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Trafficking in human beings in Belgium – the international dimension

Belgian contribution to the EMN Study

July 2025

The present was conducted by the National Contact Point (NCP) Belgium to the EMN within the framework of the EMN 2023-2025 Work Programme. The study follows a common study template with a predefined set of questions developed by the EMN. The Belgian responses to the study template can be found below.

Trafficking in human beings in Belgium – the international dimension

National Contribution to the EMN study

Disclaimer: The following information has been provided primarily for the purpose of contributing to this EMN study. The EMN NCP has provided information that is, to the best of its knowledge, up-to-date, objective and reliable within the context and confines of this study. The information may thus not provide a complete description and may not represent the entirety of the official policy of the EMN NCPs' Country.

For more information on the background and rationale for the study, its aims, objectives and scope, the EU legal and policy context, as well as definitions of key terms used throughout, please consult the EMN study.¹

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND MAPPING OF POLICIES AND MEASURES

1. Which are your country's thematic priorities when addressing the international dimension² of trafficking in human beings? (e.g. prevention, demand reduction, awareness raising; victim identification, referral, protection, support, assistance and reintegration; disrupting trafficking routes towards the EU, tackling the criminal business model of traffickers etc.).

To date, the main initiatives have been in the areas of prevention, awareness raising, support to law enforcement authorities, and cooperation between countries to identify victims and criminal organisations (who are often transnational), and exchange experiences on national referral mechanisms or voluntary returns.

2. Does your country target any specific third countries, geographic regions or third-country nationalities when addressing the international dimension of trafficking in human beings?

Yes. North Africa (Morocco, Algeria), Central Africa (Nigeria), Middle East (Syria, Irak, Palestine), Afghanistan, China, Vietnam (following the Essex case, detailed below), Brazil, Colombia.

Some initiatives also target Southeastern European countries, but mostly as a participant to a project (UN, Council of Europe), not implemented by Belgium (see Q5).

Note about the Essex case: in October 2019, 39 Vietnamese migrants were found dead in a sealed and refrigerated container inside a lorry in Essex (UK). The lorry had been transported from the port of Zeebrugge (BE) to Purfleet, Essex. In January 2022, 19 people were convicted in Belgium for their involvement in a human smuggling ring linked to this tragedy. The prime suspect responsible for the Essex lorry deaths was

¹ The EMN Study can be found at the following link: <https://emnbelgium.be/publication/trafficking-human-beings-international-dimension>.

² Under this study, the international dimension of trafficking in human beings refers to EMN Member and Observer Countries' efforts to address trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals towards their countries: a) in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims); b) in their countries, where these efforts have an international component e.g. imply involvement/cooperation with international partners, cross-border activities, target specific third-country nationalities/victims from certain regions.

sentenced to 15 years in prison, along with several Vietnamese and Belgians of Vietnamese origin.

3. Does your country have any specific policies³ aimed at:

(a) Addressing trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims)

No.

(b) Addressing trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals in your country?

No.

It is generally agreed that this is a point to strengthen in the fight against trafficking in human beings in Belgium.

4. In your country, are there any interconnections⁴ between national policies addressing the international dimension of trafficking in human beings and other policy areas (e.g. border management, asylum, migrant smuggling and irregular migration, fundamental rights, gender equality, organised crime, etc.)?

Yes. The project in collaboration with Vietnam (see Q5) targeted the issue of trafficking in human beings but was also a direct consequence of the Essex case, which was mainly a case of migrant smuggling. Most often, the exploitation of Vietnamese migrants occur after they have been smuggled.

³ 'Policies' refer to targeted strategies and action plans specifically addressing the international dimension of trafficking in human beings, as well as broader policy instruments that have an explicit anti-trafficking strand (e.g. one or more objectives of the policy refer to the international dimension of trafficking in human beings). Policies with indirect impacts on anti-trafficking efforts are outside the scope of this study.

⁴ Interconnections shall be understood as any cross-referencing in different policy areas e.g. border management or smuggling of migrants, for example where those include a work strand on trafficking in human beings or specific anti-trafficking objectives or indicators.

