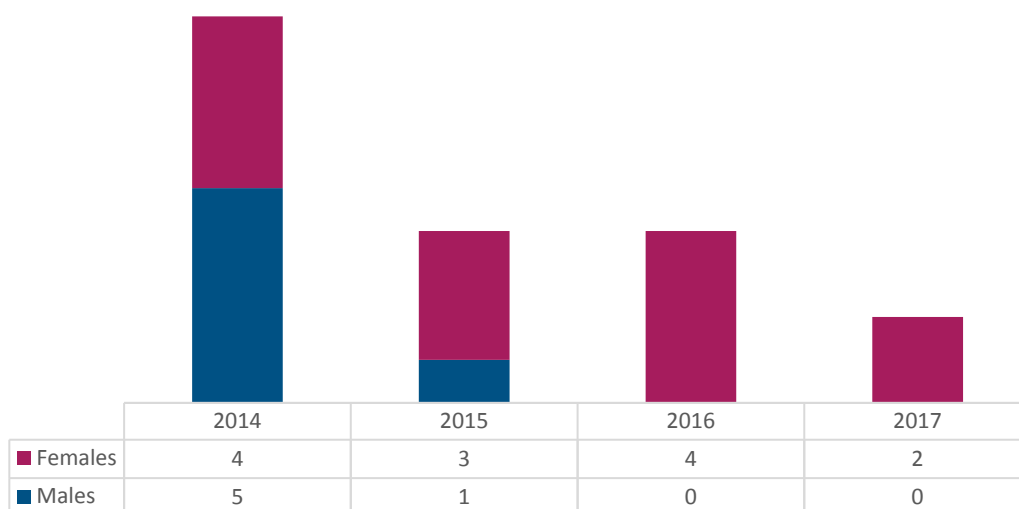
### *Investigations and suspects*

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – 2017**



*Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.*

**Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons, by sex\*\*, 2014 – 2017**

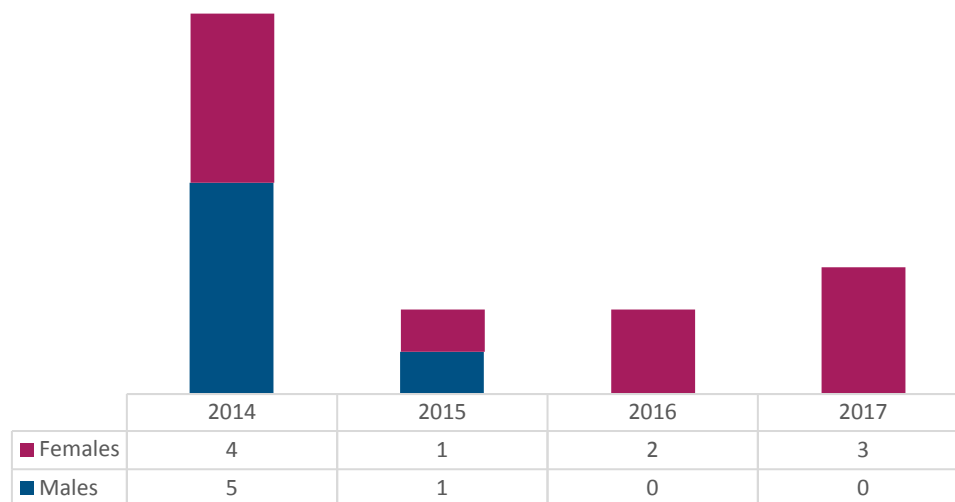


*Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.*

*\*\*Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.*

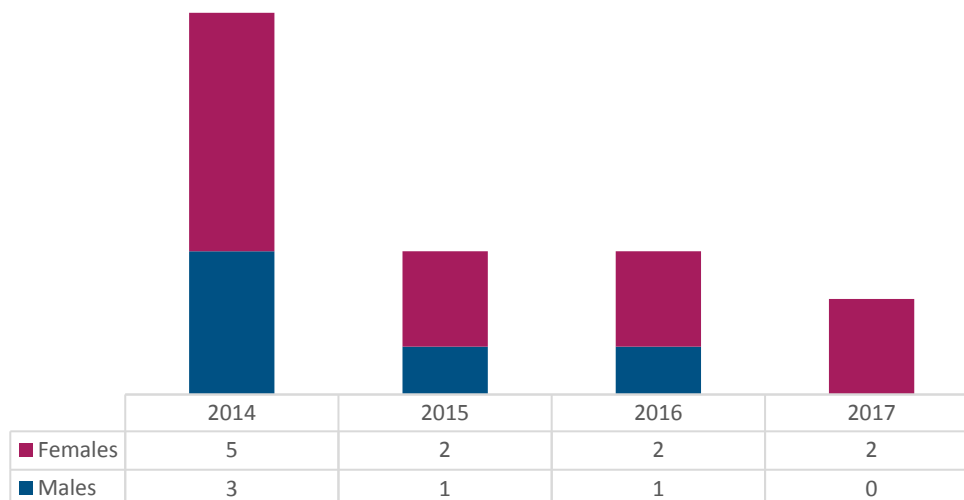


### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 –2017



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – 2017



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

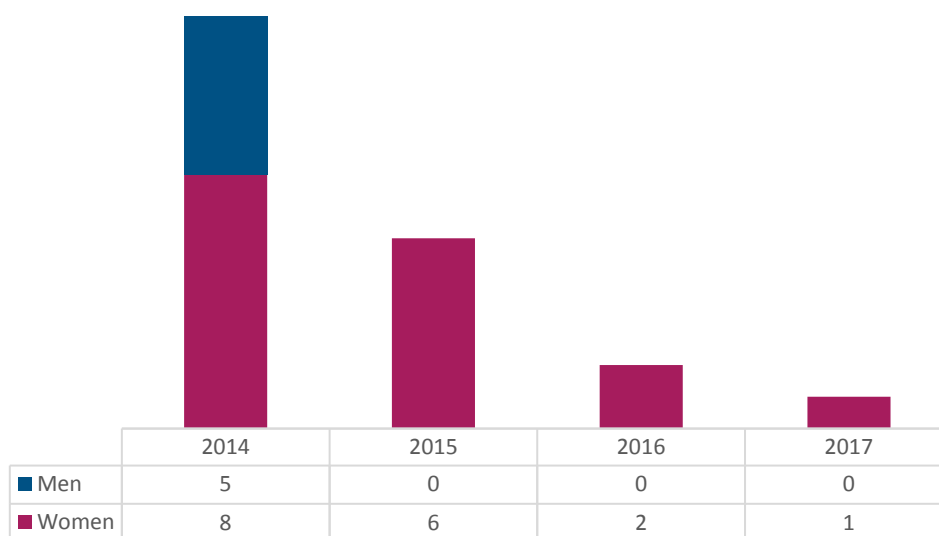
All persons convicted of trafficking in persons in the indicated period were nationals of Turkmenistan.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.



## Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 –2017



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Most of the detected victims was trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation, with a lower number trafficked for forced labour. All detected victims were nationals of Turkmenistan and repatriated from other countries, including India, Russia, and Turkey.

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

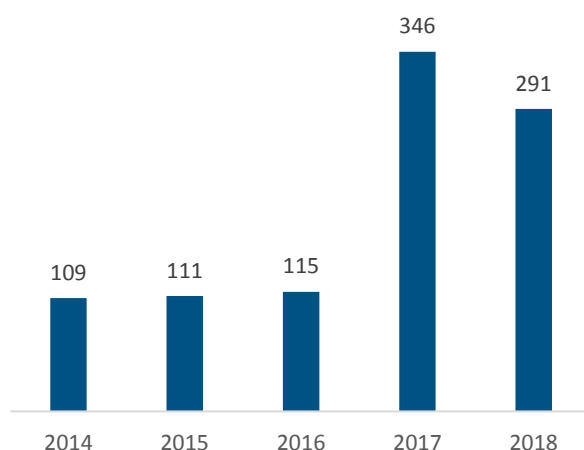


## – Ukraine –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Ukraine covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

