

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



CP(2025)08

Report submitted by the authorities
of Türkiye
on measures taken to comply with
Committee of the Parties Recommendation
CP/Rec(2024)11 on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Convention
on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Second evaluation round

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



**Recommendation CP/Rec(2024)11
on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action
against Trafficking in Human Beings by Türkiye**

*adopted at the 35th meeting of the Committee of the Parties on
29 November 2024*

The Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), acting under the terms of Article 38(7) of the Convention;

Having regard to the purposes of the Convention to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, while guaranteeing gender equality, protect the human rights of victims of trafficking, design a comprehensive framework for the protection and assistance of victims and witnesses, ensure the effective investigation and prosecution of the offences related to trafficking in human beings, and promote international cooperation;

Bearing in mind the provisions of Article 36(1) of the Convention concerning the monitoring role of the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) in the implementation of the Convention;

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Committee of the Parties;

Having regard to the instrument of ratification deposited by Türkiye on 2 May 2016;

Recalling Committee of the Parties’ Recommendation CP/Rec(2019)11 on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Türkiye and the report of the Turkish authorities on measures taken to comply with this recommendation, submitted on 17 November 2021;

Having examined the second round evaluation report concerning the implementation of the Convention by Türkiye, adopted by GRETA at its 51st meeting (1-5 July 2024), as well as the comments of the Turkish Government on GRETA’s report, submitted on 11 September 2024;

1. Welcomes the progress made since the first round of evaluation in the following areas:
 - the designation of the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye as the National Rapporteur on human trafficking;

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- the training on human trafficking provided to an increasing range of professional groups;
 - the steps to raise public awareness of the risks of human trafficking and the rights of victims of trafficking;
 - the efforts made to prevent trafficking in children through the National Action Plan to Fight against Child Labour, the establishment of mobile teams for child protection and the programmes aimed at eliminating child labour and increasing refugee children's access to school;
 - the improvement of the material conditions of the two state-run shelters for victims of human trafficking;
 - the setting up of interview rooms for vulnerable victims and special victim support services in almost all courthouses.

2. Recommends that the Turkish authorities take measures to address the following issues for immediate action identified in GRETA's report:

- take further steps to ensure that national action to combat human trafficking is comprehensive, through the adoption, as a matter of priority, of a National Action Plan against Human Trafficking, in which objectives, activities and stakeholders responsible for their implementation are clearly defined and budgetary resources allocated. The action plan should be accompanied by a mechanism for monitoring its implementation and should aim to:
 - address all victims of trafficking, including Turkish nationals, for all forms of exploitation, including forced begging, forced criminality, forced marriages and the removal of organs, while taking into account the gender-dimension of trafficking and the particular vulnerability of children;

In combating this crime, which targets everyone without discrimination: citizens or foreigners, men or women, adults or children, the necessary care is taken in preventing, detecting, identifying, protecting, and providing support services.

PMM is diligent in ensuring that the training, information, and awareness campaigns organized to combat human trafficking cover all types of exploitation, including those mentioned above.

Furthermore, as detailed in the following sections regarding children, the National Action Plan includes a seven-activity strategy titled "Child Protection."

Prevention, detection, identification, and support services are provided under the coordination of the Presidency of Migration Management by a total of 162 expert staff in all 81 provinces, including two expert personnel trained in combating human trafficking in each province.

- prioritise the identification of victims of human trafficking amongst refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, particularly in the South-Eastern region;

In addition to the explanation in the previous article, as part of our efforts to identify potential victims through our National Action Plan, Circulars, and Instructions, we are screening foreigners who are considered vulnerable groups and therefore have special needs, through the protection desks established at our Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, for indicators of human trafficking. Following this screening, a mechanism has been established to direct foreigners who meet these indicators to the anti-human trafficking unit in each province for interviews.

- strengthen action to combat trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation by reviewing the legislative framework, improving the identification of, and assistance to, victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation in different sectors of the economy (in particular highrisk sectors such as agriculture, construction, restaurants, entertainment and domestic work), and involving civil society, trade unions, labour inspectorates and the private sector;

While drafting the National Action Plan, meetings were held with officials from numerous ministries, institutions, organizations, and civil society organizations, and the same sensitivity continues during the implementation of the action plan.

The training, information, and awareness-raising activities organized as part of this collaboration will be discussed in the following sections. As part of operational activities, our human trafficking units participated in the last two inspections conducted by our law enforcement units at entertainment venues in all 81 provinces, and we plan to continue participating in future inspections.

On October 13, 2025, a meeting titled "Financial Intelligence in the Detection and Prevention of Human Trafficking in Türkiye" was held in collaboration with the OSCE-OSCE, with the participation of financial actors such as the Financial Crimes Investigation Board (MASAK), bank representatives, and representatives of cryptocurrency systems.

In order to strengthen collaboration with civil society organizations, a cooperation protocol was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent Association for support services provided to victims staying in shelters. As part of this effort, the Red Crescent began working with psychologists, social workers, and other support personnel in shelters in Ankara, Kırıkkale, and Kütahya.

- intensify efforts to prevent human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation, in particular by:
 - training labour inspectors throughout the country, as well as other inspecting agencies, law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges, on combating trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation and the rights of victims;

PMM provided training to a total of 8,344 people from various professions, including inspection agencies, law enforcement units, prosecutors, judges, civil society organizations, public institutions and organizations, and private sector employees, through 39 different activities, as part of our training, awareness-raising, and information campaigns to combat human trafficking.

Details of these trainings can be seen below.

- **47 officials from the Ministry of Justice-Judicial Interview Room participated on January 28-29, 2025.**
- **52 representatives from civil society organizations participated on April 22, 2025.**
- **71 police officers participated on May 13-14, 2025.**
- **30 Turkish Red Crescent personnel participated on July 2-3, 2025.**
- **48 Gendarmerie personnel participated on September 2-4, 2025.**
- **50 police officers participated on September 9-11, 2025.**
- **46 Coast Guard Command personnel participated on October 1-2, 2025.**
- **60 labor inspectors participated on October 6-8, 2025.**
- **64 judges and prosecutors participated on October 13-15, 2025. On November 6, 2025, a group of 30 healthcare workers received training on combating human trafficking.**

Three training modules were developed for the public sector, civil society, and private sector. In preparation for the implementation of these training modules, a training of trainers (ToT) was provided to 37 personnel from the Directorate of Migration Management and the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management. Following the ToT, a series of training sessions were held in selected provinces for approximately 52 participants from the public, civil society, and private sectors. These training sessions are expected to reach a total of approximately 210 people in the selected cities by the end of 2025.