5. Has your country funded or implemented any measures⁵ aimed at addressing trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims)?

Yes.

Name of the measure
Third country/ies of implementation: Vietnam
Implementation period: 2022-2023
Total funding and source(s) of funding:
Implementing partners: Pacific Links Foundation
Beneficiaries: At-risk youth
Objective(s): raise awareness on the dangers of human trafficking; create and develop frontline support; enhance the capacity of vulnerable populations, frontline responders, and stakeholders in preventing trafficking, forced labour, exploitation, and irregular migration in targeted areas; provide advice on legal migration pathways.
Main activities: Social media campaign and awareness events, capacity-building training, field visits for Belgian government representatives
State of implementation: Completed
Thematic area (please select all that apply):
<input type="checkbox"/> Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings
<input type="checkbox"/> Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers
<input type="checkbox"/> Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims
Comments: /
Third country/ies of implementation: Vietnam
Implementation period: October 2023 – April 2024
Total funding and source(s) of funding:
Implementing partners: Pacific Links Foundation
Beneficiaries: At-risk youth
Objective(s): establish a youth-led group to create posts, content, and conduct contests and activities to continually promote messages on trafficking prevention and safe migration; help people recognise traffickers' tactics and misinformation and understand the risks associated with trafficking and irregular migration; expand the

⁵ 'Measures' refer to initiatives, projects, programmes and operational actions funded or implemented by EMN Member and Observer Countries in their territories or in third countries of origin and transit of third-country national victims that specifically address the international dimension of trafficking in human beings i.e. have a clear international component. The concept of measures also covers broader initiatives (e.g. on border management, asylum, migrant smuggling and irregular migration, fundamental rights, gender equality, organised crime and its online dimension) that have an explicit anti-trafficking strand (e.g. one or more objectives of the programme or a series of indicators refer to the international dimension of trafficking). Measures with indirect impacts on anti-trafficking efforts are outside the scope of this study.

role of frontline responders and stakeholders in preventing trafficking and promoting safe migration.

Main activities: social media initiative, awareness events, capacity-building training activities.

State of implementation: Completed

Thematic area (please select all that apply):

Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings

Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers

Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims

Comments: /

Third country/ies of implementation: Nigeria

Implementation period: November 2023 – February 2024

Total funding and source(s) of funding:

Implementing partners: Pathfinders Justice Initiative, Inc.

Beneficiaries:

Objective(s): preventing human trafficking and irregular migration.

Main activities: jingle radio, caller ring back tune, flyers, billboards, documentary.

State of implementation: Completed

Thematic area (please select all that apply):

Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings

Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers

Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims

Comments: /

Third country/ies of implementation: Tunisia

Implementation period: January 2023

Total funding and source(s) of funding: Council of Europe

Implementing partners: France

Beneficiaries: Law enforcement agencies, frontline actors, field players in charge of implementing the referral mechanism.

Objective(s): Training of trainers

Main activities: regional workshops, case law analysis

State of implementation: Completed

Thematic area (please select all that apply):

- Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings
- Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers**
- Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims

Third country/ies of implementation: Albania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia

Implementation period: September 2022-January 2024

Total funding and source(s) of funding: UN, US State Department

Implementing partners: France

Beneficiaries: Law enforcement agencies

Objective(s): Training

Main activities: regional workshops, case law analysis

State of implementation: Completed

Thematic area (please select all that apply):

- Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings
- Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers**
- Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims

Third country/ies of implementation: Belgian diplomatic network

Implementation period:

Total funding and source(s) of funding:

Implementing partners: Belgian diplomatic and consular posts

Beneficiaries: Applicants for visas in view of obtaining a work permit in Belgium

Objective(s): Raise awareness on the risks of labour exploitation both before and after arrival in Belgium

Main activities: distribution of a brochure in several languages to be distributed by the Belgian diplomatic network

State of implementation: In progress

Thematic area (please select all that apply):

- Prevention, awareness raising and reduction of the demand that fosters trafficking in human beings**
- Law enforcement and judicial cooperation to break the criminal model of traffickers
- Identifying, protecting, assisting, supporting and empowering victims

6. Has your country funded or implemented any specific measures (with an international component) aimed at addressing trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in your country?

