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EMN European Migration Network

2026.52 Residence of TCN victims of THB or of prostitution

European Migration Network Ad-hoc query

November, 2026

AD-HOC QUERY ON 2026.52 RESIDENCE OF TCN VICTIMS OF THB OR OF PROSTITUTION

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP FRANCE ON 2 SEPTEMBER 2026

COMPILATION PRODUCED ON 14 NOVEMBER 2026

Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Georgia, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Greece, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Serbia, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP United Kingdom **(25 in total)**

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Family Immigration Office (BIF) within the Directorate for Immigration, part of the Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France (DGEF) of the French Ministry of the Interior, develops the legal framework governing residence permits for victims of traffic of human beings (THB) or of prostitution.

In 2024 the measures contained in the Third National Plan to Combat the Exploitation and Trafficking of Human Beings 2024-2027 were implemented. The DGEF is currently analyzing the possibility to modify the scheme related to the protection and residence of

victims of THB and of prostitution. That's why the BIF wishes to better understand the legal frameworks of other EU Member States related to this public in order to have all useful information when the work for the preparation of the 4th national plan will start.

The questions 1 and 2 were treated in the EMN study of 2021 but we would like to update this information since several legislative changes may have occurred in the EMN Member and Observer countries over the last 5 years.

As agreed with the Co-chair of the EMN AHQ WG, this AHQ counts for two based on the number of questions, and the deadline is of 6 weeks, ie until 14 October

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **14 October 2026**.

1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration).

2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB?

3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings?

4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it?

5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain

(e.g. criteria and duration).

6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences.

7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit

8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration).

			Yes. In Austria, the "Residence Permit for Individual Protection" (Art. 57 para. 1 subpara. 2 of the Asylum Act 2005) may be granted as a specific residence permit for trafficked persons. This residence permit must be granted to third-country nationals residing in Austria either ex officio or upon a substantiated application if this is necessary to ensure the prosecution of punishable acts or to assert and enforce civil claims in connection with such punishable acts. In this context, the Asylum Act 2005 specifically mentions "witnesses or victims of human trafficking or cross-border prostitution trafficking" (see Stiller, M., 2021. Trafficked Third-Country Nationals: Detection, Identification and Protection in Austria, p. 28). Of course, trafficked persons are also eligible for regular residence permits, provided they meet the relevant requirements. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? In Austria, the support system for potential trafficked persons includes: (National) Referral Mechanism: In addition to a decree from the Criminal Intelligence Service Austria – which sets forth binding procedures for officials of the public security service to follow in suspected cases – a "National Referral Mechanism to Combat Human Trafficking" (NRM) will take effect on 16 September 2026. The new NRM is intended to promote coordinated cooperation among all involved stakeholders in order to protect potential trafficked persons from the moment of initial suspicion and to provide them with long-term prospects. The NRM will be further developed as needed by the National Task Force to Combat Human Trafficking in order to eliminate existing gaps or ambiguities.

			Recovery and Reflection Period: In Austria, the recovery and reflection period intended for potentially trafficked persons is currently not regulated by law, but rather by a decree issued by the General Directorate for Public Security. In accordance with current Austrian enforcement practice, trafficked persons are generally granted a recovery and reflection period of 30 days. During this time, it must be ensured that the affected person has access to appropriate counseling, support, and protective measures and is not pressured to cooperate with investigations. Benefits: The benefits provided in Austria include, for example: Police Protection and Security Measures; adequate and safe housing; legal assistance; Translation and Interpretation; psychological support; Child Support/Financial Assistance; social and economic integration; Protection Against Revictimization. Funding for Support Services: Two victim support services receive government funding to assist trafficked persons. The LEFÖ Intervention Center for Trafficked Persons is mandated by the government to support affected women and girls aged 15 and older. The “MEN VIA” project run by the Men’s Health Center is funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Social Affairs and supports male trafficked persons aged 18 and older. Residence permit: see Q1 Legal Support, Exemption from Punishment, and Restitution: In Austria, trafficked persons may participate in criminal proceedings as “victims” and exercise a wide range of rights, such as psychosocial and legal support during the proceedings, special protective measures, and the right to participate in the proceedings. Furthermore, under certain conditions, Austrian law provides for immunity from prosecution for crimes committed under duress (Art. 10 Criminal Code, Extenuating Circumstances) and enables persons concerned to assert claims for unpaid wages and damages, as well as benefits under the Crime Victims Act.---

			Source: Ministry of the Interior 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Under Austrian law, there is no explicit obligation for persons concerned to file a report, lodge a complaint against the perpetrator, or actively testify as a witness. In practice, however, a formal report and effective cooperation with law enforcement authorities are often expected, and the residence permit is de facto contingent upon this (see Stiller, M., 2021. Trafficked Third-Country Nationals: Detection, Identification and Protection in Austria, p. 28). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. In the context of an application for renewal of a residence permit pursuant to Art. 57 para. 1 subpara. 2 of the Asylum Act 2005 (see Q1), the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum must examine whether the requirements for the "Residence Permit for Individual Protection" continue to be met and, in addition, whether the other criteria of Art. 59 para. 4 of the Asylum Act 2005 are fulfilled. In this case, as part of the procedure to extend the "Residence Permit for Individual Protection," the "Red-White-Red Card Plus" residence permit (Art. 41a para. 3 of the Settlement and Residence Act) must be granted. The additional criteria of Art. 59 para. 4 of the Asylum Act 2005 are very demanding and do not take into account the special situation of trafficked persons. For example, these criteria include completion of Module 1 of the Integration Agreement, as well as, for instance, proof of a legal entitlement to housing that is considered customary for a family of comparable size in the

			locality, or the existence of health insurance coverage that covers all risks and is also valid in Austria (see Stiller, M., 2021. Trafficked Third-Country Nationals: Detection, Identification and Protection in Austria, p. 29). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). There is no specific residence permit for persons concerned of prostitution. Cases of cross-border prostitution trafficking, however, are explicitly mentioned in the law – see Q1 for details. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. In Austria, individuals affected by the crimes of "human trafficking" and "cross-border prostitution trafficking" are considered trafficked persons and therefore receive the same support measures (see Stiller, M., 2021. Trafficked Third-Country Nationals: Detection, Identification and Protection in Austria, p. 8). --- Source: Ministry of the Interior

			7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Yes, there are support centers for sex workers in Austria. However, this does not entitle them to a specific residence permit in Austria. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes, third-country nationals who have been granted a residence permit for settlement for the purpose of family reunification have an independent right of residence; that is, their right of residence does not depend on the continued existence of the family relationship, provided they meet the general requirements for a residence permit. If these individuals are victims of domestic violence, they must be granted a further residence permit even if they do not meet the general requirements (such as, in particular, means of support). In addition, it is conceivable that a "Residence Permit for Individual Protection" could be granted on the basis of Art. 57 para. 1 subpara. 2 ("to ensure the prosecution of punishable acts"). In addition, such a residence permit may be granted pursuant to Art. 57 para. 1 subpara. 3 of the Asylum Act 2005 if third-country nationals who are not lawfully residing or settled in the federal territory have been victims of violence, a temporary restraining order has been issued or could have been issued, and the third-country nationals credibly demonstrate that the granting of a "Residence Permit for Individual Protection" is necessary to protect them from further violence.

			--- Source: Ministry of the Interior 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No. --- Source: Ministry of the Interior
	EMN NCP Belgium	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. Belgium provides a specific residence procedure for victims of trafficking in human beings. The procedure applies to victims who meet the conditions laid down in Articles 61/2 to 61/5 of the Law of 15 December 1980 on access to the territory, residence, settlement and removal of foreign nationals (hereafter "Law of 15 December 1980"). 1. Reflection period – 45 days : A potential victim who does not hold a residence permit and is accompanied by a specialised centre recognised by the competent authorities for the reception of victims of trafficking in human beings is granted a 45-day reflection period and issued an Annex 15. To continue under the specific victim procedure, the victim must generally: (i) break contact with the alleged traffickers/environment of exploitation, (ii) accept guidance and assistance from a recognised specialised centre; and (iii) cooperate with the judicial

			authorities, normally by making a statement or filing a complaint. 2. Temporary residence – up to 3 months: A person who has lodged a complaint or made a statement concerning the alleged traffickers during the 45-day period is issued an Attestation of Registration (AI), valid for up to three months. Before its expiry, the public prosecutor or labour auditor is asked to confirm that the person can still be considered a victim, that the investigation or judicial proceedings are ongoing, that they clearly intend to cooperate and have severed all ties with the presumed perpetrators. The AI may be extended once for up to three additional months, if required by the investigation or considered appropriate in light of the case. 3. Residence – 6 months: If the conditions laid down in Article 61/4 are met, the person is issued a residence permit valid for six months (certificate of registration in the foreigners register – temporary stay). The permit may be renewed for successive six-month periods for as long as the conditions are met. 4. Unlimited duration residence: An unlimited-duration residence permit may be granted if the victim's complaint or statements have resulted in a conviction for trafficking in human beings. It may also be granted where the conviction is based on other offences, provided that trafficking in human beings was included in the charges and the victim's complaint or statements were significant to the judicial proceedings. Sources: Law of 15 December 1980 https://www.myria.be/en/traff-and-smuggling/victim-status. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Belgium has a specialised support system for victims of trafficking in human beings, provided

			through three recognised specialised reception centres: PAG-ASA (Brussels), Payoke (Antwerp) and Sürya (Liège). The centres provide shelter accommodation and out-patient support, delivered by multidisciplinary teams. The support provided by these centres is structured around three main areas: 1. Psychosocial and medical assistance: The centres provide psychosocial and medical assistance aimed at helping victims overcome their experiences and trauma, regain control over their lives and develop realistic plans for the future. This may include support with language courses, vocational training and active job seeking. 2. Administrative support: The centres provide administrative support, including assistance with residence procedures and the documents issued under the specific procedure for victims of trafficking. They can also assist with voluntary return to the country of origin, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and contact family members or relevant local organisations where necessary. 3. Legal assistance: The centres provide legal assistance to protect victims' rights and interests during judicial proceedings. They inform victims about their rights and can assist them in obtaining a lawyer and deciding whether to lodge a complaint. The centres can also lodge a complaint themselves, either in their own name or on behalf of the victim. The three specialised centres are not structurally designed to accommodate minors. Minors are therefore accommodated in specialised structures for unaccompanied foreign minors and/or victims of trafficking, while receiving appropriate legal and administrative support. The specialised trafficking centres remain involved in providing legal and administrative assistance to minor victims.Source:https://www.myria.be/en/traff-and-smuggling/shelters-for-victims.

			3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? During the 45-day reflection period, presumed victims can receive assistance without being required to cooperate with the investigation or criminal proceedings. At the end of this period, victims must decide whether they wish to make a statement. To continue under the specific residence procedure, the victim must cooperate with the judicial authorities by either lodging a complaint or making a statement concerning the people or networks allegedly responsible for the trafficking. For the subsequent residence permit, the victim must also demonstrate a clear willingness to cooperate with the judicial authorities. However, the victim is not required to give evidence before a court in order to obtain an extension of their residence permit. Except in exceptional circumstances, the victim is not required to appear in person during the investigation or judicial proceedings. In practice, an interview with the police resulting in an official report is normally sufficient. The investigation should not rely solely on the victim's statement, but also on objective findings establishing the exploitation.The specialised reception centres provide legal support to victims when they make a statement or lodge a complaint and keep them informed of the investigation and judicial proceedings. Source: https://rm.coe.int/reponse-de-la-belgique-au-questionnaire-pour-l-evaluation-de-la-mise-e/1680b6c19e (p. 79). 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Certain residence documents issued under the specific procedure for victims of trafficking in

			human beings can be renewed, subject to the conditions set out in Articles 61/2 to 61/5 of the Law of 15 December 1980, as detailed in the answer to Question 1. The renewal possibilities and conditions are as follows: 1. Annex 15 – 45 days: issued for the reflection period and not renewable. 2. Attestation of Registration (AI) – up to 3 months: may be extended once for up to an additional three months, where required by the investigation or considered appropriate in light of the case. 3. Residence permit valid for six months (certificate of registration in the foreigners register – temporary stay): may be renewed for successive six-month periods, provided that the investigation or judicial proceedings are ongoing, the victim demonstrates a clear willingness to cooperate with the judicial authorities, has severed all ties with the presumed perpetrators and is not considered a threat to public order or national security. 4. Unlimited-duration residence permit: not subject to renewal as the status is permanent. Sources: Law of 15 December 1980https://www.myria.be/en/traff-and-smuggling/victim-status. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Please see the combined response to Questions 5 and 6 under Question 6.

			6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. First of all, it is important to note that sex work was long tolerated in Belgium without a clear legal framework. Since 1 June 2022, the criminal law has targeted only exploitation and abuse in this field, which provides greater legal certainty, recognition and social protection for sex workers. The voluntary provision of sexual services by an adult is not a criminal offence. The Belgian legal framework therefore does not automatically consider persons engaged in prostitution to be victims of exploitation. At the same time, the law criminalises various forms of coercion, abuse and exploitation in connection with prostitution. It is criminally punishable to force a person to engage in sex work, to prevent a person from leaving prostitution, or to abuse a sex worker for financial gain. So when a third-country national is forced into prostitution or is subjected, or intended to be subjected, to sexual exploitation, and the circumstances meet the legal definition of trafficking in human beings (), the person may be recognised as a victim of THB and may benefit from the specific residence procedure applicable to victims of trafficking. Sexual exploitation, including exploitation through prostitution, is expressly recognised as a form of trafficking in human beings. The victim's consent to the exploitation is not legally decisive for the qualification of the offence.Therefore, there is no separate Belgian residence or support regime for "victims of prostitution". Where the circumstances constitute THB, the THB victim protection framework applies, including access to specialised assistance and, subject to the applicable conditions, a specific residence procedure. Where the circumstances do not constitute THB, residence may only be granted on another independent legal ground, where applicable. Source:https://justice.belgium.be/fr/themes/securite_et_criminalite/travail_du_sexe

			7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit YES. Sex workers are able to follow a program to leave prostitution. Belgium has specialised organisations and programmes providing support to sex workers, including third-country nationals (TCNs), who wish to leave sex work. These organisations provide social, administrative and other forms of support to persons considering or seeking to leave sex work. However, participation in or completion of such an exit programme does not, in itself, give a TCN access to a specific residence permit. As explained in the answers to Questions 5 and 6, where a person has been forced into prostitution or subjected to sexual exploitation and the circumstances meet the legal definition of trafficking in human beings (THB), the person may access the specific protection and residence procedure applicable to victims of THB, subject to the applicable conditions.Therefore, access to a specific residence permit depends on the person's individual circumstances and the applicable legal grounds, and not on participation in or completion of an exit programme from sex work. Sources: https://espacep.be; https://www.violett.be/en/; https://alias.brussels/ressources/; https://boysproject.be 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). The Law of 15 December 1980 provides for the retention of an autonomous residence right for

			foreign nationals who are victims of domestic violence and who have obtained a residence permit through family reunification. With regard to domestic violence, two legal provisions apply: - Article 11, §2, of the Act of 15 December 1980 for family members of third-country nationals; - Article 42quater, §4, 4°, of the Act of 15 December 1980 for family members of Belgian citizens or citizens of the European Union. When the Immigration Office is informed of a situation involving domestic violence, the person concerned is invited to submit his/her observations and provide the relevant supporting evidence. The statutory minimum period for submitting such evidence is 15 days (Article 62, §1, second paragraph, of the Law of 15 December 1980), although in practice longer deadlines are often granted due to the complexity of these situations. After examining the evidence submitted, the Immigration Office decides either to terminate the residence right or not to renew the residence permit, or to maintain the residence right despite the breakdown of family life with the spouse or partner whom the person joined. Where violence has been established, the person concerned retains their residence right on an autonomous basis: - In practice, no new type of residence permit is issued. The person generally keeps the same residence permit initially obtained through family reunification. - The Immigration Office then sends instructions to the competent municipal administration confirming the maintenance of the residence right pursuant to Article 11, §2, or Article 42quater, §4, 4°, of the Law of 15 December 1980. The municipality provides the person concerned with a copy of these instructions, which serves as proof that their residence right is maintained notwithstanding the fact that they no longer live with the spouse or partner with

			whom they joined. For the sake of completeness, the protective measures relating to partner or spousal violence (retention of an autonomous residence right) apply only to foreign nationals who have already obtained a residence permit during the first five years following recognition of the right to family reunification. They therefore apply exclusively to holders of an A card (temporary residence), an F card (family member of an EU citizen or a Belgian citizen), or an EU card (EU citizen) obtained in the context of family reunification. Source: The Law of 15 December 1980. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO, not as a standalone ground. Belgian law does not provide a specific residence permit solely because a third-country national has been subjected to accommodation conditions incompatible with human dignity. However, extremely exploitative living or working conditions may be relevant to the identification of trafficking in human beings, particularly in cases of labour exploitation. Belgian law expressly recognises exploitation through work performed under conditions contrary to human dignity as a form of exploitation relevant to THB. Where the facts meet the legal definition of THB, the victim may therefore access the specific THB protection and residence procedure.

