

The background is a complex, abstract composition of various textures and colors. It features large, irregular splatters of light green, pale blue, and soft pink. Interspersed among these are areas with a fine, repeating pattern of small white dots on a light green or blue background. The overall effect is layered and organic, resembling a watercolor or mixed-media artwork. The text is centered within a white, cloud-like shape that blends into the background.

**EASTERN EUROPE  
AND CENTRAL ASIA**

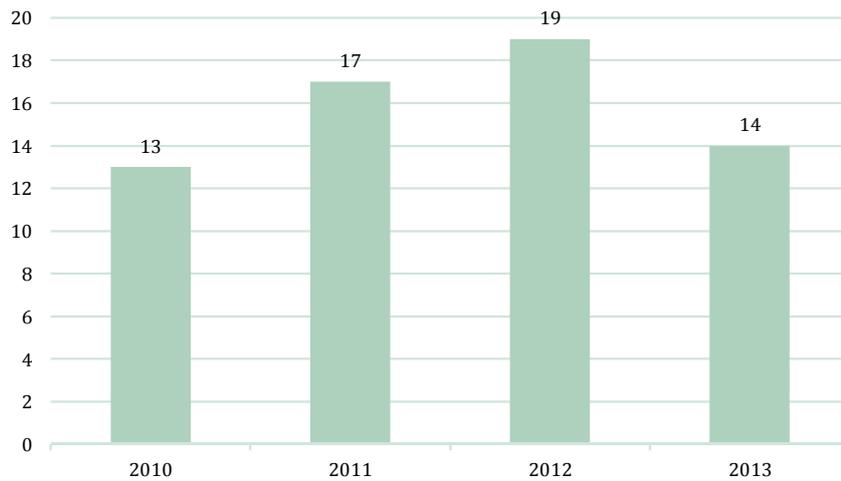


## - ARMENIA-

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases investigated for trafficking in persons, 2010-2013**



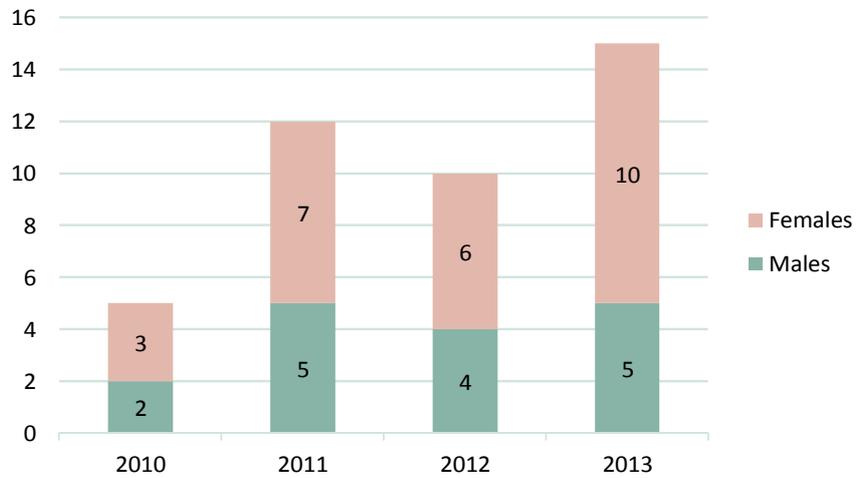
Source: Police.

#### **Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2013**



Source: Police.

### Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2013



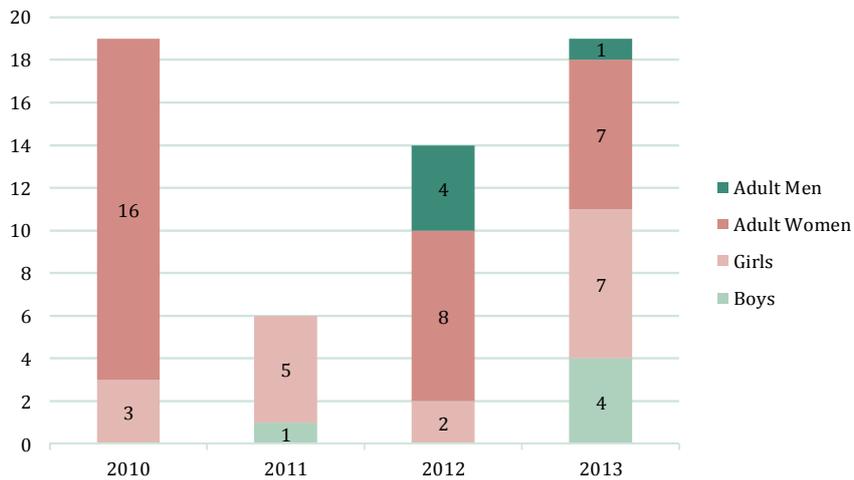
Source: Office of the Prosecutor General.

Most of the persons convicted were Armenian nationals, two were foreigners.