No.

7. Has your country engaged in:

(a) Structured (bilateral and/or multi-lateral) cooperation with third countries of origin and transit for preventing trafficking in human beings towards the EU; breaking the criminal model of traffickers; and/or protecting, assisting, supporting, and empowering third-country national victims of trafficking?

No.

(b) Structured cooperation with international organisations for preventing trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals towards the EU; breaking the criminal model of traffickers; and/or protecting, assisting, supporting, and empowering third-country national victims of trafficking?

Yes. Belgium is part of the **Benelux working group on human trafficking**, which is made up exclusively of representatives from Benelux countries. Its task is to facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices in combating human trafficking. One of the group's key initiatives was the creation of a brochure that outlines contact points in each Benelux country and the essential elements of their national referral mechanisms. This document was developed with the aim of improving collaboration between stakeholders when dealing with transnational cases of human trafficking within the Benelux region. Due to the complexity of discussions around creating a formal transnational victim referral mechanism, the group instead opted for this practical tool to streamline communication across borders.

Belgium's Permanent Mission to the Vienna-based international organisations monitors the allocation of € 2 million in funding granted to the **UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking (UNVTF)**. The UNVTF supports local and regional organisations that provide direct assistance to trafficking victims, including material, legal, psychological, and humanitarian aid. This funding has been instrumental in offering emergency shelters, legal assistance, and psychological, financial, and medical support of victims. In summer 2023, the 7th call for projects under the fund's emergency programmes was launched.

Since 2001, the International Judicial Cooperation Department of the Federal Public Service (FPS) Foreign Affairs has participated in the '**End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) International' working group**, which focuses on combating child sexual exploitation. ECPAT, originally founded in Thailand in 1990, is a global network of 118 civil society organisations in 102 countries. Over time, ECPAT has expanded its focus to include issues such as child prostitution, online child pornography, child trafficking for sexual purposes, and exploitation of children in tourism. This working group, initiated by the Federal Policy, includes both public and private partners such as the FPS Foreign Affairs, FPS Defence, FPS Justice, the transport sector federation (FEBETRA), the Federation of Tour Operators, Child Focus, Foundation Samilia, and PLAN Belgium. As part of this initiative, the International Judicial Cooperation Department of the FPS Foreign Affairs distributes brochures through its embassies and consulates to raise awareness on these issues. Diplomatic posts are also

required to report any incidents of child sexual exploitation abroad involving Belgian nationals.

Other examples include:

- **Joint Action Days (JAD)** within the phenomena human trafficking and human smuggling. E.g.: JAD GLOBAL CHAIN: Close physical cooperation with all EU Member States, but also with 3th countries - at the operational coordination centre which is active during the action week. Within the action week, there is the possibility to post some colleagues.
- **EU-projects**: Training sessions given to the judiciary and the police (e.g. WESTEROS 2 - ROU) in the context of trafficking of human beings.
- **EJTN**: European Justice Training network: Training sessions given to EU magistrates
- Work is also being done under **IMPACT CHN THB** on the prevention of victims returning home. In that context, there is a good communication with CHN.
- Regular cooperation and consultation with **EU bodies** EUROPOL, INTERPOL, FRONTEX, EUROJUST
- Training via **CEPOL** to police on international cooperation, investigations of all kinds, prevention,...

SECTION 2: POLICIES AND MEASURES RELATED TO PREVENTING AND REDUCING THE DEMAND THAT FOSTERS TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS

8. Has your country identified any challenges in relation to policies and measures aimed at:

(a) Preventing trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims) (e.g. challenges in identifying/targeting victims/potential victims for awareness raising campaigns; challenges posed by existing social and cultural norms; challenges posed by restrictions derived from the Covid-19 pandemic, etc.)?

