

EMN INFORM ON THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONAL VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS: DETECTION, IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION

EMN INFORM

March 2022



KEY POINTS TO NOTE

- Between 2015 and 2020 more than 10 500 third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings were registered in the EU Member States, Norway and Georgia, with minors accounting for 8.5%, and sexual and labour exploitation representing approximately 75% of the cases.¹ Institutional, policy and legislative initiatives have been adopted with the aim to strengthen coordination among relevant actors and better equip them to protect (presumed) victims, as well as enhance investigations and increase sanctions against perpetrators.
- Given its clandestine nature trafficking in human beings remains underreported. As (presumed) victims also fear retaliation against those who are close to them, their detection and identification is challenging, albeit critical for their safety and well-being. While conceptually and legally different, in practice a clear distinction between the two phases does not always exist. Early detection and identification are crucial to ensure the prompt organisation of assistance and protection. It also enables competent authorities to better investigate, prosecute, and convict traffickers.
- In general, the formal identification of a victim constitutes the trigger for different forms of support, although in some cases these are already provided at detection stage too. Following a reflection period, an authorisation to reside in the country where they were identified can be made, on the grounds of their victimisation and/or to support investigation and prosecution of their perpetrators. In most cases residence rights that are not conditional on victims' participation in criminal proceedings or on humanitarian or international protection grounds are granted.
- The grounds for and modalities of assistance and protection of (presumed) victims are provided for in different EU legal instruments. Support measures cover the right to information, translation and interpretation, counselling, legal representation and legal aid, access to appropriate accommodation and material support, as well as to medical treatment and psychological assistance, and the right to compensation. Access to witness protection programmes and measures to avoid repeat and secondary victimisation during the investigation and criminal proceedings are offered too.
- Due to the cross-border and cross-cutting nature of trafficking in human beings, cooperation at national and international level is a crucial element and can take different forms, ranging from networks and mechanisms to exchange information and good practices, to joint operations that reinforce collaboration between competent authorities, to ad-hoc initiatives in response to emerging needs or challenges with third countries whose nationals are victims in EU Member States.
- EU Member States, Norway and Georgia finally reported that the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has added significant challenges to the detection, identification and protection of (presumed) victims of trafficking in human beings. Moreover, the disruption in the economy resulting from the pandemic has dramatically increased the vulnerability of some people who were already at risk. The pandemic has changed how victims are recruited, trafficked and exploited, with most countries sharing concern about the growing use of online means.

¹ Other forms of trafficking in human beings can include also forced services, including begging, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the exploitation of criminal activities, or the removal of organs. Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA (Anti-trafficking Directive), <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX-3A32011L0036>, Article 3(2), last accessed on 22 March 2022.



BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY

Trafficking in human beings is a crime against people that can take various forms, such as sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery and servitude-related practices, as well as the removal of organs, all of which constitute a grave violation of the victim's fundamental rights. Trafficking in human beings is addressed under various EU and international instruments. One of the key priorities of the new EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025 is protecting, supporting and empowering victims, including their early identification. Working with relevant EU agencies is fundamental, as is engaging in cooperation and partnerships against trafficking with non-EU countries of origin and transit, and with organisations at regional and international level regarding the EU's external relations policy.²

Between 2015 and 2020, more than 10 500 third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings were registered, with minors accounting for 8.5%, and sexual and labour exploitation representing approximately 75% of the cases. Trafficking in human beings is not only recognised as a highly profitable crime,³ but one with links to social

development and security, migration, conflict and climate-induced displacement. The impact and cost of human trafficking on individuals and on political, economic and social systems is enormous. Given its clandestine nature and the myriad factors that may deter a victim from reporting such crime, trafficking in human beings is believed to be significantly underreported.⁴

Early identification of victims is crucial to promptly assist, support and protect victims of trafficking in human beings, as well as enabling police and prosecution authorities to better investigate and punish traffickers.⁵ However, whilst their detection and identification is critical, it also remains problematic, and has been severely impacted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Assistance and protection measures to (presumed) victims are key to reduce the devastating consequences on their physical and psychological health, stemming from the often brutal physical and emotional attacks at the hands of their traffickers, dangerous workplace conditions, occupational hazards, inhumane living conditions, poor sanitation, inadequate nutrition, poor personal hygiene.



STUDY AIMS AND SCOPE

This study aims to explore the national practices of detection, identification and protection of third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings between 2015 and 2020. It covers third-country nationals who are asylum applicants, in an irregular situation and in possession of a valid authorisation to stay on the territory of an EU Member State, Norway and Georgia (residence permit or short-term visa).