Source: Office of the Prosecutor General.

### Victims

### Detected victims of trafficking, by age and gender, 2010-2013



Source: Police.

### Number of victims of trafficking, by form of exploitation, 2010-2013



Source: Office of the Prosecutor General.

#### *Additional information*

Armenia's Action Plans on Trafficking in Persons for 2011-2012 focuses on specific capacity building in the 3Ps of prevention, prosecution and protection and improving the current situation by reviewing and assessing previous actions. Its implementation timetable, with the relevant performance indicators, which fall under the following six main categories: anti-trafficking legislation and law enforcement; studies, monitoring and evaluation; cooperation; protection and support of victims of trafficking; prevention of trafficking in human beings; and coordination.

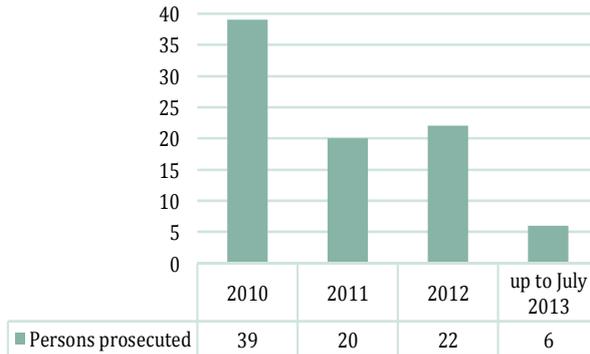
In April 2011, the Criminal Code was amended to increase the severity of the punishment, as well as provide property confiscation for the convicted offenders.

**– AZERBAIJAN –**

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

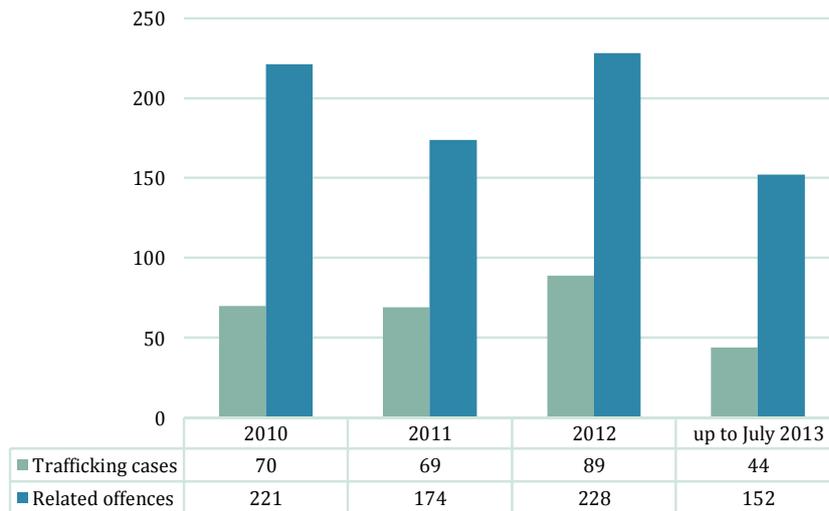
*Investigations and suspects*

**Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, 2010-July 2013**



Source: Department on the fight against human trafficking, Ministry of Internal Affairs.

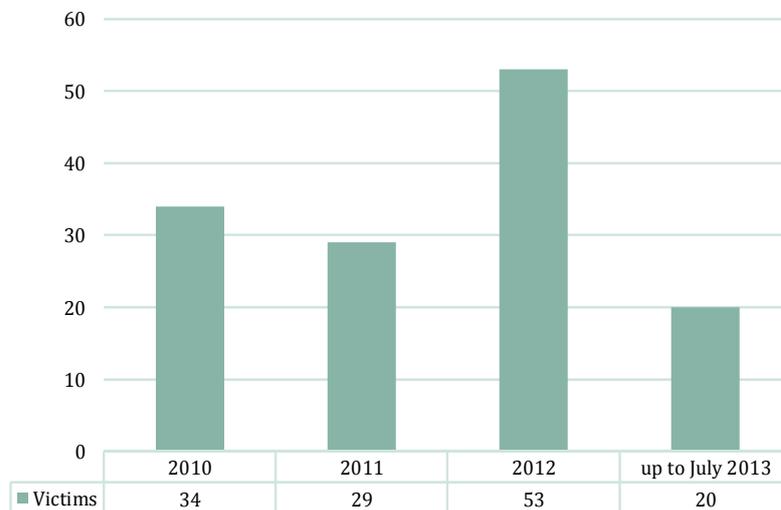
**Recorded cases of trafficking in persons and related offences, 2010-July 2013**



Source: Department on the fight against human trafficking, Ministry of Internal Affairs.

## Victims

### Victims of trafficking in persons, 2010-July 2013



Source: Department on the fight against human trafficking, Ministry of Internal Affairs.