Yes. Finding a good partner who can achieve all necessary essentials and who is familiar with the national context on different levels.

(b) Preventing and reducing the demand for trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals within your country (e.g. challenges in ensuring training for authorities or first line responders; challenges in identifying/targeting consumers/potential consumers of services derived from different forms of trafficking for awareness raising campaigns; challenges posed by restrictions derived from Covid-19 pandemic, etc.)?

No.

9. Has your country identified any good practices in relation to policies and measures aimed at:

(a) Preventing trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims) (e.g. awareness raising activities; educational programs; survivor inclusion, etc.)?

Yes. Good practices from the information campaigns in Vietnam and Nigeria:

- Having a good partner who knows the target group, who is familiar with the national context and EU context;
- Visiting the partner and the projects during the campaign;
- Periodic follow up (online, via report).

(b) Preventing and reducing the demand for trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals within your country (e.g. awareness raising activities and demand reduction initiatives in foreign languages or aimed at specific nationalities or regions; information campaigns involving/targeting the diaspora; cultural mediators, etc.)?

No.

10. Please describe the main outcomes/outputs resulting from the implementation of policies and measures aimed at preventing, raising awareness and reducing the demand of trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals.

Outcomes of the information campaign in Vietnam:

- **Social media campaign:** the project reached 1,880,000+ students, community members, and stakeholders in Vietnam
- **Awareness Raising Events:**
 - Improved ability to protect oneself from trafficking, forced labor, and unsafe migration
 - Results from pre-tests and post-tests indicated that students greatly improved their ability to protect themselves from trafficking and understand who could be at risk for trafficking. E.g. one question in the tests was about identifying victim of trafficking, pre-test percentage (18%) had doubled in the post test (36%).
- **Capacity Building Training:**
 - Increased capacity to identify, protect and support potential victims of trafficking and trafficking survivors.
 - Results from pre-tests and post-tests indicated that responders and stakeholders greatly improved their understanding of trafficking identification, the risks victims faced when they return, and things to consider before migrating. This is key to building their capacity to protect vulnerable job seekers, and others in the community by sharing critical safe migration information with them. E.g. one question in the tests was

about identifying victim of trafficking, pre-test percentage (22%) had doubled in the post test (41%).

SECTION 3: POLICIES AND MEASURES RELATED TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL RESPONSE WITH A VIEW TO BREAKING THE CRIMINAL MODEL OF TRAFFICKERS

11. Has your country identified any challenges in relation to policies and measures aimed at enhancing the law enforcement and judicial response to trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries:

(a) in third countries of origin and transit of victims (e.g. lack of awareness of existing cooperation and referral structures; challenges related to available data/exchange of data; administrative challenges; poor coordination/communication among relevant actors; different nature/mandate of actors involved; different definitions; challenges posed by restrictions derived from Covid-19 pandemic, etc.)?

Yes. Between Member States, lack of a common definition/understanding of human trafficking and way to measure it (how to record facts, perpetrators and victims). This makes the comparison of data difficult.

(b) within your country (e.g. challenges related to available data/exchange of data; administrative challenges; poor coordination/communication among relevant actors; different nature/mandate of actors involved; different definitions; challenges posed by restrictions derived from Covid-19 pandemic, etc.)?

Yes. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted trafficking for sexual exploitation, as physical interactions between traffickers, victims, and clients decreased, shifting much of the activity online. Several Member States reported an accelerated movement of prostitution from the streets to private homes, short-term rentals, Airbnbs, hotels, and the online space. This shift has made it harder for law enforcement and other stakeholders to detect and reach potential trafficking victims.

The pandemic also accelerated the shift of criminal activity into the digital environment, particularly in human trafficking for sexual exploitation, but also in other forms. Traffickers increasingly use technology and the internet (both the surface web and the dark web) at every stage of the crime. This includes recruiting victims through social media, communicating between traffickers, victims, and clients, advertising services, organizing transportation, and making payments. Children in particular have become more vulnerable to internet-based recruitment and grooming. The use of technology poses significant challenges to law enforcement and judicial authorities, as it enables criminals to reach more potential victims, move them between locations more easily, and conduct activities remotely with increased anonymity, especially through encrypted communication.