Provincial Coordination Meetings were held in 22 provinces with groups consisting of representatives from public institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, universities, and the private sector, with whom we actively collaborate in the field of combating human trafficking.

Numerous activities are also being carried out in our provinces, such as visits to public institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, and visits to tradespeople and professional associations.

The "Victim Rights" course, offered to prospective judges and public prosecutors at the

Turkish Justice Academy, covers in detail the protection and support mechanisms for victims of crime during the judicial process.

These courses emphasize the rights of victims, the risks they face during the judicial process, the needs specific to vulnerable groups, and methods for preventing secondary victimization. Within this framework, victims and witnesses of human trafficking, who fall within vulnerable groups, are examined in terms of their legal rights, and the legal and psychosocial support opportunities provided for their protection are explained in detail.

To improve access to justice and implement a victim-centered restorative justice approach, local actors working in the field of combating violence against women are brought together in various provinces to hold dialogue meetings to raise awareness about violence against women. Representatives from the Ministry of Justice participate as trainers in training programs organized by their respective institutions for district governor candidates, law enforcement officers, ŞÖNİM and women's shelter staff, counselors, and psychological counselors to combat domestic violence and violence against women.

- expanding the mandate of labour inspectors so that they can be actively engaged in the prevention of human trafficking, including in private households and in small businesses in the agricultural sector;
- monitoring the frequency and effectiveness of labour inspections, especially in sectors considered at risk of human trafficking, and ensuring that the number of labour inspectors and their financial resources are sufficient to fulfil their mandate, including in remote locations at risk of human trafficking in the agricultural sector;
- strengthening co-operation between law enforcement officers, labour inspectors, social security supervisors, tax authorities, trade unions and civil society organisations with a view to collecting the evidence necessary for successfully prosecuting cases of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation;

Meetings were held with all stakeholders during the preparation of the National Action Plan, and such contacts continue throughout the implementation process. Collaboration is strengthened through provincial coordination meetings, workshops, and sector-specific joint efforts held in our provinces.

- reviewing Law No. 6735 on International Labour with a view to facilitating the process for foreign workers to change employers;
- strengthening the monitoring of private employment agencies and reviewing the legislative framework for any gaps that may limit protection or preventive measures;
- raising awareness amongst the general public as well as, in a targeted manner, amongst migrant workers, about the risks of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation;
- establishing effective mechanisms to enable irregularly present migrant workers to lodge complaints and obtain effective remedies without the risk of sharing of their personal data or

other information with the immigration authorities for the purposes of immigration control and enforcement;

The privacy of personal data, a priority for our Presidency, is protected under the provisions of Law No. 6698 on the Protection of Personal Data (KVKK) and Article 99 of Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection.

"Personal data belonging to foreigners, applicants, and holders of international protection status shall be collected, protected, stored, and used by the PMM or governorates in accordance with relevant legislation and international agreements to which they are a party."

- take further measures to prevent trafficking in children, and in particular:
 - strengthen the role and capacity of the child protection services to protect children in street situations, prevent trafficking in children and alert other relevant stakeholders to possible cases of trafficking;

In this context, the Third National Action Plan includes a Strategy titled "Child Protection," consisting of a total of seven objectives.

Accordingly, common forms of exploitation today, such as illegal adoption, sexual exploitation, early and forced marriage, begging, and the use of children in crimes or armed conflict, are all forms of human trafficking carried out through children. Child labor, as a form of exploitation, deserves a separate paragraph. Child labor is defined as forcing children to work in jobs that prevent them from enjoying their childhood, diminish their potential and dignity, and harm their physical and mental development. Broadly, "child labor" includes work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, work that prevents them from attending school regularly, disrupts their education, or causes them to leave school early, and long-term, heavy work performed while children are still in school. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "criminal exploitation," a form of human trafficking, is a form of exploitation that most commonly targets children. Children are often used in criminal activities such as forced begging, armed conflict, drug mugging, and theft and extortion. The first indicators of children being drawn into crime are academic failure or lack of academic support. Guidance counselors, who are responsible for monitoring children's psychological well-being as well as their academic success, are responsible for this. Dysfunctional families are among the primary factors contributing to the exploitation of children. Furthermore, poverty, lack of or limited access to education, and cultural practices are among the primary causes of child trafficking. Children, especially those entering adolescence, may make poor choices to meet their needs for attention, admiration, and acceptance. Given the opportunities provided by our age, these risks are increasing. Unfortunately, many negative behaviors are promoted in the virtual environment through games, TV series, and short videos, and children can be unknowingly drawn into the criminal environment. Internet use and virtual threats are increasing the risks of children being trafficked and the prevalence of the internet as a source of supply. This strategy aims to raise awareness among families, raise children's awareness, prevent children from being used in crime, and plan and implement activities to ensure children remain in formal education.

In this context, activities are being carried out in line with the following objectives:

- 1. Parents will be informed about the potential for child human trafficking.**
- 2. Information campaigns will be conducted for children regarding safe internet use.**
- 3. Information campaigns will be conducted in primary, secondary, and high schools to address the risk of children being drawn into crime, under the coordination of the Gendarmerie General Command, the Turkish National Police, and the Ministry of National Education.**
- 4. Monitoring and prevention efforts will be conducted for children who are out of school.**
- 5. Measures to protect unaccompanied or separated children will be strengthened.**
- 6. Measures to prevent early marriages, including child marriage, and forced marriages will be increased.**
- 7. Measures to prevent child labor will be increased.**

Within the scope of the Ministry of Family and Social Services' work, the "Directive on the Working Procedures and Principles of Children in Safety Teams" entered into force upon Ministry approval No. 37 dated March 16, 2023.

As of the effective date of the directive, the previously used terms "mobile team," "mobile child social service," and "children safe" were abolished.

Children in Safety Teams operate to prevent children from working on the streets, which is considered one of the worst forms of child labor. They are also responsible for preventing children from being exposed to all kinds of risks on the streets. They also aim to prevent the risks children may be exposed to due to unskilled time spent on the streets due to school absences. They also aim to monitor and prevent child labor by providing children with high-quality and rapid education, social services, social assistance, and all kinds of guidance services.