### Additional information

Azerbaijan's second National Action Plan on the fight against human trafficking is valid for the period 2009-2013. This action plan has the following objectives: Identification and prevention of all kinds of human trafficking and discrimination against victims of trafficking in society; ensure the safety and well-being of victims; ensure effective identification of victims and prosecution of traffickers; implement juridical, political, socio-economical and organizational prevention measures; establish a single mutual cooperation system; and develop international cooperation.

**- BELARUS -**

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

*Investigations and suspects*

**Persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender 2010-2013**



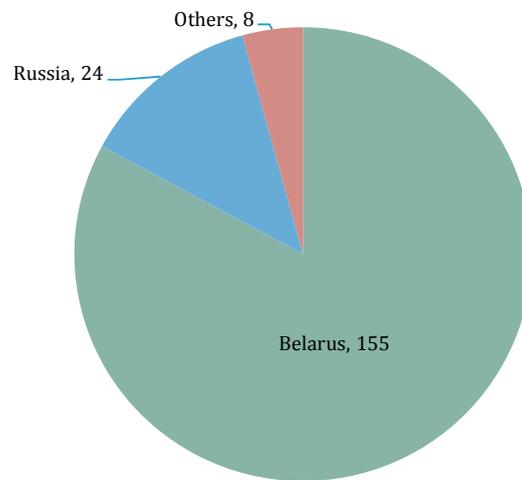
Source: Ministry of Interior.

**Persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender 2010-2013**



Source: Ministry of Interior.

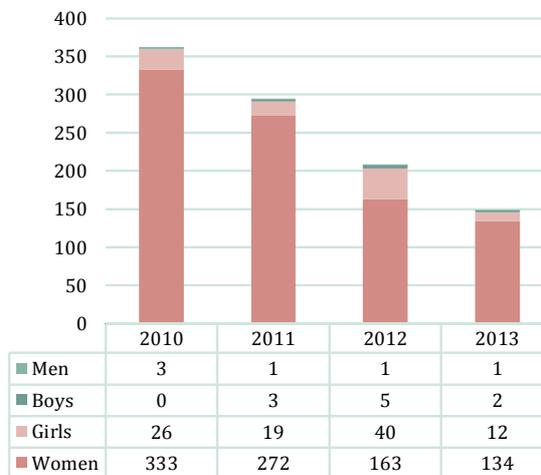
### Foreigners convicted of trafficking in persons, by country of citizenship, 2010-2013



Source: Ministry of Interior.

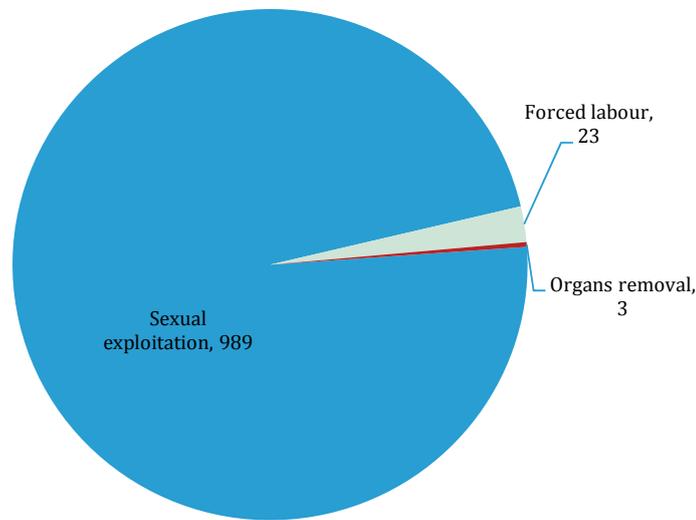
### Victims

#### Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2010-2013



Source: Ministry of Interior.

### Detected victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2010-2013



Source: Ministry of Interior.

The victims reported during the period in question were mostly nationals of Belarus trafficked internally and/or abroad.

Source: Ministry of Interior.

#### *Additional information*

Belarus implemented a series of measures aimed at preventing trafficking, ensuring the effective prosecution of traffickers, assisting victims of trafficking and strengthening international cooperation in this area. In order to prevent trafficking, the Belarusian government closely monitors the activities of wedding, model and travel agencies, as well as business entities engaged in activities to promote employment abroad for Belarusian citizens. During the period from 2002 to August 2013, in Belarus, 22 criminal organizations (including 21 transnational) and 83 organized groups involved in human trafficking were eliminated, 4,959 victims of trafficking detected and 2,001 persons convicted, including 737 to prison sentences.

More than 15 ministries and departments, the mass media and international and non-governmental organizations have been involved in anti-human trafficking activities.

The National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings is the Ministry of Internal Affairs, whose structure has created a specialized service of the Office for Drug Control and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

The State Programme to Combat Trafficking in Persons, Illegal Migration and Related Illicit Activities for the period 2011-2013 focuses on the areas of prevention, prosecution and victim support. As far as the rehabilitation and social integration of victims are concerned, the national legislation foresees the provision of safe shelter, legal assistance, medical care, psychological assistance, assistance in finding permanent employment and compensation for the damage caused by the crime.

