

Introduction

The following reference was compiled in 2022 to ensure the enforcement of Article 7.5 of the Law 'On Combatting the Trafficking in Humans' of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The results of the analyses and operations of the Special Police Unit on combating human trafficking, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prosecutor General's Office, 28 central and 52 local executive bodies, the Ombudsman's Office, relevant international institutions in the relevant field were considered in the reference.

It follows from the 7th Global Report that the United Nations Organisations made public in January this year that human trafficking as a dangerous type of transnational organised crime had been encountered in almost all the countries and regions as well as that, for the first time in the last 20 years, there had been a decrease in the number of victims and criminal prosecution.

Though the aforementioned decrease may seem to be a positive trend at first glance, it had in fact been caused by the restrictions introduced during the pandemic, which ultimately made it difficult for law enforcement agencies to identify victims of trafficking by proactive methods, with the rates of detection having slid by 28 per cent.

However, with the significantly varied relevant statistics of the European countries, there has been a decline in the detection of victims of sexual abuse and

an increase in the number of forced labour victims.

A change in the number of those convicted of trafficking in humans has occurred as well, with the numbers of persons indicted on the relevant acts having decreased by 56 per cent in South Asia, 54 per cent in Mesoamerica and the Caribbean and by 46 per cent in South America.

Considering these processes, which are closely monitored in Azerbaijan, the measures to prevent human trafficking and protect legitimate individual and societal interests from such illegal actions were continued single-mindedly in the reporting year in the format of the ‘National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking for 2020-2024’ purposefully.

The Legislation

Bills containing addenda to Article 144-4 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan (employment of services of a human trafficking victim), Article 21.1-1 of the Law ‘On Combatting the Trafficking in Humans’ (employment of a person's services arising from such a person's exploitation by a person other than a trafficker but aware of the former being a victim of human trafficking entails criminal liability provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan) and 21.1-2-ci (illegal acts with documents for the purpose of trafficking in human beings entail criminal liability provided for in the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan), intended to ensure Azerbaijan’s compliance with its obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, and a draft document on amending the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan No 387 dated 25 August 2000 to designate the body conducting the investigations under

Article 144-4 of the Criminal Code have been drawn up and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers.

Pursuant to the amendments made through interaction with the concerned state authorities to two Laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, one Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan and four Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers,

- The legal status of the Working Group under the auspices of the National Coordinator is stipulated in the Law 'On Combatting the Trafficking in Humans';

- Matters concerning competitive selection of deputy heads of state bodies who are on the Interdepartmental Commission and of non-governmental organisations to be added to the Commission, the engagement by international organisations of the Azerbaijani representative offices in the work of the Commission, conducting the work of the Commission based on annual work plans and other matters were added;

- 'Studying the situation in the country in relation to activities of overseas nationals and apatrides engaged in the services sector in order to prevent from becoming victims of human trafficking' is provided for as one of the functions of the Interdepartmental Commission;

Also, the list of the authorities responsible for the implementation of the 2020-2024 National Action Plan for the Prevention of the Trafficking in Humans in the Republic of Azerbaijan and for the implementation also of the Programme of Elimination of Social Problems Conducive to the Trafficking in Humans, the Law

‘On Combatting the Trafficking in Humans’ of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Rules of Repatriating Trafficking Victims have been harmonised with the pertaining statutory acts.

The methodology guides ‘Communicating with children who are actual or potential victims of the trafficking in humans and presenting the relevant cases and the affected children appropriately’ and ‘The Organisation of Search Operations in the Countering the Trafficking in Humans’ have been compiled and passed to where they were due.

Prevention, Enlightenment, Education and Training Sessions

Awareness-raising, protection of interests of persons visiting the country as tourists, media monitoring, prevention of early marriages, supervision of the families of neglected, adopted children and/or children deprived of education and placed under guardianship or patronage, provision of socio-legal and socio-psychological services to graduates of state-owned child care institutions, education and training sessions and implementation of other necessary measures have all been provided for and kept under control. The specialist state authorities have been issued with 14,000 in funds to cover the human trafficking awareness work with the people travelling abroad for work, those using the territory of the country for the transit purposes and overseas nationals arriving in the country in general.

Enlightenment seminars addressing the cases giving rise to the trafficking in humans and forced labour have been arranged at 36 secondary vocational educational institutions in keeping with the joint action plan of the

Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Science and Education. The said seminars were attended by the personnel of 29 provincial law enforcement bodies, youth, media, members of the local communities, representatives of non-governmental organisations, local executive authority staff as well as staff members from transport, education, health care, Social Protection of the Population and employment services, and businesspeople.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population organised educational meetings and events covering the prevention of the trafficking in humans at the regional ASAN and DOST service centres in Baku, Ganja, Shaki and Barda.

