



**PART 4: KEY FIGURES CONCERNING THE STAKEHOLDERS IN
HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING**

Introduction

This part presents the key figures given to Myria by the six stakeholders likely to play a role in a human trafficking case in Belgium. Figures concerning human smuggling are also provided if these stakeholders are active in this area. These figures and their evolution between 2011 and 2015 allow us to have a certain view of the approach adopted by the authorities in terms of human trafficking and smuggling.

These six stakeholders are:

1. the police, with information from the General National Database;
2. the Social Inspectorate;
3. the Board of Prosecutors General, with information relating to prosecutions conducted by the public prosecutor's offices;
4. the Immigration Office (IO);
5. PAG-ASA, Payoke and Sürya: specialised victim reception centres;
6. the Department of Criminal Policy (DCP), with information relating to convictions.

For each of these data sources, we have provided:

- a description of the nature and origin of the data;
- a presentation of the data, together with a short commentary;
- if necessary, an analytical commentary of this data or additional information.

However, there is a lack of harmonisation between these figures from the various stakeholders. Therefore, they aren't sufficient as a basis to assess the policy or to support strategic analyses. This lack of harmonisation also significantly restricts the possibilities of reporting to the European institutions.

1. Police data

1.1. Description

The federal judicial police provides information in the form of maps, created by strategic analysts from the department involved in the fight against crimes against persons, based on the data available in the police's general national database (GND).

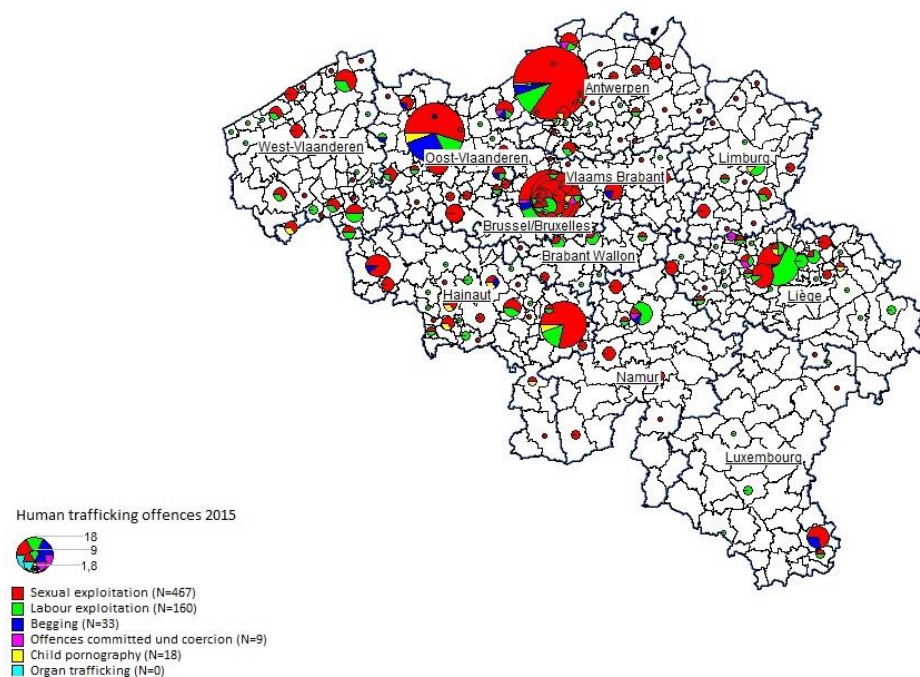
This data gives an idea of the evolution in police interventions in the past five years (as long as the same syntax is used).

For the part relating to human smuggling, besides the GND data, we have chosen to use the data from the Directorate of Operation of Administrative Police (DOA).

Data relating to human trafficking

Figure 1. Human trafficking offences per commune and purpose of exploitation (Source: Police's general national database)

Human trafficking offences 2015
per commune (N=687)
Source: GND



DJSOC/ Human trafficking
ASA Nicolas CALLANT

Table 1. Human trafficking offences per year and per form of exploitation (Source: Police's general national database, [ASA] Nicolas CALLANT)

Year	Sexual exploitation	Child pornography	Labour exploitation	Begging	Offences committed under coercion	Organ trafficking	Total
2011	481	85	333	47	10	1	957
2012	466	51	321	44	13	1	896
2013	586	201	273	33	14	1	1,108
2014	460	13	166	38	15	1	693
2015	467	18	160	33	9	0	687

Findings and trends

- The most widespread forms of exploitation are still sexual and labour exploitation, but only offences associated with sex (sexual exploitation and child pornography) showed a slight increase between 2014 and 2015. For all other forms of exploitation, there was a slight fall. Overall, the total in 2015 is the same as in 2014.
- The reduction in offences of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation reinforces the impression of a shift towards the Social Inspectorate.
- For the first time in years, no acts of human trafficking for the purposes of organ trafficking were reported.
- Regarding significant fluctuations in findings establishing a link between human trafficking and child pornography, please refer to the 2013 Annual Report, Building bridges.
- Note the increase in the number of findings in the region of Kortrijk and Tournai.
- In any case, 2015 appears to be the year with the lowest number of findings since the GND's current syntax has been in use.