Since 2013, the "On the State social order act" has allowed the involvement of non-governmental organizations to address social problems, including assistance to victims of trafficking. One key aspect of the programme is to foster intensified international cooperation against the phenomenon. This includes Belarus playing an active role in the fight against human trafficking in the UN General Assembly. At its sixty-first, sixty-third and sixty-fourth sessions, the UN General Assembly adopted three comprehensive resolutions on trafficking in persons that had been tabled by Belarus, and paved the way for the adoption of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons in 2010. The Global Plan of Action aims to foster cooperation and coordination among all relevant stakeholders, including Member States and international organizations, to combat trafficking in persons. The Global Plan provides for implementation of the UN system and Member States practical measures to enhance international cooperation in the field of prevention of crimes related to human trafficking, prosecution of offenders. In accordance with the Plan under the auspices of the United Nations established the Voluntary Trust Fund for the protection of victims of trafficking, which was officially opened November 4, 2010 in New York. Belarus among the first made a voluntary contribution to the Fund.

Belarus continues coordination established in 2010 in the UN Group of friends united in the fight against human trafficking. The Group of Friends currently comprises 22 States from all regions of the world and its efforts are focused on achieving full implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

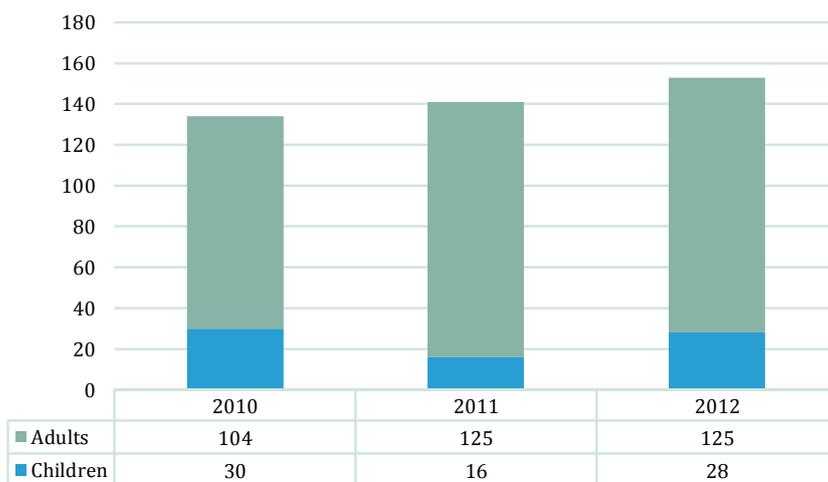
During the 22th session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (April 2013) a Belarus proposed resolution on the "*Implementation of the Global Plan of Action of the United Nations Convention to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings*" was adopted by consensus, in which particular emphasis was given to the need for a comprehensive fight against human trafficking, including for the purpose of removal of organs, tissues and cells. In accordance with the Board's recommendation that the resolution was also adopted by the Economic and Social Council of the UN. With the support of the International Organization for Migration, an international centre for training in the area of migration and the combating of human trafficking was opened in Minsk, offering training for representatives from Eastern European and Middle Eastern countries. During the 23rd session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (12-16 May 2014, Vienna) on the initiative of Belarus adopted a resolution on the prevention of illicit trafficking in human organs and trafficking for organ removal. In 2013, Belarus joined the Council of Europe Convention on action against trafficking in human beings, becoming the first country not a member of the Council of Europe to accede to the treaty. The Convention entered into force for Belarus on March 1, 2014. In the same year, the UN General Assembly at its 68th session, adopted another resolution Belarusian on "*Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons*." Resolution was cosponsored by 53 states. In accordance with the resolution, the General Assembly decided to undertake a review of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons at the four-year basis; It also decided to declare July 30 World Day to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, which is celebrated every year since 2014.

## - KAZAKHSTAN -

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

### *Victims*

#### **Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by IOM and different NGOs, by age, 2010-2012**



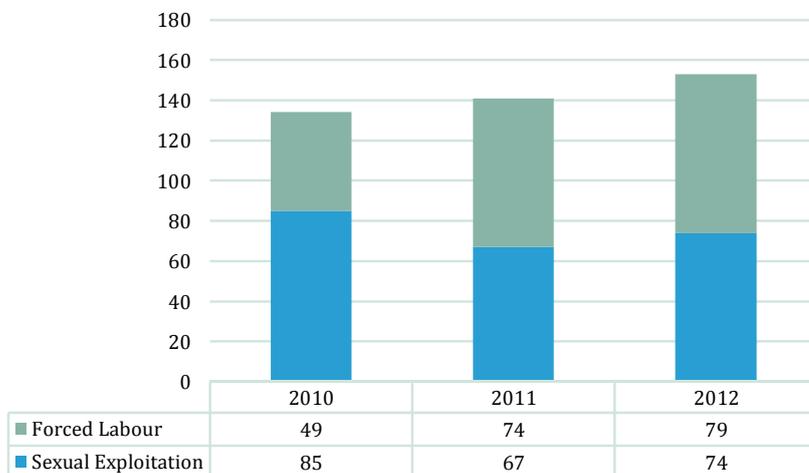
Source: IOM's program combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan.