			Separately, applicants for international protection have a right to reception conditions enabling them to live in conditions compatible with human dignity, including accommodation and material assistance. This is not, however, a separate residence permits for victims of inadequate accommodation. Source: https://www.myria.be/fr/traite/traite-vs.-trafic-des-etres-humains-definitions-legales.
	EMN NCP Bulgaria	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. Pursuant to Article 24(1)(17) of the Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria (LFRB), third-country nationals may be granted a prolonged residence permit (for a period of up to one year) if they have been granted special protection status under Article 25 of the Law on Combating Human Trafficking, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 24m. Article 24m(1) of the LFRB stipulates that, in the cases referred to in Article 24(1)(17), a continuous residence permit shall be issued on the basis of the act referred to in Article 27 of the Law on Combating Human Trafficking. (2) For the duration of their stay in the country, foreign nationals who have been issued permits under paragraph 1 shall enjoy the same rights as persons holding permanent residence permits. (3) Permits under paragraph 1 shall not be issued to persons who do not possess identity documents and refuse assistance in establishing their identity.

			Pursuant to Article 28 of the Regulations implementing the LFRB, the foreign national must submit an application accompanied by a set of supporting documents, including a letter issued by the competent state authority (the prosecutor), confirming that the circumstances required for the granting of special protection status are present. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Bulgaria has established a National Referral Mechanism for Support of Trafficked Persons, which provides a framework for the identification, referral, protection and assistance of victims of trafficking in human beings. The National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (NCCTHB) coordinates the implementation of the Mechanism in cooperation with the competent state institutions, local authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other relevant stakeholders. Further information is available in the National Referral Mechanism for Support of Trafficked Persons in Bulgaria: https://antitraffic.government.bg/wp-content/uploads/NRM_Bulgaria_EN.pdf Support may include safe accommodation, food and basic material assistance, medical and psychological care, social support, legal counselling, assistance with recovery and reintegration, and support for safe return where appropriate. Victims may also access other relevant social services, depending on their individual needs. The provision of assistance and support is not conditional on a victim's willingness to cooperate with law enforcement authorities. Under the national framework, victims may receive immediate support during the 30-day recovery and reflection period, regardless of whether they cooperate in criminal proceedings. Access to specific protection measures and services is subject to the applicable legal requirements and the individual circumstances of each case.

			3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Victims of trafficking in human beings are not required to lodge a criminal complaint against the alleged perpetrator or to cooperate with law enforcement authorities as a condition for receiving general assistance and support. However, under Article 25 of the Law on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, victims may be granted special protection status if they expressly agree to cooperate in detecting the perpetrators. This status includes the possibility of extended accommodation and, for third-country nationals, a prolonged-stay residence permit under the applicable legislation. The special protection measures are linked to the duration of the criminal proceedings and remain subject to the relevant statutory conditions. Victims must be informed of the possibility of obtaining special protection and given the opportunity to make an informed decision. The relevant authorities assess the applicable conditions; victims' access to general support is not dependent on their decision to participate in criminal proceedings. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. The same criteria applies as pointed out in the answer to Q1. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration).

			Yes. However, these persons must be considered as victims under the Art. 27 of the Law on Combating Human Trafficking. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Please, see the answer to Q5. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Bulgaria does not have a dedicated national programme specifically designed to help third-country national victims of prostitution leave prostitution, with participation in or completion of such a programme providing access to a specific residence permit. However, third-country nationals who are identified as victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation may access the general protection and assistance framework for victims of trafficking, subject to the applicable conditions. Where the statutory requirements are met, they may also qualify for special protection status and a residence permit linked to their cooperation with the competent authorities in criminal proceedings. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

			Yes. Please, see the answer to Q1. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). N/A
	EMN NCP Croatia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. A third-country national who is a victim of human trafficking and has accepted assistance and protection, or a minor who has been abandoned, is a victim of organised crime, or is otherwise left without parental care, guardianship, or accompaniment, shall be granted temporary residence on humanitarian grounds. A third-country national granted temporary residence on humanitarian grounds pursuant to Article 79 of the Aliens Act has the right to work without a residence and work permit or a work registration certificate, as well as the right to attend courses, vocational training, and pursue education and university studies. A third-country national identified as a victim has the right to decide, within 60 days, whether to participate in the assistance and protection program; the guardian of a minor identified as a victim of human trafficking has the right, subject to the consent of the competent regional unit of the Croatian Institute for Social Work, to decide within 90 days on participation in the assistance and protection program, while taking into account the best interests of the minor

			victim of human trafficking and respecting the minor's opinion. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? The Operational Team of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings notifies the Ministry of the Interior regarding the victim's acceptance of the assistance and protection program. The assistance and protection program encompasses medical and psychosocial care, safe accommodation, translation and interpretation services, legal aid, and safe return to the country of origin. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? A third-country national who is a victim of human trafficking is not required to file a criminal complaint in order to obtain a residence and work permit specifically, a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds provided the victim has accepted a support and protection program. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? The Aliens Act does not explicitly stipulate whether a residence permit issued to a victim of human trafficking may or may not be extended. Upon the expiration of a temporary residence permit granted to a victim of human trafficking on humanitarian grounds, if an application for extension is submitted, an individual assessment is conducted to determine whether the conditions for granting residence as a victim of human trafficking still exist, or whether there

			are other humanitarian grounds justifying an extension of residence in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Act governing temporary residence on humanitarian grounds. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). The Republic of Croatia does not have a special residence category for victims of prostitution. However, a third-country national who has been identified as a victim of human trafficking, including cases of human trafficking for prostitution, may be granted temporary residence for humanitarian reasons, in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Act. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. There is no specific assistance program for victims of prostitution, however, victims of trafficking who have also been subjected to prostitution are offered the same assistance as other victims of human trafficking, naturally tailored to their individual circumstances and needs. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit No.

			8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Victims of domestic violence are not explicitly listed by law as a category eligible for a residence permit, however, based on an assessment of all circumstances in a specific case, they may be granted temporary residence on humanitarian grounds. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). The Republic of Croatia does not have a special category of residence permit for the third-country nationals who were victims of accommodation conditions incompatible with human dignity. However, a third-country national may be granted temporary residence for humanitarian reasons if there are serious justified reasons of a humanitarian nature, in accordance with the Aliens Act.
	EMN NCP Cyprus	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. Cyprus may issue a temporary residence permit to identified third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings. Residence permits are granted in accordance with the national legal framework transposing Directive 2004/81/EC and are linked to the victim's cooperation with the competent authorities in criminal proceedings against traffickers. The

			permit is temporary and may be renewed as long as the relevant conditions continue to be fulfilled. There are essentially two stages: The stage of the reflection period, which is available to all presumed and identified victims of human trafficking. Its purpose is to give the person time to recover, get away from the traffickers, and decide whether to cooperate with the authorities. The reflection period residence permit is normally valid for one month and can be renewed if the prosecuting authorities consider it necessary. Residence permit during the criminal proceedings is available once the person is recognized as a trafficking victim and the permit is needed to assist with the police investigation or court proceedings. It is valid for one year and may be renewed if the prosecuting authorities consider it necessary. As per article 56(3) of Law 60(I)/2014, the victim may be granted a temporary residence permit on humanitarian or other reasons to a victim, whose case has been completed and is no more entitled to a residence permit as such. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Identified victims of trafficking have access to protection and assistance measures, including: - safe accommodation and shelter services; - emergency financial assistance where applicable; - medical and psychological care; - legal information and legal assistance; - interpretation services;

			- social welfare support; - measures facilitating access to education, vocational training and employment, where applicable. Support is coordinated by the relevant national authorities responsible for victim identification and protection. Victims receive services and benefits as specified in the anti-trafficking law. Immediate information about the types of support available, the identification process, the conditions and procedure for applying protection measures, the conditions for obtaining legal advice, the international protection application process, and the procedure to claim compensation and immediately notify the Police anti-trafficking unit (OoCTHB), is provided as a standard procedure to all presumed victims of trafficking referred by NGOs or other competent authorities according to Article 44 of Law 60(I)/2014 and the Article 45 of Law 60(I)/2014. The Social Welfare Services of the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare focus on providing support and protection services to victims, taking into consideration their rights. All victims receive immediate support and assistance, including accommodation. Furthermore, victims are entitled to financial, psychological, and social support, which they receive from the government, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations. Translation and interpretation services are provided to all victims of trafficking at the stages of protection and social support, during the period of their stay at the state shelter. Meetings of the victim with the Social Welfare Officers take place in the presence of an interpreter who provides services in the language needed. Victims of trafficking who stay at the state shelter are provided with clothing, footwear and personal hygiene items to cover their basic and special needs. Furthermore, based on the Decision of the Council of Ministers dated 07/04/2022, the weekly allowance provided to the

			victims of trafficking who stay at the state shelter has been increased from €17 to €25 per week. Pregnant victims of trafficking are provided with maternity clothes and are entitled to receive a package for the baby through the Scheme "Baby Dowry", which comes to a total of €1.544 and includes baby equipment, clothes, child care products and diapers for children up to two years old. After leaving the shelter, trafficking victims have the right to apply for Guaranteed Minimum Income which includes rent allowance. Social Welfare Services provide emergency financial assistance in cases of delayed distribution of monthly allowances to cover basic needs and accommodation if needed. Victims of trafficking receive services based on their needs and whenever there are trafficking victims with disabilities or any other vulnerability, all the necessary arrangements are made to meet their special requirements. (sign language services, interpretation, accommodation, healthcare, psychological and social support, etc). 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Following formal identification as a victim of trafficking, the person is granted a reflection and recovery period in accordance with national legislation. After this period, a residence permit may be issued where: - the victim has cut off relations with the suspected traffickers; - his/her stay is considered useful for the investigation or criminal proceedings; and - the victim demonstrates willingness to cooperate with the competent authorities, including

			by providing information, testimony or assistance during criminal investigations and court proceedings. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. The permit may be renewed provided that: - the criminal investigation or judicial proceedings remain ongoing; - the victim continues to cooperate with the competent authorities; - the victim has not voluntarily re-established contact with the traffickers; and - the grounds justifying the permit continue to exist. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). NO (as a separate category). Cyprus does not provide a specific residence permit solely on the ground that a third-country national is a victim of prostitution. However, where prostitution is linked to trafficking, sexual exploitation or other forms of exploitation, the person may qualify as a victim of trafficking and be granted the corresponding protection and residence rights.

			6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. NO. There is no separate residence and protection framework for victims of prostitution as such. Where a person is identified as a victim of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, the support framework applicable to victims of trafficking applies. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Since October 2023, through a European co-funded project the Social Welfare Services of the Deputy Ministry, operates a Unit for Managing Human Trafficking aiming at providing more personalized support to victims of all forms of trafficking. The main purpose and work of the Unit is the immediate response of the Social Services Workers in all stages of identification, reporting, support and protection measures for potential victims or victims of human trafficking, including the process of repatriation. For the purposes of receiving reports/referrals of victims of human trafficking, the electronic address VOHTSupport@sws.dmsw.gov.cy, has been created and run by the SWS. It is noted that any referral or other trafficking matter can be received by the Unit for Managing Human Trafficking through the above email. The Unit is the point of reference for all the involved government agencies and NGOs with the SWS and it is expected that it will further strengthen the cooperation and coordination of the involved Services and improve the operation of the National Reporting Mechanism.

			8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). YES. A third-country national whose residence status derives from a family relationship may, under certain circumstances, retain or obtain an independent residence right where he or she is a victim of domestic violence. Applications are examined on an individual basis, taking into account evidence of domestic violence and the person's circumstances. The residence permit issued is generally an autonomous residence permit. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO. However, individual circumstances associated with exploitation, trafficking, labour exploitation, severe vulnerability or humanitarian considerations may be assessed under the relevant national legislation and could potentially give rise to another form of protection or residence status on a case-by-case basis.

	EMN NCP Czech Republic	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. A third-country national identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings may be granted a long-term residence permit for the purpose of protection in the territory of the Czech Republic, provided that they cooperate with the law enforcement authorities in criminal proceedings concerning the suspected offence of trafficking in human beings and do not cooperate with the suspected perpetrator. The permit is issued for the period necessary to achieve the purpose of residence, in accordance with Section 44(5) of Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic. In practice, the permit is usually issued for six months and may be extended as necessary, depending on the duration of the criminal proceedings. Other types of residence authorisation may also be available, depending on the individual's needs and personal circumstances. For example, a long-term visa for the Purpose of Tolerated Stay may be granted to a victim who is required to remain in the Czech Republic due to their current physical or psychological condition and the need for specialised care, or to enable them to participate in criminal proceedings as an injured party in order to protect their legal rights. Such a visa may be granted for up to one year and renewed repeatedly, in each case for the period strictly necessary in light of the needs of the law enforcement authorities. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? In the Czech Republic, procedures are in place to ensure that a specific response is initiated when a potential victim of trafficking in human beings is identified. This involves specialists in the field from the Criminal Police and Investigation Service (SKPV), The National Centre

			against Organised Crime (NCOZ), and supporting non-governmental organisations. These procedures and individual measures are set out in the Programme of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic for the Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as the "Programme"), which places particular emphasis on protecting potential victims and safeguarding their rights. The Programme is designed to assist and protect presumed adult victims of trafficking in human beings in the Czech Republic (both Czech citizens and foreign nationals) and abroad (Czech citizens). It consists of a set of coordinated measures aimed at: - removing victims from criminal environments; - providing assistance and support to victims and safeguarding their human rights and dignity; - encouraging victims to cooperate with law enforcement authorities; - facilitating voluntary return to the country of origin, if requested by the victim. Following a potential victim's voluntary entry into the Programme, they are granted a 60-day reflection period, which may be extended by up to a further 30 days on health grounds. During this period, all services are provided free of charge, including accommodation, healthcare, social assistance, legal assistance and psychological support. If, by the end of the reflection period at the latest, the individual decides not to cooperate with law enforcement authorities, they are removed from the Programme but may benefit from a free voluntary return to their country of origin. If they decide to cooperate, their participation in the Programme continues, taking into account their individual circumstances and needs. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Any person may report a suspected criminal offence if they believe that one has been

			committed. Criminal proceedings in the Czech Republic are governed by the principle of mandatory prosecution (the principle of officiality), which means that law enforcement authorities (the police, public prosecutor and courts) are required to act ex officio, without requiring an initiative, consent or action on the part of the injured party or any other person. A victim of trafficking in human beings may file a criminal complaint against the perpetrator. In practice, however, criminal proceedings are generally initiated by law enforcement authorities after they become aware of a suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed. Such suspicion may arise from their own investigative activities or from information provided by another person, including the victim. If a victim of trafficking in human beings decides to cooperate with law enforcement authorities, they may provide testimony as part of the criminal proceedings. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. The residence status of victims of trafficking in human beings is assessed on an individual basis, taking into account the circumstances of each case. Changes in the victim's personal situation may lead to a change or extension of their residence status. A typical example is the progress of criminal proceedings in which the victim is involved. To extend a long-term residence permit for the purpose of protection, the victim must continue to meet the conditions set out in Section 42e(1) of Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic. In particular, they must continue to cooperate with law enforcement authorities in criminal proceedings concerning the suspected offence of trafficking in human beings and must not cooperate with the suspected perpetrator(s).

