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A survey of data requested by the Ministry of Justice (MJ-Brazilian acronym) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) in 2003 studied 4 Brazilian states: Ceará, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and found out that most of the Traffickers were men. PESTRAF investigated 19 Brazilian states in order to identify the profiles of victims of Women International trafficking aged between 15 and 25 years old. The majority of these women have poor financial and housing conditions, low schooling, lower working conditions than determined by Laws and are not legally registered to do the job they are hired to. These women work long hours and with low payment, without hope of promotions or anything alike, due to the great vulnerability of these women.

Hence, they become the target of traffickers as it becomes extremely easy to convince these women to accept their proposal to work abroad. In many cases of women trafficked for sexual exploitation in foreign ground have already suffered violence in the own family or from very close people to their families, which drastically influence the victims' vulnerability to accept an apparently favourable job offer, due to their economic situation, social and family oppression, in Pursuit of economic stability and new perspectives that were not able to achieve in their own nation. Brazil has great participation in the international scenario when comes to Human Trafficking. As favourable conditions of entry in several countries that do not require consular formalities to facilitate the entry of Brazilians, specially in European countries, where most trafficked men and women are sent to (ILO, 2006). In Brazil, the State of Goiás has been leading the national ranking of people trafficked in 18.6% of cases in the last decade, even though the population

of the state is seven times lower than in the state of São Paulo, which comes in second with 12.

8% of cases. The Research Group on Trafficking in Persons, Violence and Sexual Exploitation of Women, Children and Adolescents (PESTRAF) – University of Brasília – UNB, pointed out that in 2010 the main destination of trafficking people from 930 Brazilian cities are Portugal, Italy, Switzerland and Spain for sexual exploitation, drug trafficking, slavery labour, children and organs trading. In addition to these countries, it has been rather common trafficking women to Portuguese-speaking countries and those bordering countries with Brazil. (Brasilia, p. 6, 2014).

The Government of Goiás created a Decree 7. 624, dated May 21, 2012, which the Executive Committee against Trafficking in Persons in Goiás (CEETP) and other organisations set up policies to prevent and repress trafficking in persons, as well as to care for victims. This expresses that the government is already aware of the situation in the state of Goiás and has acted in fighting human trafficking and aiding vict