



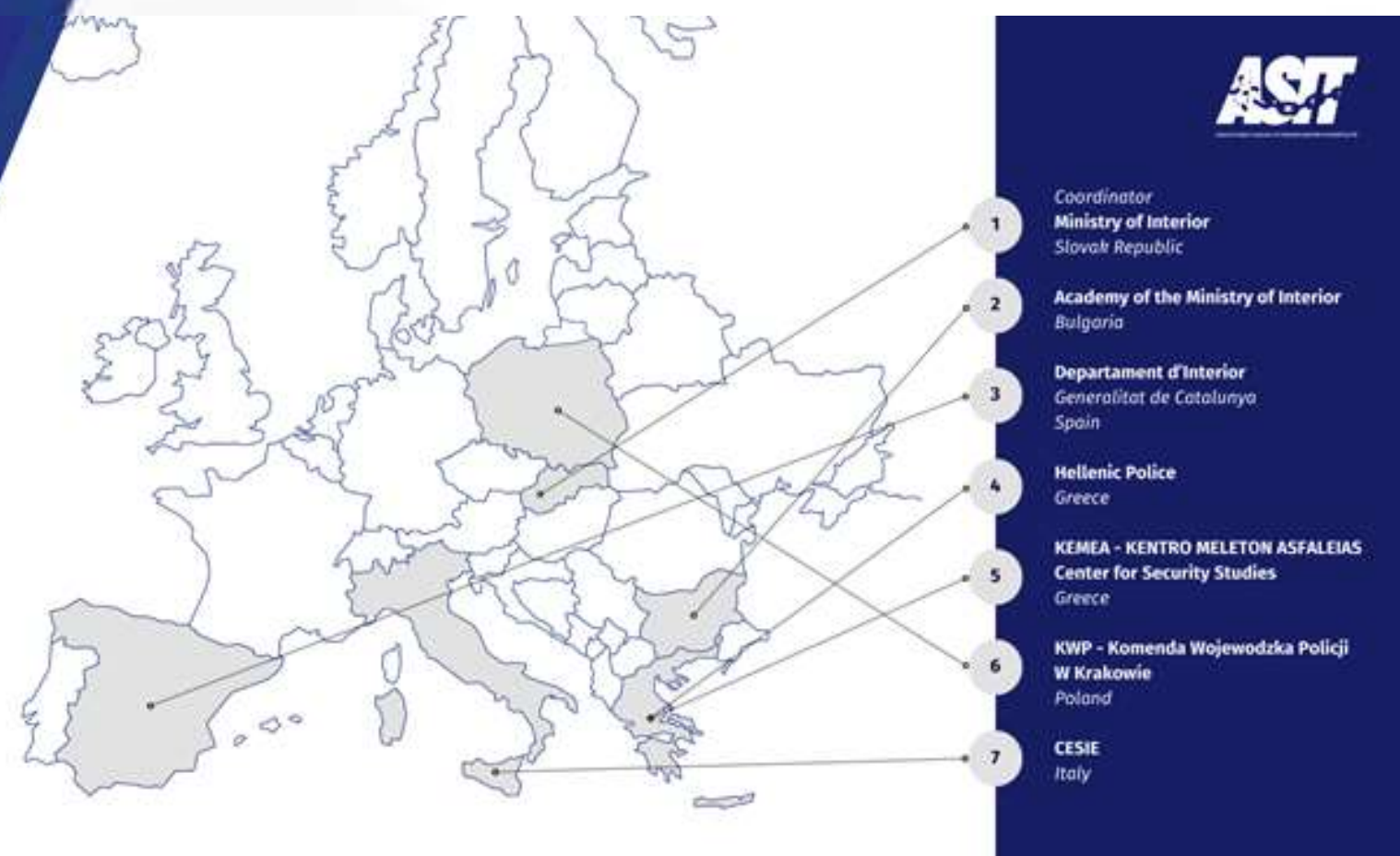
Assessment Support Tools and improved capacities in examining law



Co-funded by
the European Union

TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS SELF-LEARNING COURSE

A module for police first officers,
prosecutors, judges, migration
officers, border guards and labour
inspectors



ASIT Initiative

- The self-learning module is part of an inter-agency project and is available in various languages. Each language version also reflects on the national specifics.
- The international initiative ASIT aims to tackle new forms of human trafficking by promoting the ability to identify victims and uncover the modus operandi of perpetrators across a wide range of stakeholders.
- The seven European partners collaborate to create a network of collaborative intervention teams that share data and information supported by technological tools.
- The international actions support the improvement of identification and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings by networking frontline workers and LEA and **building professional capacities**, making available methodologies and digital tools to mitigate the risks of trafficking and protecting vulnerable groups by raising awareness and cooperation.

Practical information

- ✓ Return to the course is available repeatedly.
Download and adapt the material to national specifics or use cases,
- ✓ This self-learning course is designed to enhance abilities and knowledge of
 - **Police officers,**
 - **Labour inspectorates,**
 - **Public officers,**
 - **Judges and prosecutors,**
 - **Municipal police officers,**
 - **Immigration authorities, etc.**
- ✓ By completing this module, the participant will acquire knowledge that they can apply in both their work and personal life. Thus, he/she will help raise awareness in identifying signs of human trafficking and refer the victim to authorities that can provide protection and help.
- ✓ The estimated duration of self-learning is approximately 60 minutes, but we recommend that each participant complete it at their own pace and in suitable conditions to ensure adequate information acquisition.

Course outline

The course is divided into four blocks.

✓ Introduction to main learning objectives and why knowledge about the trafficking of human beings prevents legal businesses from sanctions.

✓ The definition of trafficking in human beings is contextualised; various aspects of the victims and their situations are unwrapped in the form of modus operandi.

✓ The identification section will acquire knowledge that will help correctly evaluate the contact situation with victims of human trafficking,

✓ Reporting of victims ensures the timely access of victims of human trafficking to relevant entities and assistance mechanisms for victims of human trafficking—communication with victims and conducting structured interviews.

1 INTRODUCTION

2 DEFINITION

3 IDENTIFICATION

4 REPORTING & PROTECTION

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

The main objectives of the module

- ✓ To support and facilitate the cooperation with entities working with target groups intending to become victims of trafficking in human beings. The Police officers are, in many cases, the first point of contact with a potential victim of human trafficking, and also labour inspectors, who can identify many of the indicators of human trafficking as part of their inspection activities.
- ✓ To learn about the main types and forms of trafficking in human beings.
- ✓ Exploring the indicators of human trafficking as part of their inspection and enforcement operational activities is not only acquiring basic information about human trafficking, but also being able to apply warning signs (indicators) in practice and mastering the procedures for reporting victims so that they can be provided with assistance and protection.
- ✓ To master the procedures for communication and interviewing of the (assumed) victims of human trafficking, and learn about the **protection mechanisms you may mainstream or use in your operational work.**

Basic course benefits

- 1 raising awareness**
Education increases general awareness of human trafficking and its forms.
- 2 support for early identification**
Knowledge of the signs and indicators of human trafficking contributes to the early identification of victims.
- 3 ensuring timely intervention**
Conducting interviews enables early actions in assistance, support and protection for victims of human trafficking.
- 4 improvement of the reference mechanism**
Quality reporting methods and ethical procedures contribute positively to the cooperation of entities within the national referral mechanism for counter-human trafficking.

