

#### The Identification of Victims of Trafficking in The Asylum System

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# Risk Profiles in European asylum systems

- Persons in need of international protection / refugees smuggled out of country of origin / first asylum who fall prey to trafficking in transit countries &/or in Europe
- Persons who were not in need of international protection and were smuggled out of country of origin and fall prey to trafficking in transit countries &/or in Europe and fear return because of trafficking experience
- Persons trafficked into Europe [EU] who escaped their trafficker(s) and seek international protection [in another EU MS and who become subject to Dublin transfer]

- Victims of trafficking forced into asylum system by traffickers and who present claims lacking in credibility
- Victims of trafficking who are not in need of international protection but whose only access to protection is through the asylum system
- Vulnerable asylum-seekers in EU asylum reception centres (or homeless) targeted by traffickers and who are at risk of trafficking
- Unaccompanied and separated children on the move across the EU - in asylum reception centres or not (victims or at risk of trafficking)
- Victims of trafficking in need of international protection but outside asylum system and not advised about right to seek asylum/allowed to access asylum

## EU Asylum acquis



# Asylum Procedures (recast) Directives

Recital 29: Some applicants in need of special procedural guarantees due to *i.a.* age, gender,... or as a consequence of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence

### Art. 24 - Applicants in need of special procedural guarantees

- Obligation to identify applicants in need of special procedural guarantees within reasonable period of time after an application [art 24.1]
- Adequate support including sufficient time (no acceleration) to benefit from rights and comply with obligations APD [ Art. 24.3]
- Special procedural needs also addressed if apparent at later stage [Art. 24.4]

### Art.10(3) - Requirements for the examination of applications:

(d) Possibility to seek advice from experts on particular issues, such as medical, cultural, religious, child-related or gender issues

#### **Art.15(3) - Requirements for a personal interview:**

- (a) Personnel competent to take account of personal and general circumstances surrounding application, incl. applicant's vulnerability
- (b) and (c) Same-sex interviewer and interpreter wherever possible

# Asylum Reception Conditions (Recast) Directive

#### Chap. IV – Provisions for vulnerable persons

•Art.21: Take into account specific situation of vulnerable persons *i.a.* victims of trafficking

#### •Art.22:

(1) obligation to conduct individual assessment to identify whether special reception needs and indicate the nature of needs

Obligation to initiate within reasonable period of time after application

(4) Assessment shall be without prejudice to assessment of international protection needs

## Holistic and Human Rights Approach

Asylum *acquis* and victim protection regime in Europe

- Obligation to identify victims
- Mechanisms for early identification of victims (not asylum applications)
- Standard of proof: "reasonable grounds"
- Expert advice with relevant support organisations
- Same-sex interviewer and interpreter wherever possible
- Competent (regularly trained) personnel
- Prevent secondary victimisation
- Individual needs assessment without prejudice to assessment of international protection needs

# Credibility Assessment in Victim Identification

#### **Evidentiary Matters & Victim Identification**

- Low threshold approach for identification "reasonable ground"
- Standard of proof: NOT "beyond reasonable/any doubt" – Not appropriate for asylum adjudication
- Art.4(1) EU QD "duty to substantiate" NOT a matter of "proof" or search for truth
- Shared duty to substantiate application
- Applicant's statements = primary and may be only source of evidence
- Lack of documentary evidence

## Individual, Objective and Impartial Assessment

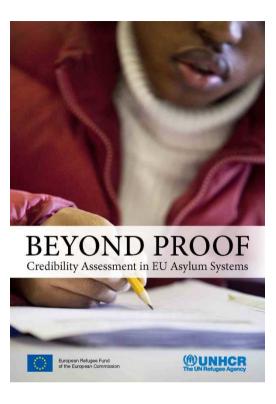
- Other factors to take into account:
  - Impact of feelings of shame, stigma, fear of reprisals on self-identification & (late) disclosure
  - Frailty of human memory, effect of emotion on memory
  - Interviewer/Decision-Maker's thinking processes,
     assumptions, expectations, misconceptions
  - Factors span disciplinary fields of neurobiology, psychology, anthropology, sociology, cultural & gender studies – Multi-disciplinary approach
- Training: Knowledge, Skills, Attitude/Awareness

#### **UNHCR**

"Beyond Proof –
Credibility Assessment in EU
Asylum Systems"
Report & Checklists



(ENG, FRE, GER, BUG, HUN, SLO, POL, ROM)



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