In 2022, the Borealis case, involving labour exploitation in a large construction site with multiple subcontractors, exposed significant gaps in the system. Dozens of suspected trafficking victims were referred to specialized shelters, leading to a shelter crisis. The scale of this case revealed the limitations of the current system, which struggled to respond quickly to such a large number of potential victims. This case heavily influenced the work of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Trafficking and Smuggling of Human Beings, which concentrated a significant portion of its efforts on addressing economic exploitation.

Human trafficking remains a partly invisible and complex phenomenon, partly due to the power dynamics between perpetrators and victims. Many victims do not come forward for help, resulting in a high "dark number" of undetected cases.

In addressing labour exploitation in human trafficking, it is essential to consider the varying approaches used by authorities and on-the-ground actors for detection and intervention. These differences are influenced by available resources and capacity, which may explain the discrepancies in how trafficking cases are distributed across Dutch-speaking and French-speaking regions, urban versus rural areas, and different provinces. While quantitative data can reflect the authorities' responses, they often fall short of capturing the full extent of the problem.

12. Has your country identified any good practices in relation to policies and measures aimed at enhancing the law enforcement and judicial response to address trafficking in human beings towards EMN Member and Observer Countries:

(a) in third countries of origin and transit of victims (and potential victims) (e.g. capacity building and training of law enforcement and judicial authorities of third countries; cooperation through EU Agencies; early cooperation and coordination, etc.)?

Yes. Belgium became the first European country to decriminalize sex work in June 2022, when a new penal code removed sex work from the criminal code. While voluntary sex work was not previously illegal, facilitating or organizing sex work was prohibited. Belgium had followed a policy of tolerance but without a formal legal framework. The COVID-19 crisis highlighted the precarious situation of sex workers, who were excluded from government support. Decriminalization aims to provide recognition and protection for sex workers and improve their relationship with law enforcement. This change could help in identifying cases of trafficking and exploitation. In the coming years, close attention will be needed to assess the impact of decriminalization on trafficking and human smuggling statistics.

(b) within your country (e.g. through law enforcement and judicial cooperation with third countries; secondment of law enforcement authorities from third countries; cooperation with EU Agencies; use of cultural mediators in procedures involving third country national victims; early cooperation and coordination; specialised trafficking entities/units; specialised prosecutors, etc.)?

Yes. The administrative approach to serious and organized crime focuses on preventing the facilitation of illegal activities by denying criminals access to legal administrative infrastructure, as well as using coordinated interventions ("working apart together") to disrupt and repress organized crime and public order issues. These measures can be both preventive and repressive. In Belgium, the ARIECs (Arrondissemental Information & Expertise Centres) assist municipalities and their mayors in implementing this administrative approach to combat organized crime within their jurisdictions. They primarily raise awareness of specific criminal activities, highlight the indicators that signal such crimes, and provide local authorities with tools to address these issues.

In recent years, the administrative approach has been particularly effective in tackling human trafficking, with several best practices developed. Through this approach, local governments have gained greater visibility and, in many cases, more control over vulnerable sectors in their regions.

Since the Essex tragedy in 2019, efforts have increased to initiate international information-sharing as quickly as possible. This has led to faster identification of connections with other countries and the establishment of more efficient international agreements for collaboration. Researchers and justice officials have been sensitized to this issue through study days, consultations, and training programs.

13. Please describe the main outcomes/outputs resulting from the implementation of policies and measures aimed at enhancing the law enforcement and judicial response to trafficking in human beings of third-country nationals.

See answer to Q12: improved information exchange, improved knowledge via trainings and information, improved police cooperation, etc.