#### **Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by IOM and different NGOs, by gender, 2010-2012**



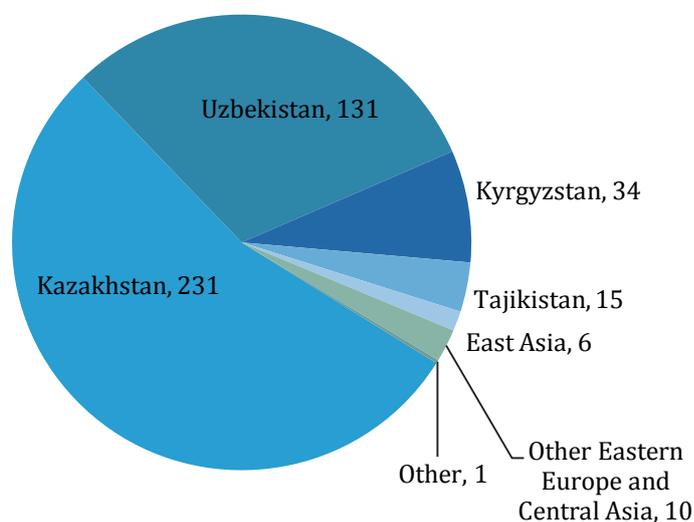
Source: IOM's program combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan.

**Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by IOM and different NGOs, by form of exploitation, 2010-2012**



Source: IOM's program combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan.

**Victims of trafficking in persons assisted by IOM and different NGOs, by citizenship, 2010-2012**



Source: IOM's program combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan.

Some of the Kazakh victims assisted were repatriated from other countries, especially from the Middle East and Southern Europe.

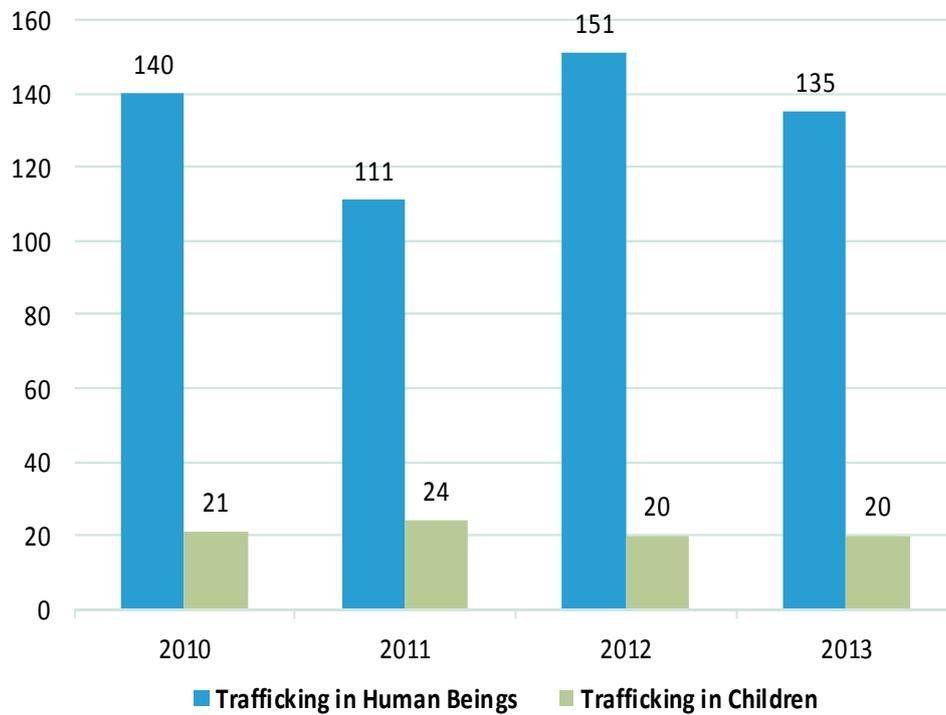
Source: IOM's program combating human trafficking in Kazakhstan.

**- REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA -**

The current legislation on trafficking in persons in the Republic of Moldova covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol. Two different offences are used to prosecute human trafficking: trafficking in human beings (art. 165 of the criminal code) and trafficking in children (art. 206).

*Investigations and suspects*

**Number of initiated criminal cases of trafficking in persons, by type of offence, 2010-2013**



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

**Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons - Art. 165,  
by gender, 2010-2013**



Source: General Prosecution Office.