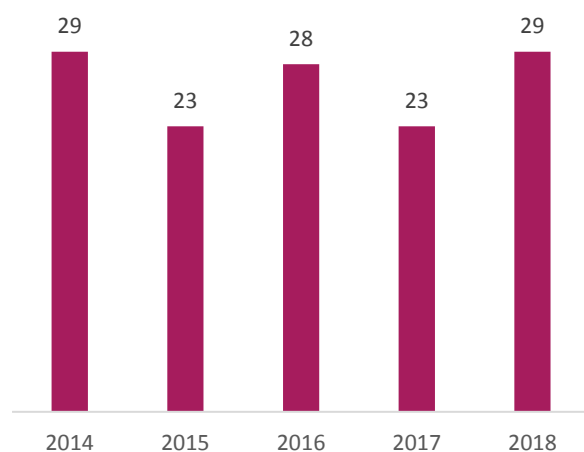
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2014 – 2018**



*Source: State Judiciary Administration of Ukraine, Ministry of Interior of Ukraine.*

#### **Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, 2014 – 2018**

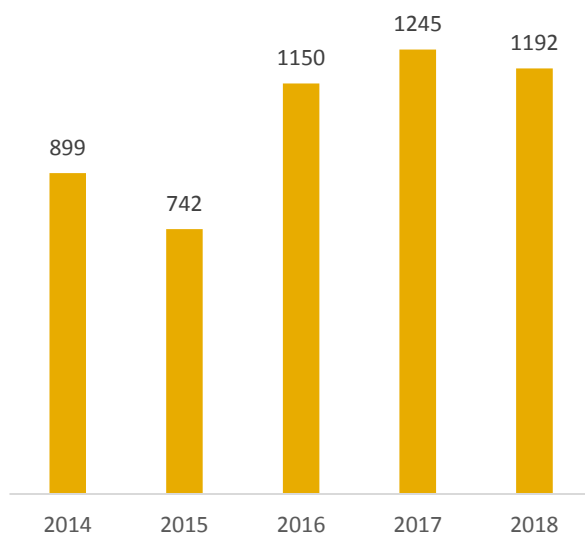


*Source: State Judiciary Administration of Ukraine, Ministry of Interior of Ukraine.*



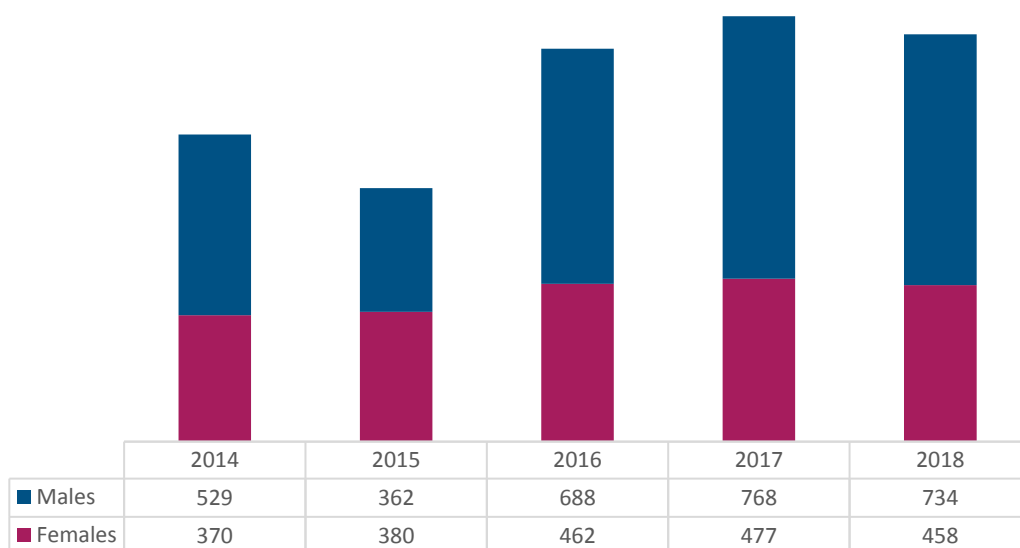
## Victims

### Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by IOM, 2014 –2018



Source: The International Organisation for Migration.