SECTION 4: POLICIES AND MEASURES RELATED TO THE IDENTIFICATION, PROTECTION, SUPPORT AND EMPOWERMENT OF VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING

14. Has your country identified any challenges in relation to the implementation of specific policies and measures aimed at enhancing the identification, protection, support and empowerment of:

(a) victims trafficked towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit (e.g. lack of training/specialised knowledge to identify victims; insufficient resources; administrative challenges; challenges with implementation of trans-national referral mechanisms; challenges to identify specific types of victims; challenges posed by restrictions derived from Covid-19 pandemic; challenges posed by the use of new technologies, etc.)?

No.

(b) third-country national victims of trafficking identified within your country (e.g. lack of training/specialised knowledge to identify victims; insufficient resources; administrative challenges; challenges with implementation of trans-national referral mechanisms; challenges to identify specific types of victims; challenges posed by restrictions derived from Covid-19 pandemic; challenges posed by the use of new technologies, etc.)?

Yes. One difficulty that has long been identified by Myria (the National Rapporteur) and the reception centres for victims of trafficking is the (rare) situation where the victim is discovered in Belgium but has in fact been exploited in another EU country, without there being any element of exploitation in Belgium. Since, in the long term, the Belgian protection procedure presupposes legal proceedings, the victim must at some point be redirected to the country where the investigation is taking place. This must be done via contacts with the other country, which are not always easy to identify.

The Benelux working group has examined this question (see answer to Q18).

15. Has your country identified any good practices in relation to the implementation of specific policies and measures aimed at enhancing identification, protection, support, and empowerment of:

(a) victims trafficked towards EMN Member and Observer Countries in third countries of origin and transit? (e.g. cooperation with non-governmental organisations in third countries; support to reintegration of victims of trafficking; including with the aim of avoiding revictimization, etc.).

No.

(b) third-country national victims of trafficking identified within your country? (e.g. trans-national referrals; cooperation with the diaspora; voluntary return of victims of trafficking, etc.).

No.

16. Please describe your country's main outcomes/outputs resulting from the implementation of policies and measures aimed at improving the identification, protection, support and empowerment of third-country national victims of trafficking.

SECTION 5: COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES AND WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

17. Has your country identified any good practices in the cooperation with third countries of origin and transit of victims to: prevent the trafficking of third-country nationals towards the EU; break the criminal model of traffickers; and/or protect, assist, support, and empower third-country national victims of trafficking?

No.

18. Has your country identified any good practices in the cooperation with international organisations to prevent the trafficking of third-country nationals towards the EU; break the criminal model of traffickers; and/or protect, assist, support, and empower third-country national victims of trafficking?

Yes. See answer to Q7b (Benelux working group on human trafficking, UN Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking (UNVTF), 'End Child Prostitution and Trafficking (ECPAT) International' working group.

Other good practices/outputs include:

- Successful police cooperation with BRA and UKR via OTF's (e.g. OTF RAPAX, OTF RING) at EUROPOL level;
- Improved information exchange via EMPACT CHN THB + EUROPOL (OTF LOTUX);
- Successful police and judicial cooperation through EUROJUST.

19. Has your country identified any challenges in relation to the cooperation described in questions 17 and 18?

Cooperation with third-party countries from which victims of trafficking originate is uncertain and depends on factors beyond our control, such as the geopolitical situation or diplomatic tensions.

SECTION 6: NEEDS AND FUTURE NATIONAL MEASURES AND POLICIES

20. Has your country identified any particular needs in addressing the international dimension of trafficking in human beings? (e.g. any thematic areas not sufficiently covered; any nationalities that were not sufficiently targeted; needs in cooperation with some third countries/regions, etc.)

Yes. Work more directly with certain diasporas in Belgium, either on a case-by-case basis or in response to certain trends. For example: increase in young people from North Africa being involved in forced drug transactions.

21. [Optional] Are there any ongoing discussions at national level on how future national and EU actions/policies could address identified needs and build on existing good practices?

22. Is your country planning to develop any new policies or measures that address the international dimension of trafficking in human beings?

A new action plan is being drafted; some of these issues will have to be discussed.