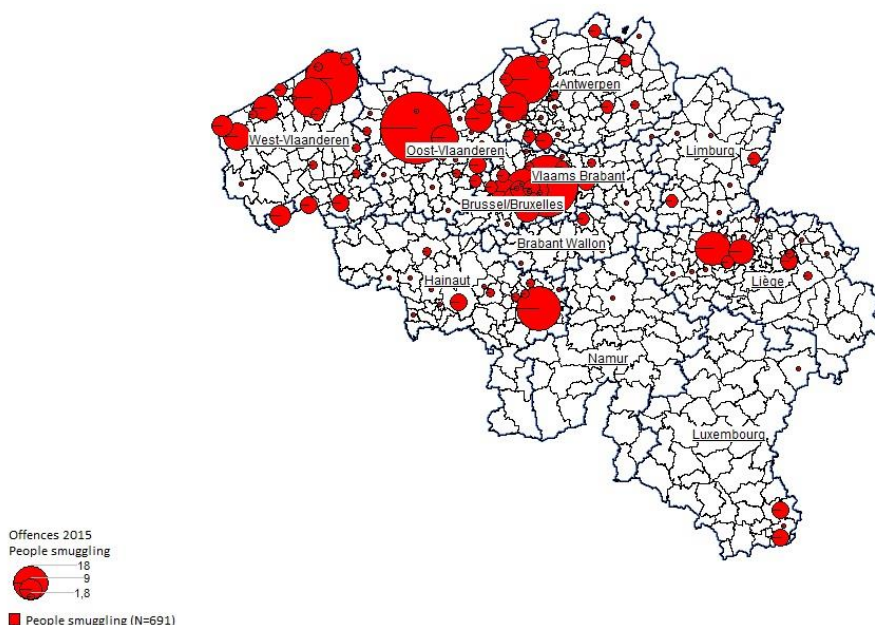
1.2. Data relating to human smuggling

All the data below comes from the GND. The following map shows the total of several figures for human smuggling. This total not only encompasses human smuggling offences, but also those associated with facilitating illegal entry or illegal residence (Article 77 of the Aliens Act), as well as situations where illegal residence was reported in combination with an element of smuggling or exploitation.

This map shows the extent of the number of human trafficking acts in 2015 thanks to well-defined syntax that reaches beyond the actual offence. The map presents the extent of the phenomenon and Table 2 its evolution in the past five years.

Figure 2. Extent of the phenomenon of human smuggling per commune (Source: Police's general national database)

Offences People smuggling per commune 2015
(N=627)
Source: GND



DJSOC/ Trafficking in Human Beings
ASA Nicolas CALLANT

Table 2. Evolution in the number of human smuggling acts (Source: Police's general national database)

Year	Number
2011	268
2012	233
2013	597
2014	627
2015	691

1.3. Data relating to interceptions of illegally staying foreign nationals

The data presented in this part is based on the Immigration Office's administrative reports for the police. These reports are written after police interceptions, when the police request permission from the Immigration Office to open an investigation.

This data is one of the many indicators of the evolution in the number of foreigners found to be staying here illegally. Even if it is difficult to link them with human smuggling in the strict sense of the term, they are nevertheless one of the indicators that need to be carefully monitored.

Table 3. Number of intercepted persons (Source: federal judicial police)

Nationality	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Afghanistan	455	669	649	400	803
South Africa	9	5	5	5	3
Albania	399	647	772	693	840
Algeria	6,337	6,384	4,897	3,726	2,666
Germany	16	10	18	47	28
Andorra	0	0	0	0	1
Angola	63	58	59	76	81
Antigua and Barbuda	0	1	0	0	0
Stateless	15	26	23	4	20
Argentina	2	9	4	9	4
Armenia	299	272	273	253	157
Australia	6	5	2	5	4
Palestinian Authority	864	582	395	318	186
Austria	1	3	3	11	6
Azerbaijan	16	11	20	18	28
Bangladesh	84	77	118	123	114
Barbados	0	1	0	0	1
Belgium	20	21	12	15	1
Benin	13	15	20	33	43
Bhutan	10	14	4	3	1
Belarus	18	36	22	16	13
Bolivia	3	3	7	4	3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	151	241	254	130	88
Brazil	578	432	389	378	308
Bulgaria	673	727	610	357	303
Burkina Faso	26	31	42	28	34
Burundi	31	24	19	24	18
Cambodia	0	4	2	2	2
Cameroon	136	179	261	263	301
Canada	7	6	6	5	2