			5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No. The Czech Republic does not issue residence permits specifically on the grounds of being a victim of prostitution, as prostitution itself is not specifically regulated under Czech law. However, certain activities associated with prostitution, such as procuring and trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, constitute criminal offences. A long-term residence permit for the purpose of protection in the territory of the Czech Republic may be granted to victims of trafficking in human beings, including persons who have been trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Under certain circumstances, such a permit may also be granted to individuals whose cooperation with law enforcement authorities is significant for the prevention, detection, verification or investigation of a crime or another intentional criminal offence covered by an applicable international treaty binding on the Czech Republic. Depending on the circumstances and the legal classification of the offence, this may also include certain cases of pimping or other offences falling within the scope of such treaties. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Yes. Please see Q5. The concept of a "victim of prostitution" is not relevant in the Czech Republic. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit

			No. In the Czech Republic, several non-governmental organisations provide support to individuals involved in prostitution, regardless of their nationality. Their services include specialised social assistance, online counselling and outreach programmes. One of the key objectives of their work is to help individuals leave prostitution. However, this assistance is not provided through a specific programme comparable to the dedicated programme for victims of trafficking in human beings. Nevertheless, these activities are supported by public authorities through funding programmes. Participation in such services does not, in itself, provide access to a specific residence permit. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No. Domestic violence, in itself, does not constitute grounds for granting a long-term residence permit for the purpose of protection in the territory of the Czech Republic. The possibility of granting a residence authorisation depends on the circumstances of the individual case. For example, a visa for the purpose of tolerance of stay may be granted pursuant to Section 33(1)(b) of Act No. 326/1999 Coll., on the Residence of Foreign Nationals in the Czech Republic, where the relevant legal conditions are met. Domestic violence may also be relevant when assessing whether an existing residence status should be terminated. Under Section 87f(2)(c)(3) of the same Act, certain circumstances related to domestic violence may constitute grounds for not terminating a residence permit. However, this provision does not in itself establish grounds for granting a new residence permit.

			9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No. Accommodation conditions incompatible with human dignity do not, in themselves, constitute grounds for granting a long-term residence permit for the purpose of protection in the territory of the Czech Republic. The possibility of granting a residence authorisation depends on the circumstances of the individual case and whether the relevant legal conditions are met. In certain circumstances, another type of residence authorisation may be available, but the accommodation conditions alone do not provide grounds for granting a residence permit.
	EMN NCP Estonia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes, conditions for getting a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings is provided in the Foreign Nationals Act. According to Article 203, a foreigner may be issued a temporary residence permit for participation in criminal proceedings for assistance in the ascertaining of the facts of the subject of proof of a criminal offence if s/he is a victim or a witness in a criminal procedure related to THB. And if the foreign national does not constitute a threat to public order or national security. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? services offered during this period and the possibility and conditions for issuing a temporary

			residence permit for the purpose of participation in criminal proceedings or international protection. The services provided to victims of THB are in detail described in the Victim Support Act. Provision of victim support services includes: 1) counselling of victims; 2) assisting victims in communicating with state and local government authorities and legal persons; 3) ensuring safe accommodation; 4) ensuring catering; 5) ensuring access to necessary health services; 6) providing necessary material assistance; 7) providing necessary psychological assistance; 8) enabling necessary translation and interpretation services for receiving the services provided within the framework of victim support services; 9) providing other services necessary for physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of victims. The new national referral mechanism, which is currently being developed, also sets out a support scheme for victims of human trafficking. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? The residence permit is provided for third-country national victims only when there is a criminal offence related to the case and the person is regarded as a victim or witness. Temporary residence permit for participation in criminal proceedings shall be issued for six up to twelve months on the application of the prosecutor's office.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes, a temporary residence permit for participation in criminal proceedings may be extended for the term stated in the application of the prosecutor's office, but for no longer than twelve months at a time. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Yes, according to the Article 133 of the Penal Code, trafficking in human beings is "placing a person, for the purpose of gaining economic benefits or without it, in a situation where he or she is forced to marry, work under unusual conditions, engage in prostitution, beg, commit a criminal offence or perform other disagreeable duties, and keeping a person in such situation, if such act is performed through deprivation of liberty, violence, deceit, threatening to cause damage, by taking advantage of dependence on another person, helpless or vulnerable situation of the person" The Foreign Nationals Act stipulates that a residence permit may be issued to a person under Art 133 of a Penal Code. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Yes, the mechanisms differ. In Estonia, engagement in prostitution as such (for adults is unregulated) does not automatically trigger access to the specialised trafficking victim support mechanism. Access to THB-specific support (coordinated nationally by the Social Insurance Board) requires either a professional assessment indicating suspicion of trafficking indicators, or formal identification as a victim through criminal investigation.

			7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit No, Estonia does not have a dedicated programme to help TCN victims leave prostitution as such, independent of trafficking status. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes, a foreign national may be issued a temporary residence permit for participation in criminal proceedings if a foreign national has been issued a temporary residence permit to settle with the spouse or registered partner and their marriage ends before three years have passed as of the issue of the residence permit and the foreign national is a victim in a criminal procedure the object of which is a criminal offence provided in clause 2 of subsection 2 of § 121 of the Penal Code (physical abuse committed in a close relationship or relationship of subordination). 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.

	EMN NCP Finland	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. A victim of human trafficking may be granted a temporary (B) residence permit under Section 52 a (1) of the Aliens Act. Residence permit may be granted if the residence of the victim of trafficking in human beings in Finland is justified on account of a criminal investigation or court proceedings concerning trafficking in human beings; the victim of trafficking in human beings is prepared to cooperate with the authorities in apprehending those suspected of trafficking in human beings; and the victim of trafficking in human beings no longer has any ties with those suspected of trafficking in human beings. A temporary (B) residence permit for a victim of trafficking in human beings is issued for a minimum of six months and a maximum of one year. If the victim of trafficking in human beings is in a particularly vulnerable position, they may be granted a continuous (A) residence permit under Section 52 a (2) of the Aliens Act. This permit does not require them to cooperate with the authorities, or that their residence in Finland would be needed because of a criminal investigation or court proceedings. However, the victim must demonstrate that they no longer have any ties with those suspected of trafficking in human beings. The first permanent residence permit for a victim of human trafficking, granted under Section 52 a (2), is valid for one year. Issuing either of these residence permits is not conditional on the alien having sufficient financial resources. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB?

			There is a National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking (NAS), which operates as part of the Finnish Immigration Service. If, during the processing of any immigration or citizenship matter, there are indications that a client has been a victim of human trafficking and needs assistance, the case worker must inform the client about the Assistance System and, if necessary, refer the client to it. Referral to the Assistance System requires the client's consent. Also, any other authority, NGO, a service provider or the victim itself can contacts the Assistance System. The tasks of the Assistance System include, among other things, deciding whether to admit a person into the Assistance System and identifying them as a victim of human trafficking, as well as organizing assistance measures for victims of human trafficking (e.g., accommodation, advice and guidance, social services, health care services, social allowance, and interpretation and translation services). Trafficking victims who are staying in Finland irregularly (undocumented people) may be granted a reflection period. It will legalise a victim's residence in Finland for up to six months. During this time, victims cannot be removed from the country against their will. During the reflection period, victims can recover from their experiences, and decide whether they want to cooperate with the authorities to solve the trafficking crime committed against them. A reflection period may be granted by the Assistance System to their own clients or by a pre-trial investigation authority (the police, the Border Guard). 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? To be granted a temporary (B) residence permit under Section 52 a (1) of the Aliens Act, the residence of the victim of trafficking in human beings in Finland must be justified on account of a criminal investigation or court proceedings concerning trafficking in human beings; they

			must be prepared to cooperate with the authorities in apprehending those suspected of trafficking in human beings; and they can't no longer have any ties with those suspected of trafficking in human beings. However, if the victim of trafficking in human beings is in a particularly vulnerable position, they may be granted a continuous (A) residence permit under Section 52 a (2) of the Aliens Act, which does not require them to cooperate with the authorities, or that their residence in Finland would be needed because of a criminal investigation or court proceedings. The Assistance System can help the victim in finding legal advice and assistance for criminal proceedings. The Assistance System provides guidance and advice on filing a police report and on the criminal proceeding, and assists its clients in filing a police report if the victim/client wishes to do so. Filing a police report or participating in the criminal proceeding is not a requirement for receiving services from the Assistance System. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. A residence permit granted for a victim of human trafficking, can be renewed. A new fixed-term residence permit is issued if the requirements under which the alien was issued with their previous fixed-term residence permit are still met. In addition, a victim of trafficking in human beings who has been issued with a temporary residence permit is issued with a continuous residence permit after a continuous residence of two years in the country if the circumstances on the basis of which the alien was issued with the previous fixed-term permit are still valid.

			5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). YES. A victim of prostitution may be granted a residence permit for a victim of human trafficking if they are a victim of human trafficking (see answer to Q1). 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. NO, if a victim of prostitution is also a victim of human trafficking. However, the Assistance System is intended only for victims of human trafficking; if a victim of prostitution is not a victim of human trafficking, they are not eligible to receive help from the Assistance System. Victims of sexual violence can receive support from the Seri Support Centre. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit NO. There is no separate programme to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution. Victims of prostitution may seek assistance from and be admitted to the National Assistance System for Victims of Human Trafficking if they are victims of human trafficking. In addition, they can seek assistance from e.g. Victim Support Finland (RIKU), Pro-tukipiste and NGOs. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

			YES. In Finland, it is possible to grant an extended residence permit on the basis of domestic violence. However, this provision only applies to an extension of an existing residence permit rather than to the granting of a first residence permit. An alien who has been issued with a temporary or continuous residence permit on the basis of family ties may, after these family ties are broken, be issued with a residence permit on the basis of close ties to Finland or on the grounds that his or her personal circumstances are particularly difficult, because his or her spouse committed or endorsed acts of violence or abuse against him or her or his or her child while their family ties were still in force, and it would be unreasonable to refuse the permit under the circumstances. The applicant must also meet the general requirements for a residence permit, and have sufficient financial resources. Only in exceptional cases, an exception to the income requirement may be made. Extended permit on the basis of domestic violence can be granted for one year. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO, Finland does not have a specific residence permit for this reason.
	EMN NCP France	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Third-country nationals identified as victims of trafficking in human beings by the competent

			authorities that file a complaint against a person they accuse of having committed trafficking-related offences against them, or that testify as part of a criminal proceedings against a person charged with these same offences, are issued with a temporary ”private and family life” residence permit. This card is valid for one year. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? The “private and family life” residence permit is issued as of right to third-country nationals that meet the following conditions: - Has filed a complaint against a person that they accuse of having committed trafficking-related offences against them, or testifies in a criminal proceeding against a person charged with the same offences (in this case, the third-country foreign national must present a receipt of filing of a complaint or any other proof relating to the legal proceedings including their testimony to support their request); - Has severed all ties with the person accused of committing offences relating to the trafficking in human beings; - The presence of the third-country national on the French territory must not constitute a threat to public order. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? The third-country nationals must have been auditioned by the police services or gendarmerie prior to any request for admission for residence in order to assess the probability that they are effectively victims of trafficking in human beings or pimping.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? This permit is renewed as of right throughout the period of the criminal proceedings, subject to the conditions for issue continuing to be met. If the criminal proceedings result in the definitive conviction of the accused person, a renewable ten-year residence permit is issued. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). The third-country national (presumed or identified) as a victim of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation or prostitution may request a temporary residence authorisation, accessible to third-country nationals that have ceased an activity of prostitution and that have begun a procedure to leave prostitution (PSP) and move towards social and professional integration. This temporary residence authorisation is valid for 6 months. It is renewed throughout the duration of the procedure to leave prostitution and move towards social and professional integration, subject to continuing to meet the conditions provided for the issue. Its total duration may not exceed 24 months. It allows its holder to work. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. The procedures to leave prostitution (PSP) are proposed by approved associations to third-country nationals that they have detected in view of their own criteria as being in a situation of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation or pimping. Formal identification by the competent authorities is not required to benefit from this mechanism. The request for a temporary residence authorisation may be filed by the presumed victim of trafficking in human

			beings (detected by the referent association) or officially identified by the competent authorities, as long as they are committed to a PSP. The temporary residence authorisation aims to allow people that have not filed a complaint but that have ceased the activity of prostitution to benefit from a right to residence and to access a common law system for support towards employment and housing. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit To request this residence permit, the third-country national victim of trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation must present in support of their request: - A prefectoral authorisation for beginning the procedure to leave prostitution and move towards social and professional integration; - Proof that the person has left prostitution; - The opinion of the departmental commission responsible for organising and coordinating action for victims of prostitution, pimping and trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Where a foreign national has been a victim of domestic or spousal violence and the cohabitation has ceased, the administrative authority may not withdraw the residence permit of the foreign national admitted to France under the family reunification scheme and shall grant its renewal. In the event of violence committed after the spouse’s arrival in France but

			before the first issue of the temporary residence permit, the spouse shall be issued with a temporary residence permit bearing the words 'private and family life' and valid for one year. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). A foreign national who lodges a complaint against a person whom they accuse of having committed acts against them that constitute the offence of subjecting them to living conditions incompatible with human dignity shall be issued with a temporary residence permit bearing the endorsement "private and family life" valid for one year. The permit shall be renewed for the duration of the criminal proceedings, provided that the conditions for its issue continue to be met.
	EMN NCP Georgia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. According to Law of Georgia 'On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons' a foreigner who is reasonably assumed to be a (statutory) victim of human trafficking shall be granted a special residence permit (or the validity period of his/her permit shall be extended) at the request of an institution providing services to victims of human trafficking or a body handling the proceedings. Residence permit is valid for the duration of 1 (one) year.

			2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? A foreign national who is a (statutory) victim of human trafficking enjoys the same rights as those provided by law for all victims. Referral Mechanism ensures two possible ways in order for a person to be involved in state run services. Georgian law differentiates status of victim of trafficking and status of statutory victim of trafficking. The status of victim of trafficking is granted to the person by Permanent Group (consists of 3 local NGOs and 2 international organizations (IOM and ICMPD) operating under the Inter-Agency Council on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings within 48 hours based on the special questionnaire of mobile group of the Agency for State Care and Assistance to (Statutory victims) of Human Trafficking (Agency for State Care) while the status of statutory victim of trafficking is granted by law enforcement authorities in accordance with Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia. A person enjoys the services of Agency for State Care after he/she is granted the status of victim/statutory victim. The aim of the two statuses is to ensure a victim-centered approach and in case he/she does not want to cooperate with law enforcement, to offer different ways/procedures for enjoying the state funded services. Regardless of the difference in the procedure of granting the status, there is no difference between their rights during the process of investigation, prosecution and/or protection. Since 2006, Agency for State Care continuous to provide following services: a) Shelters; b) Crisis centers c) Legal aid; d) Physiological and medical assistance; e) Rehabilitation and reintegration measures to the victims and f) one-off state compensation. Notably, the mentioned services except shelter and one-off state compensation is available for presumed victims of THB as well.