As part of the Children in Safety Teams' work, our General Directorate has created a module for Children in Safety Teams within the Family Information System to monitor children identified as working or being forced to work on the streets and to take all necessary action. Children identified as a result of field surveys conducted by the Children in Safety Teams for children at risk on the streets are registered in the Family Information System.

In the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028), within the 3.3rd Goal and Policy "Qualified People, Strong Families, Healthy Societies," in sub-policy No. 3.3.6 "Children," measure 738.6 defines, "The capacities of the Children in Safety Teams, which conduct screening, identification, and monitoring activities nationwide, will be increased."

In the ASHB 2024-2028 Strategic Plan, within the aim of "developing protective and preventive services and ensuring equal opportunities," the objective of "improving the quality of counseling, referral, and monitoring activities conducted for children at risk" is defined as "carrying out identification, referral, and monitoring activities through Children in Safety Teams."

In the 2023-2028 Türkiye Child Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan, item 2.3.

Within the objective numbered "Protection and Support Services for Families and Children," under the objective numbered 2.3.4, "Strengthening Services Provided to Children at Risk," the objective "Increasing the Quality and Quantity of Child Protection Mobile Teams" was stated.

Efforts Regarding Children Assessed to Be at Risk on the Streets

Our Ministry continues its efforts effectively within the framework of the National Program to Combat Child Labor and in line with the principle of Zero Tolerance for Child Labor. In this context, Children in Safety Teams nationwide conduct street sweeps in accordance with Prime Ministry Circular No. 2005/5 on the "Service Model for Children Living/Working on the Streets," collaborating with municipal police, law enforcement staff, and neighborhood chiefs (mukhtars).

Field sweeps are planned to identify children living and/or working on the streets and to ensure a prompt response to reports of such children. These sweeps are planned according to the working hours of the Child at Safety Teams, the peak hours when children are on the streets, and the peak hours when reports are received. During field surveys, the identities of children identified as at-risk on the street are determined. For children whose identities are not yet determined, information is obtained from the Provincial Population and Citizenship Directorate, the Provincial/District Police Department, and, if deemed necessary, the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management.

Children identified on the street are returned to their families if, upon examination, they are deemed not at risk. A social assessment report is prepared. The child and their family are provided with appropriate social services and assistance based on their risk and needs. If, despite all professional and guidance efforts, the situation is detected to reoccur for those responsible for the care of children identified as being forced to work or beg on the street, a criminal complaint is filed against those responsible.

- take all necessary actions, including amending legislation, to ensure the effective implementation of legal safeguards against child labour;

Detailed information is given in the answer above.

- sensitise and train teachers, educational staff and child welfare professionals across the country about human trafficking and its different forms, and ensure that sensitisation programmes on the matter of human trafficking are put in place in schools;

Work continues on the implementation of the activities included in the National Action Plan.

Activity 1.4.3 - In coordination with the Gendarmerie General Command, the Turkish National Police, and the Ministry of National Education, information campaigns will be conducted in primary, secondary, and high schools to address the risk of children being drawn into crime.

Activity 1.1.6 - Information campaigns on human trafficking will be conducted at universities, and academic interest in combating human trafficking will be increased.

In this context, seminars on combating human trafficking for academics and university students in our provinces began with a seminar at Karadeniz Technical University in Trabzon.

Consultation meetings with groups of primary, secondary, and high school teachers were initially held in Bilecik.

Awareness training on human trafficking was conducted as part of the "Child Protection Training in the Context of Migration" program, organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and the Council of Europe for personnel working in childcare institutions (ÇES, İÇES, and ÇOKİMs).

- strengthen their efforts to prevent trafficking in children for different types of exploitation by raising public awareness, especially amongst refugee and unaccompanied children, about the risks and different manifestations of child trafficking, including early, child and forced marriages, exploitation of begging, forced criminality, and child labour exploitation;

In this context, the National Action Plan's Child Protection strategy and objectives were provided in the previous questions.

Furthermore, as part of the work carried out by the Ministry of Justice, in line with the activity "Training of Trainers will be provided to personnel working in the field of Combating Domestic Violence and Violence Against Women within the Turkish National Police and the General Command of Gendarmerie within the scope of cooperation with international organizations" in the 3rd main objective of the "2024 Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Women", sub-objective 3.8 of the heading "Protective and Preventive Services" states, "The Capacity of Specialized Law Enforcement Units Established at the Provincial and District Levels Will Be Increased." On May 9, 2024, training was provided on "Communication and Interview Techniques with Children Exposed to Violence and Child, Early, and Forced Marriage." On May 16, 2024, the Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Center, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) jointly provided training to women liaison officers, ŞÖNİM (Voice and Support Center) employees, and shelter workers as part of the "Capacity Strengthening Training Program on Combating Violence Against Women and Preventing Early Forced Marriages."

As part of a cooperation protocol signed between the Union of Turkish Municipalities and the Ankara Bar Association, training on the "Role of Local Governments in Combating Violence" was initiated. Plans were made for municipalities that requested it, and 55 municipalities have applied for the training.

Meanwhile, municipal police training is planned to include municipal services and awareness-raising activities targeting human trafficking, child labor, and children working on the streets. The first training sessions will begin by the end of the year.

- strengthen their efforts to detect and prevent human trafficking through border control measures, in particular in the context of increased migration. This should include:

- steps to build the capacity of all competent authorities to detect indicators of human trafficking among persons arriving in Türkiye;

In this context, training, information and awareness activities are organized for the necessary operational activity units.

- the provision of information to foreign nationals arriving irregularly or seeking asylum, in a language that they can understand, about the risks of human trafficking, their rights and where to turn for advice and assistance;

In this context, activities are carried out with the guidance of the protection desk personnel in Provincial Directorates of Migration, through brochures and translators, and the printing of new versions of brochures and information booklets is ongoing.

