Committee of the Parties
to the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

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Report submitted by the authorities of Portugal on measures taken to comply with Committee of the Parties Recommendation CP/Rec(2022)06 on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Third evaluation round

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Recommendation CP/Rec(2022)06 on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Portugal

adopted at the 30th meeting of the Committee of the Parties
on 17 June 2022

1. Take further steps to ensure that:

- all victims, including third-country nationals, can effectively access legal assistance and legal aid, by reviewing the eligibility criteria, as well as by ensuring that the Social Security Institute decides on requests for legal aid in a timely manner and that residence permit requests are processed in a timely manner;

- legal assistance is provided as soon as there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is a victim of human trafficking and legal aid is provided to victims of trafficking before they make an official statement (paragraph 65);

As soon as a victim of human trafficking is flagged, the right to legal aid is immediately guaranteed.

The legal protection foreseen in Law no. 34/2004[1] is applicable to every Portuguese national, EU citizens, as well as foreigners and stateless people with a valid resident permit in an EU Member State.

Article 7º of Law 34/2004 establishes that non-EU citizens can have access to legal aid if one of the following two conditions exists: legally residing in Portugal or there is mutual recognition of this right between Portugal and their country of origin. In the last, the right to legal protection of foreigners without a valid residence permit is recognized as having the right to legal protection, to the extent that it is granted to the Portuguese by the laws of the respective States. With the granting of a residence permit through article 109º of Law 23/2007[2], this condition is ensured.

This legal protection comprises two types of support to be provided by the State: legal advice and legal aid. Legal advice consists of technical support provided by lawyers in relation to specific legal issues and cases. In turn, legal aid covers different categories: exemption from judicial fees and other eventual expenses resulting from the proceedings; appointment of and payment to a lawyer; allocation of an Implementing Agent.

Article 25º of Law 34/2004 provides a period of 30 days for the Social Security Institute to decide and establish that after a period without a decision, the request for legal protection is considered tacitly accepted and granted. Bar Association stressed the commitment to support the training and specialization of lawyers. Lawyers are available at international airports to provide legal advice to foreign nationals who are stopped at the border, which could help identify victims of THB. Online access to the application for legal aid is now available and is seen as progress.

Also, it is important to highlight that the multidisciplinary teams working with victims of trafficking support them to make requests for legal aid.

Finally, is also noteworthy the subjective exemption enshrined in article 4º, paragraph 1 aa), of Decree-Law 34/2008[3], of the Procedural Costs Regulation, for victims of the crime of trafficking in persons, when they intervene in the respective criminal proceedings in any of the qualities referred to in the articles 67-A to 84 of the Criminal Procedure Code[4].

[1] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/detalhe/lei/34-2004-502394
[2] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/detalhe/lei/23-2007-635814
[3] https://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?nid=967&tabela=leis
[4] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/legislacao-consolidada/decreto-lei/1987-34570075

2. Step up efforts to guarantee effective access to compensation for victims of trafficking, in line with Article 15 of the Convention, including by:

- enabling victims of trafficking to effectively exercise their right to obtain compensation from perpetrators, by making full use of the legislation and, in particular, Article 82 of the CPC and Article 130, paragraph 2, of the CC, as well as the legislation on the freezing and forfeiture of assets and international co-operation and by ensuring legal support for victims in proceedings to enforce compensation claims awarded;

Victims of human trafficking can exercise their right to request compensation through article 71º of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

It can also be requested under the terms of article 82º-A, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, that is, the Court can arbitrate an amount as compensation for the losses suffered when particular protection requirements of the victim impose it. So, if no claim for civil compensation has been filed in the criminal proceedings or separately, in accordance with articles 72º and 77º, the court, *ex officio*, in the event of conviction, may arbitrate an amount as compensation for the losses suffered when demands of protection of the victim imposes it.

It is also important to highlight the Directive 1/2023[5], issued by the Attorney General, instructing prosecutors to pay special attention to vulnerable victims and to file compensation claims on behalf of victims.

