

Les chiffres affolants de l'esclavage en 2017

Dans un livre dont le "*Guardian*" publie des extraits, un chercheur américain révèle que le trafic d'êtres humains ne s'est jamais aussi bien porté.



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Esclavagiste, un métier d'avenir ? C'est le triste constat de Siddharth Kara, un économiste américain spécialiste de l'esclavage et du trafic d'êtres humains à la Harvard Kennedy School, établi dans son livre *L'Esclavage moderne* à paraître en octobre, mais dont le *Guardian* publie certaines conclusions en exclusivité. (Lire l'article ci-dessous)

Pour ce livre, il s'est appuyé sur les données de 51 pays pendant une période de 15 ans et sur les entretiens détaillés de plus de 5 000 personnes ayant été elles-mêmes victimes de l'esclavage.

"Il s'est avéré que l'esclavage est aujourd'hui beaucoup plus profitable que ce que j'avais imaginé", a confié Siddharth Kara au quotidien britannique, "les profits pour un esclave basique peuvent aller de quelques milliers de dollars à des centaines de milliers de dollars par an".

Il estime qu'en moyenne, un esclave rapporte 3 978 dollars par an. Mais "l'industrie" de la traite d'êtres humains est dominée par l'esclavage sexuel. Alors que ses victimes représentent 5 % des esclaves, leur exploitation constitue 50 % de ces revenus illégaux. Le retour sur investissement pour les esclavagistes est aujourd'hui 25 à 30 fois plus élevé qu'aux XVIIIe et XIXe siècles.

21 millions de personnes

L'Organisation mondiale du travail considère qu'aujourd'hui, au moins 21 millions de personnes sont réduites en esclavage. C'est plus que lorsque l'esclavage était légal, entre les XVe et XIXe siècles.

Les experts considèrent que 13 millions de personnes avaient alors été capturées et vendues. Cette prospérité de l'esclavage moderne, Siddharth Kara l'explique par la "facilité" de pratiquer la traite d'êtres humains à l'ère des transports et des technologies modernes.

"Les esclaves peuvent être achetés, exploités et jetés dans une période relativement courte, tout en assurant des profits immenses à leurs exploitateurs. L'absence d'une réponse globale à

ce problème laisse la pratique persister. Tant que l'esclavage ne sera pas perçu comme une manière hautement risquée et très chère d'exploiter de la main-d'œuvre, la réalité ne changera pas."



Annie Kelly
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'Human life is more expendable': why slavery has never made more money

New research shows modern slavery is more lucrative than it has ever has been, with sex traffickers reaping the greatest rewards

Why are millions of people still trapped in slavery? – video



<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/video/2017/jul/31/why-are-millions-of-people-still-trapped-in-slavery-video>

Slave traders today make a return on their investment 25 to 30 times higher than their 18th- and 19th-century counterparts.

Siddharth Kara a slavery economist and fellow of the **Carr Center for Human Rights Policy** at the Harvard Kennedy School, has calculated that the average profit a victim generates for their exploiters is \$3,978 (£3,030) a year. Sex trafficking is so disproportionately lucrative compared to other forms of slavery that the average profit for each victim is \$36,000.

In his book *Modern Slavery*, to be published in October, Kara estimates that sex trafficking accounts for 50% of the total illegal profits of modern slavery, despite sex trafficking victims accounting for only 5% of modern slaves.

Kara based his calculations, shared exclusively with the Guardian, on data drawn from 51 countries over a 15-year period, and from detailed interviews with more than 5,000 individuals who have been victims of slavery.

The first move to eradicate slavery was made in 1833, when the **British parliament abolished it**, 26 years after outlawing the trade in slaves. Nonetheless, at least twice as many people are trapped in

some form of slavery today as were traded throughout the 350-plus years of the transatlantic slavery industry.

Experts believe roughly 13 million people were captured and sold as slaves by professional traders between the 15th and 19th centuries. Today, the UN's International Labour Organisation believes at least 27 million people worldwide are in some form of modern slavery.

"It turns out that slavery today is more profitable than I could have imagined," Kara said. "Profits on a per slave basis can range from a few thousand dollars to a few hundred thousand dollars a year, with total annual slavery profits estimated to be as high as \$150bn."

While slavery two centuries ago involved lengthy, expensive journeys and high mortality rates, the modern slave trade is producing higher profits per victim thanks to quick and inexpensive modern transportation and lower risk. Huge global migration flows are producing a ready and easily exploitable supply of victims who can be fed into a large number of industries linked to the global economy such as fashion, beauty, seafood and commercial sex.

It is a dire challenge but slavery can be a thing of the past, it is just a question of political will and determination
Professor Kevin Bale, University of Nottingham

"Human life has become more expendable than ever," said Kara. "Slaves can be acquired, exploited and discarded in relatively short periods and still provide immense profits for their exploiters. The deficiency in the global response to slavery has allowed the practice to persist. Unless slavery is perceived as a high-cost and high-risk form of labour exploitation, this reality will not change."

Last week, the UN's Office on Drugs and Crime warned that spiralling global conflict is exposing more and more populations to human trafficking and other forms of slavery. According to the UNODC, human trafficking is now a global criminal industry on a par with arms and drug trafficking in scope and scale.

"I don't think there is any real comprehension of what we are facing," said Kristiina Kangaspunta, chief of the organisation's global trafficking report. "Conflict is creating more vulnerabilities to those who need to move or flee and traffickers are moving in to exploit these vulnerabilities. Yet we must also acknowledge that much human trafficking is domestic and small-scale. Every single person will have come into contact with a victim of trafficking without noticing it."

The UNODC's Global Report on Human Trafficking, released last December, concluded that no country is immune from the crime of slavery. It identified more than 500 different trafficking "flows" or major routes between 2012-2014. Despite the fact that slavery is illegal in every country, and the large numbers of victims involved, worldwide there were only 9,071 convictions for crimes of forced labour and trafficking last year.

Yet **Kevin Bale**, professor of contemporary slavery at the University of Nottingham and co-author of the global slavery index, said slavery could be eliminated within two decades.

"It is my belief that we could end slavery at a cost of as little as \$23bn," he said. "That is 15% of the estimated illegal profits of forced labour. It is a dire challenge that we face but slavery can be a thing of the past, it is just a question of the political will and determination to do it."