			3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? A victim of human trafficking has the right to a reflection period of at least 30 days to decide whether or not to cooperate with law enforcement agencies in criminal proceedings regarding the relevant crime. In order to access care and services victims are not required to cooperate with the investigation. Giving testimony be it at the investigation stage or during the trial is a victim's right and it is fully devoid of coercive nature. During the trials, the judges hearing human trafficking cases are mainly guided by the Law of Georgia "on Combatting Human Trafficking" and "the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia". In particular, Article 13 of the Law of Georgia "on Combating Human Trafficking" defines that criminal proceedings for the crime of human trafficking shall be conducted in line with the Criminal Procedure Code. According to the general rule established by Article 67 of the Criminal Procedure Code, special measures for the protection of a participant in criminal proceedings may be applied if: a) The proceedings concern the commission of an act, the public hearing of which, due to its nature, substantially harms the personal life of the participant in proceedings; b) Making public of the identity and involvement in the case of the participant in proceedings considerably endangers his/her or his/her close relative's life, health or property; c) The participant in proceedings depends on the accused. In addition, to protect the physical security and privacy of victims of human trafficking, Article 13 of the Law of Georgia "on Combatting Human Trafficking" provides for the possibility of holding a closed session of the court and taking special protective measures. Apart of the abovementioned Witness and Victim Coordinator of Prosecutor's Office of Georgia facilitates the victim's and witness' participation in criminal proceeding, assist the victim/witness to reduce the stress caused by the crime, prevents him/her from re-victimization and secondary victimization and ensures victim's/witness' awareness during court hearing stage.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. A special residence permit is issued for a period of one year and may be renewed for the same duration. Just as with the initial application for a special residence permit, an application for the extension of the permit's validity must be submitted based on a request from the State Care Agency or the other authority conducting the proceedings. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Yes. If a foreign national is a victim of human trafficking involving forced prostitution, they will naturally be eligible for the special residence permit described in response to the first question. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. NO. Support mechanism for a victim of human trafficking involving forced prostitution and for other THB victims are same. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion

			in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Although all the services of the State Care Agency are equally available for the (statutory) victims of human trafficking, the State Care Agency assesses the psycho-social needs of the victims and provides the services tailored to the identified needs, including assisting in seeking for job or improving any skills needed to be employed As mentioned above, if a foreigner is a (statutory) victim of human trafficking through forced prostitution (sexual exploitation), he/she is eligible for the special residence permit. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes. The Law of Georgia on the 'On the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons' provides a provision of a temporary residence permit, to be granted to a foreigner who, under the Law of Georgia on the "Elimination of Violence against Women and/or Domestic Violence, Protection and Support of Victims of Domestic Violence" is recognized as a victim, when restraining order or a protective order has been issued, criminal proceedings related to violence against women and/or domestic violence are in place, and/or when individual benefits from the services of the shelter/crisis center for victims of violence against women and/or domestic violence. The LEPL „Public Service Development Agency" of the Ministry of Justice of Georgia issues a temporary residence permit on the basis of the request of an institution that provides services for the victims of domestic violence or a body conducting criminal proceedings. The residence permit is issued for a period of one year or for the period specified in the respective request.

			9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.
	EMN NCP Germany	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. The German Residence Act (Aufenthaltsgesetz - AufenthG) provides for a reflection and stabilisation period of at least three months (Section 59, Subs. 7 AufenthG). Under Section 25, Subs. 4a AufenthG as a general rule, a foreigner who became the victim of human trafficking is also to be granted a temporary residence permit for a temporary stay, even if the foreigner is under an enforceable obligation required to leave the federal territory. The temporary residence permit may only be issued if a. the public prosecutor’s office or the criminal court considers the foreigner’s presence in the federal territory to be appropriate in connection with criminal proceedings relating to the said criminal offence, because it would be more difficult to investigate the facts of the case without the foreigner’s information, b. the foreigner has broken off contact to the persons accused of having committed the criminal offence and c. the foreigner has declared the willingness to testify as a witness in the criminal proceedings

			relating to the offence. After the criminal proceedings have ended, the temporary residence permit is to be extended as a rule if humanitarian or personal reasons or public interests require the foreigner's further presence in the federal territory. The residence permit does not entitle the holder to pursue an economic activity; such activity may be permitted under certain conditions. Subsidiary protection can also be ensured beyond the duration of criminal proceedings under Section 60, Subs. 2 AufenthG if the foreigner faces a tangible risk of torture or inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment in the country of origin. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Victims of human trafficking in Germany have comprehensive rights, irrespective of their nationality or residence status. These rights include access to protection and counselling, medical and psychological care, criminal prosecution of the perpetrators, and financial compensation. The support scheme requires close cooperation between authorities at the federal and Länder (federal states) level as well as civil society. Legal responsibility for victim support falls within the remit of federal states. Details on the support scheme for victims of THB are documented in the various reports published by the Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA). 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? In principle, victims of THB, regardless of their nationality, may file a criminal complaint with

			the police or the public prosecutor’s office in Germany at any time pursuant to § 232 of the German Criminal Code (StGB). Furthermore, § 232 StGB pertains to an offense subject to mandatory prosecution. This means that a victim does not need to file a criminal complaint for a preliminary investigation to be initiated. The police and the public prosecutor’s office may initiate a preliminary investigation if they otherwise become aware of or receive information regarding a criminal offense falling within the scope of THB. Since THB is a highly victim-cantered crime, testimony from the victim plays a central role in criminal proceedings. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. Temporary residence permits issued during criminal proceedings are granted and extended for one year at a time. After the conclusion of criminal proceedings, temporary residence permits are granted for two years at a time; a longer period of validity is permissible in substantiated individual cases. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). NO. Germany does not issue a specific residence permit to victims of prostitution. However, victims of prostitution may, under certain circumstances, apply for residence permits on humanitarian grounds.

			6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. NO. TCN victims of forced prostitution can access the same support mechanisms as those available for victims of THB. Persons who work in prostitution voluntarily can access support structures that provide advice on various subjects including health, working conditions and safety, legal information and administrative support, as well as transition support. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit YES. A variety of transition – and exit programmes are available throughout Germany. From August 2021 to July 2024, the Federal Ministry for Education, Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMBFSFJ) funded five pilot projects to support people in prostitution in transitioning out of prostitution, with the aim of using innovative methods to support and guide them as they transition to alternative forms of employment. This included, amongst other things, assistance with obtaining personal documents and support in dealings with the authorities (for example regarding residence permits). The findings from the federal pilot projects are intended, amongst other things, to help identify gaps in the standard support system and to improve access to protection, counselling and training programmes. The pilot projects were subject to scientific monitoring, and a practical guide and a final report document the results. Transition- and exit programmes are not linked to residence rights.

			8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO. Germany does not issue a specific residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO. Germany does not issue a specific residence permit to third-country nationals affected by accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity.
	EMN NCP Greece	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. According to migration legislation (articles 135-142 of l.5038/2023), which transposed the relevant Directive 2004/81, a third-country national identified, by an Act of the competent Public Prosecutor of the Court of First Instance, as a victim of human trafficking or migrant smuggling is granted, following an application submitted either in person or through the competent Public Prosecutor, a residence permit for victims of human trafficking or migrant smuggling, or has such a permit renewed, without the requirement to pay a fee, subject to the conditions and procedures set out in Articles 139 to 142. More specifically, upon the expiration of the reflection period, or even prior to its expiration,

			the competent Prosecutor examines whether one of the following conditions is fulfilled and draws up a relevant report: a. whether extending the said person's stay in Greek territory is deemed expedient for facilitating the ongoing investigation or criminal proceedings, b. whether the aforementioned person has demonstrated a clear willingness to cooperate, and c. whether the same person has severed all ties with the alleged perpetrators of the offenses. The application for the granting of a residence permit is examined as a matter of priority, and the permit is granted by decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum. Subject to considerations of public order and security, a residence permit valid for twelve (12) months is issued, which is renewable for an equal period, provided that the same conditions continue to be fulfilled. Also, by decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum (article 134 of l.5038/2023), a residence permit for humanitarian reasons is granted to third-country nationals present in Greece, who are victims of human trafficking who fall within the scope of the Palermo Protocol and who do not fall under the above mentioned provisions. In this case, it is needed to be submitted a document from the competent prosecutorial authority certifying the continuation of the investigation regarding the relevant criminal proceedings, or a solemn declaration by the person concerned stating that it is not possible to submit the aforementioned document. In this case, the document is obtained ex officio.The residence permit granted is valid for a period of one (1) year, provides right of access to the labour market and is renewable for an equal period, provided that the conditions for its issuance continue to be met. Should the grounds for which the residence permit was granted cease to exist, the third-country national may apply for a change of residence permit category. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB?

			During the reflection period, victims of human trafficking or the smuggling of migrants are entitled a) to medical and pharmaceutical care and access to psychological support services provided by the National Health System, Protection and Assistance Units, b) adequate living conditions, provided they lack sufficient resources, c) the competent prosecutorial, judicial, and police authorities shall prioritize the protection and safety of the victims, the provision of translation and interpretation services to those who do not speak Greek, the provision of information regarding their legal rights and the services available to them, and the provision of all necessary legal assistance. Also, the residence permit ensures: a) the right of access to the labor market, valid only for the duration of the permit, b) the benefits and medical care, c) access to vocational training and education 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Third-country nationals identified as victims of human trafficking or the smuggling of migrants, are granted a three-month reflection period by an act of the competent prosecutorial authority; this period allows them to escape the influence of the perpetrators of the crimes committed against them and to achieve psychological recovery, thereby enabling them to make a conscious and uninfluenced decision regarding cooperation with law enforcement authorities. During the reflection period, the persons concerned shall not leave the country. By decision of the competent prosecutorial authority, the reflection period may be terminated prior to its expiration if the relevant prosecutorial authority establishes that the person has actively, voluntarily, and on their own initiative re-established ties with the perpetrators of the crimes or if reasons of public order and security exist.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. Subject to considerations of public order and security, a residence permit valid for twelve (12) months is issued, which is renewable for an equal period, provided that the same conditions, mentioned in answer 1, continue to be fulfilled. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No, there is no a distinct residence permit for victims of prostitution, However, if the situation involves conditions that are characterized as trafficking in human beings, then the above provisions are implemented 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Please see answer in question 5. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit In Greece, it operates a national Referral Mechanism (NRM), coordinated by the National Centre for Social Solidarity (EKKA), a coordinating mechanism that monitors all stages of a victim's integration into the country's protection system—starting with initial detection and

			identification, followed by the provision of protection and support services during legal proceedings, and extending to voluntary assisted repatriation to the country of origin or social integration in the host country. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes. According to migration legislation (article 134 of l.5038/2023), by decision of the Minister of Migration and Asylum, a residence permit may be granted on an ad hoc basis for humanitarian reasons to third-country nationals present in Greece who are victims of domestic violence. The persons concerned need to submit a) a certificate from a foundation or a legal entity with a charitable purpose, confirming the provision of accommodation and the coverage of living and medical expenses, b) a decision appointing the legal representative of the foundation or the governing body of the legal entity, as well as c) a social service report certifying that there is no possibility of return to a safe environment. The residence permit granted is valid for a period of one (1) year, provides right of access to the labour market and is renewable for an equal period, provided that the conditions for its issuance continue to be met. Should the grounds for which the residence permit was granted cease to exist, the third-country national may apply for a change of residence permit category. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

			No.
	EMN NCP Hungary	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. Hungary provides specific residence arrangements for third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings (THB). Where a third-country national is presumed to be a victim of THB, the immigration authority (National Directorate-General for Aliens Policing) initiates the victim-identification procedure and refers the case to the victim-support system through the EKAT system. A third-country national victim who is not otherwise legally residing in Hungary may be issued a temporary residence document for the one-month reflection period, at the initiative of the victim-support authority. Where the victim cooperates with the competent authorities in a manner that significantly facilitates the investigation of a criminal offence, a humanitarian residence permit may be granted, even if the ordinary conditions for residence are not met. For THB victims, the permit is valid for six months and may be extended by six months on each occasion, provided that the statutory conditions continue to be fulfilled. THB victims may also benefit from accommodation, healthcare, financial assistance and other victim-support measures under the applicable Hungarian legislation. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB?

			Yes. Where a third-country national is presumed to be a victim of trafficking in human beings (THB), the immigration authority initiates the victim identification procedure in accordance with Government Decree No. 354/2012 (XII. 13.) and uploads the identification form to the EKAT electronic system, which facilitates referral to the victim support system. A third-country national victim of THB who is not otherwise legally residing in Hungary may be issued a certificate of temporary residence for the duration of the one-month reflection period, upon initiation by the victim support authority. Where the victim cooperates with the competent authorities in a manner that significantly facilitates the gathering of evidence for the investigation of a criminal offence, a humanitarian residence permit may be issued, even if the general residence conditions are not met. In the case of a THB victim, the permit is valid for six months and may be extended by six months on each occasion, subject to the statutory conditions. The support framework provides assistance aimed at meeting the victim’s basic subsistence needs. This includes accommodation and personal care, healthcare, financial benefits and other forms of assistance. A third-country national victim of THB may be accommodated in a reception centre designated for the separate accommodation of THB victims or in other accommodation maintained under contract. Personal care includes accommodation and care in a communal facility or equivalent accommodation, as well as healthcare. Victims holding a humanitarian residence permit or a certificate of temporary residence may also access healthcare services under the applicable rules. Following departure from a communal facility or reception centre, a THB victim may receive monthly financial assistance for up to 12 months following the initial issuance of the residence permit. Other forms of care and assistance may be provided by competent governmental authorities and/or civil organisations.

			With regard to access to employment, a humanitarian residence permit does not in itself automatically entitle a THB victim to work. Where the victim intends to establish an employment relationship, the application for a humanitarian residence permit may be processed under the single application procedure. Subject to a favourable assessment by the competent labour authority, the applicant may be granted access to employment with a specific employer. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? According to Article 1 of Directive 2004/81/EC 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 purpose of the Directive is to define the conditions for granting residence permits of limited duration, linked to the length of the relevant national proceedings, to third-country nationals who cooperate in the fight against trafficking in human beings or against action to facilitate illegal immigration. In line with the provisions of the Directive and the Hungarian legal framework, the victim must cooperate with the competent authorities in order to be granted a humanitarian residence permit on this basis. The legislation does not, however, establish the lodging of a complaint against the perpetrator or the giving of evidence in criminal proceedings as separate mandatory conditions. Rather, the relevant condition is cooperation with the competent authorities in a manner that significantly facilitates the investigation of the criminal offence. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it?

			Please see our answer to Q1. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). In case the victim of prostitution is also a victim of THB, our answer to Q1 applies. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. In case the victim of prostitution is also a victim of THB, our answer to Q1 applies. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit No. Hungary does not have a specific programme aimed at helping third-country national victims of prostitution leave prostitution, where participation in or completion of such a programme provides access to a specific residence permit. However, third-country nationals who are identified as victims of trafficking in human beings, including victims of sexual exploitation, may benefit from specific victim-support and protection measures. These include accommodation, healthcare and, subject to the applicable conditions, financial assistance. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic

			violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). In case the victim of domestic violence is also a victim of THB, our answer to Q1 applies. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes. In case the person concerned who is a victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity is also a victim of THB, our answer to Q1 applies. In the absence of the requirements for a residence permit a residence permit on humanitarian grounds shall be granted by initiative of the court, to third-country nationals who have been subjected to particularly exploitative working conditions, or to third-country national minors who were employed illegally without a valid residence permit or other authorization for stay.
	EMN NCP Italy	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Italian law provides a specific residence permit for foreign victims of trafficking in human beings under Article 18 of Legislative Decree No. 286/1998 (Consolidated Immigration Act). It was originally called a permit for "social protection" and now bears the wording "special cases". The permit may be issued when situations of violence or serious exploitation are established and there is a concrete danger to the person's safety. That danger must result from the person's attempt to escape the control of a criminal organisation or from statements

			made in criminal proceedings. The situation may be established in the course of police operations or investigations (the "judicial path"). It may also be established through assistance provided by social services or by the bodies implementing the Single Programme (the "social path"). The permit is issued by the Questore (Head of the Provincial Police Headquarters), where applicable on the proposal or with the favourable opinion of the Public Prosecutor. It is initially valid for one year. It is renewable for a further year or for the longer period required for judicial purposes. It gives access to welfare services and education, registration with job centres and employment. Under certain conditions, it may be converted into a residence permit for study or work purposes. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Support for victims of trafficking in human beings is provided through a national system coordinated by the Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO) of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, as National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator. The main instrument is the Single Programme for the emergence, assistance and social integration of victims. It is provided for by Article 18(3-bis) of Legislative Decree No. 286/1998 and governed by the Prime Ministerial Decree of 16 May 2016. The DPO funds territorial projects through dedicated calls for proposals. These projects offer victims of trafficking or serious exploitation an individualised pathway of emergence, assistance, protection and social integration, whether or not they cooperate with the judicial authorities. There are currently 21 anti-trafficking projects across Italy. They are run by public bodies and private social organisations listed in a dedicated register held by the Ministry of Labour. The projects form the operational and territorial component of the system. Their work includes: - the identification of potential victims and taking them into care; - reception, protection, healthcare and psychological support, and legal assistance;