Cape Verde	7	5	2	6	9
Chile	19	24	24	26	6
China	236	216	215	198	182
Cyprus	0	0	0	1	0
Colombia	10	18	24	17	17
Comoros	1	2	0	3	0
Congo-Brazzaville	3	5	7	55	26
Congo-Kinshasa	242	316	372	367	322
North Korea	9	6	2	1	1
South Korea	2	0	3	2	0
Costa Rica	1	1	0	0	2
Ivory Coast	50	44	68	65	78
Croatia	159	120	164	124	161
Cuba	28	31	25	22	13
Denmark	0	0	1	1	2
Djibouti	5	2	5	5	5
Dominica	0	0	0	4	6
Egypt	162	110	158	155	112
United Arab Emirates	3	3	1	2	5
Ecuador	44	32	33	22	22
Eritrea	94	66	124	452	192
Spain	39	58	59	41	65
Estonia	7	6	6	7	9
United States	22	19	30	23	10
Ethiopia	13	16	6	24	34
Finland	1	2	6	0	1
France	146	128	199	175	270
Gabon	13	13	30	15	24
Gambia	38	47	51	44	50
Georgia	164	226	183	254	201
Ghana	89	120	103	154	128
Greece	9	6	6	15	9

Guatemala	5	5	1	2	5
Guinea	192	198	259	315	296
Equatorial Guinea	4	3	2	1	3
Guinea-Bissau	7	11	5	9	5
Guyana	2	4	1	3	7
Haiti	1	1	3	2	2
Honduras	2	0	1	0	4
Hungary	35	27	29	50	39
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	1
Mauritius	4	5	9	5	6
American Virgin Islands	0	0	0	2	0
India	654	592	633	493	385
Indonesia	9	2	4	3	4
Iraq	573	403	328	313	1.251
Iran	472	492	397	455	945
Ireland	7	8	7	15	8
Israel	21	16	26	24	19
Italy	54	33	75	57	75
Jamaica	6	4	10	5	3
Japan	5	3	6	0	0
Jordan	16	14	28	15	10
Kazakhstan	10	8	25	8	6
Kenya	12	26	19	20	22
Kyrgyzstan	17	12	14	6	6
Kiribati	0	1	0	0	0
Kosovo	309	230	238	235	216
Kuwait	27	11	12	32	20
Laos	1	1	0		
Latvia	25	40	17	2	0
Lebanon	100	82	88	37	18
Liberia	24	39	40	71	79

Libya	212	217	195	34	34
Lithuania	107	65	65	197	182
Luxembourg	0	1	3	87	91
Macedonia	146	170	139	2	0
Madagascar	1	0	2	122	140
Malaysia	3	2	1	4	1
Malawi	1	1	0	2	2
Mali	16	41	37	1	0
Malta	4	1	1	36	41
Morocco	4,580	4,562	4,320	1	1
Mauritania	68	89	85	4,259	3,528
Mexico	7	6	7	69	59
Moldavia	62	38	46	15	13
Monaco	0	0	0	53	56
Mongolia	140	194	125	0	1
Montenegro	15	9	16	111	96
Mozambique	0	0	0	17	10
Myanmar	1	3	2	1	0
Namibia	0	0	1	4	6
Nationality unknown	443	581	665	0	0
Nepal	43	56	69	566	239
Nicaragua	0	2	3	58	49
Niger	14	22	37	1	1
Nigeria	209	231	266	37	35
Norway	3	0	1	265	265
New Zealand	0	0	1	3	2
Oman	0	1	1	3	1
Uganda	4	6	5	0	0
Uzbekistan	7	7	6	6	5
Pakistan	455	478	489	9	7
Panama	1	0	2	454	416
Paraguay	6	4	3	2	1
Netherlands	35	27	25	7	4
Peru	6	7	12	38	63
Philippines	29	32	20	9	5
Poland	392	487	482	28	22

Portugal	20	40	36	470	468
Refugee	0	1	2	30	30
Central African Republic	3	3	4	0	0
Dominican Republic	16	19	21	6	22
Romania	2,555	2,256	2,472	10	15
United Kingdom	26	25	13	2,023	1,782
Russia	279	296	283	23	34
Rwanda	17	27	26	274	193
Western Sahara	4	1	1	48	45
El Salvador	0	0	4	2	2
American Samoa	0	0	0	5	3
São Tomé and Príncipe	2	1	2	1	0
Senegal	94	101	115	1	0
Serbia	598	659	698	127	117
Sierra Leone	31	30	33	506	582
Singapore	0	0	1	46	63
Slovakia	116	107	123	0	0
Slovenia	7	5	6	127	130
Somalia	189	150	170	7	11
Sudan	33	52	56	217	233
South Sudan	0	0	0	97	108
Sri Lanka	22	47	22	0	1
Sweden	7	0	4	33	12
Switzerland	1	3	4	5	8
Surinam	40	39	45	0	0
Swaziland	0	0	0	92	67
Syria	150	376	504	1	0
Tajikistan	7	1	1	1,039	1,636
Taiwan	0	0	1	5	1
Tanzania	15	13	26	0	0
Chad	13	13	17	25	19