The study is aimed at policymakers at national, European and international level, but also at representatives of specific industries, civil society organisations, academia. The study aims to complement and update findings of other relevant European Commission reports and studies, and to contribute to the European Commission's evaluation of the Anti-trafficking Directive.⁶



METHOD AND ANALYSIS

This report was prepared on the basis of national contributions from 27 European Migration Network (EMN) National Contact Points (EMN NCPs) submitted in response to a questionnaire developed by the EMN in conjunction with the European Commission. The questionnaire was developed to facilitate comparability of the information

collected from the participating national authorities. National contributions from EU Member States, Norway and Georgia were largely based on desk analysis of existing legislation and policy documents, and information provided by national authorities.



EU AND NATIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENTS

The EU recognises trafficking in human beings as a violation of human rights, and the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights, Article 5(3) prohibits trafficking in human beings. The EU's competence to act in relation to trafficking in human beings is set out in the EU Treaties. The EU has put in place rules specifically dedicated to the identification

and protection of victims of trafficking (such as the Anti-trafficking Directive) and to victims in general (as per the Victims' Rights Directive). Besides these two instruments, the EU's legal framework regulating migration and asylum procedures may also apply (albeit more indirectly) to (presumed or identified) victims of trafficking.

2 Renewed EU action plan against migrant smuggling (2021-2025), https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/renewed-eu-action-plan-against-migrant-smuggling-2021-2025-com-2021-591_en, last accessed on 23 March 2022

3 International Labour Organization (ILO), Profits and Poverty: The Economics of Forced Labour, 2014, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-ed_norm/-/-declaration/documents/publication/wcms_243391.pdf, last accessed on 22 March 2022.

4 Europol, European Union serious and organised crime threat assessment (SOCTA), 2021, <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/main-reports/european-union-serious-and-organised-crime-threat-assessment>, last accessed on 22 March 2022.

5 European Commission, Communication on the EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025, 2021(New EU Strategy), 2021, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/pdf/14042021_eu_strategy_on_combatting_trafficking_in_human_beings_2021-2025_com-2021-171-1_en.pdf, last accessed on 22 March 2022.

6 Anti-Trafficking Directive.

In 2021, the new EU Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025 called for a comprehensive response by: (i) reducing demand that fosters trafficking; (ii) breaking the business model of traffickers online and offline; (iii) protecting, supporting and empowering victims, with a specific focus on women and children; and (iv) promoting cooperation with international partners. Tackling trafficking in human beings and the early identification of potential non-EU victims is a priority in several other recent Communications adopted by the European Commission, such as the EU Security Union Strategy,⁷ the New Pact on Migration and Asylum,⁸ the Europol Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment and the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025.⁹

EU Member States, Norway and Georgia have adopted institutional, policy and legislative initiatives to strengthen coordination among relevant actors¹⁰ and better equip them to protect (presumed) victims, as well as enhance investigations and prosecutions, and increase convictions of perpetrators. In particular, around half of EU Member States, Norway and Georgia channelled efforts to enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, by setting up National Referral Mechanisms (NRMs) or alternatives to them, adopting National Action Plans (NAPs) or strategic documents targeting this crime as well as passing legislative reforms to enhance investigations and increase sanctions against perpetrators¹¹ or by establishing organisational units to combat certain forms of human trafficking or to protect certain types of victims.¹²



DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION

The concepts of detection and identification were introduced into EU law by the Anti-trafficking Directive.¹³ Detection refers to the process of identifying a possible situation of human trafficking,¹⁴ which may be followed by identification, which is the formal confirmation that the detected person(s) can be considered a presumed victim of trafficking according to the competent authorities.¹⁵ Not all countries have a clear distinction in place between detection and identification.¹⁶

The authorities involved in detecting and identifying (presumed) victims vary across countries. Whilst a variety of authorities are competent to detect (presumed) victims, identification is usually carried out by a more limited number of authorities. Law enforcement agencies are competent to both detect and identify (presumed) victims in all countries. In some countries, these include the public prosecutor.¹⁷ Border guards, asylum and migration services, labour inspectorates and NGOs are usually competent to detect and – to a lesser extent – identify.

