

Annex

Table 1. Trafficking and economic indicators in selected sending countries (1989-2001)

Major sending countries	Estimated number of trafficked women and receiving countries	GDP/NMP 2003 (1989=100)	Employment, 2002 (1989=100)	Real wages 2001 (1989=100)	Per cent living in poverty (\$4,30 PPP/day)	Gini coefficient of earnings 1989-2001 (1989 level in brackets)
Albania	Over 8 000. (of whom 30% are under 18) Italy, UK	123.6	63.9		58.6	
Kazakhstan	5 000 United Arab Emirates (IOM, 1999)	93.3	87.1	36	30.9	
Kyrgyzstan	4 000 (Northern part) Middle East, Turkey, Europe (IOM 1999,) 5 000 (Southern part) United Arab Emirates (IOM annually,)	78.4	104.3	26	84.1	0.512 (0.260)
Lithuania	Several thousands per year: The Balkans, Germany, Austria, UK	85.2	73.9	56	22.5	0.382 (0.260)
Republic of Moldova	50 000-100 000 The Balkans, Austria, Germany, Greece (IOM, 1990-1999)	41.3	72.0	32	84.6	0.391 (0.250)
Russian Federation	500 000 – 1 000 000 50 countries throughout the world, including Germany, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Israel, Middle East, Turkey, USA (US Intelligence, 1990-2000)	77.0	86.5	52	50.3	0.521 (0.271)
Ukraine	400 000 Germany, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Netherlands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Israel, Middle East, Turkey, Canada and USA (Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, 1990-1998)	51.9	84.1	46	29.4	0.452 (0.244)

Source: various sources for trafficking of women; Economic Survey of Europe 2004 No1 UNECE, ch. 7 (poverty rates based on the World Bank estimates) and Appendix Tables B1 and B5.