Czech Republic	60	67	65	16	33
Thailand	15	17	17	52	51
Togo	31	25	41	22	21
Trinidad and Tobago	2	0	0	44	61
Tunisia	1,459	1,215	1,023	0	1
Turkmenistan	0	1	0	999	855
Turkey	301	348	276	0	0
Ukraine	153	188	161	303	229
Uruguay	0	2	1	243	265
Venezuela	12	8	5	0	2
Vietnam	80	125	63	11	11
Yemen	8	7	7	55	90
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	2	0	5	1	3
TOTAL	27,820	28,014	26,556	24,874	24,037

Table 4. Number of intercepted persons per year (Source: Administrative Police Operations Department)

Year	Number of interceptions
2007	24,573
2008	25,678
2009	27,952
2010	25,551
2011	27,820
2012	28,014
2013	26,556
2014	24,874
2015	24,037
2016 (Jan-May)	12,752

2. Social Inspectorate data

Description

Inspections are carried out on a continuous basis by the Social Inspectorate of FPS Social Security, and the police (federal or local), and sometimes also by the Social Legislation Inspectorate of FPS Employment, in certain sectors (exotic restaurants, cleaning companies, horticultural and gardening businesses, sweatshops, garment factories, prostitution)⁵²⁹. Sometimes, the inspections target certain places where people are made to work (building sites, scrap metal, forestry businesses, markets, etc.), when the police or inspection services were informed of potential exploitation (e.g. information from the labour prosecutor).

As of 2016, human trafficking offences and social dumping practices have been more than ever a priority for the Social Inspectorate. This was probably already noticeable in the findings relating to 2015. The data provided by the Social Inspectorate has five parameters: the victims' country of origin, economic sector, type of offence, number of offences, and the number of workers involved in the reported offences.

This data is the result of the statistical analysis of all the police reports: on the one hand, the *pro justitia* sent to the senior crown prosecutor and/or the labour prosecutor and, on the other hand, judicial reports sent to the labour prosecutor, the prosecutor or the investigating judge when the investigation was authorised by the latter.

Presentation of the data relating to human trafficking

Table 5. Reports concerning offences of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation (Source: Social Inspectorate)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reports	33	38	29	37	58
Number of workers	46	123	69	48	425

In 2015, the Social Inspectorate drew up 58 reports concerning offences of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation⁵³⁰.

Table 6. Reports regarding human trafficking in 2015 (n=58) according to the economic sectors concerned (Source: Social Inspectorate)

Sector	Report
Construction	14
Hotel & catering industry	14
Retail trade	11
Road haulage	9
Garages	2
Wholesale trade	2
Cleaning	1
Other	5
Total	58

⁵²⁹ See: Annual Report 2010, *Combating social fraud to prevent trafficking in human beings*, Chapter 8. Combating human trafficking, www.emploi.belgique.be.

⁵³⁰ Among these 58 reports, 19 *pro justitia* concerning 372 workers and 39 judicial reports concerning 53 workers.

Table 7. Reports regarding offences of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, according to the main sectors and nationalities of the workers concerned (Source: Social Inspectorate)

170 Bulgarians	of which 168 in the road haulage sector
140 Slovaks	of which 139 in the road haulage sector
24 Croatians	all in the construction sector
18 Moroccans	of which 8 in construction and 5 in hotel & catering
11 Indians	of which 10 in hotel & catering
8 Estonians	all in the road haulage sector
8 Czechs	all in the road haulage sector

Compared with previous years, there was an abnormally high number of workers in 2015 (425). The Social Inspectorate explains this figure as follows: Out of the 425 workers involved in the acts of human trafficking found by the Social Inspectorate in 2015, no less than 329 were employed in the road haulage sector. There were 168 Bulgarians and 139 Slovaks. The findings were made while bringing several complex cases of fraud in the road haulage sector to a close. The social dumping cases demand in-depth investigations that require a great deal of time and resources. There is increasing evidence of indicators of labour exploitation in these social dumping cases, where the victims are often drivers from Eastern European countries.

Finally, these high figures also result from restricted priorities and this approach, which focuses more specifically on human trafficking/labour exploitation by the Social Inspectorate.

To better understand the situation, it is also important to know that these are cases that were concluded in 2015 but opened earlier, relating to acts that were spread over several years.

Of the 425 workers affected by the offences reported in 2015, the Social Inspectorate referred 74 of them to a centre specialising in the support of human trafficking victims. Their nationalities are listed below.