- the carrying out of individualised risk assessment prior to any forced removals and ensuring that it covers the risks of trafficking or re-trafficking on return, in compliance with the obligation of non-refoulement. In this context, full consideration should be given to the UNHCR's Guidelines on the application of the Refugees Convention to trafficked persons and GRETA's Guidance note on the entitlement of victims of trafficking, and persons at risk of being trafficked, to international protection;

Articles 4 and 55 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection:

Non-refoulement

ARTICLE 4 – (1) No one within the scope of this of this Law shall be returned to a place where he or she may be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment or, where his/her life or freedom would be threatened on account of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

ARTICLE 55 - (1) Removal decision shall not be issued in respect of those foreigners listed below regardless of whether they are within the scope of Article 54:

ç) victims of human trafficking, supported by the victim's assistance program.

While there is no such concept as forced deportation in our country's migration policy, decisions regarding voluntary and safe returns are made based on numerous criteria, such as the victim's consent, country of origin information, and support services.

Article 18 of the Regulation on Combating Human Trafficking and the Protection of Victims states that, "Foreigners against whom deportation orders have been issued pursuant to subparagraphs (ç) and (ğ) of the first paragraph of Article 54 of Law 11 shall be interviewed by the Directorate to assess indicators of human trafficking."

Pursuant to this provision, while it is mandatory to conduct interviews to assess indicators of human trafficking for those against whom deportation orders have been issued, as per the provisions of Article 54 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, titled "Those against whom deportation orders will be issued," which stipulate "(ç) Those who have earned their living through illegitimate means during their stay in Türkiye" and "(ğ) Those who are determined to be working without a work permit," the PMM has issued a directive

urging meticulous attention to screening all foreigners admitted to repatriation centers due to deportation orders for indicators of human trafficking.

- take further steps to improve the identification of victims of human trafficking, and in particular to:
 - promote a multi-agency approach in the identification of victims of trafficking by involving the expertise of all relevant organisations and entities, such as specialised NGOs, social workers, labour inspectors, child protection specialists and healthcare staff;

Efforts are underway to reinforce a multi-actor approach through victim identification and referral processes with all relevant actors through activities such as the National Action Plan, National Referral Mechanism, provincial coordination meetings, workshops, training, information and awareness activities.

Under Child Protection Law No. 5395, children under protection and care in the Ministry of Family and Social Services units who are suspected of being victims of human trafficking are reported to the relevant Provincial Directorates of Migration Management for identification and to the relevant Prosecutor's Office for investigation.

The Ministry of Justice has prepared a "Victim Treatment Guide" for use as a guide and reference tool by practitioners, particularly law enforcement, healthcare, and judicial personnel who provide services to victims of crime. The guide includes special sections on approaching women, children, disabled and elderly victims, human trafficking victims, and foreign national victims. These sections aim to raise awareness among staff who come into contact with these victims and improve service quality. The guide has been distributed to relevant institutions.

- ensure an enabling environment for NGOs and sufficient resources to support their involvement in the identification of possible victims of trafficking, including in removal centres;

As part of strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations, a cooperation protocol was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent Association for support services provided to victims staying in shelters. In this context, the Red Crescent has begun working with psychologists, social workers, and other support personnel in shelters in Ankara, Kırıkkale, and Kütahya.

Discussions are also ongoing with other NGOs on this matter.

A workshop was held on April 22, 2025, with 52 participants from civil society organizations.

Representatives from civil society organizations participated in all coordination meetings held in our provinces.

- ensure that the authorities have sufficient staff to be able to manage the identification procedure, and to take measures to proactively identify victims of transnational and internal trafficking (i.e. taking place within Türkiye) for different purposes of exploitation;

Prevention, detection, identification, and support services are provided by a total of 162 expert personnel in all 81 provinces, including two expert personnel trained in combating human trafficking in each province, under the coordination of the Directorate of Migration Management.

As of 2025, the Gendarmerie General Command's Department of Combating Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking continues its operations nationwide as the Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Branch Directorate in (33) provinces, the Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Section Chief in (30) provinces and (4) districts, and the Migrant Smuggling and Human Trafficking Operations Non-Commissioned Officer Unit in (18) provinces. Additionally, there are Combating Human Trafficking Liaison Officers in (81) Provincial Gendarmerie Commands to ensure coordination between relevant institutions in the fight against human trafficking. There are Anti-Smuggling and Anti-Human Trafficking Bureaus in 81 provinces within the provincial organization of the Turkish National Police/Combating Anti-Smuggling and Border Gates Department, and there are Provincial liaison officers in all 81 provinces.

- strengthen the mandate and capacity of labour inspectors to enable them to proactively identify victims of trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation;
- continue paying particular attention to the proactive detection of victims of trafficking among asylum seekers and persons placed in removal centres, and provide, in co-operation with civil society and lawyers, continuous training to all staff who come into contact with such persons;

Necessary training is provided to personnel working in repatriation centers, reception and accommodation centers, and shelters for victims of human trafficking, all operating under the auspices of the Presidency of Migration Management. Furthermore, foreigners in repatriation centers are screened for indicators of human trafficking.

- ensure that qualified interpreters are available whenever presumed victims of trafficking are interviewed in the context of the victim identification procedure;

During the victim identification and identification stages, an interpreter is available in the language the foreign victim understands, and notification forms prepared in 5 languages (Arabic, Persian, English, Russian and French) are used regarding the procedures carried out against them.

- enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of trafficking by:
 - providing appropriate and secure accommodation to all victims of trafficking (women, men and children), including accommodation where victims can stay with their children (girls and boys), regardless of their age;

As part of the efforts launched in 2025 to combat human trafficking, PMM also envisioned increasing the capacity and number of shelters. In this context, the Ankara shelter was renovated and refurbished in the first six months of 2025, increasing its capacity to 30 shelters. The Kırıkkale shelter was renovated and refurbished, increasing its capacity from 12 to 20 shelters, bringing the total capacity to 50.

Two new shelters are planned to be opened in 2025. The Kütahya shelter, with a capacity of 30, has been commissioned, and the 20-capacity Mardin shelter, which has been renovated and refurbished, is planned to be operational by the end of 2025. As of January 2025, victim shelter services, which were operating in two shelters with a capacity of 32 people, reached three shelters with a capacity of 80 people by July 2025, and will reach four shelters with a capacity of 100 people by the end of 2025.

Utmost care is taken to ensure that children who are victims of human trafficking and are accompanied by their mother or father remain with their companions. No problems are encountered in these placements.