Human trafficking as a global problem



latent, hidden criminal activity of the perpetrators

to illustrate the dimension of human trafficking, the vast majority of publications and reports only provide estimates of the number of victims, or estimates of the profits of illegal groups of human traffickers



the most profitable illegal activities

human trafficking ranks among the top three most profitable illegal activities, along with drug and arms trafficking



49,6 milion victims worldwide

according to data published by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Walk Free organization, there are an estimated 49.6 million victims of human trafficking worldwide



236 billion US dollars

according to estimates by the International Labour Organization (ILO) from 2024, the annual profits of human traffickers represent volumes of illegally acquired funds amounting to 236 billion US dollars

Is human trafficking a visible crime?

No, human trafficking is
a hidden crime.

Yes, it is a very easily
recognizable crime.

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

PART 2

DEFINITION

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

PART 2

International legal framework of trafficking in human beings

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Countering “Modern Slavery”: a key agenda of the international cooperation



Definition

- The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime supplemented by Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol)
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
- Directive European of the Parliament and the Council 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, which was amended Directive European of the Parliament and the Council 2024/1712
- Convention of International Labour Organizations No. 29 on forced and compulsory labour
- Convention of International Labour Organisation on the Abolition of Forced Labour No. 105 from 1957
- Convention of International Labour Organisation on the Prohibition and Immediate Measures for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182 of 1999
- Directive European Parliament and the Council 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards in the area of rights, support and protection of victims of crime and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The following important international legislation was adopted at the level of the ILO in relation to trafficking in human beings:

- [Convention No. 29 on Forced and Compulsory Labour, 1930](#)
- [Convention No. 1005 about Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957](#)
- [Convention No. 182 about the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999](#)

Key EU directives:

- [Directive 2012/29/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 **establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime**, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA is a important document at EU level for the protection of victims of crimes
- [Directive 2013/32/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 **on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection**
- [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

The Palermo Protocol

was the first to contain a generally recognized definition of the term **"trafficking in human beings"**:

- **Article 3 subparagraph c)** states: **The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a **child** for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article**

DEFINITION

of human trafficking by the Palermo Protocol

divides the concept of the definition into three essential elements, which need to be fulfilled cumulatively, in order to constitute the mechanism of human trafficking

ACT

recruitment,
transportation,
transfer,
harbouring or
receipt of persons

MEANS

the threat or use of force or other forms
of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of
deception, of the abuse of power or of a
position of vulnerability or of the giving
or receiving of payments or benefits to
achieve the consent of a person having
control over another person

PURPOSE

as a minimum, the exploitation of the
prostitution of others or other forms of
sexual exploitation, forced labour or
services, slavery or practices similar to
slavery, servitude or the removal of
organs

Please use self-learning modules no. 5 to gain complete information about international legislation and the legislation of the selected 6 EU MS.

PART 2

Modi Operandi and contextual essentials

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

DEFINITION of human trafficking by the Palermo Protocol

divides the concept of the definition into three essential elements, which need to be fulfilled cumulatively, in order to constitute the mechanism of human trafficking

ACT

recruitment,
transportation,
transfer,
harbouring or
receipt of persons

MEANS

the threat or use of force or other forms
of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of
deception, of the abuse of power or of a
position of vulnerability or of the giving
or receiving of payments or benefits to
achieve the consent of a person having
control over another person

PURPOSE

as a minimum, the exploitation of the
prostitution of others or other forms of
sexual exploitation, forced labour or
services, slavery or practices similar to
slavery, servitude or the removal of
organs

DEFINITION of human trafficking

Directive 2011/36 /EU (supplemented by Directive 2024/1712) expanded the definition of human trafficking given by the Palermo Protocol for other purposes as follows

ACT

recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or reception of persons, **including the exchange or transfer of control over those persons**

MEANS

the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person

PURPOSE

as a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, **including begging**, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, **the exploitation of surrogacy, of forced marriage, of illegal adoption or the exploitation of criminal activities**, or the removal of organs.

THB IN A NUTSHELL: PROCESS



ACTION	MEANS	PURPOSES
• Recruitment • Transportation • Transfer • Harboursing • Reception of persons • Exchange or transfer of control over those persons	• Threat • Use of force • Other forms of coercion • Abduction • Fraud • Deception • Abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability • Giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person	• Exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation • Forced labour or services, including begging • Slavery or practices similar to slavery • Servitude • Exploitation of criminal activities • The removal of organs • Surrogacy • Adoption • Forced marriages

Where might victims be found?

Category	Location
Residential locations	In their homes, In houses of multiple occupancy (boarding houses, motels, hotels)
Public spaces	On the streets, sleeping in shared/inappropriate spaces
transport	In transport vehicles en route to exploitation, Public transport, Transport companies
workplaces	Farms, Factories, Sweatshops, Construction sites, Restaurants, Cleaning companies, etc
Social services	Adoption centres, Homeless shelters, Soup kitchens, Care homes
Commercial areas	Banks, Retail shops, Supermarkets, Registry offices
Online and digital	Online businesses

In what situations does your organisation/workers/staff could come into contact with any THB forms?

ACTIVITY:
Intervention at the scene of a public order violation
Intervention at the scene of a crime
Investigation of criminal activity
Labour inspection
Health check
Awareness activities in communities with specific needs (e.g., minorities, migrants, drug users, etc.)
MHPSS and legal aid to vulnerable communities
Monitoring criminal activities via ICT devices or the internet
Employment/contracting of individuals
Checking of travel documents

What to know? Terminology.