			- access to the reflection period and to transitional measures guaranteeing adequate accommodation, food and healthcare, with accommodation in protected facilities where necessary; - training and empowerment, including language and digital literacy, job guidance and vocational training; - social and labour inclusion, including traineeships, work grants, apprenticeships and support in finding employment and independent housing. Municipalities and the SAI network (Reception and Integration System) also take part. The system is integrated with local services and the competent authorities within the National Referral Mechanism, which ensures a coordinated and multidisciplinary response. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Where victims of trafficking in human beings file a complaint or cooperate in investigations and criminal proceedings (the "judicial path"), the Questore obtains the proposal or opinion of the competent Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor's input covers the serious and current danger faced by the person and the contribution the person has made. Where the conditions are met, the Questore issues the "special cases" residence permit under Article 18 of the Consolidated Immigration Act. Decree-Law No. 146 of 3 October 2025 extended the permit's duration from six months to one year. The permit is renewable for a further year or for the longer period required for judicial purposes, so the holder remains legally covered throughout the criminal proceedings. The holder has access to welfare services and education. They may also take up employment, subject to minimum age requirements. On expiry, or if the victim finds employment, the permit may be converted into a residence permit for employment or self-employment. It may also be converted into one for study purposes if the holder is enrolled in a regular course.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. The residence permit is initially valid for one year and may be renewed for a further year or for the longer period required for judicial purposes. Renewal depends on the continued existence of the conditions under which the permit was issued. It must be requested from the Questura (Police Headquarters) of the province where the foreign national actually lives. A new opinion from the judicial authority is not required for renewal. Where the legal requirements are met, the "special cases" permit may also be converted into a residence permit for employment, self-employment or study. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Yes. Victims of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation may apply for the "special cases" residence permit under Article 18 of the Consolidated Immigration Act, through either the judicial or the social path. The social path does not require the victim to file a formal complaint. Instead, the victim joins a protection and integration programme and is taken into care by an organisation authorised to assist victims of trafficking. In that case, the permit is requested on the organisation's proposal, without the prior opinion of the Public Prosecutor's Office. Under the judicial path, the Questura issues the permit on the proposal or with the favourable opinion of the competent Public Prosecutor. The conditions, duration, rights and conversion options are those set out in answers 1), 3) and 4). 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences.

			No. The permit is issued both to victims of trafficking in human beings and to victims of the offence of exploitation of prostitution. Both cases fall under the same Article 18 mechanism and are managed through assistance and social integration programmes. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Yes. Article 18 of the Consolidated Immigration Act (Legislative Decree No. 286/1998) provides that victims of trafficking and serious exploitation, including exploitation in prostitution, may access the Single Programme for emergence, assistance and social integration (see answer 2). Taking part in and completing the programme allows victims to obtain and renew the residence permit. The permit may then be converted into a permit for work or study, which helps the person become stable and leave the cycle of exploitation for good. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Yes. Article 18-bis of the Consolidated Immigration Act provides for a "special cases" residence permit for third-country nationals who are victims of domestic violence. It is issued when situations of violence or abuse are established, in the course of police operations, investigations or the work of social and welfare services. Relevant offences include ill-treatment, bodily harm, sexual violence and stalking. There must also be a concrete and current danger to the victim's safety, resulting from the choice to escape the violence or from statements made. The permit is issued by the Questore after obtaining the opinion of the

			competent judicial authority, but the victim is not required to cooperate in the investigation. It is valid for one year. It gives access to welfare services and education, registration with job centres, and employment or self-employment, subject to minimum age requirements. It may be converted into a permit for work or study. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No specific permit exists. However, Article 18-ter of the Consolidated Immigration Act provides for a residence permit for victims of labour exploitation under Article 603-bis of the Criminal Code. That article's indicators of exploitation include pay and working hours that do not comply with the law, as well as degrading housing conditions. In addition, under Article 19 of the Consolidated Immigration Act, a foreign national whose removal would expose them to inhuman or degrading treatment may be granted a "special protection" permit (Article 32(3) of Legislative Decree No. 25/2008). That permit is renewable following an assessment by the Territorial Commission.
	EMN NCP Latvia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. Immigration Law Article 27, part 5: (5) The person directing the proceedings is entitled to request a temporary residence permit for a third-country national who has been recognised as a victim of human trafficking, as well as for any accompanying minor child, for a period of not

			less than six months. (https://likumi.lv/ta/id/370622-imigracijas-likums) 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Latvia provides state-funded social rehabilitation to people recognised as victims of human trafficking, regardless of age or sex. Support is delivered through specialised providers, including society Shelter "Safe House" and Centrs MARTA, and coordinated by the State Social Integration Agency (SIVA). It can last up to 180 days and may include social, psychological, medical and legal consultations, interpretation and help with legal documents. Victims involved in criminal proceedings can also receive related psychosocial and legal support; assistance can include arranging their return to another country. A person applies to a service provider and submits a document confirming their recognition as a victim; the applicable procedure is set out in Cabinet of Ministers Regulations No. 344 "Regulations Regarding the Procedures by Which the Victims of the Trafficking in Human Beings Receive Social Rehabilitation Service, and the Criteria for the Recognition of a Person as a Victim of the Trafficking in Human Beings". (https://likumi.lv/ta/en/en/id/308253-regulations-regarding-the-procedures-by-which-the-victims-of-the-trafficking-in-human-beings-receive-social-rehabilitation-service-and-the-criteria-for-the-recognition-of-a-person-as-a-victim-of-the-trafficking-in-human-beings) 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? The person must be recognised as a victim in the criminal proceedings, therefore, yes, the victim must give evidence fort the investigation and trial. Immigration Law Article 27, part 5: (5) The person directing the proceedings is entitled to request a temporary residence permit

			for a third-country national who has been recognised as a victim of human trafficking, as well as for any accompanying minor child, for a period of not less than six months. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES, if the criminal cases is still ongoing and it is necessary for the process. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No. Not specifically. However, where applicable, a temporary residence permit may be issued under Article 27(1), Clause 30 of the Immigration Law for up to one year if the pre-trial investigation authority or the court requires the third-country national to remain in Latvia until the investigation is completed or the case is examined by the court. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. No. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit

			No. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.
	EMN NCP Lithuania	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. A temporary residence permit may be issued to a third-country national who is or has been a victim of trafficking in human beings and cooperates with a pre-trial investigation body, the prosecution service and the court in combating trafficking in human beings or trafficking-related offences, provided that the pre-trial investigation body, prosecution service or court mediates for the issuance of the permit. The permit is issued for six months. The general temporary residence permit requirements concerning sufficient means, health insurance and accommodation do not apply to a person receiving a permit on this ground.

			2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? A third-country national who is or has been a victim of trafficking in human beings is granted a 30-calendar-day recovery and reflection period, during which the person may decide whether to cooperate with the pre-trial investigation body, prosecution service and court. During this period, the person has the right to remain in Lithuania, receive assistance under the Law on Assistance to Victims of Crime, participate in assistance projects for victims of trafficking in human beings, and work or engage in self-employed activity. During the recovery and reflection period, the person must comply with the Constitution and other legislation, refrain from communicating with persons who could influence their decision on whether to cooperate with the competent authorities or encourage them to provide false information, and terminate all contacts with persons suspected of having committed trafficking-related offences against them. The recovery and reflection period may be withdrawn where the person poses a threat to national security, public order or society, or fails to comply with the latter two obligations. Where the person needs accommodation, an adult third-country national may be accommodated during the recovery and reflection period in the Reception and Integration Agency. Accommodation is provided free of charge and victims are accommodated separately from other foreigners; family members are accommodated together. Persons accommodated there are provided with basic necessities and may receive a cash allowance. They are also entitled to emergency medical care, general social services, assistance from a social worker and psychologist, interpretation and translation services, and participation in projects providing assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings. Persons accommodated in the reception facility must comply with Lithuanian legislation and the facility's internal rules. If the victim decides to cooperate, the right to remain continues until the temporary residence permit described in Q1 is issued. If the victim decides not to cooperate, the trafficking-specific

			residence-permit route is not available and the special right to remain on this basis ends when the recovery and reflection period expires, unless the person has another legal basis for stay or residence. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Neither lodging a complaint against the perpetrator nor giving evidence in criminal proceedings is established as a separate formal condition. During the 30-calendar-day recovery and reflection period, the victim is not required to cooperate with the authorities; the purpose of this period is to allow the victim to decide whether to do so. For the temporary residence permit described in Q1, however, the victim must decide to cooperate with the pre-trial investigation body, prosecution service and court in combating trafficking in human beings or trafficking-related offences, and one of these authorities must mediate for the issuance of the permit. Lithuanian legislation does not define cooperation through an exhaustive list of specific procedural acts. In practice, depending on the circumstances of the case, cooperation may include providing information relevant to the investigation, giving statements or testimony and participating in other necessary procedural actions. The victim is not required personally to initiate the criminal proceedings by lodging a complaint. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. The temporary residence permit may be renewed if the pre-trial investigation body, prosecution service or court continues to mediate for the person. The permit is based on the

			victim continuing to cooperate with the competent authorities in combating trafficking in human beings or trafficking-related offences. There are no additional THB-specific conditions laid down for renewal. Conversely, where the pre-trial investigation body, prosecution service or court establishes that the grounds on which the permit was issued have ceased to exist, this constitutes a ground for withdrawal of the temporary residence permit. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No. Lithuanian legislation does not recognise "victim of prostitution" as a separate residence-permit category. Engaging in prostitution is prohibited under administrative law, while coercing, exploiting or involving another person in prostitution may constitute a criminal offence, including trafficking in human beings depending on the circumstances. A third-country national who has been exploited in prostitution may therefore qualify for the residence permit applicable to victims of trafficking in human beings if the statutory conditions described in Q1 are met, but there is no residence permit issued solely on the ground of being a "victim of prostitution." 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. N/A

			7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit No 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No
	EMN NCP Luxembourg	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. Luxembourg issues a residence permit to victims of trafficking of human beings. Article 95 (1) of the amended law of 29 August 2008 on free movement of persons and immigration (Immigration Law) states that "[…] After the reflection period has expired, the minister shall issue the person referred to in Article 92 a residence permit valid for a period of six months, if

			the following conditions are met: 1. they have filed a complaint or made statements concerning the persons or networks presumed to be guilty of the offenses, or 2. their presence in the territory is necessary for the purposes of the investigation or proceedings, or because of their personal situation; 3. they have broken off all ties with the presumed perpetrators of the offenses referred to above; 4. they are not considered a danger to public order or internal security." Article 92 (1) of the Immigration Law expressly states that the residence permit is only issued on condition that they cooperate with the authorities responsible for the investigation or prosecution of these offenses. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Article 97 (1) and (2) of the Immigration Law states that the residence permit entitles the holder to protection and assistance measures. It allows the exercise of salaried employment if the person concerned meets the conditions for applying for a salaried worker residence permit (Article 42 (1) of the Immigration Law). It also allows the holder to access adult education, vocational training courses, and courses designed to improve their professional skills or to prepare for their assisted return to their country of origin. Finally, if the holder is a minor, it has access to the education system (article 97 (3)). 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? YES. See answer to Q.1.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. In accordance with article 92 (2) of the Immigration Law the residence permit granted to THB victims may be issued before the expiration of the reflection period granted to a person who meets the condition explained above (see answer to Q.1). It is renewable for the entire duration of the judicial proceedings, provided that the conditions continue to be met. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). YES, but only to the THB victims (presumed or identified) for sexual exploitation or prostitution if they fulfil the conditions established in articles 92 (1) and 95 (1) of the Immigration Law described above. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. No. If the trafficking of human being victim for sexual exploitation/prostitution is granted a residence permit in accordance with articles 92 (1) and 95 (1) of the Immigration Law, the individual is entitled to the support measures established in article 97 (1) and (2) of the Immigration Law as explained in answer to Q.2. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit

			No. There are no specific programmes for TCNs who are victims of sexual exploitation/prostitution. However, The National Action Plan on "Prostitution," adopted in 2016 under the auspices of the Ministry of Equal Opportunities (MEGA in coordination with the Ministry of Justice), does include a component dedicated to helping people exit prostitution, called the EXIT strategy. Its main elements are: Responsible parties: the DropIn service of the Luxembourg Red Cross, the ministry in charge of Equal Opportunities, and ADEM (the Employment Development Agency). How it works: the EXIT strategy supports people who wish to leave prostitution through individualized projects that respect their autonomy, while requiring adherence to a defined methodology. It has two tracks: EXIT 1: for people without stable housing EXIT 2: for those who already have housing Support measures: - Personalized support throughout the process - Coordination with ADEM, municipalities, and health insurance funds to facilitate professional (re)integration - Semiannual reviews measuring objectives achieved and still pending - Semiannual platform meetings between the ministry and DropIn, plus joint meetings with ADEM - An information brochure on health insurance options (mandatory and voluntary) provided to beneficiariesA scheme allowing former sex workers who have found employment outside prostitution to continue occupying state-provided housing at a preferential rate.

			These programmes are mainstream and TCNs can benefit from them, even if they are not THB victims, so these programmes do not allow them to access a specific residence permit. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). YES. Article 78 (4) of the Immigration Law states that "[…] provided that their presence does not constitute a threat to public order, public health, or public security, a residence permit for private reasons is granted to a victim of domestic violence if the permit is necessary either in view of the victim's personal situation — namely their safety, state of health, family situation, or situation in their country of origin — or if it is required for the purposes of the victim's cooperation with the competent authorities in the context of an investigation or criminal proceedings." In this context the residence permit for private reasons is issued with a maximum duration up to three years (article 79 (1)) and it can be renewed if the conditions subsist (article 79 (2)). 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO.

	EMN NCP Netherlands	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES Reflection period During the period when the (supposed) victim considers whether to submit a complaint, the victim is granted legal stay for the duration of this period, with a maximum of three months (Art. 8 k Vreemdelingenwet in conjunction with B8/3.1 Vreemdelingencirculaire). This period cannot be renewed. Temporary residence permit: Victims of human trafficking can receive a temporary residence permit (Art. 8 a Vreemdelingenwet jo. Art. 3.48 par. 1 Vreemdelingenbesluit). There are different categories. -In case the victim has submitted a complaint against the perpetrator of THB (Art. 3.48 par. 1 a), - In case the victim has assisted in the criminal investigation and proceedings in a different manner than submitting a complaint (Ibid, b), - In case the victim has well-founded reasons not to submit a complaint or assist in the investigation and proceedings (Ibid, c). Duration: The temporary residence permit is valid for a maximum of one year (Art. 3.58 par. 1, q Vreemdelingenbesluit). For unaccompanied minors who were 15 years old at the time of the first request for a permit and who do not have adequate shelter in the country of origin or another country, the residence permit can be granted for five years (art. 3.58 par. 2 Vreemdelingenbesluit).