**Number of persons convicted of trafficking in children - Art. 206,  
by gender, 2010-2013**



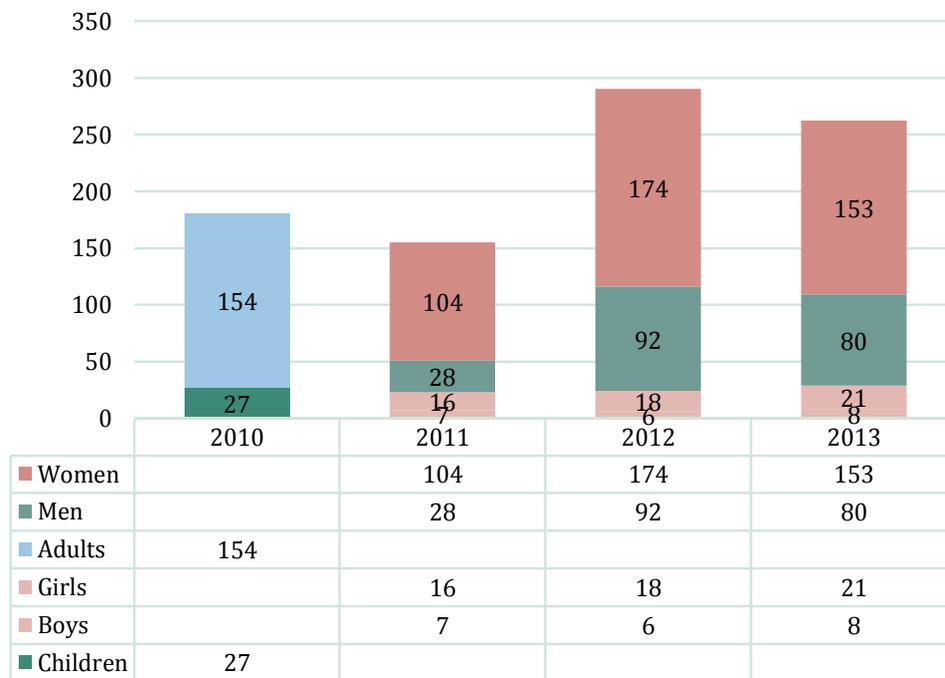
Source: General Prosecution Office.

Most of the persons convicted were citizens of the Republic of Moldova, with the exclusion of three citizens of other countries.

Source: General Prosecution Office.

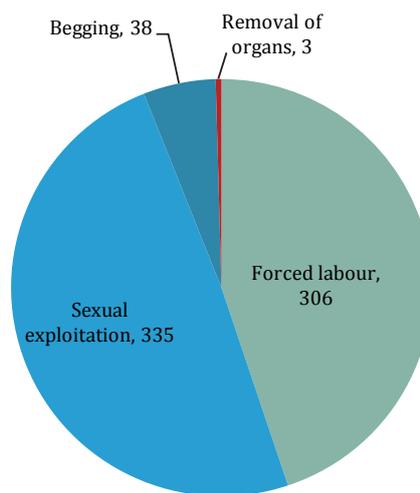
*Victims*

**Victims of trafficking in persons by age and gender, 2010-2013**



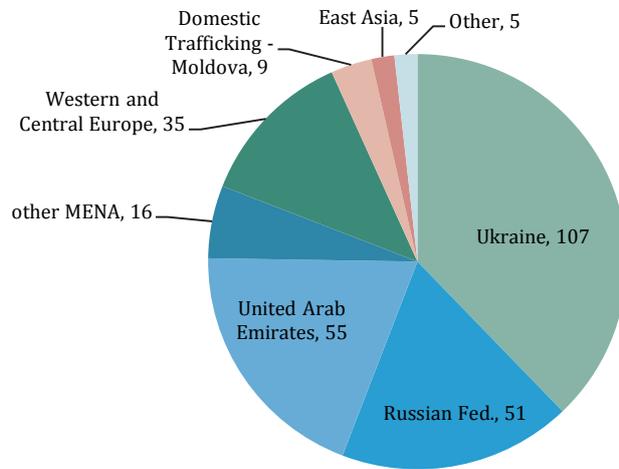
Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

**Victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2011-2013**



Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs.