Abuse

- Abduction, kidnapping, verbal/physical/sexual/psychological abuse
- Unreasonable fines, threats, intimidation
- Withholding necessities, increasing workload

Creating Dependency

- Providing free alcohol/drugs, sole provision of food/accommodation
- Controlling identity documents, restricting mobility/access to services

Deception

- False promises of a better life, fake job/education placements
- Misleading job conditions, refuge offers with exploitative intent

Emotional control

- Threats to victim/family, manipulation into believing they're complicit
- Fear of authorities, deportation, or imprisonment
- Emotional attachment to the perpetrator's family

Additional control

- False earnings claims, withholding basic rights (food, sanitation)
- Exploiting cultural beliefs (e.g., debt obligation)
- Coercive spiritual threats (e.g., divorce, deportation)

Exploiting cultural beliefs

- Manipulating shame and moral obligation tied to family honour
- Threats of divorce, deportation, or spiritual rituals (e.g., witchcraft)

Financial control

- Creating insurmountable debt through inflated charges (visas, food, tools)
- Controlling bank accounts, confusion over earnings
- Debt bondage and financial manipulation

Grooming

- Establishing unhealthy relationships, showering the victim with gifts/praise
- Promises of future lump sum payment to create obligation and false hope

Isolation

- Locking victims in rooms, limiting communication with family or community
- Restricting access to personal freedom, phones, internet, and mobility

Modi Operandi



Name of modus operandi	Type of persons trafficked	Traffickers role	Activities related to labour exploitation/trafficking for sexual exploitation/force marriage	Associated crimes
Lover boy	Asylum seekers and undocumented migrants	Recruiter		
Marriage				
Beggar in tourism cities/ on the crossroads	Smuggled migrants	Kidnapper	Fraudulent posting of workers	Smuggling of goods(fake trade marks goods, cigarettes, alcohols, etc.)
A mother calling for help for her hungry babies, a mother with a baby	Domestic workers (hidden from of employment)	Seller	Money laundering, accounting frauds, bribery	
A handicapped person calling for financial aid	Socially marginalised persons	Buyer	Bogus self-employment	Small fire arms trading
A fashion model	People with low income looking for better life	Transporter	Fake wages	Drugs trading
A successful builder	People with health problems	Harbourer	Withdraw of fees from monthly salary	Begging
A seasonal farmer	People addict to the use of drugs	Receiver	Poor living conditions	Breeding cannabis
	People with family problems	Exploiter		
		Document/ID Facilitator		

Modi Operandi



Initial phase – tagging proper victims from the perspective of recruiter	Recruitment methods	Forms of coercion	What is the starting point (please describe)	What is the turning point of coercion/contracting	What is the first form of exploitation
Online promotion – fast money activities	Direct contact	Forced to sign papers and establish fraudulent companies or to get loans, use credit cards(forms of dependency)	online web platform		
Travelling abroad	Web ads	Forced to use drugs and alcohol	online social media	promise of marriage	bar attender
Easy money and social support	Social media	Psychologicla pressure	online private chat	promise of visa	attender at casino
	Agents mediators	subordination and defensiveness	public area	promise of well paid job	beauty industry
		physical violenec	border crossing		
		retained cards and lds	brothel		
		forced consumerse loans	tourism resort space	promise of luxury objects	credit bounded
		restricted personal freedom	leisure and amusing places	offering a luxury object	
		threatening	ethnic communities	offering an employment contract	
			designated urban areas of communities with low income, low hygienic standards	offering a safe place for living	

Attributes of the main forms of exploitation

Definition

Type	Indicators
Forced marriages	abduction; bought wives; sexually exploited victims; family reunification; marrying to stay in the EU.
Sexual exploitation	moving from brothel to brothel; long hours, few days off; signs of ownership; no ID or cash; limited language; sleeping on the job
Labour exploitation	Poor living conditions; Employer has ID; No labour contract; Forced labour; Debt bondage; Forced criminal activities.
Domestic servitude	They live in the family but are isolated; They have no private space; They rarely go out; They receive leftovers; They are subjected to abuse.
Begging and petty crime	Children, elderly or disabled begging; children involved in drug-related activities; mutilation; part of criminal gangs; forced to steal or beg.

Factor Type	Characteristics/Factors
Socio-economic Characteristics	• Low education or learning difficulties and Language barriers • Poverty, high unemployment, lack of opportunities • Family dependence and cultural compliance or family ties to traffickers • Lack of social network, Homelessness • Emotional instability or disability, Unaware of rights or false information • Awaiting asylum decision or illegal status
Contributing Factors	• High unemployment rates, Irregular or illegal migration • Violence or abuse history, Lack of labour law knowledge, Emotional instability, disabilities, Dependence on employer's residence status • Threats to family, Stockholm syndrome
Social Factors	• Homelessness, addiction, disabilities, mental health issues • Lack of family support, weak social network, previous incarceration • Cultural practices (e.g., witchcraft), Limited knowledge of modern slavery • Lack of language proficiency, Debts in home country or illegal migration
Political/Legal Factors	• Living in conflict or persecuted areas, Residing in countries with weak legal protection or corruption • Illegal or no identification documents, Outstanding minor arrest warrants
Economic Factors	• Poverty or unemployment, debts • Limited job prospects, Desire for better education or opportunitie

EU Agencies engaged in anti-THB



Identification

By Joint work of the following EU Agencies committed to work closely to address human trafficking, according to their areas of competence, which range from gathering intelligence and facilitating prosecution in trafficking cases:

- Europol, Eurojust (EU Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation),
- CEPOL(EU Agency for Law Enforcement Training),
- EASO(European Asylum Support Office, now EUAA,
- the European Union Agency for Asylum),
- EIGE, FRA(EU Agency for Fundamental Rights),
- Frontex(European Border and Coast Guard Agency)
- eu-LISA(EU Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice),
- EMCDDA
- OSCE – social path and Action plan for countering trafficking in human beings

The Council of Europe's [Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings\(GRETA\)](#) publishes [annual reports](#) on the status of anti-THB measures and activities in all EU MS.

PART 2

National legal framework of trafficking in human beings

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Add information about the legal framework of trafficking in human beings relevant to your country.

PART 2

Essentials

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Consent of victim

The consent of a victim of trafficking in human beings to the intended exploitation set forth shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth have been used.

Child

any person under eighteen years of age

Non-punishment provision

the possibility of not imposing penalties on victims for their involvement in unlawful/criminal activities, to the extent that they have been compelled to do so

Non-punishment provision

- Criminal activities are such as the use of **false documents, or offences under legislation on prostitution or immigration, that they have been compelled to commit as a direct consequence** of being subject to trafficking.
- The aim of such protection is
 - to defend the human rights of victims,
 - to avoid further victimisation, and
 - to encourage them to act as witnesses in criminal proceedings against the perpetrators.
- This protection should not exclude prosecution or punishment for offences that a person has voluntarily committed or participated in.

Non-punishment provision

Definition

- The extension of the scope of the relevant Non-punishment provision to all unlawful activities that victims have been compelled to commit as a direct consequence of being subject to trafficking.
- Unlawful activities include administrative offences related to prostitution, begging, loitering or undeclared work, or other acts which are not criminal but are subject to administrative or pecuniary penalties, by national law.
- The aim is to encourage the victims of trafficking
 - to report the crime,
 - to seek support and assistance, and
 - to reassure them of the possibilities of not being held responsible.

Trafficking victims are often coerced into committing crimes as part of their exploitation. The principle of non-punishment recognises that these victims lack genuine autonomy; traffickers use coercion, deception, and threats to restrict their decision-making. As a result, victims do not have the culpability required for criminal liability, as their actions occur under duress, undermining their free will.