Table 8. Workers concerned by human trafficking acts that were reported in 2015 and who were referred to specialised centres (n=74) according to nationality (Source: SI)

Country	Workers
Morocco	17
Croatia	13
India	11
Tunisia	6
Pakistan	4
Poland	3
Romania	3
Bulgaria	2
China	2
Turkey	2
Other	11
Total	74

Findings and trends

- As in 2014, the majority of victims found in the Social Inspectorate reports in 2015 were Moroccan;
- Many Croatians are also present for the first time, which coincides with Croatia's entry into the EU, and the high number of victims from EU countries in the construction sector;
- There are only a few Slovak and Bulgarian workers in these victim referral statistics, despite their significant presence in the reports, especially in the road haulage sector.

Table 9. Number of reports according to the sector and the nationality of the victims: Human trafficking, labour exploitation, Art. 433quinquies, 3° (Source: Social Inspectorate)

Country	Sports and leisure	Postal and courier activities	Road haulage	Domestic work	Wholesale and retail trade	Hotel & catering industry	Construction	TOTAL
Algeria					1			1
Bulgaria						2		2
Burkina Faso					1			1
China						2		2
Guinea					1			1
Hungary						1		1
India					1	10		11
Croatia							13	13
Lesotho				1				1
Morocco		2		1	2	4	8	17
Nigeria	1							1
Pakistan					4			4
Poland						1	2	3
DRC				1				1
Slovakia						1		1
Romania			2				1	3
Russia				1				1
Slovenia							1	1
Tunisia					1	1	4	6
Turkey							2	2
Other							1	1
TOTAL	1	2	2	4	11	22	32	74

3. Data from public prosecutor's offices

Description

The data below results from the statistical analyses of the Board of Prosecutors General. They reflect the information that was published regarding the cases submitted to the crown prosecution service in the course of 2015.

This data is characterised by two 'classic' intrinsic restrictions: these are cases dealing exclusively with adults and the data from the public prosecutor's office in Eupen is missing.

The new legal landscape came into force on 1 April 2014, which explains why the presentation of the figures for this year

complies, for the first time, with the new judicial breakdown into 14 public prosecutor's offices at first instance: 13 for the courts of first instance and the federal prosecutor's office.

A major failing was noted concerning cases dealt with by the labour prosecutors. Despite the fact that the labour prosecutor's offices can save the data in the REA/TPI system, this isn't done systematically. This is why the data relating to the cases submitted to the labour prosecutor's offices is missing from the tables below. This under-reporting is a significant failing.

The cases included in these tables may concern cases involving one or more perpetrators, but also cases where the perpetrator hasn't (yet) been identified.

Presentation of the data relating to human trafficking

Table 10. Cases submitted to public prosecutor's offices in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 for cases of human trafficking, according to jurisdiction and type of exploitation (Source: Board of Prosecutors General, statistical analyses)

HUMAN TRAFFICKING	Year	37L: Sexual exploitation (Art. 33quinquies §1, 1°)	29E: Exploitation of begging (Art. 433quinquies §1, 2°)	55D: Labour exploitation (Art. 433quinquies §1, 3°)	55E: Illegal organ harvesting (Art. 433quinquies §1, 4°)	55F: Coercion to commit an offence (Art. 433quinquies §1,5°)	TOTAL
ANTWERP	2011	31	2	41	0	3	77
	2012	27	0	28	0	4	59
	2013	26	1	38	0	2	67
	2014	26	2	26	1	1	56
	2015	45	2	30	0	2	79
BRUSSELS	2011	99	5	30	1	1	136
	2012	111	4	46	0	3	164
	2013	116	5	35	1	14	171
	2014	26	3	25	0	7	61
	2015	25	2	23	0	4	54
GHENT	2011	15	1	42	0	0	58
	2012	28	1	35	0	3	67
	2013	22	2	52	0	6	82
	2014	38	3	30	0	1	72
	2015	47	6	27	0	5	85
LIÈGE	2011	21	0	25	0	4	50
	2012	16	2	32	1	2	53
	2013	22	4	43	0	15	84
	2014	14	6	25	0	7	52
	2015	20	0	26	0	2	48
MONS	2011	4	0	27	0	5	36
	2012	5	0	22	0	5	32
	2013	9	0	16	0	1	26
	2014	6	0	9	0	0	15
	2015	14	0	18	0	1	33
FEDERAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE	2011	0	0	0	0	1	1
	2012	3	0	1	1	1	6
	2013	1	0	0	0	1	2
	2014	1	0	0	0	1	2
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2011	170	8	165	1	14	358
	2012	190	7	164	2	18	381
	2013	196	12	184	1	39	432
	2014	111	14	115	1	17	258
	2015	151	10	124	0	14	299

Findings and trends

- The 299 cases submitted in 2015 reveal an increase, which is slight yet significant compared with 2014, which had the lowest figures since 2008;
- This increase was particularly prevalent in cases of sexual exploitation, which had fallen dramatically in 2014, mainly in the jurisdiction of Brussels;
- Nevertheless, this increase was observed in all the other jurisdictions, except for Brussels. In Antwerp, there was even a significant increase, in absolute rather than relative terms.
- The slight increase in the number of cases of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation that were submitted, must be considered with all due reserve because the cases of the labour prosecutor's offices aren't included, which prevents us from having an overall picture of the phenomenon.