			The (renewal of the) residence permit can be refused in case the victim poses a threat to the public order or security (Art. 16 par. 1 d Vreemdelingenwet) except when the threat to the public order or security is directly related to the subject of the complaint or the investigation or proceedings in which the victim assisted in another manner (B8/3.1 and 3.2 Vreemdelingencirculaire). Long-term residence permit In some cases, the TCN can also apply for an additional long-term residence permit after the temporary residence permit. Here a distinction is made between the situation in which there is an ongoing criminal procedure or not. In case of a criminal procedure, a residence permit is granted: Criminal procedure: - In case the Dutch public prosecution office has initiated the criminal procedure, in which the victim has brought a complaint or has assisted in another way (Art. 3.51 par. 4 Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with Art. 3.24aa par. 2 f and B9/12 Vreemdelingencirculaire). - In case the Court of Appeal has ordered the Dutch public prosecution office to initiate the criminal procedure (Ibid).In case there is an ongoing criminal procedure and the victim has had continuous residence based on the temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking (Ibid). - In case the TCN does not fulfill one of these conditions, a residence permit can be granted to victims because of individual circumstances relating to the human trafficking and when it cannot be asked of the TCN to leave the Netherlands (B9/12 Vreemdelingencirculaire). No criminal procedure - A residence permit is granted to victims of human trafficking who cannot or will not bring a

			complaint because of a threat, physical/psychological illness or if they are underage (Art. 3.51 par. 4 Vb, in conjunction with. Art. 3.24aa par. 2 preamble and d, B9, 10 Vreemdelingencirculaire). - A residence permit is granted to a TCN who can or will not bring a complaint, who has had a residence permit for a at least one year and does not fulfill the criteria of threat/illness/age, but there are humanitarian grounds for why they cannot leave the Netherlands (ibid). Duration: the residence permit is valid for a maximum of five years. (Art. 3.58 par. 1 Vreemdelingenbesluit). Extra criteria for applicants who fall within the scope of the AMMR: The Dutch public prosecution office decides if the presence of the TCN in the Netherlands is necessary in the interest of the criminal investigation and proceedings of human trafficking (B8/3.1 Vreemdelingencirculaire). There is a shorter reflection period to consider submitting a complaint (30 days instead of the three months for non-AMMR applicants) (B8/3.1 Vreemdelingencirculaire). 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? See question 1 for the criteria/conditions of the different categories of residence permits for victims of human trafficking. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? The reflection period is offered at the slightest indication of human trafficking, and/or upon the recommendation of the Investigation service of the Netherlands Labour Authority, the police

			or the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee (B8/3.1 Vreemdelingencirculaire). The temporary residence permit is granted to supposed victims of human trafficking based on a form send to the Dutch Immigration and Naturalisation Service by the police or Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, in which it is indicated that the victim submitted a complaint or assisted the authorities in another manner (B8/3.1 Vreemdelingencirculaire). 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. Temporary residence permit: The residence permit can be renewed for one year. The validity period of the permit is extended for as long as the criminal investigation or prosecution into human trafficking is ongoing (Art. 3.58 par. 1 q Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with B8/3.2 Vreemdelingencirculaire). Long-term residence permit: the residence permit is renewed for a period of 5 years, even when the TCN does not fulfil the criteria of the original temporary residence permit anymore (Art. 3.58 par. 1 s Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with B9/19 Vreemdelingencirculaire). 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). When the situation of the victim can be considered forced prostitution, it falls within the legal definition of human trafficking, therefore the same legal framework applies, see question 1. There is no separate residence permit for victims of prostitution.

			6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. See question 5. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit YES Comensha is the national, independent coordination centre against human trafficking (B8/3.4 Vreemdelingencirculaire). Victims are entitled to shelter, care and assistance. TCN can go to a special, secure shelter, known as a COSM (category-based shelter for victims of human trafficking). Victims are entitled to benefits and health insurance. To realise this, Comensha is largely dependent on government funding. These programmes are not related to the receival of a residence permit. Besides Comensha, there are different organisations that offer help to victims of THB and programmes to leave prostitution. Other national organisations are The Salvation Army, Het Scharlaken Koord and Stichting Humanitas. These organisations offer help to apply for a residence permit, however participation in a programme is not a criterion to receive a residence permit. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

			YES Temporary residence permit TCN victims of domestic violence receive a temporary residence permit when they fulfil the following conditions (Art. 8 a Vreemdelingenwet in conjunction with Art. 3.48 par. 1 f Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with B8/2 Vreemdelingencirculaire) - There is (a real threat of) domestic violence - The domestic violence has led to the end of the relationship - The domestic violence is not related to honour-based violence (honour-based violence is a separate category for a residence permit, see Art. 48 lid 1 e Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with B8/2 Vreemdelingencirculaire) - The victim cannot escape the domestic violence by returning to their country of origin; and - The victim is not eligible for a residence permit on any grounds Duration: The residence permit is valid for 1 year and is not renewable. After 1 year, the victim can request a residence permit under 'non temporary humanitarian grounds' (B8/2.2 Vreemdelingencirculaire). Long-term residence permit The TCN receives a residence permit when they prove that the threat the original residence permit was based on, still exists or if there is a combination of other urgent reasons of humanitarian nature that prevent the TCN from leaving the Netherlands (Art. 3.51 par. 1 j Vreemdelingenbesluit and Art. 3.51 par. 4 Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with Art. 3.24aa lid 2 preamble and 2 Vreemdelingenvoorschrift / B9/11 Vreemdelingencirculaire). This residence permit is valid for 5 years with the possibility to renew the permit for another 5 years (Art. 3.58 Vreemdelingenbesluit in conjunction with B9/19 Vreemdelingencirculaire).

			9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). Poor accommodation conditions could fall within the legal definition of human trafficking; it is for example often paired with labour exploitation. When it falls within the definition of human trafficking, the same legal framework applies as explained in questions one to four.
	EMN NCP Poland	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. Pursuant to Article 176 of the Act on Foreigners, a temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking is granted to a foreigner if they meet all of the following conditions: 1) reside in the territory of the Republic of Poland; 2) have cooperated with the authority competent to conduct proceedings concerning the offense referred to in Article 189a § 1 of the Penal Code, and in the case of a minor foreigner, have been granted the status of an injured party in proceedings concerning the offense referred to in Article 189a § 1 of the Penal Code; 3) have severed contact with persons suspected of committing the offense referred to in Article 189a § 1 of the Penal Code. A temporary residence permit is granted to a foreigner for a period of 6 months to 3 years. The permit is granted to a foreigner upon request by the voivode responsible for the foreigner's place of residence, by way of a decision.

			A temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking entitles the holder to legally reside in Poland. This includes: • the suspension of return proceedings, • the expiration of a return decision by operation of law, • the non-execution of a return decision, • the deletion of data from the register of foreigners whose stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland is undesirable, • an exemption from the requirement to hold a work permit, • receive social assistance benefits, • receive assistance in voluntary return • release from a guarded center or detention center for foreigners, • multiple border crossings without the need for additional permits (e.g. visas). 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? The system of supporting and protection for victims of trafficking in human beings in Poland came into force at the beginning of 2006. The main objective of the system is to identify victims and to refer them to the proper institutions for assistance and support. Currently, the National Consulting and Intervention Centre for Victims of Human Trafficking (Krajowe Centrum Informacyjno-Konsultacyjne dla Ofiar Handlu Ludźmi, KCIK), which was established in 2009, serves as the main center for intervention and support. The Center is fully financed by the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. In particular KCIK provides: 24/7/365 helpline for victims and witnesses of human trafficking and providing preventive telephone counseling in individual cases,intervention assistance such as accommodation, food, psychological support, medical assistance,two safe locations (shelters) for female victims of THB and one for men as well as one for persons with disabilities and one for families in Białystok,interpreting services and the presence of an interpreter if needed,legal assistance and linguistic support: free legal advice, assistance during hearings and court hearings, and

			assistance of interpreters in completing formalities, consultations and support for the institutions and organisations dealing with the victims of THB,support in the process of social reintegration and the organisation and financing of a safe return to the country of origin.All services under KCIK are provided with full confidentiality and discretion. Poland is fully committed to ensuring proper support for victims. In response to the migration crisis, the emerging threats posed by Russian aggression against Ukraine, and the heightened risk of refugees being targeted by human traffickers, funding for the National Consulting and Intervention Centre for Victims of Human Trafficking has been nearly doubled over the past few years (increasing from an initial baseline to 1 500 000 PLN in 2023, and further scaled up to 2 000 000 PLN in 2026). Support for victims of human trafficking in Poland is completely free and is available to every victim, regardless of their citizenship, gender, age, origin or current legal status. Assistance for victims is a structured, permanent element of the national system for counteracting human trafficking. Its framework and directions of activities are defined in a periodically prepared and implemented government strategic document - the National Action Plan Against Trafficking in Human Beings. Regardless of the functioning of KCIK, other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also play an important role in the support system. As part of their statutory activities and ongoing projects, they provide comprehensive psychological, legal, social and integration assistance to people affected by or at risk of human trafficking. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Under Polish law, third-country nationals who are presumed victims of human trafficking are

			guaranteed access to protection and support without the requirement of immediate cooperation with law enforcement. Pursuant to the Act on Foreigners of 12 December 2013 or the Act of 14 July 2006 on the Entry into, Residence in and Exit from the Territory of the Republic of Poland of Nationals of the European Union Member States and Members of their Families, if there is a presumption that a person is a victim of human trafficking, an authorised body (the Police, Border Guard, or Prosecutor's Office) issues a relevant certificate valid for 3 months (or 4 months in the case of minors). This is recognised as the reflection period, which is intended to provide a pressure-free time to decide on potential future cooperation. During this time, the individual is entitled to full support, including safe accommodation, medical, psychological, and legal care, as well as assistance with basic living needs. At this stage, the foreigner is under no obligation to make a decision regarding cooperation with law enforcement. After the reflection period expires, the foreigner decides on their next steps: • If they decide to cooperate with law enforcement – they have the right to apply for a temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking (the conditions for obtaining such permit have been described in point 1 of the questionnaire) • If they decline to cooperate – they may apply for residence under general principles (e.g. on humanitarian grounds) or receive support from non-governmental organisations regarding safe, voluntary return to their country of origin. The offense of human trafficking (Article 189a of the Penal Code) is prosecuted ex officio. This means the Police or Border Guard must initiate proceedings immediately upon receiving credible information (e.g., from an NGO, KCIK, or third parties). The victim has no legal obligation to personally report the crime for an investigation to begin. However, a report may be submitted by the victim directly, either as an oral or written statement to the Police or Prosecutor's Office. It’s important to note that, submitting a report

			alone—without subsequently maintaining statements and actively participating in procedural acts—is not sufficient to maintain a temporary residence permit. In case where a victim is identified by authorities during an investigation initiated by another entity and subsequently agrees to testify and cooperate, the victim fulfils all legal criteria to receive full protection and residence rights. In every case, the fundamental prerequisite for testifying under legal protection and obtaining a dedicated residence permit is the absolute termination of all contact with the perpetrators of the crime. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. A temporary residence permit issued to a victim of human trafficking can be renewed provided that the applicant continues to meet the statutory requirements specified in Article 176 of the Act on Foreigners (i.e. residing in Poland, continuing cooperation with law enforcement, and maintaining no contact with suspects – described in detail in point 1 of the questionnaire). Furthermore, victims of human trafficking may also be eligible for a permanent residence permit. Under Polish law, this permit is granted for an indefinite period upon fulfilling specific criteria set out in the legislation: Art. 195 p. 1 of the Act on Foreigners 5) A permanent residence permit is granted to a foreigner for an indefinite period, upon their request, if they are a victim of human trafficking within the meaning of Art. 115 § 22 of the Penal Code and: a) resided in the territory of the Republic of Poland immediately before submitting the

			application for a permanent residence permit for a period of no less than one year based on a temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking, b) cooperated with law enforcement authorities in criminal proceedings concerning the offense referred to in Art. 189a § 1 of the Penal Code, c) has a justified fear of returning to their country of origin. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No. There is no special residence permit for victims of prostitution, and being a victim of prostitution alone does not constitute grounds for obtaining a residence permit. However, if a victim of prostitution has been identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, they are entitled to apply for a temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking, provided they meet the conditions specified in the mention above Act for Foreigners (described in detail in point 1 of the questionnaire). 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Yes. Under Polish law, there is no separate, official support program made just for victims of prostitution (regardless of whether they are citizens of Poland, the EU, or third-country nationals), unless a victim of prostitution has been identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation. However, if someone (including a minor) is a victim of prostitution (or related crimes like pimping), they have a full right to get help from the general support system for crime victims. This includes free legal, psychological, and

			material support provided under the nationwide assistance network for crime victims, which is fully funded by the Justice Fund. If, however, the acts of sexual exploitation meet the legal definition of human trafficking, the individual is eligible to access the dedicated national support framework, including applying for a temporary residence permit for victims of human trafficking. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Poland does not have a dedicated, separate state programme specifically designed to assist TCN in exiting prostitution, nor does exit from prostitution itself grant access to a specific residence permit. However, if the situation involves human trafficking, the national support system applies. In such cases, support is coordinated through the National Consulting and Intervention Center for Victims of Trafficking (KCIK) – which framework has already been explained in point 2 of the questionnaire. In cases not classified as human trafficking, help for individuals wishing to leave prostitution is offered mainly by specialised NGOs tailored to individual needs. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO

			9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO
	EMN NCP Portugal	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. Portugal issues residence permits to victims of trafficking in human beings. The main legal framework is Article 109 of Law No. 23/2007 of 4 July (Immigration Law), as amended, which provides for a residence permit for third-country nationals who are, or have been, victims of trafficking in human beings. The permit may be granted irrespective of whether the person entered Portugal lawfully or unlawfully. Following the recovery and reflection period, the residence permit is granted where: (i) the person's continued presence in Portugal is necessary in view of the interest of their presence for the investigation and judicial proceedings; (ii) the person demonstrates a clear willingness to cooperate with the competent authorities in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking; and (iii) the person has severed relations with the persons suspected of the offences. In addition, Decree-Law No. 368/2007 of 5 November provides for a special framework under which a residence permit may be granted to an identified victim of trafficking, with the conditions concerning the necessity of the person's continued presence and their willingness to

			cooperate being waived where the victim's personal circumstances justify it. Such circumstances may relate, in particular, to the safety or health of the victim or their family members, their family situation or other situations of vulnerability. The residence permit is valid for one year and may be renewed for successive periods of one year, provided that the applicable conditions remain fulfilled or the need for protection continues. Once the situation that gave rise to the residence permit has ceased, the person may, subject to the applicable legal requirements, apply for a temporary residence permit under Article 122(1)(n) of Law No. 23/2007. Victims are also entitled to a recovery and reflection period of between 30 and 60 days. During this period, they receive the protection and assistance provided for by law and may not be subject to removal measures. The possibility of applying for international protection remains available without prejudice to the specific residence permit regime applicable to victims of trafficking, where the relevant conditions are met. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Portugal has established a comprehensive support framework for victims of trafficking in human beings, based on a victim-centred, human rights-based, gender-sensitive and multidisciplinary approach. Assistance is provided irrespective of the victim's willingness or ability to cooperate with criminal investigations or judicial proceedings. Presumed victims are entitled to immediate

			protection and assistance, tailored to their individual needs and based on an individual assessment of their situation and risks. Support may include safe and confidential accommodation, food and material assistance, medical and psychological care, social support, legal information and legal assistance, interpretation and translation services, as well as support in accessing education, vocational training, employment and longer-term social inclusion and reintegration measures. Assistance is provided through Portugal's two National Referral Mechanisms: a general NRM established in 2014 and a specific NRM for child victims established in 2021. These mechanisms bring together public authorities, law enforcement agencies, social services, healthcare providers and specialised non-governmental organisations. Presumed victims may be identified or referred by a wide range of actors and, through established referral procedures, directed to the most appropriate protection and support services. Specialised assistance is delivered through five multidisciplinary teams operating across the country and five dedicated shelters, including services tailored to the specific needs of women, men and children. Presumed victims are entitled to receive support during the recovery and reflection period and, where applicable, throughout criminal proceedings and residence permit procedures. Foreign victims may also benefit from specific measures concerning residence permits, regularisation of stay, voluntary return and reintegration, according to their individual circumstances and best interests. Victims of trafficking may also benefit from enhanced safeguards and protection measures available to particularly vulnerable victims under Portuguese law, including additional procedural guarantees and measures aimed at preventing secondary victimisation. Portugal has also strengthened its legal and institutional framework in line with evolving

			European Union anti-trafficking standards, including through the implementation of the non-punishment principle and measures aimed at reinforcing victim protection and cross-border cooperation. In parallel, the Portuguese authorities are reviewing and strengthening the National Referral Mechanism in order to improve coordination among stakeholders, facilitate early identification and referral, and ensure more effective access to protection, assistance and durable solutions for victims of trafficking. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? In Portugal, access to support and assistance for victims of trafficking in human beings is not conditional upon the victim lodging a complaint against the perpetrator or giving evidence in criminal proceedings. (Presumed) victims are entitled to protection and assistance irrespective of whether they decide to cooperate with law enforcement or judicial authorities. Assistance is provided on the basis of the victim's needs and best interests and may include accommodation, healthcare, psychological support, legal assistance and social support. (Presumed) victims are also entitled to a recovery and reflection period, during which they can recover from the effects of exploitation and make an informed decision regarding possible cooperation with the competent authorities. Cooperation with the competent authorities may, however, be relevant in the context of the residence permit regime applicable to victims of trafficking. The victim's willingness to cooperate and the relevance of their presence for the investigation or criminal proceedings

			may be considered in the assessment of residence permit applications. At the same time, Portuguese legislation provides for the possibility of granting a residence permit on the basis of the victim's personal circumstances and other relevant considerations, including their vulnerability, safety and protection needs. Therefore, a victim is not required to bring a complaint, cooperate with an investigation or testify in court as a condition for receiving assistance and protection. Participation in criminal proceedings and access to assistance are treated as distinct matters within Portugal's victim-centered anti-trafficking framework, and a victim's testimony is not an absolute prerequisite for the granting of a residence permit. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. The residence permit is valid for one year and may be renewed for successive periods of one year, provided that the applicable conditions remain fulfilled or, in the case of the special regime, that the need for protection continues. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). No. In Portugal, prostitution as such is not a criminal offence, nor is there a specific immigration status or residence permit granted solely on the basis of a person's involvement in prostitution.