In our country, child protection services are implemented in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and within the scope of Child Protection Law No. 5395 and Social Services Law No. 2828. Necessary legal and administrative measures are taken to protect all children's rights; all children, regardless of race, language, religion, sect, or ethnicity, benefit equally and free of charge from education, healthcare, social assistance, and services. If a child victim of human trafficking is determined to be in need of protection, protective and supportive measures are implemented under Child Protection Law No. 5395, ensuring that no child is left at risk.

Protection and care services for child victims of human trafficking are planned according to the child's age, gender, and type of victimization, from among the appropriate home-based childcare facilities affiliated with the Ministry of Family and Social Services. If necessary, rehabilitation is provided in specialized childcare facilities addressing the child's individual needs and addressing separation from family, substance abuse, criminalization, street living/forced labor, and sexual abuse.

- facilitating the social inclusion of victims of trafficking and preventing re-trafficking by providing them with long-term assistance, including vocational training and access to the labour market;

As part of the support services offered to victims of human trafficking, we provide vocational training and access to the labor market. We collaborate with Public Education Centers affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, municipal vocational training courses, private vocational training institutions, and institutions such as the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) to provide victims with vocational training and access to the labor market.

Moreover, personal development courses are also provided through relevant institutions to help victims integrate into social life.

For children, a psychosocial support program is implemented to foster positive attitudes and behavioral changes, develop life skills, prepare them for life, support their education, and integrate them with their family and social environment, taking into account the individual differences and needs of children under protection and care. This program aims to foster positive attitudes and behavioral change, develop life skills, prepare them for life, support their education, and integrate them with their families and social environments.

Children are guided, supported, and encouraged to pursue academic, athletic, artistic, and vocational activities tailored to their interests, skills, and abilities.

- strengthening partnerships with specialised NGOs for the purpose of assisting victims of trafficking, including by delegating to NGOs the function of service providers, and providing adequate financing of the services delivered by NGOs;

As part of strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations, a cooperation protocol was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent Association for support services provided to victims staying in shelters. In this context, the Red Crescent Association has begun working with psychologists, social workers, and other support personnel in shelters in Ankara, Kırıkkale, and Kütahya. Discussions with other NGOs on this matter are also ongoing.

- providing regular training to all professionals responsible for implementing assistance measures for victims of trafficking, including the staff of the shelters for victims of violence;

PMM provided training to a total of 8,344 people from various professions, including inspection agencies, law enforcement units, prosecutors, judges, civil society organizations, public institutions and organizations, and private sector employees, through 39 different activities, as part of our training, awareness-raising, and information campaigns to combat human trafficking.

Details of these trainings can be seen below.

- **47 officials from the Ministry of Justice-Judicial Interview Room participated on January 28-29, 2025.**
- **52 representatives from civil society organizations participated on April 22, 2025.**
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Additionally, Provincial Coordination Meetings were held in 22 provinces with groups consisting of representatives from public institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, universities, and the private sector, all of which actively collaborate in the field of combating human trafficking in our provinces.

Regular training is provided for provincial liaison officers, repatriation center personnel, and shelter personnel at all 81 Provincial Directorates of Migration Management.

In collaboration with the Presidency of Migration Management, the UN Migration Agency, and the Ministry of Justice, a "Combating Human Trafficking Workshop for Judicial Interview Room Personnel" was held in Gaziantep on January 28-29, 2025, and in Yalova on June 24-25, 2025, for Legal Support and Victim Services directors, deputy directors, and legal support officers working in provinces most affected by human trafficking.

In addition, a presentation titled "Legal Framework for Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence in Türkiye" was made by the Ministry of Justice at the training titled "Strengthening Access to Justice for Women and Children Receiving Services from Women's Shelters" held in Gaziantep province on July 9, 2025, by the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

- improve the identification and assistance of child victims of trafficking, in particular by:
 - introducing standard operating procedures defining the role to be played and the procedure to be followed by all the authorities and professionals who may come into direct contact with child victims of trafficking, including NGOs;

Detailed explanation is given in the next answer.

- ensuring that relevant actors take a proactive approach and increase their outreach work to identify child victims of trafficking, by paying particular attention to unaccompanied and separated migrant and refugee children, children working in the agricultural sector, children in street situations as well as child marriage;

In this context, the Third National Action Plan includes a Strategy titled "Child Protection," consisting of a total of seven objectives.

Accordingly, common forms of exploitation today, such as illegal adoption, sexual exploitation, early and forced marriage, begging, and the use of children in crimes or armed conflict, are all forms of human trafficking carried out through children. Child labor, as a form of exploitation, deserves a separate paragraph. Child labor is defined as forcing children to work in jobs that prevent them from enjoying their childhood, diminish their potential and dignity, and harm their physical and mental development. More broadly, "child labor" includes work that is mentally, physically, socially, or morally dangerous and harmful to children, work that prevents them from attending school regularly, disrupts their education, or causes them to leave school early, and long-term, heavy work performed while children are still in school. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "criminal exploitation," a form of human trafficking, is a form of exploitation that most commonly targets children. Children are often used in criminal activities such as forced begging, armed conflict, drug mugging, and theft and extortion. The first indicators of children being drawn into crime are academic failure or lack of academic support. Guidance counselors, who are responsible for monitoring children's psychological well-being as well as their academic success, are responsible for this. Dysfunctional families are among the primary factors contributing to the exploitation of children. Furthermore, poverty, lack of or limited access to education, and cultural practices are among the primary causes of child trafficking. Children, especially those entering adolescence, may make poor choices to meet

their needs for attention, admiration, and acceptance. Given the opportunities provided by our age, these risks are increasing. Unfortunately, many negative behaviors are promoted in the virtual environment through games, TV series, and short videos, and children can be unknowingly drawn into the criminal environment. Internet use and virtual threats lead to an increase in the virtual risks of children being trafficked and to the proliferation of the internet as a source of income. This strategy aims to raise awareness among families, raise children's awareness, prevent children from being used in crime, and plan and implement activities to ensure children remain in formal education.

In this context, activities are being carried out in line with the following objectives:

- 1. Parents will be informed about the potential for child trafficking.**
- 2. Information campaigns will be conducted for children regarding safe internet use.**
- 3. Information campaigns will be conducted in primary, secondary, and high schools, coordinated by the Gendarmerie General Command, the General Directorate of Security, and the Ministry of National Education, to address the risk of children being drawn into crime.**
- 4. Monitoring and prevention efforts will be conducted for children who do not attend school.**
- 5. Measures to protect unaccompanied or separated children will be strengthened.**
- 6. Measures to prevent early marriages, including child marriage, and forced marriages will be increased.**
- 7. Measures to prevent child labor will be increased.**

The Ministry of Family and Social Services also approved the "Directive on the Working Procedures and Principles of Children in Safety Teams" on March 16, 2023.