The Portuguese Government issued the Order No 138-E/2021[6], which approved a new model/documents regarding the status of especially vulnerable victims, including victims of Trafficking in Persons.

These new model/documents aim to:

-have documents that are clearer, simpler and easier for the victims to understand. This is fundamental considering that at the time of receiving the documents the victim is in an especially fragile situation, often unable to understand complex legal language and information about their rights. For this purpose, the documents were revised by specialized services to convert legal and procedural technical language into clear language.

-Ensure that the victims themselves can understand and use the information that is given. This allows them to fully exercise their rights, be aware of all steps in the support process, and reduce doubts and fears. Therefore, the purpose is to empower the victims themselves.

- enabling victims of trafficking to effectively exercise their right to obtain state compensation, by reviewing the criteria for obtaining it (in particular, the criterion of temporary or permanent work incapacity of at least 30 days), ensuring victims' access to legal aid when submitting applications to the Commission for the Protection of Victims of Violent Crimes and reducing the length of the procedure;

Regarding the legislation for state compensation, there had been no changes to the criteria for such compensation (temporary or permanent work incapacity of at least 30 days). Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that due to those difficulties, the Commission for the Protection of Victims of Violent Crimes (CPVC), includes, as wide interpretation, this 30-day period criterion, in time being exploited before identification.

[5] https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/sites/default/files/documentos/pdf/diretiva_1-2023_14-12-2023.pdf
[6] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/detalhe/portaria/138-e-2021-166270179

- improving training programmes on THB and on victims' access to compensation for legal practitioners, prosecutors and the judiciary, and encouraging them to use all the possibilities the law offers to uphold compensation claims by victims of THB (paragraph 89);

Portugal has a strong commitment in continuous training and awareness raising, in particular of law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, labour inspectors, social workers and staff members of NGOs likely to come into contact with victims of THB.

It is important to highlight regarding this issue that prosecutors and judges have initial and ongoing training on trafficking in human beings Judicial Studies Center.

At the level of the Government entities that intervene in this matter, particularly the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality and the Observatory on Trafficking in Human Beings (OTSH), it is important to mention the following:

• Between 2022 and 2023, at the invitation of a Law Enforcement Agency (PSP), 13 training actions (1 and a half days each) on Child Trafficking were developed within the scope of the National Referral System for Children (Presumptive) Victims of Human Trafficking. Total of trainees: 343.

In 2022, 14 training actions were developed. The total number of trainees: around 1,856 (numbers that were possible to determine - 264 females and 1.177 males).

Of these, the 8 Training Actions aimed at the Law Enforcement Agency Republican National Guard (GNR) stand out - a total of 1.643 trainees, of which, according to available data, 144 were female and 1.123 were male).

The remaining 6 training sessions were given to Food and Economic Security Authority ASAE, Municipalities, Regional Health Administration, other LEA, Social Service Technicians and the State Legal Skills Center - JurisApp

In 2023 – Total training courses to be highlighted - 32. Total number of trainees: around 1.808 (according to available data - 434 female and 1.374 male).

- Of these, the 7 Training Actions given to the National Republican Guard stand out, with a total of 1.366 trainees, of which 134 were female and 1.232 were male).

The remaining training actions (25) were developed for:

Timor Working Group, High Commission for Migrations (ACM), Health Centers, Institute of Employment and Professional Training (IEFP), Institute of Registration and Notary Affairs, Social Security, Consular Posts of Portugal, as well as Liaison Officers and Immigration Liaison Officers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Regional Health Administrations, among others

Within the scope of the Project "*Improve prevention, assistance, protection and (re)integration systems for victims of sexual exploitation",* training actions were developed for partners in the area of Combat, Support Services and Mediators (men and women) :

- 5 Training Actions - Duration: 30 hours (each training lasts 6 hours) - Total number of trainees: 152 (100 male and 34 female). Most of the trainees were from LEA.
- 5 Training Actions for Support Services professionals: Duration: 30 hours (each training lasts 6 hours) - Total number of trainees: 115 (96 females and 14 males).
- 3 Training Actions for Mediators - Duration: 18 hours (each action lasts 6 hours)

Regarding training and awareness-raising actions that were developed by the Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams (EMEs), it is important to mention the following:

Year 2022:

49 training actions, involving 1.152 people – 366 males and 517 females (data that was possible to determine). These actions were addressed to Social Security, Municipalities, Local Immigrant Support Centers, Regional Health Administration and NGO.