A variety of national procedures and measures to detect third-country nationals who are (presumed) victims of

human trafficking exist. The most common measure is facilitating self-reporting of the crime,¹⁸ followed by awareness-raising campaigns,¹⁹ the use of indicators to detect victims,²⁰ intelligence gathering,²¹ and proactive screening mechanisms during asylum²² and migration²³ procedures. Several EU Member States and Norway have also put in place specific measures to detect (presumed) victims in the asylum procedure,²⁴ which largely concerns proactive screening for vulnerabilities,²⁵ and in the context of the legal migration procedure,²⁶ as well as for those who are in the (voluntary) return procedure²⁷ or found in an irregular situation.²⁸

Many EU Member States,²⁹ Norway and Georgia, reported on procedures in place to identify (presumed) victims of trafficking in human beings, which are mostly implemented by the police,³⁰ and to a lesser extent by a Public Prosecutor³¹ or a combination of authorities and organisations.³² Whilst having multiple authorities responsible for the identification of (presumed) victims is sometimes challenging, it can also be advantageous, as it reduces the chances that a victim will go unnoticed. Some EU Member States and Norway apply specific identification measures in their

7 European Commission, Communication on the EU Security Union Strategy, 2020, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52020DC0605&from=EN>, last accessed on 23 March 2022.

8 European Commission, Communication on a New Pact on Migration and Asylum, 2020, https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/1_en_act_part1_v7_1.pdf, last accessed on 23 March 2022.

9 European Commission, Communication on the EU Strategy to tackle Organised Crime 2021-2025, 2021, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/pdf/14042021_eu_strategy_to_tackle_organised_crime_2021-2025_com-2021-170-1_en.pdf, last accessed on 23 March 2022.

10 EE, EL, ES, FI, IE, IT, LT, NL, PT, SE, SI and NO.

11 BE, BG, CY, EE, ES, FR, IE, LT, LU, NL, PT, SE, SK, SL and NO, GE.

12 EL and NO.

13 Anti-Trafficking Directive, Articles 11(2), 11(5), 12(2) and 12(3).

14 EMN Glossary, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/pages/glossary/detection-victim-trafficking-human-beings_en, last accessed on 23 March 2022.

15 EMN Glossary, https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/pages/glossary/identification-victim-trafficking-human-beings_en, last accessed on 23 March 2022.

16 AT, CZ, FR, IE, LV, NL, PT, SE, SK and NO, GE.

17 BE, CZ, EE and GE for both detection and identification.

18 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, LU, LV, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

19 AT, BE, BG, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, LU, LV, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

20 AT, BE, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, HU, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

21 BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, LV, LU, NL, PT, SE, SK and NO, GE.

22 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, EL, ES, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, LU, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO.

23 BG, CY, CZ, EE, FI, HU, LU, LV, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO.

24 BE, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SK and NO.

25 CY, DE, EE, EL, FI, FR, HU, IE, HR, IT, LT, LU, NL, SE and NO.

26 CY, FI, IT, NL, SE and NO.

27 CY, HU, IE, LT, MT, NL and NO.

28 CY, FI, IT, NL, SE, SK and NO.

29 AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, HU, IE, IT, LU, MT, PL, SE, SI.

30 AT, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

31 BE, EL.

32 EE, FI, IT.

asylum³³ and legal migration procedures,³⁴ as well as for those who are voluntary returnees³⁵ or found to be in an irregular situation.³⁶

EU Member States, Norway and Georgia, reported on the challenges in detecting³⁷ and identifying³⁸ potential victims

of trafficking, despite having specific measures in place. The lack of resources for training and capacity-building was viewed as a prominent obstacle, as concerned stakeholders did not possess the necessary skills and abilities to determine whether a person could be a victim.



PROTECTION AND SUPPORT MEASURES

A reflection period is granted in most countries³⁹ for third-country national (presumed) victims to escape the influence of the perpetrator, recover and take an informed decision on whether to cooperate with the competent authorities, while preventing them from being expelled or transferred to another Member State. In a few countries, victims first have to be formally identified.⁴⁰ In most countries, conditions or obligations can apply, mostly requiring (presumed) victims to cooperate with national authorities⁴¹ or avoid contact with the suspected perpetrator or other persons who might influence the (presumed) victim's decision to cooperate.⁴² The reflection period can last from 30 days⁴³ up to 90 days⁴⁴ in most EU Member States and Georgia.