Findings and trends

- The number of cases submitted increased considerably in 2015, compared with relative stability of the previous years.
- With all the cases of smuggling in East Flanders and West Flanders, the jurisdiction of Ghent comes out on top regarding incoming

Presentation of the data relating to human smuggling

Table 11. Cases submitted to public prosecutor's offices in 2010, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 for cases of human smuggling and other offences (Source: Board of Prosecutors General, statistical analyses)

55G		
HUMAN SMUGGLING	Year	Human smuggling (Art. 77bis, 77ter, 77quater and 77quinquies Aliens Act)
ANTWERP	2010	21
	2012	36
	2013	29
	2014	18
	2015	26
BRUSSELS	2010	61
	2012	138
	2013	108
	2014	114
	2015	72
GHENT	2010	228
	2012	129
	2013	127
	2014	177
	2015	250
LIÈGE	2010	13
	2012	13
	2013	14
	2014	5
	2015	9
MONS	2010	2
	2012	3
	2013	6
	2014	3
	2015	4
FEDERAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE	2010	0
	2012	4
	2013	5
	2014	0
	2015	3
TOTAL	2010	325
	2012	323
	2013	289
	2014	317
	2015	364

4. Immigration Office data

Description

The Immigration Office (IO) has extensively reported on the intervention of its unit for minors and victims of human trafficking (MINTEH) in the past, in its activity reports. This reporting was considerably limited in 2015. However, the unit established specific reporting for Myria, with a view to establishing this section devoted to the figures in the annual report.

In this part, we shall first examine the information on the victims of human trafficking and smuggling who received a residence permit for the first time in 2015. We shall then present the total number of residence permits issued in 2015 to all the victims involved in proceedings. Victims may also receive a residence permit if there are aggravating circumstances.

Data relating to victims of human trafficking in 2015

Table 12. Victims of human trafficking who received a residence permit for the first time in 2015 (Source: Immigration Office, MINTEH unit, Coralie Craeye)

2009	107
2010	123
2011	129
2012	127
2013	116
2014	138
2015	117

For 2015, there were 117 victims, i.e. far less than in 2014.

Table 13. Victims of human trafficking who received a residence permit for the first time in 2015, according to gender, age and the form of exploitation (Source: Immigration Office, MINTEH unit, Lionel Brackman)

Age		<18	18-25	26-30	30<	Total	Men	Women
Sexual exploitation	2013	4	15	8	10	37	1	36
	2014	1	19	12	11	43	5	38
	2015	5	22	7	10	44	2	42
Labour exploitation	2013	0	19	13	47	79	67	12
	2014	1	18	26	41	86	74	12
	2015	3	9	6	43	61	52	9
Other forms of exploitation	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2014	3	1	0	5	9	5	4
	2015	6	1	0	5	12	9	3
Total	2013	4	34	21	57	116	68	48
	2014	5	38	38	57	138	84	54
	2015	14	32	13	58	117	63	54

Findings and trends

- For the first time since 2011, a year during which 15 child victims of human trafficking were recorded, their number has risen again. Compared with three child victims in 2014, the number increased to 14 in 2015, five of whom were subject to sexual exploitation and six exploited in another manner (for the purpose of begging or offences committed under coercion).
- The number of men who opted for victim status fell again, after reaching a high point in 2014, both in absolute (63) and relative (54%) figures.
- The overall reduction is mainly due to a fall in the number of victims of labour exploitation.
- The proportion of new victims of sexual exploitation has risen again, while that of victims of labour exploitation has been falling since 2013.

Table 14. Victims of human trafficking who received a residence permit for the first time in 2015, according to nationality and the most frequent forms of exploitation
(Source: Immigration Office, MINTEH unit, Lionel Brackman)

Nationality	Sexual exploitation	Labour exploitation	Other	Total
Romania	5	8	10	23
Morocco	0	11	0	11
India	0	10	1	11
Nigeria	9	1	0	10
Hungary	6	2	0	8
Albania	5	1	0	6
Thailand	5	0	0	5
Bulgaria	2	3	0	5
Benin	0	4	0	4
Cameroon	3	0	0	3
Bangladesh	0	3	0	3
Algeria	0	3	0	3

Findings and trends

- For the fourth consecutive year, Morocco and Romania have the greatest number of victims. However, Romania shares second place with India this year.
- The table shows a higher number of victims from India and Nigeria than in 2014.
- No less than 10 Romanians were the victim of a form of exploitation other than sexual or labour (begging and offences committed under coercion).