68 awareness-raising actions, involving 1690 people – 784 males and 852 females, involving students, vulnerable populations, Municipalities and the general population.

Year 2023

104 training actions – health area - 25 men and 255 women; Psychosocial area - 88 men and 127 women; Criminal Police 32 men and 119 women. Other professionals. – 41 men and 28 women.

69 awareness-raising actions, involving students, vulnerable populations, and general population – 745 men and 971 women.

Year 2024

51 actions involving 1324 people, 498 of whom were male and 812 female and others – 14.

3. Take additional measures to ensure compliance with the principle of non-punishment of victims of THB for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they were compelled to do so, as contained in Article 26 of the Convention. Such measures should include the adoption of a specific legal provision and/or the development of guidance for police officers and prosecutors on the non-punishment provision (paragraph 111);

The Portuguese criminal system is based on the principle of legality – which entails the investigation of each and every crime occurrence. One other principle enshrined in the Constitution and which underpins the Portuguese criminal system is the principle of guilt, according to which no sentence is imposed without the existence of guilt.

These principles – which give shape and substance to the system, and which are enshrined in the Constitution – acknowledge substantive and procedural legal mechanisms which allow, once certain circumstances have been verified, an offender not to be sentenced or put on trial.

The Portuguese legal system does not lay down general rules for the non-punishment of victims of any offence due to the fact that the Portuguese legislator is of the view that the non -punishment cases consistent with the underlying principles of the domestic law are only those which fall under the said mechanisms.

Within this legal framework and acknowledging that the special vulnerability of THB victims may place such victims in situations where they commit crimes, prosecutors have been encouraged to use the aforesaid legal mechanisms, whenever applicable.

There is no criminal law that expressly excludes victims of trafficking in human beings or exempts them from punishment. However, the general clauses for the exclusion of illegality or guilt provided for in articles 34º and 35º of the Criminal Code[7] (CC) or the special easing of the penalty may be applied if circumstances provided for in article 72º are verified.

Article 34º

Necessity right

[7] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/legislacao-consolidada/decreto-lei/1995-34437675

An act is not unlawful when committed as an appropriate means to avert a present danger that threatens legally protected interests of the agent or of a third person, if the following requisites are verified:

a) The danger situation must not have been voluntarily created by the agent, save in case of protecting the third person's interest;

b) There is a sensible superiority of the interest to be safeguarded relatively to the sacrificed interest; and

c) It is reasonable to impose on the victim the sacrifice of his interest, considering the nature or value of the threatened interest.

Article 35º

Exculpatory necessity state

1- Whoever commits an unlawful act appropriate to avert a present danger, not differently removable, that threatens life, physical integrity, honour or freedom of the agent or of a third person, Acts without guilt when it is not reasonable to demand, according to the circumstances of the case, a different behaviour.

2- If the danger threatens legal interests other than those referred to in the previous number, and if the rest of the preconditions there mentioned are verified, punishment may be especially mitigated or, exceptionally, the agent exempted of punishment.

Article 280º of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be applied to victims of trafficking, who have taken part in unlawful activities under duress, if the proceeding is for a crime in relation to which the criminal law expressly establishes the possibility of "discontinuance for discharge".

The Portuguese Criminal Code includes several types of crime that expressly comprise the possibility of exemption of punishment, namely in cases of exculpatory necessity set for in Article 35º CC The requirements of discharge are provided by Article 74º (1) CC, and, in these cases, the judge may decide to the "discontinuance for discharge" of the proceeding.

4. Pay more attention to the interface between asylum and human trafficking, and in particular:

- set up effective procedures on the identification of victims of trafficking among applicants for international protection and their referral to assistance;

The procedures were revisited in the process of extinguish of the Border and Immigration Service (SEF) and are updated to the new reality of the distribution of the competences between the Portuguese Criminal Police Bodies.