As of the effective date of this Directive, the previously used terms "mobile team," "mobile child social service," and "child safe program" have been abolished.

Children in Safety Teams operate to prevent children from working on the streets, which is considered one of the worst forms of child labor. They also aim to prevent children from being exposed to all kinds of risks on the streets. They also aim to prevent the risks children may face due to unskilled time spent on the streets due to school absences. They also aim to monitor and prevent child labor by providing children with high-quality and rapid education, social services, social assistance, and all kinds of counseling services.

As part of the work of the Children in Safety Teams, PMM has created a module for the Children in Safety Teams within the Family Information System to monitor children identified as working or forced to work on the streets and to carry out all necessary actions. Children identified as a result of field surveys conducted by the Children in Safety Teams for children at risk on the streets are registered in the Family Information System.

In the Twelfth Development Plan (2024-2028), within the 3.3rd Goal and Policy "Qualified People, Strong Families, Healthy Society," sub-policy No. 3.3.6 "Children", measure 738.6 defines, "The capacities of the Children in Safety Teams, which conduct screening, identification, and monitoring activities nationwide, will be increased."

The ASHB 2024-2028 Strategic Plan defines "Identification, referral, and monitoring activities through Children in Safety Teams" as part of its goal of "Developing protective and preventive services and ensuring equal opportunities." Under the objective of "Improving the quality of counseling, referral, and monitoring activities conducted for at-risk children," the Ministry defines "Identification, referral, and monitoring activities through Children in Safety Teams."

In the 2023-2028 Türkiye Child Rights Strategy Document and Action Plan, within the objective of "Protection and Support Services for Families and Children," under the objective of item 2.3.4, "Strengthening services provided for at-risk children," the Ministry defines "Increasing the quality and quantity of child protection mobile teams."

Efforts Regarding Children at Risk on the Streets

Our Ministry continues its efforts effectively within the framework of the National Program to Combat Child Labor and in line with the principle of Zero Tolerance for Child Labor. In this context, Children in Safety Teams nationwide collaborate with municipal police and law enforcement personnel, as well as neighborhood chiefs (mukhtars) to conduct street searches in accordance with Prime Ministry Circular No. 2005/5 on the "Service Model for Children Living/Working on the Streets."

Field searches are planned to identify children living and/or working on the streets and to respond quickly to reports of such children. These searches are planned based on the working hours of the Child Safety Team staff, the peak hours of children's presence on the streets, and the peak hours of reports. During these searches, the identities of children identified as at risk on the streets are determined. For children whose identities are not identified, information is obtained from the Provincial Population and Citizenship Directorate, the Provincial/District Police Department, and, if deemed necessary, the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management.

If the investigation determines that there is no risk to their families, children are returned to their families, a social assessment report is prepared, and the child and family receive appropriate social services and assistance based on their risk and needs. If, despite all professional and guidance efforts, the situation is detected to be recurring despite the caregivers responsible for children identified as being forced to work or beg on the streets, a criminal complaint is filed against them, and the process is monitored.

The Children in Safety Teams have impacted the lives of thousands of children, particularly in disadvantaged areas, who are forced to work on the streets, are forced to beg, are absent from school, are at risk of neglect or abuse, and are at risk of criminal activity. The information of children identified through screening is fully recorded in the Family Information System, in accordance with the principle of confidentiality.

If children are identified in need of protection, they are placed under protection in our

childcare facilities. Psychosocial support and awareness-raising activities are also conducted for the families of children identified as needing social and economic support. Families of children identified as needing social and economic support are provided support through the Social Economic Support Service (SED) or Social Assistance Foundations. Legal proceedings are initiated against families who continue to have their children work on the streets despite all efforts and economic and psychosocial support services.

- providing further training and resources to all the stakeholders who may come into contact with child victims of trafficking (including police, gendarme, labour inspectors, NGOs, child protection authorities, social workers, teachers and health-care professionals) as well as guidance on the identification of child victims of THB;

As mentioned repeatedly in this report, education, information and awareness activities are among the issues we attach importance to as the President of Migration Management, and these activities will continue to increase.

- increase efforts to facilitate access to compensation for victims of trafficking, and in particular to:
 - provide information to all victims of trafficking on their right to compensation and the ways to access it, in a language they can understand, and ensure that victims have effective access to free legal aid to claim compensation;

As part of efforts to inform crime victims, the "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr" website, designed to be easily accessible, simple, and understandable, and available in various languages, has been updated to provide information on victims' rights and the services available to them. To inform crime victims about the judicial process, brochures containing information on some basic rights and various types of crimes (informed on the definitions of legal aid, participation, being a victim, mediation, complaint, witness, child victim of crime, compensation) have been drafted. These brochures are also available digitally on the website "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr."

In addition to the aforementioned, PMM promptly handles victims' requests sent to the email address magdur@adalet.gov.tr and forwards them to the relevant authorities for necessary action.

Victims of crimes of intentional injury, torture, torment against women, sexual abuse of children and stalking, and those who do not have an attorney, are provided the opportunity to have a lawyer appointed by the bar association free of charge upon their request.

- include victim compensation in training programmes for law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges and lawyers;

In the context of combating human trafficking, the Ministry of Justice has prepared an investigation guide and sent it to Chief Public Prosecutor's Offices to identify perpetrators, uncover the national and international structures of terrorist and organized crime organizations, seize and confiscate assets resulting from crimes, conduct investigations meticulously and effectively, and expeditiously implement evidence collection procedures and protective measures for suspects. A workshop on combating human trafficking was held

for judges and public prosecutors on December 9-11, 2024, on effective investigation methods, distinguishing human trafficking from other crimes, problems encountered in practice, and examples of best practices. Programs to combat human trafficking are planned for 2025.

- ensure that claims for compensation by victims of THB are examined within the criminal proceedings while preserving the victims' right to seek compensation before a civil court;

As part of efforts to inform crime victims, the "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr" website, designed to be easily accessible, simple, and understandable, and available in various languages, has been updated to provide information on victims' rights and the services available to them. To inform crime victims about the judicial process, brochures containing information on some basic rights and various types of crimes (informed on the definitions of legal aid, participation, being a victim, mediation, complaint, witness, child victim of crime, compensation) have been drafted. These brochures are also available digitally on the website "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr."