DON'T FORGET

Sanctions for businesses



Definition

Legal entities held liable for any of the trafficking in human beings forms: the exploitation of prostitution; forced labour, begging, slavery, servitude; the exploitation of surrogacy, forced marriage or forced illegal adoption, others, are subject to **sanctions, including criminal or non-criminal fines.**

The sanctions respond to the increasing risks of companies resorting to and benefiting from trafficked manpower.

The legal entities could be made liable for deliberate or by gross negligence and endangering the life of the victim,

- or particularly vulnerable victims (such as children),
- or being linked to organised criminal organisation involved in trafficking inhuman beings, proving the use of serious violence,
- or caused particularly serious harm to the victim, including physical or psychological harm.

More about the Liability of legal persons (Article 5) and Sanctions on legal persons (Article 6) in Part 2 (Definition) Subsection called Essential Terms

EU anti-trafficking directive

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1712/oj/eng>

Sanctions for businesses



Defintion

Most popular sanctions or measures for legal entities

- (a) Exclusion from entitlement to public benefits or aid;
- (b) Exclusion from access to public funding, including tender procedures, grants, concessions, and licenses;
- (c) Temporary or permanent disqualification from conducting business activities;
- (d) Withdrawal of permits and authorisations necessary to pursue activities that led to the relevant offence;
- (e) Placement under judicial supervision; (
- (f) Judicial winding-up;
- (g) Closure of establishments involved in committing the offence;
- (h) Publication of all or part of the judicial decision regarding the committed criminal offence and imposed sanctions or measures, when in the public interest, while respecting privacy and personal data protection rules.

More about the Liability of legal persons (Article 5) and Sanctions on legal persons (Article 6) in Part 2 (Definition) Subsection called Essential Terms

EU anti-trafficking directive

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1712/oj/eng>

**To gain complete information about national and international legislation,
please use the self-learning module 5.**

Is it necessary to use the means against a child victim to obtain consent in order to qualify the action as human trafficking?

Yes, three essential elements (act, means, purpose) must be fulfilled cumulatively and afterwards we could qualify the action of perpetrator as a human trafficking in a child or adult victim.

No, because of vulnerability of the child victim. If the object of exploitation is a child, it should be a punishable offence of trafficking in human beings even if none of the means have been used.

*es and Improved c
Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB*

PART 3

IDENTIFICATION

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Pay attention to the

- **behaviour and appearance of employees, seasonal workers, part-time and temporary staff.**



In many cases, potential victims of human trafficking exhibit unusual behaviours.

They may seem withdrawn, avoid communication, allow others to speak on their behalf, avoid eye contact, and often travel with companions.

Additionally, they might display signs of physical violence on their bodies.

Within indicators, leading to the detection of traffickers **cannot be omitted:**



- Specific information related to criminal and police knowledge, such as smuggling, document forgery, and illegally possessing weapons.
- The person lives in the same hotel room or apartment as a potential victim of human trafficking.
- An unjustified number of bank statements and payments through companies or banks exist.
- A person who may be connected to escort services, saunas or brothels.
- a person who has been found (for example, during a search) with another person's documents or personal belongings, such as records, mobile phones, pictures, without any justification.

In some cases, traffickers are former victims. Such cases often occurred in connection with prostitution. Very often, they provided sexual services together with the victims, but mostly they control the activities of the victims. The role of these "**controllers**" is to ensure that the victim does not escape and does not try to seek help. During (for example, a border) control, it is good to separate the persons from each other and check them.

PART 3

Case study No. 1

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Vasil, a young Ukrainian, fled to Slovakia after the outbreak of war in February 2022. He completed all the necessary formalities at a large-capacity centre in Vysne Nemecke and stayed with friends who had come to Slovakia before the war. Vasil found a job in a food warehouse in the municipality of Sobrance but didn't enjoy the work very much. One day, while he was at the bus station, a man (Valentin) approached him with an offer for a well-paid job on a construction project in the capital, Bratislava. Valentin promised free travel and accommodation. Vasil noticed that V. frequently offered jobs to other Ukrainians at the bus station. Desiring to save money to go to Germany eventually, Vasil agreed to the offer, and he travelled to Bratislava the next day.

Several men were travelling with him, all of whom were also supposed to work on the construction site. Valentin asked them to hand over their documents for contract processing and accommodation arrangements during the journey.

They arrived in Bratislava in the evening and spent the night in a small garage with a few beds. Martin took them in a van to the construction site the following day. The so-called "supervisors" at the site yelled at the Ukrainian workers whenever they complained. The workers were also threatened, and one of them was beaten as a warning to the others. Without money or documents, the workers were scared and continued to work. They stayed in the garage for two months, received only one hot meal daily, and were not paid for their labour.

When asking about their salaries, they were told that part of the would be paid after deducting costs for accommodation, food, travel, and job placement. They were threatened with physical violence every day.

One day, a noise woke them up; police officers were everywhere. At first, they were afraid, but later, they realised the police were there to rescue them from the terrible situation.

Does the case study describe a case of human trafficking?

Yes, Vasil was a victim of human trafficking.

No, but Vasil was a victim of another type of crime or unlawful activities.

Was Valentin a perpetrator of human trafficking?

No, he wanted to help Vasil' find a dream job.

Yes, Valentin was an accomplice; he became involved in the human trafficking process because he recruited or lured potential victims and transported them. He also took documents from the victims.

Is Martin a perpetrator of human trafficking?

Yes, Martin is an accomplice. He became involved in the human trafficking process because he transported victims to and from work.

No, because the example is not a case of human trafficking; it is just a misunderstanding or a case of breaking of administrative rules.

Were all the essential elements of human trafficking present?

No. No force was used, and workers could end work for Martin and leave freely.

Yes, we can recognise acts such as recruitment, transportation, and harbouring. Also, means such as threat, use of force or other forms of coercion, fraud, etc. The purpose, in that case, was the exploitation of Vasil for forced labour.

Is Vasil a child?

No, he is an adult, young man.

Yes, he is a child.

What is the purpose of exploitation?

There is no exploitation.

The purpose of his exploitation can be defined as a form of forced labour.

PART 3

Case study No. 2

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Eugene and Mateo were from poor village in Eastern Europe. Mateo had three children, all of them unemployed. One day, Stanley, a friend who had lived in the Netherlands for a few years, arrived in the village. He offered Eugene and Mateo a job in the Netherlands. Stanley shared that he worked as a manager in a car factory that had just secured a contract and needed to hire workers quickly. Without much hesitation, Eugene and Mateo accepted the offer, as they both urgently needed money.

Stanley promised to arrange their travel and accommodation. During the journey, Stanley took their identity documents, claiming he needed them to arrange entry permits at the border. However, he did not return the documents to them. Upon arriving in the Netherlands, he took Eugene and Mateo to a house still under construction, where other workers were also staying. Stanley then changed what he had previously told them. He informed them they would have to live in the basement and begin working at a fish-processing factory in the morning, followed by work on the house.