**Moldovan victims of trafficking, by country of destination, 2010-2013**



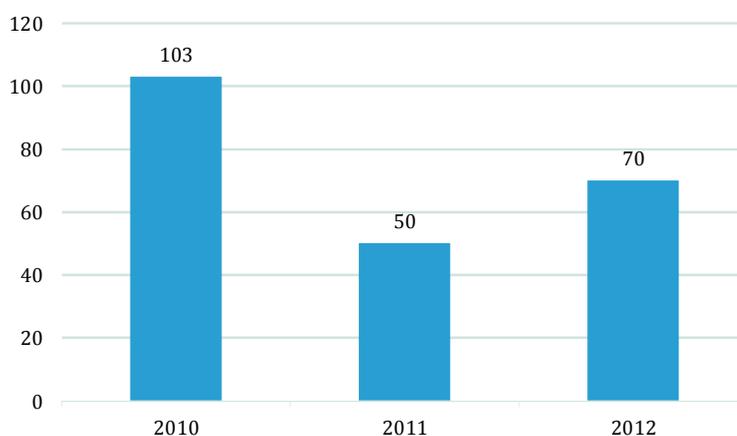
Source: Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family

## – RUSSIAN FEDERATION –

The specific offence of trafficking in persons in the Russian Federation (art.127.1 Criminal Code) covers all forms of exploitation indicated in the UN Trafficking Protocol. In addition, the authorities prosecute trafficking in persons by use of other articles of the criminal code, such as enticement into prostitution and pimping (art.240 and art.241 Criminal Code). Other articles of the criminal code used to prosecute trafficking cases are slave labour (art.127.2 Criminal Code), illegal distribution of pornographic material (art.242 Criminal Code), production and circulation of material or objects with pornographic depictions of minors (art.242.1 Criminal Code).

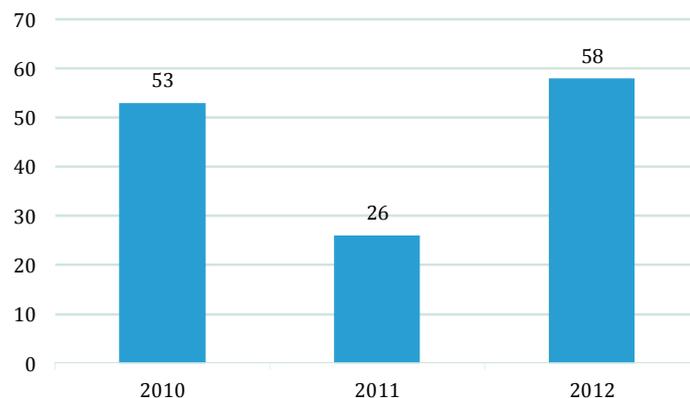
### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of cases investigated for trafficking in persons, 2010-2012**



Source: Information Analysis Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### **Number of prosecutions for trafficking in persons, 2010-2012**



Source: Information Analysis Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In 2010, the number of cases investigated under the 'use of slave labour' was 15, and there were nine prosecutions. During the same year, there were 382 investigated offences for 'enticement into prostitution', and about 982 for pimping.

In 2011, the number of cases investigated under the 'use of slave labour' was 17, and there were 11 prosecutions. During the same year, there were 379 investigated offences for 'enticement into prostitution', and about 788 for pimping.

In 2012, the number of cases investigated under the 'use of slave labour' was 17, and there were 11 prosecutions. During the same year, there were 496 investigated offences for 'enticement into prostitution', and about 646 for pimping.

Source: Information Analysis Centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

#### *Additional information*

The Russian Federation is party to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted in Palermo on 12 December 2000, and the Protocols thereto, including the UN Trafficking Protocol.

Under the Action Plan of the Government of the Russian Federation, in 2012, signed the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention for the Protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The 2011-2013 Programme of Cooperation between Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States against Trafficking in Persons, which includes organizational, legal and practical joint measures aimed at combating trafficking in persons and assisting victims of such crime, was approved in December 2010.

In the field of international police co-operation, the Russian authorities use extensively the permanent working groups on specific criminal issues, trafficking in persons being one of the priority matters. This cooperation results in more rapid flows of information concerning each investigated case. In 2012, a department for psychological help to victims was created under the Serbskiy State Scientific Center of Social and Forensic Psychiatry.

Source: Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation.

**- TAJIKISTAN -**

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

*Investigations and suspects*

The authorities prosecuted 117 persons for trafficking in persons and related offences between 2010 and 2011.

Four Tajik nationals (one male and three females) were convicted of this crime in 2011.

Source: Interagency Commission to Combat Human Trafficking.

*Additional information*

In July 2010, the government of Tajikistan adopted the “Action Plan on Strengthening Fight against Trafficking in Persons in the Republic of Tajikistan for 2010-2011”.