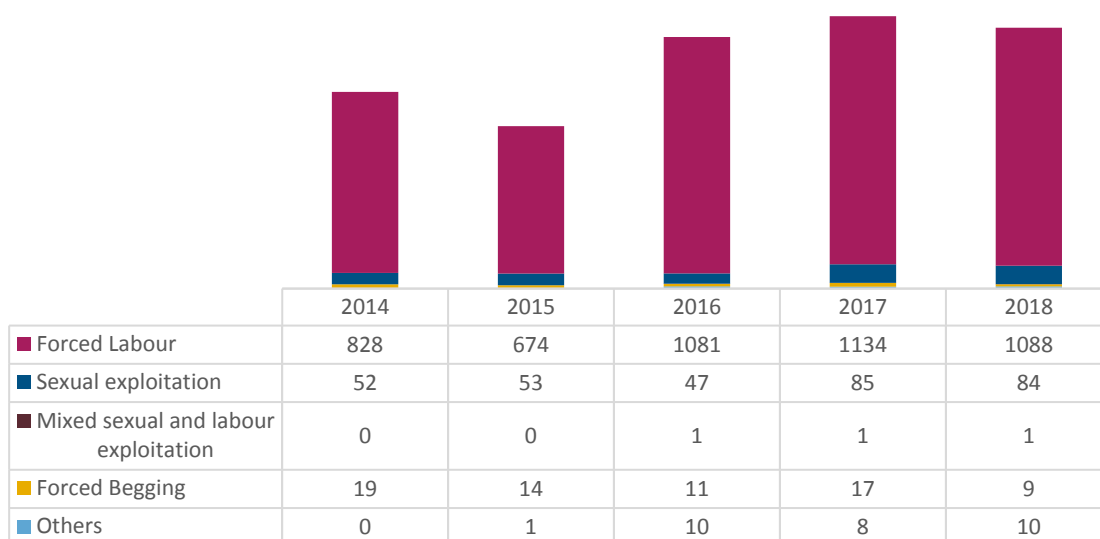
### Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by IOM, by gender, 2014-2018



Source: The International Organisation for Migration.

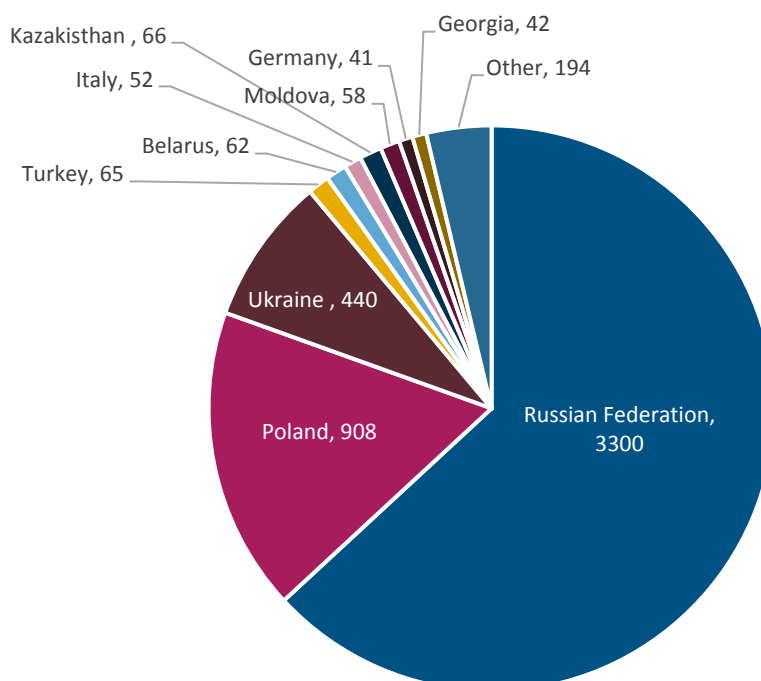


**Number of victims of trafficking in persons identified by IOM, by type of exploitation, 2014 – 2018**



Source: The International Organisation for Migration.

**Countries of destination of victims of trafficking, 2014 – 2018  
(Tot=5228)**



Source: The International Organisation for Migration.

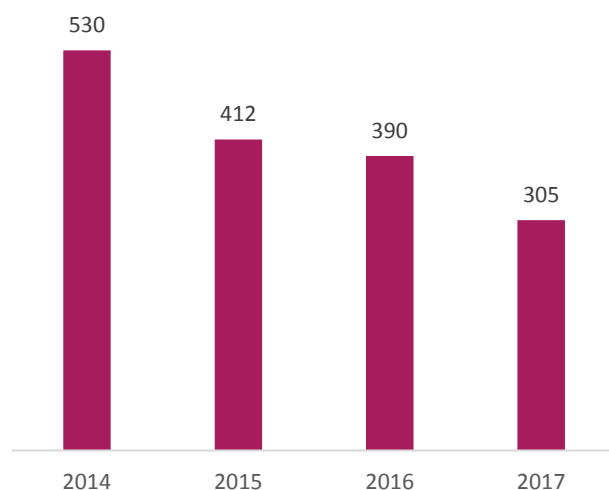


## – Uzbekistan –

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in Uzbekistan covers all forms of trafficking indicated in the UN Trafficking in Persons Protocol.