Table 15. Residence permits issued in 2014 and 2015 (Source: IO)

	2012		2013		2014		2015		Total			
									2012	2013	2014	2015
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M&W	M&W	M&W	M&W
OLT 45 days (THB)	18	18	18	12	22	11	11	6	36	30	33	17
Certificate of inscription (CI)	70	73	69	48	86	53	64	51	143	117	139	115
CI extension	4	8	8	7	6	5	9	14	12	15	11	23
Temporary CIAR (THB)	61	45	62	38	57	28	59	31	106	100	85	90
CIAR extension (THB)	285	158	293	168	300	150	304	122	441	461	450	426
Indefinite CIAR (THB)	15	20	25	21	16	17	0	6	35	46	33	6
Temporary CIAR (humanitarian)	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	17	4	2	2	29
CIAR extension (humanitarian)	17	34	10	21	14	17	24	12	51	31	31	36
Indefinite CIAR (humanitarian)	7	4	14	12	10	12	19	17	11	26	22	36
Annex 13 (OLT)	3	4	7	4	5	9	1	1	7	11	14	2
Extension Annex 13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	482	366	507	332	517	303	503	277	848	839	820	780

This table is currently the only overview offering an indication of the number of people who have acquired the status of victim of human trafficking. A certificate of inscription in the alien's register (CIAR), which can be temporary and/or extended, is always a CIAR for a period of six months. Normally, the victims receive two a year as long as they have this status. The 426 CIAR (THB) extensions concern 213 individual victims.

Findings and trends

- The 780 decisions to issue or extend a residence permit therefore concern both new victims from 2014 and victims prior to 2013, who are in the process of being granted victim status and with regard to whom one or more decisions have been taken.
- The number of authorisations for indefinite residence for humanitarian reasons is the highest it has been in the past few years.
- The number of 'status initiation documents' (45-day order to leave the territory and certificate of inscription) has fallen significantly, indicating that this practice is happening as frequently.

Data relating to victims of human smuggling in 2015

Victims of human smuggling with aggravating circumstances can also request victim status. In the case of these victims, a residence permit will only be issued if, for instance, they have been subjected to violence or if the victims are minors.

Table 16. Victims of human smuggling with aggravating circumstances for whom a residence permit was issued for the first time in 2015 (Source: Immigration Office, MINTEH unit)

2009	17
2010	14
2011	20
2012	30
2013	13
2014	18
2015	14

There were 14 victims in 2015: seven girls and seven boys. Six of them (one boy and five girls) were minors. Of these six minors, four were from Afghanistan.

The nationalities are as follows:

- Afghanistan: 6
- Albania: 3
- Iran: 2
- India, Nigeria and Ghana: 1

Figures from the Immigration Office which are useful as human smuggling indicators

Table 17. Nationalities of the people arrested in Belgium following transit migration (Source: Immigration Office)

Nationality	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 to 31/5
Afghanistan	201	164	255	157	167	474	352
Albania	8	53	105	151	155	213	67
Algeria	678	508	490	159	113	138	83
Angola	1	0	0	0		18	1
Armenia		0	0	0			1
Bangladesh	2	21	7	6			1
Cameroon		0	2	0		0	
China	6	1	4	0	4	9	9
Colombia			3	0		0	
DRC	1	0	0	0		2	2
Egypt	2	20	4	6	9	5	32
Eritrea	34	52	49	89	236	126	178
Ethiopia	1	0	1	0	5	2	5
Georgia	2	0	1	0	1	0	
India	429	138	94	191	94	56	136
Indonesia		4	0	0			
Iraq	181	70	58	30	37	775	979
Iran	235	267	302	229	290	758	1,747
Kosovo		0	1	4	4	12	6
Kuwait		14	5	5	23	16	5
Lebanon	2	0	0	0	3	4	1
Liberia	1	0	0	0			37
Libya	8	18	10	10	10	6	
Mali	2	2	0	0			
Morocco	96	74	71	74	121	106	67
Mauritania	4	2	1	0		1	
Moldavia	3	0	0	0			
Myanmar			1	1		0	
Nepal		0	3	0		0	1
Nigeria		0	0	1		0	0
Ukraine		0	4	1		6	3
Unknown	11	4	8	10	9	10	12
Pakistan	4	9	76	22	42	39	43
Palestine	204	78	48	15	11	9	37
Russia		1	0	0			
Serbia		0	2	0		0	
Somalia	15	24	0	6	8	25	25
Sudan	33	2	4	11	17	45	26
Sri Lanka	3	0	15	1	4	4	
Syria	2	13	74	123	483	972	622
Tanzania		4	2	0		0	
Tunisia	44	43	21	8	23	22	26
Turkmenistan			1	0		0	
Turkey		7	16	10	9	9	6
Vietnam	160	42	95	9	13	54	25
TOTAL	2,373	1,635	1,833	1,329	1,891	3,916	4,535

Table 18. Number of IO decisions in reaction to police administrative reports following people climbing over fences of outlying car parks (Source: Immigration Office)

Year	Acquittals	OLT	Imprisonments
2015	1,063	2,602	251
2016 (until 31/05/2016 inclusive)	1,324	3,048	163

5. Data from the specialised victim reception centres

Description

In this section, we shall report on the number of victims for whom the specialised centres initiated support in 2015. The figures relating to new support programmes correspond to the typology established in the circular of 26 September 2008⁵³¹. Once the initial phase (period of reflection) has begun, meaning an order to leave the territory has been issued, support is then organised. The type of psychosocial and legal/administrative support varies according to the centre.