Additionally, Stanley took their phones, stating that making phone calls would be expensive. Although Eugene and Mateo were unhappy about these changes, they needed the money, so they reluctantly agreed. Each working day, they went to the factory, where they worked for 12 hours. After their shifts, Stanley transported them to the house, where they worked until midnight. They also worked throughout the weekends. They were not allowed to go anywhere; they received food twice daily and slept on mattresses in the basement. After a month, Mateo demanded pay and wanted to contact his wife and children.

In response, Stanley shouted at him and brutally beat him. Eugene witnessed the incident and felt very scared. From that day on, Stanley shouted at them daily and would often physically abuse one of them. About three months later, a staff member from the Labour Inspectorate visited the factory. During their conversation with Eugene and Mateo, the inspectors found something wrong. They took the boys to another room, offered them water, and assured them they did not need to be afraid and that help was available. Eventually, the men could return home with the assistance of the embassy and a non-governmental organisation. The police are now investigating the case.

Were Eugene and Mateo victims of human trafficking?

Yes, both of them were victims of human trafficking.

Only Mateo was a victim of human trafficking. Eugene was a perpetrator.

What kind of work were they forced to do?

They were forced to marry relatives of Stanley.

They were forced to work in the fish-processing factory and on the house construction.

Did Eugene and Mateo have an adequate time for rest?

Eugene and Mateo had a plenty of time for rest.

No, they had not adequate time for rest after work.

Who is the exploiter in this case study?

Eugene and Mateo

Stanley

Did the labour inspectors react correctly during the interview?

Yes, inspectors did a great job and chose a right procedure.

No, inspectors didn't react correctly.

PART 3

Case study No. 3

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Aleksander, from Paruceni in Moldova, recruited Karla to secure a job in Poland. He told her she would care for his two younger sisters. Karla agreed to go, as she was unemployed and raised by her aunt. However, when she reached adulthood, her aunt threw her out onto the street, leaving Karla to live in shelters and earn money for food by collecting scrap metal.

Aleksander bought Karla a bus ticket to Nowy Targ, Poland, where she arrived three days later.

His wife met her at the bus station and took her to their home. Initially, Karla did care for Aleksander's two younger sisters.

However, about a month later, when Aleksander returned home, he woke her up and drove her to an unfamiliar city. During the drive, he took Karla's documents from her. He dropped her off in the parking lot of a department store and forced her to beg for money. Aleksander threatened her, saying he would report her to the police, who would imprison her for being undocumented. Terrified and disoriented, Karla had no idea where she was, could not speak the language, and knew no one.

Against her will, she began begging. Aleksander monitored her closely and insisted she hand over all the money she collected. For the next month, he regularly took her to different locations in front of various department stores or malls, where they often slept in the car.

Is this a case of human trafficking?

No, this is not a case of human trafficking

Yes, this case study described a human trafficking.

What form of human trafficking is described in the case study?

Forced organ removal

Forced begging

What indicators did you notice?

This case study didn't describe a human trafficking.

For example fraudulent conduct, threat of violence, violence, and taking of personal identification documents.

.

Is Karla a victim of human trafficking?

This is not a case of human trafficking, so Karla was not a victim of human trafficking.

Yes, Karla is the victim of human trafficking for forced begging.

Was Karla able to move freely?

No, she was under control of Aleksander.

Karla was able to move freely.

Should the Police have offered Karla help or just focused on investigating the case?

Yes, the Police should have also informed Karla about the possibilities of help.

No, Police should just focused on investigating the case without taking care of the victim or offering the help.

PART 3

Case study No. 4

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB



Identification

During a joint inspection by the Labour Inspectorate and the Foreign Police, a citizen of China (**Chen L.**) was found in the restaurant's kitchen. He presented himself with a Slovakian identity card issued in the name of XY ZET. Subsequent checks revealed that Chen L. does not have any identity documents. Relevant Chinese authorities checked and confirmed his identity. Chen L. entered the territory of Slovakia illegally and resided without any valid permits. Officers of the Foreign Police found him wearing a chef's uniform, hiding behind shelves with kitchen utensils. Also, they revealed three rooms on the 2nd floor of the building and a toilet in the hallway, used by the company SHAN company, operating the restaurant ALL YOU CAN EAT on the ground floor. In one of the rooms, officers found Chen's belongings, luggage, and a makeshift bed for sleeping on the floor.

The restaurant's owner, Mrs. Shan, was interviewed by the police officer. She revealed that Chen L. was her distant relative from China. According to her, Chen arrived at the restaurant the day before the inspection, and he asked for money and a place to stay, though she agreed to help him. She also added that she knew nothing about Chen L.'s legal status in Slovakia. She was asked why Chen L. was in the kitchen, and she explained that he was hungry and wanted to prepare a meal.

Chen L. told the Police officers that he paid €10,000 in China for a flight to Russia, got through Ukraine, and crossed the green border on foot with Slovakia with the help of some people he did not know.

Chen L.'s statement about meeting Ms Shan changed during the interrogation. He first stated that they knew each other from China, as they came from the same city; he asked her for help three days ago. Later, he stated that when he got to the Slovak city about a week ago, he met a woman from China who spoke to him in the street, and after a short conversation, she offered him to rest at her place before deciding what to do. He refused to work for her in the restaurant. Later, he admitted he was wearing the chef uniform cause he worked in the kitchen for a few days cause the chef was ill. Chen L. worked in China as a Japanese cuisine and sushi cook and prepared meals on a hot plate.

During another interview with a police officer from the unit for combating human trafficking, it turned out that he had been living in the restaurant for about half a year. He was the only cook during the restaurant's operating hours (from 10:00 to 22:00 daily). Before launching the restaurant, he took orders for raw materials and worked on the administrative premises above the restaurant where he lived. He stated that he and Mrs Shan agreed on a salary of €1,500 per month. However, he was never paid because Mrs Shan promised to remunerate him upon departure. He was in contact with his relatives in China by telephone; otherwise, he would not have left the building, as he was staying illegally in Slovakia and was afraid that he would be deported. From his perspective, Mrs. Shan cared for him and helped him a lot.

Was Chen L. a victim of human trafficking?

No, he was not.

Yes, he was a victim of human trafficking for the purpose of forced labour.

What did you see as Chen L.'s vulnerable position?

CHEN L. was in a foreign country without knowledge of the language or friendly contacts. Mrs. Shan, like a compatriot, abused her position.

Chen L. was not a victim of human trafficking. He was not in a vulnerable position. Mrs. Shan was in a vulnerable position.

Was Chen L. able to move freely?

No, he could not because he was still working, and he was afraid because he was in the country illegally.

Chen L. could move freely.

What form of human trafficking described the case study?