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- establish a state compensation scheme accessible to victims of trafficking, regardless of their citizenship and residence status;
- put in place a system to certify lawyers who are qualified to provide legal assistance to victims of trafficking, and ensure that trafficking victims are systematically appointed a lawyer from among the certified lawyers;

As part of efforts to inform crime victims, the "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr" website, designed to be easily accessible, simple, and understandable, and available in various languages, has been updated to provide information on victims' rights and the services available to them. To inform crime victims about the judicial process, brochures containing information on some basic rights and various types of crimes (informed on the definitions of legal aid, participation, being a victim, mediation, complaint, witness, child victim of crime, compensation) have been drafted. These brochures are also available digitally on the website "magdurbilgi.adalet.gov.tr."

In addition to the aforementioned, PMM promptly handles victims' requests sent to the email address magdur@adalet.gov.tr and forwards them to the relevant authorities for necessary action.

Victims of crimes of intentional injury, torture, torment against women, sexual abuse of children and stalking, and those who do not have an attorney, are provided the opportunity to have a lawyer appointed by the bar association free of charge upon their request.

- take measures to:
 - include “servitude”, “practices similar to slavery” and “other forms of sexual exploitation” in the list of forms of exploitation;

In our country, the criteria for defining a victim are determined by Article 80 of the Turkish Penal Code, the Palermo Protocol, the Council of Europe Convention, and other international agreements to which we are a party.

In this context, "slavery," "practices similar to slavery," and "other forms of sexual exploitation," each of which is also included in our Penal Code as a crime and whose perpetrators are punished, are considered forms of exploitation in the victim definition process.

- consider trafficking in all children, i.e. all persons under the age of 18, as an aggravating circumstance, in accordance with Article 24 of the Convention;
- ensure that all the aggravating circumstances included in the Convention, including the offence committed by a civil servant in the performance of her/his duties and the offence deliberately or by gross negligence endangering the life of the victim, are appropriately taken into account;
- ensure compliance with Article 26 of the Convention through the adoption of a specific provision on the non-punishment of victims of trafficking for their involvement in unlawful activities, to the extent that they were compelled to do so, and/or by developing training and relevant guidance for law enforcement officials and prosecutors on the scope of the non-punishment provision;
- take measures to:
 - prioritise the identification of gaps in the investigation procedure, the collection of evidence and the prosecution of human trafficking cases for different purposes of exploitation, with a view to ensuring effective, proportionate and dissuasive convictions;
 - provide law enforcement units investigating THB offences with the necessary resources, guidance and tools to detect and investigate human trafficking cases for different purposes of exploitation, including on the use of information and communication technology to commit trafficking and the collection of digital evidence;
 - strengthen efforts to rescue Yazidi captives held in Türkiye and prosecute the perpetrators;

Given the victim profile identified in our country, we observe that there are many nationalities, including Turkish citizens, who are victims of human trafficking.

PMM adopts a victim-centered approach in the victim identification, protection, and support services process, and that everyone is provided equal service regardless of criteria such as language, religion, ethnicity, nationality, or sexual orientation.

Therefore, the same measures are being taken to prevent Turkish citizens from becoming victims in our country, or the protection and support services are provided if they do become victims, and the same processes are applied with the same sensitivity for Yazidis and other foreigners.

We particularly urge anyone aware of such a situation or who has experienced victimization to report it to us, along with concrete information.

To report:**112 Emergency Call Center****157 Foreigners Communication Center-YİMER (Operates 24/7 in Arabic, Persian, English, Russian, and Turkish.)****magdurihbar@goc.gov.tr (Specially designated for use only in reporting human trafficking victims.)**

- strengthen efforts to investigate and prosecute cases of human trafficking, focusing in particular on the forms of trafficking which are seldom investigated and/or prosecuted, such as trafficking for the purposes of forced criminality, forced begging, forced marriage, and organ removal;

In the Third National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, related to the four recommendations mentioned above, there are three strategies and 14 related activities under the objective titled "STRENGTHENING LEGAL AID SERVICES AND INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION ACTIVITIES IN COMBATTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING." Work will be carried out within this scope. Strategy 3.1: INCREASING LEGAL SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS

Activity 3.1.1: A protocol will be signed with the Bar Association regarding the monitoring of legal processes for victims of human trafficking.

Activity 3.1.2: Legal aid will be provided to victims of human trafficking.

Activity 3.1.3: The number of cases intervened by the administration will be increased.

Activity 3.1.4: Measures will be taken to provide legal counsel to victims of human trafficking to ensure they receive compensation.

Activity 3.1.5: Legal clinics will be informed about the crime of human trafficking, victim protection, and support mechanisms.

Strategy 3.2: INCREASING THE AWARENESS OF RELEVANT ACTORS DURING THE INVESTIGATION PHASE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Activity 3.2.1: Law enforcement units will be informed about the reporting and investigation of human trafficking.

Activity 3.2.2: The knowledge and expertise of public prosecutors regarding the crimes most frequently confused with human trafficking will be increased.

Activity 3.2.3: Judges serving in Criminal Courts of Peace will be informed about human trafficking and the penal provisions related to this crime.

Activity 3.2.4: Problems arising from the practice that interrupt the investigation of human trafficking will be resolved.

Activity 3.2.5: The knowledge and awareness of bar associations regarding human trafficking, victim protection, and support mechanisms will be increased.

Activity 3.2.6: HELP (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals) training will be provided to relevant public personnel involved in the fight against human trafficking.

Strategy 3.3: STRENGTHENING THE PROSECUTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Activity 3.3.1: Cases filed under Article 80 of the Turkish Penal Code will be analyzed.

Activity 3.3.2: Training will be provided to judges in criminal courts of first instance and juvenile courts regarding the crimes most frequently confused with human trafficking.

Activity 3.3.3: The Turkish Justice Academy's training curriculum on human trafficking will be enriched.

- build strategic partnerships with NGOs and other relevant civil society actors with the aim of achieving the purpose of the Convention (Article 35), and to ensure that NGOs engaged in antitrafficking action have effective access to adequate funding, including from the State, and are enabled to participate in the prevention of human trafficking and victim protection and assistance.