This annual report only includes integrated tables: one for human trafficking and one for human smuggling mentioning age, gender, nationality and purpose of the exploitation. Every specialised centre provided the necessary figures, which Myria put into a table.

It isn't possible to form a picture of all the support activities or the centres' reception capacity based on the tables hereafter. The duration of the support, which is a very

important indicator, isn't shown here because it is preferable to deal with it within the framework of an analysis and description of the support process. The Immigration Office figures relating to the extension of documents, within the framework of the human trafficking procedure, do however offer a potential indicator of the evolution between 2011 and 2014, which is reflected in **Table 14**.

It also isn't possible, within the framework of this annual report, to report on or analyse reports on persons for whom no support was initiated, even if this would have been relevant to the policy and knowledge of the phenomenon of trafficking and the exploitation of persons. Processing all the reports represents a huge workload and responsibility for the centres. For more information, please refer to the centres' annual reports.

The Belgian system is a closed one. The figures relating to support initiated by the specialised centres and the residence permits issued (IO) obviously reflect those of the IO, as illustrated in Table 20.

Table 19. New support programmes initiated by the specialised centres for victims of human trafficking and human smuggling between 2006 and 2015 (Source: centre's annual reports on human trafficking and smuggling)

2006	172	2011	153
2007	179	2012	174
2008	196	2013	148
2009	158	2014	174
2010	141	2015	153

Presentation of the data relating to victims of human trafficking

Table 20. New support programmes initiated by the specialised centres, exclusively for the victims of human trafficking

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
130	133	143	133	158	135

⁵³¹ See: Circular of 26 September 2008 relating to the implementation of a multidisciplinary cooperation concerning victims of human trafficking and/or certain forms of aggravated human smuggling.

Table 21. New support programmes initiated for victims of human trafficking, according to the type of exploitation, gender and age range (Source: specialised centres, processed by Myria)

Nationality	Sexual				Begging				Labour				Organ trafficking				Offences committed under coercion				Total
	Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	
Romania	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13
Nigeria	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Hungary	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Thailand	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Belgium	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Albania	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Bulgaria	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Brazil	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Cameroon	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
DRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kazakhstan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ukraine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Russia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Syria	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SUBTOTAL	2	51	1	1	0	2	0	2	1	9	1	63	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	135
TOTAL	55				4				74				0				2				

Findings and trends

- For the fifth consecutive year, Romania and Morocco had the greatest number of human trafficking victims. However, in 2015, India reached the same level as Morocco.
- Nigeria and Hungary, with 11 and 10 victims respectively, complete the top five.
- Among the five child victims of human trafficking, two of them were Nigerian girls.

A Presentation of the data relating to victims of human smuggling

Table 22. New support programmes initiated for victims of human smuggling, according to nationality, gender and age range (Source: specialised centres, processed by Myria)

Nationality	Smuggling				TOTAL
	Women		Men		
	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Afghanistan	3	1	0	2	6
Iran	0	2	0	2	4
Albania	0	1	0	2	3
Ghana	0	0	0	1	1
India	0	0	0	1	1
Nigeria	0	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	1	1
Somalia	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	3	4	1	10	18

6. Judicial data

Description

At Myria's request, the Department of Criminal Policy provided information relating to convictions for the trafficking and smuggling of human beings. The statistics were compiled on the basis of data from the central criminal records. The *res judicata* are recorded here; they are submitted to the criminal records by the court and tribunal clerks. The records are still compiled by hand (whereas the police and public prosecutor's offices use automated data processing).

Presentation of the data on human trafficking

The figures presented here reflect the number of final convictions, i.e. the convictions that couldn't be taken to the court of appeal. A conviction refers to judgements or decisions where one or more people appeared in court. The forms of exploitation weren't sufficiently recorded and therefore can't be included in this annual report

Table 23. Convictions for human trafficking in 2015 (Source: Department of Criminal Policy, according to findings of 15 December 2015)

Year	Convictions
2011	81
2012	82
2013	90
2014	84
2015	50

As regards these 50 judgements and decisions with a conviction for human trafficking: there are 50 final judicial decisions concerning 93 convicted persons. Among them, 30 concern cases of sexual exploitation, 17 labour exploitation and three offences committed under coercion.