- provide systematic training and guidance to staff working at immigration detention facilities and asylum seekers accommodation centres, including social workers, medical and other staff, on the identification of victims of trafficking and the procedures to be followed;

Since the extinction of SEF the Criminal Police Bodies, namely the GNR and the PSP, had an intense program of training and guidance that is an ongoing process, in order to insure that all the procedures and competences of SEF had continuity and were adapted to the new structures without losing efficiency and quality.

- ensure that potential THB victims who are in immigration detention facilities and asylum seekers accommodation centres are provided with legal assistance, beyond the one year's time-limit established by the Protocol signed by the Immigration and Border Service (SEF), the Ministry of Justice and the National Bar Association (paragraph 177);

Portugal has effective victim´s identification procedures. There is a Support and Protection Network for Victims of Trafficking (RAPVT) which presents itself as a network of cooperation and information sharing, with the aim of preventing, protecting and reintegrating victims of human trafficking. In this network there are common tools for signaling, data collection and referral of victims of human

trafficking. The existence of five regional and multidisciplinary teams specialized in assisting TSH victims also makes it possible to speed up such effective procedures.

In order to strengthen such intervention, Portugal has a National Reference System for Victims of Human Trafficking, with guidelines for flagging Victims of Human Trafficking, using practical tools. Furthermore, given the most vulnerable profile in relation to children, Portugal currently has a specific national referral system for minors.

So, Portugal has at the present moment two NRM for victims of trafficking and as soon as a potential victim of trafficking is signalized in immigration detention facilities or asylum seekers accommodation centres, the NRM is immediately activated.

Every year, training and awareness-raising activities are carried out for various strategic agents.

5. Take further steps to:

- ensure that victims of trafficking can benefit in practice and in a timely manner from the right to obtain a residence permit, when their personal situation warrants it or when they are co-operating with the authorities in criminal investigations or proceedings and their presence in Portugal is required for this purpose, in accordance with Article 14(1) of the Convention;

Victims of trafficking benefit, in practice and in a timely manner, from the right to obtain a residence permit. In Law no. 23/2007, of 4 July, which approves the legal regime for the entry, stay, exit and removal of foreign citizens from national territory, victims of trafficking crime are protected by creating, for this purpose, a regime for granting residence permits for a period of one year and successively renewable, also providing the possibility of having access to existing official programs and courses designed to improve your professional skills.

Decree-Law nº 368/2007[8], with amendments in the Decree-Law nº 41/2023[9], provides for the granting of a residence permit to a foreign citizen identified as a victim of the crime of human trafficking, when the victim's special circumstances justify it.

- ensure that child victims are issued such residence permits, in accordance with the best interests of the child, pursuant to Article 14(2) of the Convention (paragraph 201).

When applying the provisions of articles 109º to 112º of Law no. 23/2007, the best interest of the child is always taken into account, and the procedures must be appropriate to their age and maturity. This obviously applies to residence permits. In the Portuguese legislation, the child's best interest and welfare is the first and paramount consideration.

Finally, Portugal is highly committed to continue the dialogue in progress with GRETA and also involved in maintain a regular channel of updating GRETA´s conclusions. Portugal also reinforce that is fully engaged in this combat.

Other issues:

It is important to highlight the publication of Directive 1/2023, by the Attorney General, where the phenomenon of human trafficking continues to be highlighted as a crime for priority investigation and also, as an innovative aspect, the segment referring to the protection of especially vulnerable

[8] https://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?nid=1320&tabela=leis&so_miolo=
[9] https://www.pgdlisboa.pt/leis/lei_mostra_articulado.php?nid=3676&tabela=leis&ficha=1&pagina=1&so_miolo=

victims, the issue related to the activation of compensation mechanisms through Commission for the Protection of Victims of Crime (CPVC), with the special legitimacy attributed to the Public Prosecution Service.

It is important to highlight that it is innovative compared to Directive 1/2021[10].