**- UKRAINE -**

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

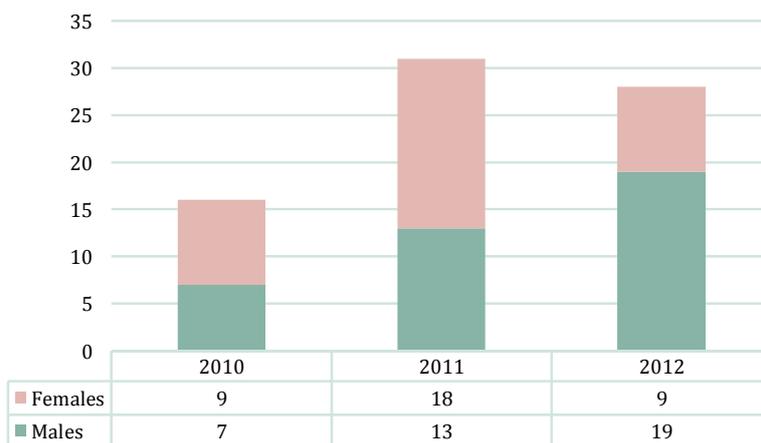
*Investigations and suspects*

**Number of persons prosecuted for trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2012**



Source: General Prosecutor.

**Number of persons convicted of trafficking in persons, by gender, 2010-2012**



Source: General Prosecutor.

Most persons convicted for trafficking in persons were Ukrainian citizens, while five were foreigners.

Source: General Prosecutor.

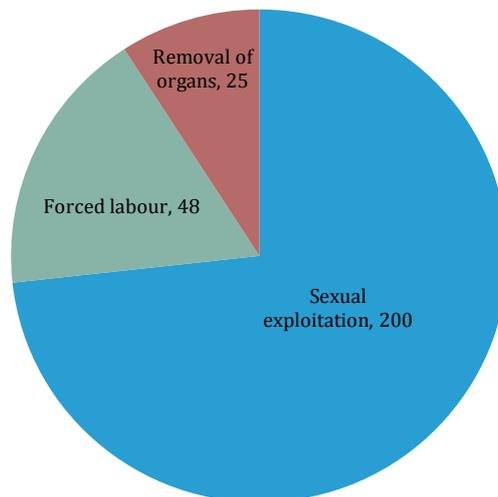
*Victims*

**Victims of trafficking in persons, by age and gender, 2010-2012**



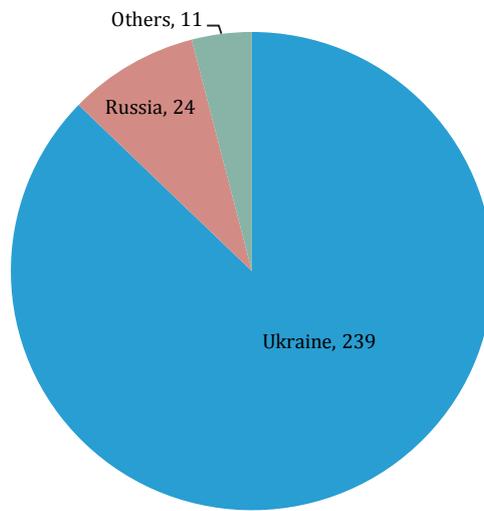
Source: General Prosecutor.

**Victims of trafficking in persons, by form of exploitation, 2010-2012**



Source: General Prosecutor.

**Victims of trafficking in persons, by country of citizenship, 2010-2012**



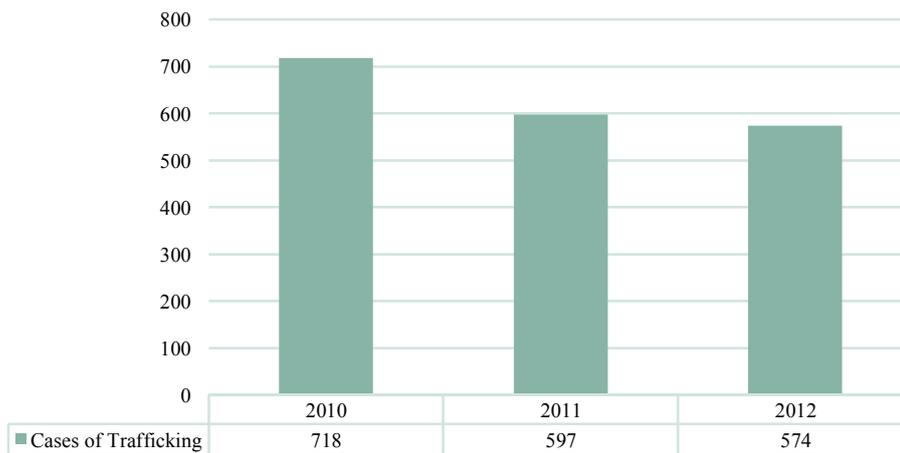
Source: General Prosecutor.

## – UZBEKISTAN –

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

### *Investigations and suspects*

#### **Number of recorded cases of trafficking in persons, 2010-2012**



Source: General Prosecutor.

The national authorities report having prosecuted more than 2,200 persons during the period here considered. About 55 per cent of them were males, and 45 per cent females. During the same period, about 2,300 persons were convicted for trafficking in person, 55 per cent males and 45 per cent females.

Source: General Prosecutor.

### *Victims*

The national authorities report having detected about 5,500 victims of trafficking in persons during the reporting period.

Source: General Prosecutor.