Upon expiration of the reflection period, victims of trafficking can apply for an authorisation to reside in the country where they were identified, on the grounds of their victimisation and/or to support investigation and prosecution of their perpetrators. The EU acquis lays down the conditions for issuing and renewing the residence permit of a (presumed) victim, after the expiry of the reflection period, or earlier if they have shown a clear intention to cooperate with the competent authorities.⁴⁵ Almost all EU Member States bound by the Directive reported having permits or authorisations to stay in place under certain conditions.⁴⁶ Some countries require the victim to be formally identified in order to obtain a permit to stay,⁴⁷ while almost half of

the EU Member States, Norway and Georgia do not distinguish between detected and identified victims.⁴⁸

Most countries grant these permits on the condition that the victim has severed all relations with those suspected of acts related to facilitating illegal immigration or trafficking in human beings,⁴⁹ that their stay in the country might require assisting with the investigation or the judicial proceedings⁵⁰ and that they are not considered a danger to public policy or national security.⁵¹ Residence permits are usually granted for an initial duration of 6-12 months⁵² and can be renewed⁵³ or remain valid for as long as the criminal proceedings are ongoing.⁵⁴ Finally, most countries also grant residence rights that are not conditional on their participation in criminal proceedings,⁵⁵ or allow third-country nationals to reside based on humanitarian grounds.⁵⁶

Under the EU acquis, (presumed) victims of trafficking in human beings can benefit from a range of measures to support and protect them. In general, these are triggered by a formal identification of a victim, although in some cases they are already provided at detection stage. In terms of assistance and support, many countries provide information and counselling as well as information on the risk of repeat victimisation, and access to protection measures.⁵⁷ A large number grant an unconditional right to translation and interpretation,⁵⁸ while legal representation and legal aid during the reflection period is offered in almost all cases.⁵⁹ Access to appropriate accommodation is provided to (presumed) victims by a majority of countries in all situations.⁶⁰

33 DE, FI, HU, LT, SK and NO.

34 FI and NO.

35 NO.

36 ES and NO.

37 BE, FI, FR, IE, LT, LU, SE, SK and GE.

38 CY, IE, LT, NL, SI and NO and GE.

39 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EL, FI, IE, IT, LV, NL, PT, SE, SK and NO, GE.

40 EE, ES, FR, HR, HU, LT, LU, MT, SI.

41 BG, LT, MT.

42 BE, CY, CZ, EE, EL, FI, HR, IE, LT, LU (Minister can terminate the reflection period in this case), LV, MT, SK.

43 AT, CY, FR, LT, LV, MT (extendable), SI, SE and GE.

44 BG, BE, CZ, EE, EL, ES, IE, LU, NL, PL, PT SK.

45 Council Directive 2004/81/EC of 29 April 2004 on the residence permit issued to third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings or who have been the subject of an action to facilitate illegal immigration, who cooperate with the competent authorities, Article 8(1).

46 AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

47 BE, EL, ES, FR, HR, IE, LU, LV, PT, SI. In Belgium, formal identification is only required for the residence permit of six months, not for the initial residence permit of three months.

48 CY, DE, FI, IT LT, NL, PL, SE, SK and NO, GE.

49 BE, CY, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, LU, PL, PT, SE, SI SK and NO.

50 AT, CY, DE, FI, FR, IE, LU, LV, NL, PT, SE, SI SK and NO.

51 BE, CY, DE, EE, FR, HR, LU, NL (unless the danger is linked to the THB), PL, SE, SI.

52 AT (12 months, renewable), BE (three months for presumed victims; six months for identified victims), CY (12 months, renewable) CZ (six months), DE (minimum six months), EE (6-12 months), EL (12 months), FI (6-12 months), FR (6-12 months according to the situation), HR (6-12 months), HU, IE (six months for identified victims), IT (initial duration six months, renewable up to twelve months, LU (six months, renewable), LV, NL (three years), PL (12 months), PT (12 months, renewable), SE (six months), SI (6-12 months), SK (six months, renewable), NO (12 months), GE (6-12 months, renewable once).

53 AT, CY, NL SI, SK. NL LU (renewable, on each occasion for a period of six months, for the duration of the judicial proceedings),

54 BE, CY, CZ, EE, EL, FI, FR, HU, IE, LU, PL SE and NO, GE.

55 BE, BG, CZ, DE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, SI and GE.

56 BE, DE, EL, FR, HR, LU.

57 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE (the right to information covers all situations covered in the report, with the exception of Dublin III procedures, as the Dublin III Regulation does not apply to Georgia (this clarification applies to all rights covered in this section).

58 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LU, NL, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

59 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

60 AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, HR, IT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE. NO.

Material assistance is granted also after the expiration of the reflection period⁶¹ while in nearly half the countries, (presumed) victims are entitled to access social and economic integration programmes.⁶² Most EU Member States, Norway and Georgia provide access to medical treatment regardless of the situation⁶³ and psychological assistance.⁶⁴

Measures seeking to protect (presumed) victims against secondary and repeat victimisation were reported less frequently than other ones, with a proportionally smaller group of countries indicating that these apply to all groups of (presumed) victims in all situations.⁶⁵



COOPERATION AT EU AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Due to the cross-border and cross-cutting nature of trafficking in human beings, cooperation at national and international level is a crucial element in the fight against this crime, not only in terms of investigation and prosecution of perpetrators, but also to detect, identify and protect victims. Cooperation takes different forms, ranging from networks and mechanisms for exchanging information and good practices to joint operations that reinforce collaboration between competent authorities.