Paragraph 139 (cross-cutting issues)

As part of the implementation of measure 11.3.2. of the 2023-2024 Action Plan of the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024[11], regarding the promotion of children's hearing according to their characteristics and needs, the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth CNPDPCJ, in partnership with the General Directorate of Reinsertion and Prison Services (DGRSP), prepared the report on the conditions of children's hearing rooms in Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (CPCJ) and Courts, which contains recommendations.

The National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth (CNPDPCJ), along with other entities, is involved in the implementation of a pilot project, which aims to implement the Barnahus Model in Portugal, for now with a geographical scope restricted to Lisbon.

Paragraph 179 (identification of and assistance to child victims of human trafficking)

The CNPDPCJ participated in the development and preparation of the referral system, aimed at professionals from various relevant sectoral areas.

The carrying out of these training and awareness-raising actions is provided for in measure 12.2.2. of the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2021-2024, regarding the strengthening of knowledge and qualification of intervention within the scope of the support and protection network for victims of human trafficking.

Paragraph 186 (identification of and assistance to child victims of human trafficking)

In March 2023, the National Commission for the Promotion of Rights and Protection of Children and Youth (CNPDPCJ) was invited to join the Subgroup for Monitoring Unaccompanied Foreign Children and Young People (CJENA) – not necessarily victims of human trafficking - one of several working subgroups of the Single Operative Group (GOU) created as a result of Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 103/2020[12], which establishes a single reception system and integration of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection. The GOU operates in restricted or extended training, with coordination and technical-operational functions, respectively.

At CJENA, topics relevant to good practices and procedures in the field of reception, protection and integration of unaccompanied foreign children and young people are addressed and debated, with the participation of the CNPDPCJ being based on its broader attribution of guaranteeing the promotion of rights and protection of all children and young people.

The majority of unaccompanied foreign children and young people arriving in Portugal come from planned movements originating in refugee camps in Greece, with all circuits and procedures to be adopted pre-defined, as shown in the common operational structure described on the page 15 of

[10] https://www.ministeriopublico.pt/sites/default/files/documentos/pdf/diretiva-1-2021.pdf

[11] https://www.cnpdpcj.gov.pt/documents/10182/111710/Apresenta%C3%A7%C3%A3o+P%C3%BAblica+Plano+de+A%C3%A7%C3%A3o+2023-2024/55f9b207-2aaf-45b6-8844-8d793240a4d6

[12] https://diariodarepublica.pt/dr/analise-juridica/resolucao-conselho-ministros/103-2020-149220089

the Flowchart of Reception Procedures for Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection, prepared by the GOU (attached).

It should be noted that the processes for the promotion and protection of unaccompanied foreign children and young people do not take place at the level of the CPCJ, but rather at the judicial level, firstly because, in the case of unaccompanied children and young people, there is no person to request the necessary consent for the intervention of the CPCJ. Upon receipt in Portugal, *"Promotion and protection measures are applied by the Court, through prior communication to the Public Prosecutor's Office, by the SEF – establishment of the promotion and protection process; promotion and protection measure; entity designated to monitor the implementation of the promotion and protection measure; appointment of a legal representative who will act within the scope of the administrative asylum process".*

As children who are victims of human trafficking are included in the system for the promotion and protection of children and young people in danger, it is important to mention that the CNPDPCJ represents the MTSSS in interministerial working group constituted in November 2022, with the aim of designing a uniform hazard assessment model, of widespread application.

Paragraph 201 (residence permit)

As regards unaccompanied foreign children and young people – not necessarily victims of human trafficking –, the provisions of the Flowchart of Reception Procedures for Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection, prepared by the GOU, are relevant.

Paragraph 208 (repatriation and return of victims)

In what applies to unaccompanied foreign children and young people - not necessarily victims of human trafficking -, the provisions of the Flowchart of Reception Procedures for Applicants and Beneficiaries of International Protection, prepared by the GOU, are relevant.