Forced labour

Forced begging

Did the change in statements affect Chen L.'s credibility as a trustworthy person?

Yes, Police officers or Labour inspectors couldn't believe him.

It should not be, as it is necessary to consider Chen L.'s vulnerable position, his fear of being in the country illegally, and his sense of necessity to fulfil his obligation to Mrs. Shan.

PART 3

Indicators

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Indicators

It is necessary to define **what an indicator actually is.**

- ✓ An indicator is a signal that alerts an observer to the possibility that an individual may be a potential victim of human trafficking.
- ✓ The indicators serve as guidelines or markers to help identify a victim's appearance or behaviour.

For instance, instead of appearing withdrawn and closed off, a victim may display signs of aggression or erratic behaviour. In some cases, the individual might appear

- ✓ overly cheerful or even hysterical.

To thoroughly investigate the case, police officers and labour inspectors should focus on **all indicators in their work.**



Pay attention not only to **appearance and behavioural indicators** but also to **general indicators** and **indicators divided by form of exploitation**. In the case of a child, it is necessary not to forget the **specific indicators for child victims.**

Within indicators leading to the detection of traffickers **cannot be omitted:**



- Specific information related to criminal and police knowledge, such as smuggling, document forgery, and illegally possessing weapons.
- The person lives in the same hotel room or apartment as a potential victim of human trafficking, the presence of an unjustified number of bank statements and payments through companies or banks.
- A person who may be connected to escort services, saunas or brothels.
- A person who has been found (for example, during a search) with another person's documents or personal belongings such as records, mobile phones, and pictures without any justification.

In some cases, traffickers are former victims. Such cases often occur in connection with prostitution. Very often, they provide sexual services together with the victims, but mostly, they control the activities of the victims.

The role of these "**controllers**" is to ensure that the victim does not escape and does not try to seek help. During (for example, a border) control, it is good to separate the persons from each other and check them.

Division of indicators:

- general indicators
- indicators of victim behaviour
- appearance indicators of the victim

General indicators

- **Coercion at work:** The victim is forced to engage in activities against their will.
- **Psychological and Physical Harm:** The trafficker uses these methods as a means of coercion.
- **Restriction of Movement:** The victim cannot move freely and is often controlled and guarded.
- **Isolation:** The victim is separated from others, which limits their freedom.
- **Confiscation of Personal Documents:** The trafficker may take the victim's passport or ID, instilling fear that they are in a foreign country illegally without these documents.
- **Prohibition of Communication:** Victims are often prevented from communicating with family, friends, or relatives, or their communication is severely limited and monitored by the trafficker.
- **Deprivation of Basic Needs:** Victims may suffer from hunger, lack of sleep, and no access to medical treatment.
- **Non-Payment of Wages:** The trafficker may pay the victim very little.
- **Debt Manipulation:** The trafficker may claim that the victim owes money for travel, accommodation, processing documents, or job placement, which further coerces them into involuntary labour.

Indicators of victim behaviour

- Extreme behaviour, which may manifest as excessive submissiveness or overly self-confident actions
- Signs of being controlled, where their behaviour appears unnatural; they often play assigned roles and allow others to speak on their behalf
- Visible nervousness, characterised by avoiding eye contact
- Sweaty palms
- Tension in their demeanour, with limited communication
- Unnatural body language
- Emotional fluctuations, such as alternating between laughter and crying
- Making light of serious situations
- Displays of aggressiveness or even hysteria

Appearance indicators of the victim

Physical appearance of the victim

- Signs of violence or assault, such as scars and bruises, may also indicate self-harm or potential use of narcotic and psychotropic substances.
- Unkempt or old clothing, lacking personal belongings, which does not align with the individual's economic circumstances.
- Characteristics such as age, gender, luggage, and overall appearance may suggest a profile of a potential victim of human trafficking, along with specific forms of trafficking (labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, or forced begging).

If the **victim of human trafficking is a child**, he/she may show the following signs

- the child is shy, repressed
- the child avoids eye contact, looks at the ground
- the child looks scared
- the child is shocked and does not know how to behave
- the child is living with a larger group of children, possibly even traffickers - people who accompany the child and seek eye contact with someone from this group
- the child is usually not accompanied by parents
- the child is not relaxed, cannot speak freely and shows fear in the presence of these people.

Division the indicators **based on form of exploitation**

- indicators for sexual exploitation
- indicators for forced labour/ labour exploitation
- indicators for forced begging
- indicators for forced marriage

The evaluation of the indicators is carried out even before the planned interview with the potential victim based on the available information.

Sexual exploitation

- the victim is intimidated and has to provide sexual services of a different nature involuntarily,
- the victim wears eccentric clothing to appear provocative (sexually provocative),
- the victim has traces of physical assault or rape on his/her body,
- the victim may be under the influence of narcotic and psychotropic substances,
- the victim seems scared, withdrawn, or has mood swings, may self-harm,
- the victim is not paid a salary, or the entire salary must be handed over to the trafficker, or a larger part of it,
- the victim is forced to repay the debt for travel, accommodation, job placement, etc.,
- prohibiting free movement, isolating the victim from others, controlled movement,
- prohibiting communication with family, relatives, friends, or communication is very limited, or communication takes place on the basis of orders and in the presence of the trafficker,
- the victim doesn't have access to his/her personal documents,
- lack of food, lack of sleep, no access to medical treatment.

Forced labour/ Labour exploitation

- the victim is forced to work under the threat of physical and psychological violence,
- the victim is forced to perform work other than what was promised to him,
- the victim is not paid a salary, or the entire salary must be handed over to the trafficker, or a larger part of it,
- the victim is tired, tense, inattentive,
- the victim is forced to repay the debt for travel, accommodation, employment mediation, etc.,
- prohibiting free movement, isolating the victim from others, controlled movement,
- prohibiting communication with family, relatives, friends, or communication is very limited, or communication takes place on the basis of guidelines and in the presence of the trafficker,
- lack of food, lack of sleep, no access to medical treatment,
- the victim doesn't have access to his/her personal documents,
- the trafficker considers the victim to be his property.

Forced begging

- the victim shows signs of abuse, bruises, cuts or mutilation,
- the victim is forced to beg under the influence of physical or psychological harm,
- lack of food, lack of sleep, no access to medical treatment,
- the victim doesn't have access to his personal documents,
- the victim is forced to repay the debt for travel, accommodation, employment mediation, etc.,
- prohibiting free movement, isolating the victim from others, controlled movement,
- prohibiting communication with family, relatives, friends, or communication is very limited, or communication takes place on the basis of guidelines and in the presence of the trafficker,
- the victim is under the influence of narcotic and psychotropic substances,
- the victim must hand over the begged money to the trafficker,
- the victim is tired, tense, avoids eye contact, is wearing dirty clothes.