When there is a suspicion that a third-country national, during the implementation of the procedures envisaged by the Dublin III Regulation, may be a victim of trafficking in human beings, the procedure most commonly followed consists of a formal assessment by the competent authorities⁶⁶ and/or by notifying the EU Member State of first

entry.⁶⁷ In most EU countries, the competent authorities involved in the Dublin procedure make use of NRMs⁶⁸ and (presumed) victims are entitled to a reflection period.⁶⁹

Europol's European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) was widely appreciated for enabling structured multi-disciplinary cooperation,⁷⁰ while at operational level, Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) were viewed as effective tools in the fight against human trafficking.⁷¹ Cooperation with third countries whose nationals are victims in EU Member States, Norway and Georgia aims mostly at ensuring the safe return and reintegration of victims of trafficking in human beings⁷² (sometimes with a particular focus on children)⁷³ and strengthening police cooperation and facilitating investigations into labour exploitation.⁷⁴



CONSEQUENCES OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic posed several important challenges to the detection, identification and protection of (presumed) victims, ranging from limited outreach and awareness-raising activities⁷⁵ and reduced capacity of structures to support and protect (presumed) victims, to the increased isolation of victims, and overburdened law enforcement and judiciaries.⁷⁶ Over half of the EU Member States, Norway and Georgia adapted their policies

and procedures to address the challenges posed by the COVID-19 health crisis.⁷⁷ Several EU Member States and Norway were forced to close or adapt (part of) their public services as a result of the public health measures,⁷⁸ while the pandemic has changed how victims are recruited, trafficked and exploited, with most reporting on the increasing use of the internet to recruit, exploit and control victims.⁷⁹

61 AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, SK; NO (asylum and Dublin III procedures).

62 AT, BE, BG, CY, ES, FI (in Finland, only victims who have a residence permit are entitled to formal social and economic integration programmes. However, civil society organisations offer some integration services within the scope of their activities and within the limits of their resources), without differentiating the victims based on their status, HR, IT, LU, SI and NO, GE.

63 AT, BE, BG, CZ, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, SE, SI, SK and GE, NO.

64 AT, BE, CY, CZ, DE, EE, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, SE, SI, SK and NO, GE.

65 AT, BE, BG, IE, IT, LU, SI and NO.

66 AT, BG, CY, DE, EE, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, PL, SK and NO.

67 EE, IT, LU, MT, SI.

68 BE, CY, DE, FR, IE, IT, LU, LV, NL (no NRM but any suspicion of human trafficking during the asylum procedure (including the Dublin procedure) is sent to the human trafficking unit of the national police (AVIM) to determine further action), SI.

69 AT, BE, BG, EE, ES, EL, FI, IE, LT, LU, LV, MT, PL, SE, SI and NO.

70 AT, BE, CY, CZ, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LV, NL, PT, SE and NO.

71 BE, CZ, ES, FI, HR, LT, SK.

72 AT, BE, CY, CZ, EL, FI, FR, HR, IE, IT, LT, LU, NL, SI, SK and NO.

73 DE, EL, FR, LU.

74 BE, CZ, EL, ES, FR, HR, LT, LV, NL and GE.

75 BE, DE, FR, LT, LU and NO, GE.

76 BE, FR, HU, NL, PL, PT and NO.

77 BE, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, LV, NL, PL, PT and NO, GE.

78 BE, CY, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT and NO, GE.

79 AT, CY, EL, LU, LV, DE, ES, FR, HR, LT, LU, LV, NL, SI, SK and GE.

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Germany <https://www.bamf.de/EN/Themen/EMN/emn-node.html>

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Lithuania www.emn.lt/en/

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The Netherlands <https://www.emnnetherlands.nl/>

Poland <https://www.gov.pl/web/europejska-siec-migracyjna>

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Romania <https://www.mai.gov.ro/>

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Slovenia <https://emm.si/en/>

Sweden <http://www.emnsweden.se/>

Norway <https://www.udi.no/en/statistics-and-analysis/european-migration-network---norway>

Georgia https://migration.commission.ge/index.php?article_id=1&clang=1

Republic of Moldova <http://bma.gov.md/en>