In what concerns the Authority for Working Conditions (ACT), its portal (www.act.gov.pt) has an increased translation functionality for EN, FR and ES. A new area was also created regarding workers posted in the construction sector and another with information aimed at foreign workers. Informative materials were made available such as the leaflet *"Working in Portugal"* translated into languages such as Ukrainian and Hindi, among others, and the leaflet "Migrant citizens in Portugal – Welcome and Integrate – Relevant services and responses in Portugal for an integration process more conscious" translated into English and Tetun. **(https://portal.act.gov.pt/Pages/trabalhodor-estrangeiro.aspx)**

The fight against job insecurity and undeclared work, in the context of pursuing decent work, continued to be one of the strategic objectives of the Working Conditions Authority (ACT), with a strong focus on its inspection activity.

In 2023, Joint Action Days (JAD) were held in June and September. The JAD are inspection actions developed jointly with police bodies, namely the GNR, PSP and SEF and simultaneously with counterparts from other European countries, with a view to detecting situations of human trafficking for labor exploitation.

This year they were carried out in the districts of Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Guarda and Portalegre, with 24 employers with 285 workers visited and 55 inspection procedures adopted, of which 15% correspond to labor offenses and 30% to reports of inadequacy of employment. which entitles the provision of an activity under conditions corresponding to those of the employment contract.

ACT once again prioritized intervention in agriculture, as it is in this sector of activity that the worst conditions of labor exploitation and the use of intensive labor have been detected. Far removed from agriculture, manufacturing industries appear, in descending order, followed by wholesale trade.

With the specific objective of detecting situations of serious labor exploitation, 89 inspection visits were carried out, mainly in the agricultural sector, followed by wholesale and retail trade and the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, which made it possible to verify the working conditions of 1066 workers. Geographically, inspection actions occurred with greater predominance in the districts of Guarda, Lisbon, Braga, Santarém and Beja.

Regarding inspection procedures, 171 were applied, of which 30%, approximately, are labor violations and 11% are cases of inadequacy of the contract that entitles the provision of an activity under conditions corresponding to those of the employment contract.

Statistics 2022-2023 - summary tables

Methodological note

- Year 2022: data collected on January 27, 2023.

- Year 2023: data collected on February 2, 2024.

- For both years, the sample considered valid is presented, namely, records classified as confirmed, pending/under investigation and flagged by

NGO/Other entities. Thus, valid sample for 2022: 249; sample valid for 2023: 410.

- Furthermore, the typology of Portugal is aggregated (country of destination, transit, origin - domestic and international - and records without reference to typology at the date of data collected).

Table 1 – Total Confirmed Victims, by year, sex, age group, nationality and type of Human Trafficking (2022-2023)

TOTAL OF CONFIRM VICTIMS				
Indicator	**Year**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total 2022-2023**
Sex	Female	4	2	6
	Male	4	129	133
	Subtotal	**8**	**131**	**139**
Age Group	Child	0	36	36
	Adult	8	93	101
	No data	0	…	…
	Subtotal	**8**	**131**	**139**
Nationality	Colômbia	0	24	24
	Brasil	0	20	20
	El Salvador	0	13	13
	Guiné-Bissau	0	12	12
	México	0	12	12
	East Timor	0	11	11
	Portugal	3	5	8
	Mozambique	…	3	4
	Moldova	0	4	4
	Perú	0	4	4
	Pakistan	0	3	3
	D.R. Congo	0	3	3
	Equador	0	3	3
	Venezuela	3	0	3
	Nigéria	0	…	…
	Mali	0	…	…

	Angola	0	…	…
	Cape-Verde	0	…	…
	Hungary	0	…	…
	Índia	0	…	…
	Japan	0	…	…
	Libéria	0	…	…
	Líbya	0	…	…
	Tunísia	0	…	…
	Ukraine	0	…	…
	Romania	…	0	..
	Unknow/Foreigner	0	…	…
Subtotal		**8**	**131**	**139**
Types of THB	Labor	5	125	130
	Sexual	3	0	3
	Other/undefined	0	6	6
Subtotal		**8**	**131**	**139**

Note: Signal …. Data protected by statistical secrecy.