Forced marriage

- the victim is forced to enter into marriage with a person whom he/she doesn't know and doesn't want to marry, under the influence of physical or psychological harm,
- the victim doesn't have access to personal documents,
- the victim is being blackmailed, that his family, relatives, loved ones will be harmed,
- the victim may be under the influence of narcotic and psychotropic substances,
- the victim's personal freedom is limited, he/she is isolated from others,
- the victim may become a victim of another form of human trafficking after a forced marriage, in most cases a victim of sexual exploitation or forced labour,
- the victim may have bruises on the body, may be tight, frightened.

Signs of domestic servitude

- victims live with a family
- victims do not eat with the rest of the family
- victims have no private space
- victims sleep in a shared or inappropriate space
- victims can be reported as missing by their employer even though they are still living in their employer's house
- victims never or rarely leave the house for social reasons
- victims never leave the house without their employer
- victims can be given only leftovers to eat
- victims can be subjected to insults, abuse, threats or violence

Signs of petty crimes (forced criminal activities)

- children engaged in illicit drug trading or other organised crimes
- have physical impairments
- be children of the same nationality or ethnicity
- be part of large groups of children who have the same adult guardian
- be punished if they do not steal enough
- live with members of their gang
- travel with members of their gang to the country of destination
- there is evidence that suspected victims have been involved in committing petty crimes in another country

THB and related crime



For example, crimes such as theft of groceries may be the result of victims resorting to petty crime. A case of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation may begin with someone encountering twenty people living in a single-family dwelling or uncovering.

Identification

Keep in mind that victims do not always see themselves as victims

- Victims often lack information on what it means to be a victim
 - Victims may feel the trafficking situation is still an improvement on the situation they left behind at home
 - An explanation by a trusted organisation/authority of why they are considered to be a victim of human trafficking may also help to change their mind in some cases
1. providing information to the victim on their rights
 2. providing the victim with a single point of contact
 3. developing a relationship built upon trust
 4. enable the victim to recognise (although possibly not immediately) that they have been exploited;
 5. letting the victim decide whether action will be taken or not.
 6. Respecting the victim's decision.

DON'T FORGET

THB and related crime



Identification

For example, crimes such as theft from groceries may be the result of victims resorting to petty crime. A case of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation may begin with someone encountering twenty people living in a single-family dwelling or uncovering.

Bear in mind it may be necessary to intervene early:

Knowledge about the inhuman situation that victims find themselves in often means that Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) have to intervene earlier than they would have in another kind of investigation.

- **Build a network of relevant partners.**
- **Cooperate** with frontline workers. Victims may trust a community or a social worker/NGO more than they trust the police.

DON'T FORGET

PART 4

REPORTING & PROTECTION

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Basic principles

when communicating with a victim

- the interview with the potential victim should take place in a quiet, undisturbed and safe place,
 - before and during the interview, make sure that the victim feels safe, whether he/she is hungry or thirsty,
 - ask if he/she needs medical care or other professional help,
 - questions should be asked sensitively and delicately,
 - questions should not be inveigling,
 - focus on the person who is saying what he/she is saying and let him/her know that what was said was heard and understood,
 - avoid questions that would insensitively confront the victim with events from his/her life,
 - avoid prejudices during the interview, be objective,
 - be prepared for the victim's emotional reactions,
 - assure the victim that what happened, wasn't his/her fault,
 - after the end of the conversation, ask the person if he/she
 - feels safe,
 - would like to say something else that he/she hasn't said yet
- and provide him/her information about help, or refer the victim to the help system

When communicating with the victim, it is most important to realise that:

- **the person in front of you is a victim** of a crime and not a perpetrator of the crime of human trafficking
- the crime of human trafficking **violates the basic rights and freedoms** of the victim, which is also reflected in the victim's behaviour and appearance
- a victim of human trafficking is a particularly vulnerable victim and requires **special protection and assistance**
- there are many reasons why trafficked persons are not considered victims of trafficking or do not ask for help.
- victims of trafficking are psychologically and physically abused and constantly controlled,
- victims fear retribution, revenge against themselves and their families or they feel responsible for their situation. They also don't even know that different forms of help are available.

Structured identification interview

is a form of interview with a potential victim, the questions of which are focused on the individual stages/phases of human trafficking, namely the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of the victim.

During the identification, there is also opportunity to focus on stage of rescue and return of victims.

Structured identification interview

the identification interview and the questions asked should have a certain sequence, such as questions focused on **the recruitment stage**

- where did the victim learn about the job;
- who approached the victim;
- did he/she have time to think about the offer;
- what was part of the job offer, etc.

Structured identification interview



Reporting

the identification interview and the questions asked should have a certain sequence, such as questions focused on **the transportation stage**

- knowledge of the destination country, i.e. knowledge of where the person travelled,
- with whom he/she travelled,
- what means of transport he/she travels with,
- who was sitting next to him/her during the travel,
- whether he/she could go to the toilet alone,
- whether he/she had documents with him/her,
- through which countries he/she travelled to,
- whether he/she paid for the trip him/herself,
- whether he/she bought the tickets him/herself and how,
- in which destination country he/she was,
- where he/she was accommodated,
- whether he/she arranged the accommodation him/herself,
- whether he/she lived alone or in the company of other people, etc.

Structured identification interview

the identification interview and the questions asked should have a certain sequence, such as questions focused on **the exploitation stage**

- what the victim was doing in the destination country,
- was he/she satisfied with the work,
- what were the working conditions, working hours,
- what did the person do in his/her free time,
- what was the employer like, etc.

questions focused on **the rescue and return stage**

- what escape options were used,
- what was the participation of other subjects in the process of rescue and return, etc.

Specifics in interviewing victims

First, it is necessary to have knowledge of the basic definition of human trafficking (actions, means, and purpose) and indicators of human trafficking. If, in the course of your work or official duties, you come into contact with a person who shows indicators based on the basic definition of human trafficking (actions, means, purpose), proceed as follows:

- Isolate potential victims from others and interview each one separately in a place where you cannot be seen from the outside and in such a way that there can be no mutual or external influence on the victims.
- Be vigilant, because potential victims may also include persons who cooperate with perpetrators.
- The person may be frightened and worried that they have committed something illegal, especially if they are staying in the Slovak Republic illegally and/or are illegally employed. Reassure the person that they have nothing to fear and that you want to help them.

Ethics during interviewing a victim

- Observe ethical standards, i.e. respect the fundamental human rights, freedoms and dignity of the victim, be aware that the person did not become a victim voluntarily, do not judge the victim for their appearance, nationality, health status and the activity they were forced to perform.
- Offer assistance according to the national available mechanism for support, safety sheltering and reintegration of the victim.

Interviewing children victims

- ✓ A person who is or may be a child is treated differently from an adult. First, determine whether they are a child. Some young people under 18 may pretend to be of legal age. If you are not sure, act as if they were a child until proven otherwise. In the case of a child victim, their consent to the authorities' actions is not required, and the police must act in the best interests of the child.
- ✓ Contact the child welfare and social guardianship authorities immediately, and do not carry out any actions with the person without their presence.