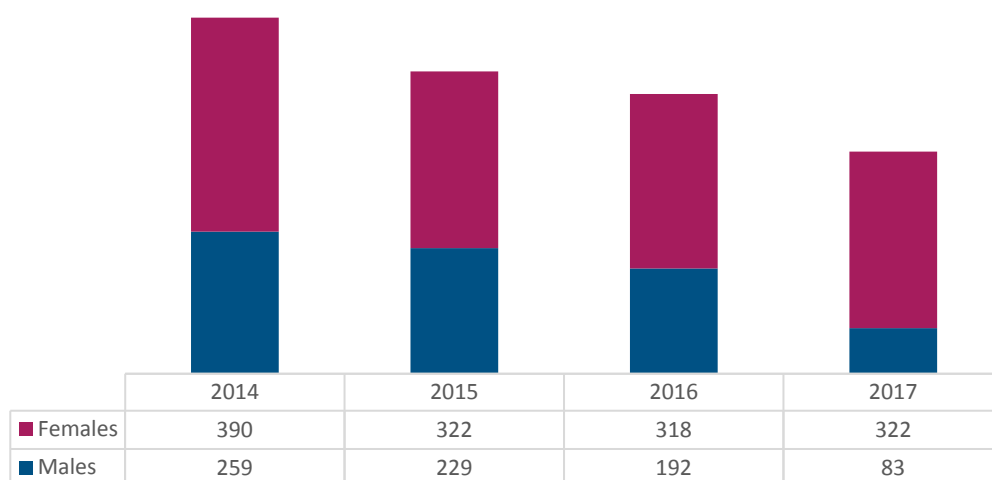
### *Investigations and suspects*

**Number of cases of trafficking in persons recorded, 2014 – 2017**



*Source: Ministry of the Interior.*

**Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system because they have been suspected of, arrested for or cautioned for trafficking in persons, by sex\*\*, 2014 – 2017**

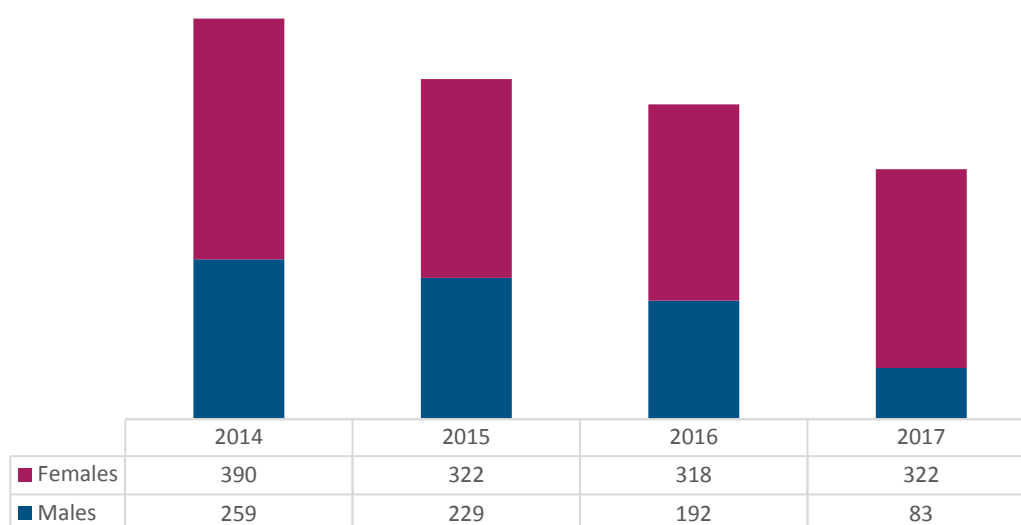


*Source: Ministry of Interior.*

*\*\*Formal contact with the police and/or criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested, or cautioned at the national level.*



### Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by sex, 2014 – 2017



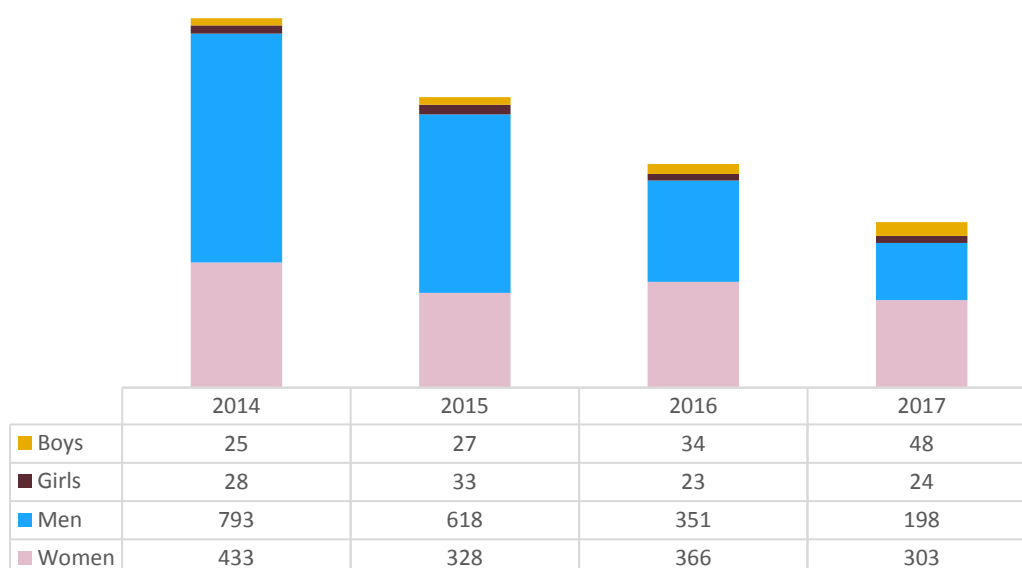
Source: Ministry of the Interior.

The same number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons in the indicated years were also convicted of the crime. All persons convicted were Uzbek nationals.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

### Victims

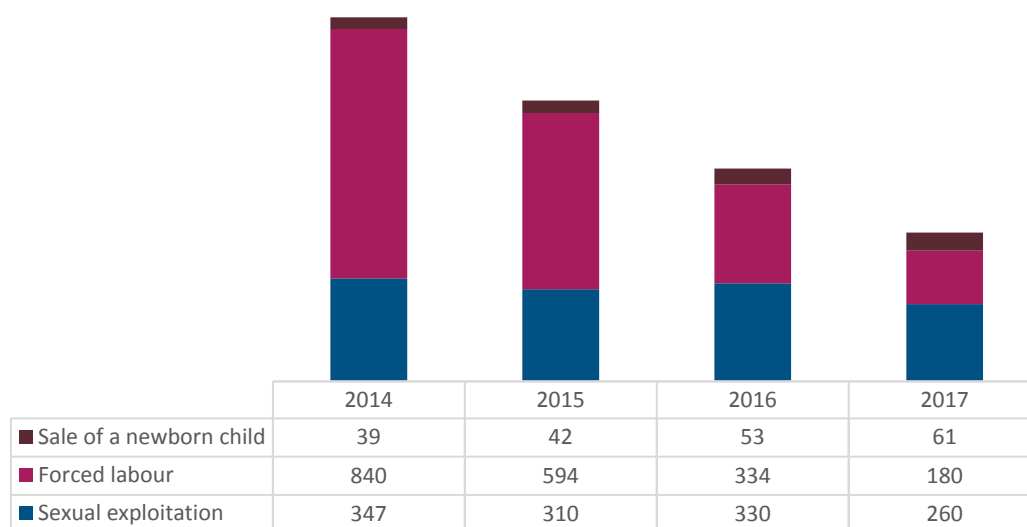
### Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by age and sex, 2014 – 2017



Source: Ministry of the Interior.



## Number of victims of trafficking in persons detected, by form of exploitation, 2014 – 2017



*Source: Ministry of the Interior.*

All detected victims in the indicated period were citizens of Uzbekistan.

*Source: Ministry of the Interior.*