Table 2 – Total "Pending/Under Investigation" Presumed Victims, by year, gender, age group, nationality and type of Human Trafficking (2022-2023)

TOTAL OF PRESUMED VICTIMS "PENDING/UNDER INVESTIGATION"				
Indicator	**Year**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total 2022-2023**
Sex	Female	34	30	64
	Male	75	109	184
	Unknow	36	1	37
Subtotal		**145**	**140**	**285**
Age Group	Child	13	4	17
	Adult	131	133	264
	No data	…	3	4
Subtotal		**145**	**140**	**285**
Nacionality	East / Timor	15	29	44
	Nepal	23	10	33
	Brasil	9	22	31
	Portugal	14	12	26
	Índia	15	9	24
	Algeria	3	14	17
	Roménia	10	5	15
	Bangladesh	4	9	13
	Pakistan	7	3	10
	Ukraine	8	…	9
	Moldova	7	…	8
	Colômbia	7	0	7
	Senegal	6	…	7
	Mozambique	…	5	6
	Guiné-Bissau	4	…	5
	Indonésia	0	5	5
	Angola	0	4	4
	Cape-Verde	0	3	3
	Morocco	…	…	3
	Sierra Leone	..	0	…
	China	0	…	…
	Argentina	0	1	…
	Venezuela	…	0	…
	Nigéria	..	0	…
	São Tomé and Príncipe	…	0	…

	Gâmbia	…	0	…
	Áustria	…	0	…
	Spain	…	0	…
	Unknow/Foreigner	…	…	3
	Subtotal	**145**	**140**	**285**
Types of THB	Labor	110	119	229
	Sexual	3	0	3
	Forced begging	0	5	5
	Adoption	…	0	…
	Labor and Sexual	…	0	…
	Other/ undefined	30	16	46
	Subtotal	**145**	**140**	**285**

Note: Signal…. Data protected by statistical secrecy.

Table 3 – Total Presumed Victims "Signed by NGOs/Other entities", by year, gender, age group, nationality and type of Human Trafficking (2022-2023)

TOTAL OF PRESUMPTED VICTIMS "SIGNALING BY NGO/OTHER ENTITIES"				
Indicator	**Year**	**2022**	**2023**	**Total 2022-2023**
Sex	Female	21	34	55
	Male	75	105	180
	Subtotal	**96**	**139**	**235**
Age Group	Child	7	16	23
	Adult	89	109	198
	No Data	0	14	14
	Subtotal	**96**	**139**	**235**
Nacionallty	Nepal	17	29	46
	Morocco	20	10	30
	Colômbia	0	26	26
	Brasil	12	10	22
	Índia	16	…	17
	Portugal	5	9	14
	Pakistan	5	8	13
	Algeria	7	5	12
	Roménia	…	6	7
	Ukraine	…	4	5
	Somália	0	4	4
	Spain	0	3	3
	Angola	0	3	3
	São Tomé e Príncipe	0	3	3
	Sierra Leone	…	0	…
	German	…	0	…
	Guiné-Bissau	…	…	…
	Mozambique	0	…	…
	Moldova	…	…	…
	Perú	0	…	…
	D.R. Congo	…	0	…
	Venezuela	…	0	…
	Nigéria	…	0	…
	Mali	0	…	…
	Cape-Verde	…	0	…
	Tunísia	0	…	…
	Gana	0	…	…
	Latvia	0	…	…
	Senegal	0	…	…
	Sudan	0	…	…
	Sweden	0	…	…

	Ethiópia	…	0	…
	Unknow/Foreigner	…	7	8
Subtotal		**96**	**139**	**235**
Types of THB	Labor	76	95	171
	Sexual	6	7	13
	Adoption	0	4	4
	Forced Begging	…	3	4
	Exploitation of criminal activities	0	…	…
	Slavery	0	…	…
	Forced marriage	0	…	…
	Labor and Sexual	…	0	…
	Labor and Slavery	..	0	…
	Forced Begging and practice of criminal activities	…	0	…
	Labor, Sexual and Forced Begging	…	0	…
	Other/Undefined	9	27	36
Subtotal		**96**	**139**	**235**

Note: Signal…. Data protected by statistical secrecy.