Not to forget

Try to preserve as many materials and traces as possible that could lead to the identification of the perpetrators and/or victims, and hand them over to the Police immediately if:

- during your work, you come across web content showing non-standard situations affecting the integrity of persons, which you consider authentic and shows obvious signs of involuntary action by the actor or actors or
- you identify children in such situations in the content.

PART 4

Protection mechanisms for victims of human trafficking

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Who is acting in the coordinated approach to protection of victims



**Protection
mechanism**

- Governmental institutions and agencies dealing with (potential) victims of THB
- Non-governmental organisations ensuring hotlines, protected and safe accommodation and/or integration, trauma-related, stabilisation, financial and/or social, and/ health activities/services.
- The mechanism ensures proper, coordinated, and accountable governance of preventive, protection, and assistance-driven actions, including annual funds for protection incentives.
- The parties provide information and data for analyses and information products such as reports, promotional materials, educational and dissemination deliverables.
- The parties of the national referral mechanism monitor, propose and empower legal amendments, action plans, strategies and policies to ensure justice for the victims and adequate penalisation of perpetrators, accomplices and businesses involved in the process of trafficking and exploitation.

What is a referral mechanism for protection of victims of trafficking in human beings?



Protection
mechanism

A National **Referral Mechanism for the Protection of Victims of the “modern slavery” crime of Trafficking in Human Beings** is a coordinating mechanism, which monitors all stages of victims' protection, beginning with their initial detection and identification, followed by the provision of protection services and support during the legal process, up to their voluntary assisted return to their country of origin or (re)integration in the country of arrival.

DEFINITION according to the Preamble of Directive 2024/1712 at paragraph 15 **regulates measures to establish one or several referral mechanisms in the Member States and enhance the national capability**

- to detect and identify victims at an early stage, and
- to refer them to the appropriate protection, assistance and support services.

Assistance: step by step



Protection

The following protection path ensured greater support to any victim of “modern slavery”:

Initial Contact:

National hotlines, police, NGOs, or hospitals

Needs Assessment:

Evaluation of immediate and long-term needs



Official Identification:

Formal recognition as a trafficking victim

Coordinated Support:

Referral to appropriate service providers

What kind of protection are victims of trafficking entitled to in the EU MS?:



Protection

Victim Status Recognition: providing legal residence permits during proceedings

Recovery Period Support: 30-90 days of reflection time for victims

Protection Tools: Witness protection programs and anonymous testimony

Crisis Accommodation:

- **Immediate safe housing** for 3-6 months
- **Transition Housing:** Longer-term subsidised accommodation
- **Specialised Shelters:** Gender-specific and family-friendly facilities
- **Security Measures:** 24/7 staff, restricted access, confidential locations

Immediate relief: Emergency cash assistance, Basic needs allowance, Transportation vouchers

Compensation scheme: state-funded victim compensation, civil claims against traffickers, lost earnings recovery

Long-term support: Education grants. Vocational training funding, Microloans for entrepreneurs

Healthcare services: emergency and ongoing treatment without charge, trauma-informed therapy and counselling, substance abuse treatment programs, Sexual health services and reproductive care

Social integration support: Language training and vocational courses, Job placement and career development

Country-Specific Programs

Bulgaria	ANIMUS Association, Crisis Centre Sofia
Spain	APRAMP, Red Cross trafficking program
Poland	La Strada Poland, National Intervention Centre
Slovakia	Greek- Catholic Charity, Catholic Charity
Italy	Article 18 program, On the Road NGO
Greece	A21 Campaign, National Referral Mechanism
Austria	LEFÖ-IBF, MEN VIA for male victims



**Add information about protection
incentives in your country, conditions,
rules and etc.**

PART 4

Important contacts

Adequate Support measures and Improved capacities in countering THB

Important contacts at national level in BULGARIA

National Helpline for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (for calls within Bulgaria)

 **0800 20 100**

Helpline for victims of violence (for calls within Bulgaria)

 **0800 1 86 76**

National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings

 **+359 2 807 80 50**

National Helpline for Children

 **116 111**

International Organisation for Migration

 **+359 2 939 47 74**

Platform for prevention of trafficking in human beings and support to the victims

 **<https://nrm.bg/en/home/>**

Important contacts at national level in GREECE

 Resource Line for Human Trafficking
1109

 SOS Hotline on Violence Against Women
159 00

 Emergency Social Helpline
197

 Hellenic Police
100



reporting

Important contacts at national level in ITALY

National Anti-Trafficking Helpline



800 290 290

Important contacts at national level in POLAND

National Information and Consultation Centre hotline

 **+48 22 628 01 20**

National Information and Consultation Centre hotline

 **+48 47 72 56 502**

Anti-Human Trafficking Department of the Criminal Office of the National Police Headquarters
hotline

 **+48 664 974 934**

Office for Foreigners hotline

 **+48 47 721 7575**

Important contacts at national level in SLOVAKIA

National anti-trafficking units across the country – 24/7 immediate contact via email ool@minv.sk



National helpline of Assistance to Trafficking in Human Beings Victims **0800 800 818**

National Police Force



158

Missing Children Helpline (nonstop)



116 000

National helpline for women experiencing violence



0800 212 212

Child Safety Helpline



116 111

Human Trafficking and Safe Travel Helpline (IOM Helpline)



0907 787 374

[Information Centre for Combating trafficking in](#) Human Beings and for Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior, Pribinova 2, 812 72 Bratislava, Slovakia – responsible also for the management of the specialised Program of Support and Assistance to Victims of HT and policy making. Email: icosl@minv.sk



Important contacts at national level in SPAIN

The National Police Force

 Contact telephone
900 10 50 90

 Email
trata@policia.es

Social media

 Twitter
@policia

 Hashtag:
#contralatrata

Partners

Coordinator

Ministry of Interior / Slovak Republic

www.minv.sk/?ministry-of-interior

Academy of the Ministry of Interior / Bulgaria

studyinbulgaria.bg/academy-of-the-ministry-of-interior-sofia.html

Departament d'Interior - Generalitat de Catalunya / Spain

web.gencat.cat/en/inici

Hellenic Police / Greece

www.astynomia.gr

KEMEA - KENTRO MELETON ASFALIAS - Center for Security Studies / Greece

kemea.gr/en

KWP - Komenda Wojewodzka Policji W Krakowie / Poland

mopolsko.policja.gov.pl

CESIE / Italy

www.cesie.org



mossos d'esquadra



**Generalitat
de Catalunya**



ASIT: Digital tools and capacity building to challenges new forms of human trafficking

Internal Security Fund - ISF-2002-TF1-AG-THE (Call for proposals on actions against trafficking in human beings)

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Project Number: 101101942 - ASIT



**Co-funded by
the European Union**