			Portuguese law distinguishes between voluntary engagement in prostitution, the criminal exploitation of prostitution (pimping/procuring – Lenocínio) and trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation. While prostitution itself is not prohibited, the exploitation of another person's prostitution and trafficking in human beings constitute criminal offences under Portuguese law. Consequently, being described as a "victim of prostitution" does not constitute a specific legal category under Portuguese law and does not, in itself, give rise to a right to a residence permit. Where a person involved in prostitution is identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings, they may benefit from the protection, assistance and support measures available to victims under the applicable legal framework, as described above. In particular, third-country nationals identified as victims of trafficking in human beings may, subject to the applicable legal requirements, be granted a residence permit under the specific legal framework established for victims of THB. Therefore, engagement in prostitution, or being described as a "victim of prostitution", does not constitute an autonomous ground for the granting of a residence permit in Portugal. Any entitlement to a residence permit must be assessed on the basis of the specific circumstances of the individual case, particularly where there are grounds to recognise the person as a victim of trafficking in human beings and to apply the corresponding protection regime. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. No.

			Portugal does not have a separate support mechanism specifically designed for third-country nationals who are victims of prostitution, as “victim of prostitution” is not a specific legal category under Portuguese law. Furthermore, prostitution itself is not criminalised in Portugal. The Portuguese support system is based on the nature of the victimisation and the protection and assistance needs identified, rather than on the fact that the situation occurred in the context of prostitution. Accordingly, where a third-country national involved in prostitution is identified as a victim of trafficking in human beings, the person is referred to and supported through the National Referral Mechanism and the specialised protection and assistance framework applicable to victims of trafficking. In addition, where the circumstances indicate that the person is a victim of crime and is considered particularly vulnerable, they may benefit from enhanced safeguards and protection measures available to particularly vulnerable victims under Portuguese law, including measures aimed at preventing secondary victimisation and ensuring effective access to justice, support services and protection. The main distinction therefore does not concern the victim's nationality or the fact that prostitution is involved, but rather the legal qualification of the situation and the identification of indicators of trafficking in human beings. Where trafficking is identified, the specialised THB protection and assistance regime applies, including access to dedicated multidisciplinary teams, specialised shelters and referral procedures. For third-country nationals, identification as a victim of trafficking may also give access, where the relevant legal conditions are met, to the specific residence permit regime applicable to victims of trafficking in human beings, without prejudice to other residence or protection statuses that may be available under Portuguese law. Accordingly, there is no separate support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution as such. Where prostitution is associated with trafficking in human beings, the person may benefit from

			the established THB protection, assistance and referral framework available in Portugal, on the basis of their status as a victim and their identified protection needs rather than their involvement in prostitution. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit No. Portugal does not have a specific national programme designed exclusively to help third-country nationals who are victims of prostitution leave prostitution, nor does participation in or completion of such programmes constitute a specific legal basis for obtaining a residence permit. Prostitution itself is not criminalised in Portugal and "victim of prostitution" is not a specific legal category under Portuguese law. Persons wishing to leave prostitution may, depending on their individual circumstances, receive support through mainstream social services, victim-support services and initiatives developed by civil society organisations. Access to a residence permit depends on the fulfilment of the conditions established in Portuguese immigration law and is not linked to participation in programmes aimed at leaving prostitution. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g.

			conditions and duration). Yes. Under Portuguese immigration law, a third-country national residing in Portugal on the basis of family reunification may obtain an autonomous residence permit where they are a victim of domestic violence. Article 107(4) of Law No. 23/2007 provides that, in exceptional circumstances, including where there is a public prosecution (acusação pelo Ministério Público) for the offence of domestic violence, an autonomous residence permit may be granted before the expiry of the normal period required for autonomous residence. The autonomous residence permit is valid for two years and renewable for successive periods of three years. This mechanism aims to ensure that victims of domestic violence are not forced to remain in an abusive relationship in order to preserve their residence status. Access to an autonomous residence permit is therefore independent of the continuation of the family relationship that originally formed the basis for residence in Portugal. Accordingly, Portuguese law provides a specific residence safeguard for victims of domestic violence who reside in Portugal under a family reunification framework. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.

			Portugal does not provide for a specific residence permit solely on the basis that a third-country national has been subjected to accommodation conditions incompatible with human dignity. Depending on the circumstances of the case, other legal grounds for residence may apply. In particular, Article 122(1)(m) of Law No. 23/2007 provides for a temporary residence permit, with exemption from the residence visa requirement, for third-country nationals who are or have been victims of serious or very serious criminal or administrative offences relating to the employment relationship, where the statutory conditions are fulfilled. Under Article 122(2), this covers offences involving conditions of social protection deficit, wage or working-time exploitation, particularly abusive working conditions, or the illegal employment of minors. Therefore, where the accommodation conditions form part of a situation falling within the scope of Article 122(1)(m) and the statutory requirements are met, this provision may be relevant. However, accommodation conditions incompatible with human dignity do not, in themselves, constitute an autonomous ground for obtaining a residence permit.
	EMN NCP Serbia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES In accordance with the Law on Foreigners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", Nos. 24 of 26 March 2018, 31 of 29 April 2019, and 62 of 27 July 2023), a victim of trafficking in human beings may be granted temporary residence without having to meet the other legally prescribed requirements. Victims of trafficking in human beings, including minor victims, shall be granted temporary

			residence if the competent state authority for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection deems their stay necessary for their own protection, recovery and safety, or if the court, the prosecutor's office or the police deem their presence necessary for cooperation in criminal proceedings. Temporary residence shall be approved to a foreigner who is a victim of trafficking in human beings for a period of one year, with the possibility of extension under the same circumstances. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? In accordance with the Law on Foreigners, if, during the procedure for establishing a foreigner's identity, it is presumed, based on specific indicators, that the foreigner is a victim of trafficking in human beings, the state authority responsible for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection shall assess the victim's situation and needs and initiate the identification procedure, in accordance with its legal powers and within the scope of its legally prescribed activities. The competent state authority for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection shall inform the Ministry of the Interior of the initiation of the victim identification procedure and shall inform the foreigner of the conditions for granting temporary residence and of their other rights. Temporary residence shall be granted to a foreigner presumed to be a victim of trafficking in human beings without having to meet the general requirements prescribed by the Law on Foreigners, for a period of 90 days. During the period of temporary residence, the victim shall be given time to recover and to be

			free from any further influence by the perpetrator of the criminal offence. The victim shall also be given the opportunity to make an independent decision, on the basis of timely and complete information about their status and without being required to testify, as to whether to continue cooperating with the competent state authority responsible for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection, the court, the prosecutor's office or the police. During the period of validity of the temporary residence permit granted on these grounds, a return decision may not be issued. During the period of validity of temporary residence granted on these grounds, the competent state authority responsible for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection shall coordinate the protection of victims of trafficking in human beings and cooperate with other institutions and organisations to ensure their safety and protection, appropriate and safe accommodation, psychological and material assistance, access to emergency medical services, access to education for minors, counselling, and information on their legal rights and the rights available to them, in a language they understand. Where necessary, translation and interpretation services, as well as assistance in exercising their rights and protecting their interests, shall be provided in criminal proceedings. Where it is established that a minor foreigner presumed to be a victim of trafficking in human beings is unaccompanied by a parent, guardian or legal representative, the competent authority, the guardianship authority and the police, in cooperation with the competent state authority responsible for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings and the coordination of their protection, shall determine whether the minor's family is present in the territory of the Republic of Serbia, with a view to family reunification.

			The victim shall not be reunited with his/her family when the state authority responsible for protection of victims of trafficking in human beings assesses that reunification of the minor with his/her family is not in his/her best interest, and particularly if there is suspicion that the victim's family is involved in trafficking in human beings. Reuniting a minor with his/her family shall be done only in situations when the competent guardianship authority, in cooperation with the competent state authority for identification and coordination of protection of victims of trafficking in human beings determines that family reunification is in the best interest of the child. If the family of the victim is not or cannot be found on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, a guardian shall be appointed to the minor, in accordance with the law. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? If it is determined that a foreigner is a victim of trafficking in human beings, and that he/she has made an independent decision to further cooperate with the competent state authority for identification and coordination of protection of victims of trafficking in human beings, the court, prosecutor's office or the police, the competent authority for identification and coordination of protection of victims of trafficking in human beings shall inform the Ministry of Interior of the fact, in the form of a expert opinion. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Temporary residence shall be approved to a foreigner who is a victim of trafficking in human beings for a period of one year, with the possibility of extension under the same

			circumstances. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). The Law on Foreigners does not stipulate "victim of prostitution" as a specific ground for granting temporary residence. However, if it is established in the course of the proceedings that the foreign national is a victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, temporary residence shall be granted to them as a victim of trafficking in human beings, in accordance with the Law on Foreigners. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Where it is established in the course of the proceedings that the foreign national is a victim of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation, temporary residence shall be granted to them on the grounds that they are a victim of trafficking in human beings. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit N/A. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic

			violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). A foreigner who has been granted temporary residence for the purpose of family reunification may be granted autonomous residence even if the general requirements for temporary residence are not met or if the foreigner has resided on that basis for less than four years, which is the general minimum period required for autonomous residence, provided that the foreigner is a victim of domestic violence or that other particularly serious circumstances exist. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO
	EMN NCP Slovakia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. The Slovak Republic issues third-country nationals, if necessary, a so-called tolerated residence permit for this purpose. It is a protective institute for victims of trafficking in human beings, for the purpose of considering cooperation with the law enforcement authority and for the purpose of criminal proceedings. According to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners (Act No. 404/2011), if a third-country national is a victim of trafficking in human beings and is at least 18 years old, a period of no more than 90 days is considered to be tolerated residence, during which the third-country

			national decides whether to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities in clarifying an offence related to trafficking in human beings; this period may be extended by 30 days at the request of a person authorised by the Ministry of Interior. In case that the presence of a third-country national in the Slovak Republic is necessary for the purposes of criminal proceedings, the tolerated residence shall be granted to the third-country national for at least 180 days, even repeatedly. An application for the granting of such tolerated residence shall be submitted on behalf of the third-country national by a law enforcement authority. On the basis of a request from a law enforcement authority, a tolerated residence may also be granted to a third-country national who has been illegally employed under particularly exploitative working conditions, or to an illegally employed minor, if the presence of this third-country national in the Slovak Republic is necessary for the purposes of criminal proceedings. The police department will grant a tolerated residence for 180 days. A police department may extend the tolerated residence by 180 days, even repeatedly, until the criminal proceedings are finally terminated or until the third-country national is paid the amount of remuneration due for the work performed. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? Assistance and support to victims of trafficking in human beings (citizens of the Slovak Republic, as well as foreigners and stateless persons) is provided through a voluntary and comprehensive system of assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings called – Programme of Support and Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as the "Assistance Programme"). The services of the Assistance Programme are provided by a contracted non-governmental organization. The Assistance Programme is regulated by an internal regulation of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and has

			been providing assistance and support to victims of trafficking in human beings since 2007. Persons who decide to enter the Assistance Programme and cut off contact with the criminal environment can be provided with a wide range of services according to the individual needs of the victims. The assistance programme includes: a) isolation from the criminal environment, b) the possibility of suitable and safe accommodation, c) assistance to a citizen of the Slovak Republic in assisted voluntary return to the Slovak Republic, d) assistance to a citizen of the European Union or a third-country national in assisted voluntary return to the country of origin and mediation of assistance to an organisation operating in the country of origin, e) social assistance, f) social counselling, g) psychological counselling, h) psychotherapeutic services, i) interpretation and translation services; j) legal advice, k) health care, l) retraining courses, m) providing information on the possibility of inclusion in the witness protection programme under a special regulation, n) assistance and support in claiming compensation for a victim of trafficking in human beings under a special regulation o) information on tolerated residence in the Slovak Republic and, if necessary, information on the possibility of applying for international protection if the victim of trafficking in human beings is a third-country national.

			3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? See response to question 1. Victims of trafficking in human beings are given a period of recovery and reflection during which they can decide whether to cooperate with law enforcement authorities. Entry into the Assistance Programme and the provision of services from the Assistance Program is not conditional on the cooperation of the victim of trafficking in human beings with law enforcement authorities. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes. See the answer to question 1. The condition is that the reasons for which the tolerated residence was granted persist. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). If the victim of human trafficking was sexually exploited, i.e. exploited for the purpose of prostitution, the information provided above can apply. If it concerns the performance of prostitution as such, without other elements of trafficking in human beings, it should be noted that the performance of voluntary prostitution is not legislatively regulated in the Slovak Republic. Prostitution itself is not explicitly prohibited, nor is it comprehensively regulated by law.

			At the same time, it is necessary to add that anyone who declares himself or herself to be a victim of a crime may be provided with assistance as a victim of a crime in accordance with the legislation governing assistance and support to victims of crime (the Crime Victims Act). If such a victim is a third-country national, the tolerated residence as described in question 1 would not apply to such a victim. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. See response to question 5. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit The Slovak Republic does not have a separate nationwide programme designed exclusively for people who want to end prostitution, similar to some specialized "exit programmes" abroad. Rather, assistance is provided through social services, programmes for victims of human trafficking, crisis centers and non-governmental organisations. If the victim of trafficking in human beings was sexually exploited, i.e. exploited for the purpose of prostitution, the information provided above may apply. If it concerns the performance of prostitution as such, without other elements of trafficking in human beings, prostitution is not legislatively regulated in the Slovak Republic. Prostitution itself is not explicitly prohibited, nor is it comprehensively regulated by law.

			In the Slovak Republic, there are organizations that help people get out of a risky environment (for example, accredited entities providing assistance to victims of crime in connection with the Crime Victim Act No. 274/2017 Coll.). 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.
	EMN NCP Slovenia	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). Yes. A victim of human trafficking may, irrespective of other conditions set out in the Foreigners Act, be issued a temporary residence permit if he/she is willing to participate as a witness in criminal proceedings, which shall be confirmed by the competent state prosecutor, and in the event of the existence of personal circumstances that justify their residence in the Republic of Slovenia.