As part of strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations, a workshop on Combating Human Trafficking was held on April 22, 2025, with a group of 52 representatives from civil society organizations. This workshop was productive, particularly regarding prevention, victim identification, and referral processes.

A cooperation protocol was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent Association for support services provided to victims residing in shelters. In this context, the Red Crescent Association began working with psychologists, social workers, and other support personnel in shelters in Ankara, Kırıkkale, and Kütahya.

Discussions are also ongoing with other NGOs on this matter.

Representatives from civil society organizations participated in all coordination meetings held in our provinces.

3. Requests the Government of Türkiye to report to the Committee of the Parties on the measures taken to comply with this recommendation by **29 November 2025**.
4. Invites the Government of Türkiye to continue the dialogue in progress with GRETA and to keep GRETA regularly informed of the measures taken in response to GRETA's conclusions.

2025 ACTIVITIES IN RESPONSE TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

National Action Plan

The Third National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking to be implemented between 2025-2030 aims to provide a comprehensive and strategic framework for combating human trafficking in Türkiye. It was approved and entered into force by the 15th Migration Board convened on January 29, 2025.

It includes 14 strategies and 83 activities defined under three main objectives that address all aspects of combating human trafficking. These strategies and activities reflect a holistic approach that includes specific, applicable measures on prevention, protection, legal assistance, and prosecution.

The monitoring and evaluation process of the national action plan will be conducted by the Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye (TİHEK).

Increasing the service quality, capacity, and number of shelters

As part of the efforts launched in 2025 to combat human trafficking, the Presidency of Migration Management envisioned increasing the capacity and number of shelters. In this context, the Ankara shelter was renovated and refurbished in the first six months of 2025, increasing its capacity to 30 shelters. The Kırıkkale shelter was renovated and refurbished, increasing its capacity from 12 to 20 shelters, bringing the total capacity to 50.

Regarding the target of opening two new shelters in 2025, the Kütahya shelter, with a capacity of 30, has been commissioned. The Mardin shelter, with its renovations and furnishings completed, is planned to be operational by the end of 2025 to serve male victims. As of January 2025, victim shelter services, which were operating in two shelters with a capacity of 32 people, reached a capacity of three shelters and 80 people by July 2025, and will reach a capacity of four shelters and 100 people by the end of 2025.

Education, Information, and Awareness Activities

As the Presidency of Migration Management, we have provided training to a total of 8,344 people from various professional groups, including inspection agencies, law enforcement units, prosecutors, judges, civil society organizations, public institutions and organizations, and private sector employees, through 39 different activities, through training, awareness, and information activities within the scope of combating human trafficking.

Details of some of the training provided in this context are provided below. A group of 47 officials from the Ministry of Justice-Judicial Interview Room participated on January 28-29, 2025.

- 52 representatives from civil society organizations participated on April 22, 2025.
- 71 police officers participated on May 13-14, 2025.
- 30 Turkish Red Crescent personnel participated on July 2-3, 2025.
- 48 Gendarmerie personnel participated on September 2-4, 2025.
- 50 police officers participated on September 9-11, 2025.

- 46 Coast Guard Command personnel participated on October 1-2, 2025.
- 60 labor inspectors participated on October 6-8, 2025.
- 64 judges and prosecutors participated on October 13-15, 2025.

- On November 6, 2025, 30 healthcare workers received training on combating human trafficking.

Furthermore, three training modules were developed for the public sector, civil society, and the private sector. In preparation for the implementation of these training modules, a training of trainers (ToT) was provided to 37 personnel from the Presidency of Migration Management and Provincial Directorates of Migration Management specializing in human trafficking. Following the ToT, sequential training sessions were held in selected provinces for approximately 52 participants from the public, civil society, and private sectors. These training sessions are expected to reach a total of approximately 210 people in the selected cities by the end of 2025.

Provincial Coordination Meetings were held in 22 provinces with groups consisting of representatives from public institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, universities, and the private sector, with whom we actively collaborate in the field of combating human trafficking.

Numerous activities are also being carried out in our provinces, such as visits to public institutions and organizations, civil society organizations, and visits to tradespeople and professional associations.

Strengthening Collaboration with Civil Society Organizations

As part of strengthening collaboration with civil society organizations,

- A cooperation protocol was signed with the Turkish Red Crescent Association for support services provided to victims staying in shelters. In this context, the Red Crescent began working with psychologists, social workers, and other support personnel in shelters in Ankara, Kırıkkale, and Kütahya.
- Efforts are ongoing to increase the number of civil society organizations with which it collaborates.
- A workshop was held on April 22, 2025, with 52 participants consisting of representatives from civil society organizations.
- Representatives from civil society organizations participated in all coordination meetings held in our provinces.

Screening of foreigners facing deportation orders for indicators of human trafficking

According to Article 18 of the Regulation on Combating Human Trafficking and Protecting Victims, Article 54 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, titled "Those subject to deportation orders," stipulates that "(c) Those who earned their living through illegitimate means during their stay in Turkey" and "(g) Those who are determined to be working without a work permit," and requires that those facing deportation orders be interviewed for indicators of human trafficking. However, a directive issued by our Presidency has initiated screening for indicators of human trafficking for all foreigners taken to repatriation centers due to deportation orders.

Following this screening, a mechanism has been established to direct foreigners who meet these indicators to the anti-human trafficking unit in each province for interviews.

Screening Vulnerable and Human Trafficking Indicators for Foreigners Considered to Have Special Needs Due to Their Vulnerability and Sensitivity, Screening for Human Trafficking Indicators is conducted through the protection desks established within our Provincial Directorates of Migration Management.

As a result of this screening, a mechanism has been established to direct foreigners who meet these criteria to the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in each province for interviews.

Legislative Improvement

As the Presidency of Migration Management, a Circular (Procedures and Principles) was prepared, which outlines the procedures and principles for improving the quality of services provided by our organization within the scope of combating human trafficking, ensuring uniformity in service delivery, and meeting constantly evolving and changing needs. This Circular entered into force on November 4, 2025.

Work is ongoing to determine the procedures and principles to be implemented in our shelters to improve the service quality of our shelters, establish quality assurance mechanisms, and ensure uniformity in implementation. It is planned to be completed by the end of the year.