			A temporary residence permit shall not be issued to a victim of human trafficking, if: - the conditions for issuing a permit from the previous paragraph are not met; - her residence in the Republic of Slovenia would pose a threat to public order, security or international relations of the Republic of Slovenia or there is a suspicion that her residence in the country will be connected to the commission of terrorist or other violent acts, illegal intelligence activities, production or trafficking of drugs or the commission of other criminal acts; - it is established during the permit issuance process that a victim of human trafficking is arbitrarily engaging in contact with a suspect, accused or defendant of a criminal offence, or a victim of illegal employment is arbitrarily engaging in contact with an employer who is suspected, accused or defendant of the criminal offence of illegal employment; - if during the permit issuance process there is a reasonable suspicion that the criminal complaint of the victim is guilty or a reasonable conclusion that their participation is false. A temporary residence permit shall be issued to a victim of human trafficking for the intended duration of the criminal proceedings, but not less than six months and not more than one year. The temporary residence permit may be extended for up to one year at the request of the victim of human trafficking until the end of the criminal proceedings and provided that the conditions are met. A temporary residence permit shall be issued to a victim of human trafficking in the event of personal circumstances justifying their residence in the Republic of Slovenia for the duration of these circumstances, but not longer than one year, and may be extended for up to one year at their request. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? In Slovenia assistance to victims of trafficking in human beings is granted pursuant to the Act Ratifying the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. In accordance with the Act, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia funds two assistance

			programmes which are carried out in practice by contracted NGOs selected through a public tender. The first assistance programme entitled »Care for victims of trafficking in human beings – crisis accommodation« is financed by the MDDSZ. In the scope of the project, victims of trafficking in human beings are entitled to a 30-day recovery and reflection period to recuperate and rid themselves of the influence of human traffickers as well learn about voluntary forms for provision of continuous care in the scope of further programs, as well as options for cooperation with state authorities. Assistance in the scope of this programme includes adequate and safe accommodation, food and care, psychological and social support, defence counsel and empowerment, assistance in gaining access to basic healthcare, provision of safety for the victim and staff working on individual cases, 24-hour availability of the service provider, translation and interpreting services when required, counselling and informing particularly regarding the victim's rights in the language he or she understands, assistance in arranging the victim's return to the country of origin, establishing contact with similar organisations in the country the victim is returning to and acquisition of feedback after the victim's return to his or her homeland. Personal plan of assistance is compiled for each victim in the scope of the crisis accommodation programme with the view of the victim's resocialization (re-integration into society) and revitalisation. Long-term assistance and accommodation in the framework of the second assistance project entitled »Care for victims of trafficking in human beings – safe accommodation« is financed by the Ministry of the Interior. This project is the continuation of the crisis accommodation project and is intended to all persons who were identified as victims of human trafficking requiring further integrated support and who are willing to cooperate with the law enforcement and prosecution bodies in criminal procedures after the recovery and reflection period. In addition to basic forms of assistance (accommodation, food, care, psychological assistance, translation services, counselling and informing, particularly on the subject of their rights), the project contractor must provide the victims with other measures in the sense of

			re-socialization (re-integration into society) and revitalization (providing the victim with education, training, enlargement of his or her social network and finally acquisition of profession, i.e., academic recognition of the victim's, if he or she is foreign national, education qualifications). Accommodation in the scope of this programme is voluntary and may last until the conclusion of the criminal procedures for third country nationals, whereas national legislation does not determine any deadlines for accommodation of victims who are nationals of other countries. Victims who have been subjected of the abuse of prostitution (article 175, Criminal Code) are also eligible for inclusion in this assistance programme. (Re)Integration of victims of human trafficking« programme is co-financed by the Ministry of the Interior through the EU Internal Security fund. The programme is a logical continuation of the previously mentioned programmes for care of victims of human trafficking, representing a step towards the victim's independent life without exploitation and violation of human rights. The project's general goal is to prevent re-victimisation of victims of trafficking in human beings through implementation of activities of integration of victims of human trafficking into the educational system, or the labour market, victims' acquisition and improvement of professional skills and qualifications as well as adequate care and reception into a family, i.e., relevant care institution (also applies to children). The project is intended for Slovenian nationals who were victims of trafficking in human beings abroad, as well as foreign nationals who were involved in pre-trial or court criminal procedures as victims of human trafficking in the Republic of Slovenia or those legally residing in the Republic of Slovenia. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? See answer to Q1.

			4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? Yes, the temporary residence permit may be extended for up to one year at the request of the victim of human trafficking until the end of the criminal proceedings and provided that the conditions for the issuance of the permit are met. A temporary residence permit issued to a victim of human trafficking in the event of personal circumstances justifying their residence in the Republic of Slovenia for the duration of these circumstances, but not longer than one year, may be extended for up to one year at their request. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Yes, a victim of human trafficking is a foreigner who is not an EU citizen and who has been bought, received, housed, transported, sold, handed over or otherwise disposed of for the purpose of prostitution or other forms of sexual abuse, forced labour, begging, slavery or a similar relationship, servitude, the commission of criminal offences or trafficking in organs, human tissue or blood. Regarding criteria and duration see answer to Q1. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. Yes, where the abuse of prostitution involves elements of trafficking in human beings, the victims are entitled to the same assistance, support and protection programmes as victims of

			trafficking in human beings. If elements of trafficking in human beings are not identified, this does not mean that the person is left without assistance. Among the available forms of support is the programme providing assistance to persons in prostitution and support in exiting prostitution, as well as the broader system of social welfare programmes and support services for victims of crime and violence. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit Yes, project Support for Persons in Prostitution and Assistance with Exiting The project providing support to individuals involved in prostitution and those exiting it is being implemented in Slovenia through a non-governmental organization. The program focuses on offering various forms of support to individuals who are not (yet) ready or able to leave prostitution and/or are (not) prepared to disclose information about the abuse they have experienced to law enforcement and prosecution authorities. The project is funded from various sources. More info: https://drustvo-kljuc.si/en/nase-delo/kurativni-projekti/podpora-osebam-v-prostituciji/ 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration).

			Yes. Same conditions and duration apply as for the victim of human trafficking. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.
	EMN NCP Spain	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. Spanish immigration legislation provides for a temporary residence and work permit on exceptional grounds for third-country nationals who are victims of trafficking in human beings (Article 59 bis of Organic Law 4/2000 of 11 January and Articles 148 to 155 of the Immigration Regulation, approved by Royal Decree 1155/2024 of 19 November). This permit may be granted once the exemption from liability for the third-country national's irregular stay in Spain has been established. The application must be addressed to the Secretary of State for Security where the grounds relate to the victim's cooperation in the criminal investigation, or to the Secretary of State for Migration where the grounds relate to the victim's personal circumstances. Where the application for the definitive permit is approved, the residence and work authorisation is granted for a period of five years.

			2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? There is a Framework Protocol for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, which sets out the different stages that a potential victim of trafficking may go through, from identification onwards. It specifies the actions to be taken, identifies the public authorities involved, and establishes coordination mechanisms between them, as well as their cooperation with organisations that have recognised expertise in assisting victims. In addition, several Autonomous Communities have adopted protocols implementing the Framework Protocol within their respective territories (e.g. Navarra, Galicia and Extremadura). Under Spanish immigration legislation, the first step is the identification of potential third-country national victims of trafficking in human beings. As soon as the authorities have reasonable grounds to believe that an irregularly staying foreign national may be a victim of trafficking, they must provide the person, in writing and with proof of notification, with information on the relevant legal provisions. Where the identification has been carried out by the immigration authorities, they shall submit a proposal for the granting of a recovery and reflection period to the corresponding Government Delegation or Subdelegation. The decision granting the recovery and reflection period authorises the person’s stay in Spain for the period determined in that decision. In addition, the authorities may determine an exemption from liability for the administrative offence of irregular stay in Spain. Once such exemption has been granted, the person may apply for a residence and work permit on exceptional grounds. The application must be submitted to the Secretary of State for Security where the grounds relate to the victim’s cooperation in the criminal investigation, or to the Secretary of State for Migration where the grounds relate to the victim’s personal circumstances. Where the Government Delegation or Subdelegation forwards the application together with a

			favourable report, a provisional residence and work permit is granted. If the procedure is concluded favourably, the applicant is granted a definitive permit, entitling them to work as an employee or self-employed person in any occupation, sector of activity, and geographical area within Spain. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? See Q1. Victims of trafficking in human beings are granted a recovery and reflection period, allowing sufficient time for the third-country national to recover and decide whether to cooperate with the authorities in the investigation of the offence and, where applicable, in criminal proceedings. During the recovery and reflection period, the competent police authority, in accordance with the criteria established in the Framework Protocol for the Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, shall ensure the person's safety and protection. It shall also ensure that the individual is informed of the possibility of being referred to the competent regional or local authorities responsible for social assistance. However, cooperation with the authorities in the context of the criminal investigation or criminal proceedings is not a prerequisite for obtaining the residence permit, as it may also be granted on the basis of the victim's personal circumstances. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? The definitive permit is valid for five years. Upon its expiry, the holder may apply for long-

			term residence, provided that the relevant requirements are met. For this purpose, the period during which the person held a provisional residence permit shall, where applicable, be taken into account when calculating the required period of legal residence. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). Foreign nationals identified as victims of trafficking in human beings for the purpose of sexual exploitation may obtain a residence and work permit on exceptional grounds as victims of trafficking in human beings. In addition, where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person may be a victim of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, they shall be informed of the rights and services provided for under Organic Law 10/2022 of 6 September on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom. Furthermore, it should be noted that Spanish legislation also provides for a temporary residence and work permit on exceptional grounds for foreign victims of sexual violence, as set out in Articles 137 to 141 of the Immigration Regulation. In accordance with these provisions and Organic Law 10/2022, forms of sexual violence include, among others, prostitution and sexual exploitation. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. It depends on the specific case. See Q5.

			7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit There are plans and programmes aimed at strengthening the protection and social and labour inclusion of women and girls who are victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation, and women in situations of prostitution (e.g. the 2022–2026 Operational Plan for the Protection of the Human Rights of Women and Girls Victims of Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and Women in Contexts of Prostitution, "Plan Camino"). However, the granting of a residence permit is not linked to participation in, or completion of, a programme designed to support individuals in exiting prostitution. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). ES. Foreign women who are victims of gender-based violence are entitled to obtain a temporary residence and work permit on exceptional grounds, as provided for in Article 31 bis of Organic Law 4/2000 and Articles 133 to 136 of the Immigration Regulation. The authority before which the complaint has been lodged, or the authority competent to issue the accreditation provided for under legislation on gender-based violence, shall immediately inform the foreign woman of the possibility of applying for this residence permit, as well as of the rights available to her under Organic Law 1/2004 of 28 December on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender-Based Violence. Upon submission of the application, which must be accompanied by a copy of the passport and

			a copy of the protection order, the public prosecutor's report, or another document certifying the applicant's status as a victim, a provisional residence and work permit shall be granted. Subsequently, where victim status has been established through a conviction or judicial decision, the procedure for granting the residence and work permit on exceptional grounds shall be completed. The definitive permit is valid for five years. Applications of this type are processed as a matter of priority and entitle their holders to reside and work in Spain, both as employees and self-employed persons, in any occupation or sector of activity. It should also be noted that a woman who is a victim of gender-based violence may simultaneously, or at any time during and after the criminal proceedings, apply for a temporary residence permit on exceptional grounds for her minor children, minors under her legal guardianship, adult children with disabilities requiring support, or adult children who are objectively unable to meet their own needs due to their health condition, provided that they were present in Spain at the time the complaint was lodged. She may also apply for such protection for her first-degree ascendants in the direct line. These family members may be granted a temporary residence permit on humanitarian grounds. 9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). No.

	EMN NCP United Kingdom	**Yes**	1. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of trafficking in human beings? YES / NO. If you answer YES please explain (please detail the under which criteria are granted and what is the duration). YES. The UK does not issue a standalone residence permit specifically for victims of trafficking in human beings. Instead, eligible confirmed victims may be granted Temporary Permission to Stay under the Immigration Rules where the statutory criteria are met. Temporary Permission to Stay does not provide a route to settlement and each application is considered on its individual circumstances. The UK may grant Temporary Permission to Stay (TPS) to confirmed victims of human trafficking or modern slavery who have received a positive Conclusive Grounds decision through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), where they meet the eligibility requirements set out in the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 and Immigration Rules. However, a positive trafficking determination alone does not automatically result in a grant of permission to stay. Permission may be granted where it is deemed necessary: to assist the victim's recovery from physical or psychological harm arising from the exploitation;to enable the victim to cooperate with a public authority in an investigation or criminal proceedings;to enable the victim to seek compensation in respect of their exploitation where they are unable to do so outside of the UK.Immigration applications made on other grounds (for example asylum or humanitarian protection claims) are considered separately from NRM decisions and Temporary Permission to Stay. The duration of a grant of TPS is determined on a case-by-case basis. Permission is generally granted for the period considered necessary, up to a maximum of 30 months for recovery and/or cooperation with authorities, and up to 12 months where permission is granted solely to pursue compensation claims.

			To note: work is underway to update our TPS policy position for potential inclusion in the forthcoming Immigration and Asylum Bill. 2. Could you briefly explain the support scheme for victims of THB? The UK operates the National Referral Mechanism (NRM), the framework for identifying and supporting potential victims of modern slavery and human trafficking. Potential victims of modern slavery and trafficking are referred into the NRM by first responder organisation, and their claims are then considered by competent authorities. Adult potential victims in England and Wales who consent to enter the NRM may be provided with support through the Government-funded Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract, and/or asylum support, including safe accommodation, financial support and access to a support worker. Victims can also access support through other state services, such as free medical and psychological care via the National Health Service, legal aid and local authority housing where eligible. Child victims are supported through statutory local authority support and Government-funded Independent Child Trafficking Guardians service (where available). Scotland and Northern Ireland operate separate support arrangements. Access to support is not dependent on cooperation with law enforcement or immigration status. 3. Please explain the conditions whether they are bringing a complaint against a perpetrator of THB or giving evidence in criminal proceedings? Victims are not required to bring a complaint or to cooperate with law enforcement in order to be referred into the NRM or to access support. However, as detailed in question 1, a grant of Temporary Permission to Stay may be made where it is deemed necessary to enable a confirmed victim to cooperate with a public authority in an ongoing investigation or criminal

			proceedings relating to their exploitation. The relevant authority must confirm that: the investigation or criminal proceedings are ongoing;the victim is assisting that investigation or prosecution; andthe victim's physical presence in the UK is necessary. 4. Can the residence permit issued for THB ground be renewed? YES/NO. If you answer YES, what are the conditions that the applicant has to fulfil to renew it? YES. A further grant of Temporary Permission to Stay may be made where the individual continues to meet the eligibility, suitability and validity requirements up to a maximum period. Renewal may be granted where: recovery needs arising from the exploitation continue;compensation proceedings are ongoing and continued stay is necessary; and/or public authorities still require the victim's presence in the UK to assist an investigation or criminal proceedings. 5. Does your Member State issue a residence permit to the victims of prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer yes, please explain (e.g. criteria and duration). NO specific residence permit exists solely on the basis of being a victim of prostitution. Where an individual is identified as a victim of human trafficking or modern slavery which may include sexual exploitation, they may be considered for Temporary Permission to Stay as described above. 6. Does the support mechanism for TCN victims of prostitution, differs from the one for THB victims? YES/NO. If you answer YES please explain the differences. NO, where an individual is identified as a victim of trafficking or modern slavery, which may

			include sexual exploitation, they will be entitled to receive support through the NRM and MSVCC support mechanisms as detailed above. Adult Victims of trafficking receive support through the NRM and MSVCC arrangements irrespective of nationality or immigration status. Individuals involved in prostitution who are not identified as victims of trafficking or modern slavery would not access support through the NRM framework and would instead rely on mainstream services and any specialist voluntary-sector provision available locally. 7. Does your country have programme(s) to help TCN victims of prostitution leave prostitution? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain how the participation and completion in these programmes allows them to access a specific residence permit NO, there is no national programme specifically dedicated to assisting third country national victims of prostitution. Support may be available through local authorities and specialist charitable or voluntary-sector organisations. However, participation in such programmes does not in itself entitle a victim of prostitution to a residence permit. To note, this applies to England and there may be some difference between England and Wales, Scotland and NI. 8. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national victim of domestic violence? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). 0

			9. Does your country issue a residence permit to a third country national who had been victim of accommodation conditions that are incompatible with human dignity? YES/NO. If you answer YES, please explain briefly the type of residence permit (e.g. conditions and duration). NO specific residence permit exists solely for this purpose. However as detailed in question 1, potential victims of modern slavery and trafficking may be granted temporary permission to stay.

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