The Office of the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) of the Republic of Azerbaijan conducted ‘The Child’s Rights Months’ whilst the Ministry of Science and Education arranged training sessions for close to 2,000 pupils, themed ‘The Labour Right of Children’.

The State Family, Women’s and Children’s Problems Committee combined with the Ministry of Science and Education to organise the ‘Let’s say NO to Trafficking in Humans and Forced Labour’ events at universities and circulated a video clip ‘Don’t Stay Indifferent to the Trade in Humans!’ on television as well as in the Committee’s social media accounts and official website.

The Ministry of Culture and the subordinated organisations conducted enlightenment actions against the trafficking in humans at more than 45 towns’ and provinces’ culture centres across Azerbaijan.

The Public Association called 'Clean World Women's Aid' held a tour-de-table to curb the risks rising to the backdrop of the development of tourism in the Republic and to strengthen the relevant partnership.

Regular monitoring of children's evasion and neglect of compulsory education was also carried out in Baku, and 91 pupils were found skiving. Their parents were cautioned, and their attendance was ensured.

A list of socially vulnerable families and children in those families was compiled through the activities of the above ilk. The one-to-one preventive work was done with each one to discourage their evasion of education, inducement to illegal acts and involvement in forced labour.

At the same time, there were 21 monitoring sessions to determine the living conditions of the children adopted by Azerbaijani citizens; that also encompassed 1,215 overseas nationals who had adopted Azerbaijani children. No negative cases were revealed.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population provided 21 young graduates of state-run childcare institutions with flats in the 'Graduate's Home' upon the initiative of the Ministry of Science and Education. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population joined forces with international institutions and local non-governmental organisations for a business start-ups and independent living course for graduates of boarding schools. Also, the Ministry put physically challenged children in need of social protection on its vocational training courses.

During the reporting year, 994 university students in paid education and

deprived of parental care had their tuition fees covered by the State; each one of them was assisting in collecting the necessary paperwork.

The Social Services Agency undertook an introductory survey of 552 neglected children facing social hazards; individual preventive cases were opened on 102 of those, their needs were clarified, and they were provided with socio-economic, socio-psychological, socio-paedagogical, medical-social and social-legal services.

Much attention was also paid to educating (putting through the specialised professional training) the officials active in the field of the prevention of the trafficking in humans. With that purpose, 156 officials of 50 urban and provincial police units were sent to professional training courses whereas close to 500 officials of a further 76 police units were put in the virtual training classes 'The Trafficking in Humans and Forced Labour Crimes – a Kind of Transnational Organised Crimes', 'Differentiating between the Human Trafficking Crimes and Crimes against the Public Morality' and 'Identifying Victims of the Trafficking in Humans'.

Additionally, the Academy of Justice organised and conducted the remote training for 46 judges, 2 prosecutors and 38 barristers; topics covering the countering of the trafficking in humans were added to the educational curricula of the 193 approved candidate judges, prosecution officers, members of the Bar and officers of the Penitentiary Service.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs organised topical sessions at the diplomatic outposts and consulates of Azerbaijan on combatting the trafficking in humans

efficiently, undertaking preventive operations and handling other potential situations. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Science and Education arranged training sessions on sexual exploitation, forced labour, at universities, slavery over debts, exploitation of child labour and organs' transplantation with the purpose of trading in humans. The State Family, Women's and Children's Problems Committee conducted the training sessions 'Preventing Child Labour' and 'Detecting Children Victimized by the Trafficking in Humans'. The educational courses organised by the State Migration Service covered 'the combatting of the trafficking in humans and protection of the victims', 'other forms of the exploitation of human beings', 'the trafficking in humans and the defence against it' and 'detecting the victims of the trafficking in humans'. The State Border Service undertook a course 'Identifying Human Trafficking Victims Including Victims' for the specialist military personnel whilst the State Tourism Agency ran a course 'Identifying and Protecting Trade in Humans and Forced Labour Victims; Prioritising the Victims' Protection in Investigation and Consideration of Such Cases'. The APA Media Group, then, had a course 'The Joint Participation in the Struggle against the Trafficking in Humans' and the State Agency for Public Services and Social Innovations arranged the following educational sessions for the volunteers of the 'ASAN' Service Centres: 'The Ways to Determine the Essence, Forms and Victims of the Trafficking in Humans', 'First Aid and Services to Potential Victims', 'A Hot Line' and 'The Ways to Identify the Victims'.

Acting together with the UN High Commissariat for Human Rights, the Office of the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) organised training

courses in the prevention of the trafficking in human beings, attended by barristers, jurists and NGO representatives. Also, the State Family, Women's and Children's Problems Committee held a session for 190 representatives of municipalities covering the prevention of early marriages and seeking to enhance the awareness to this end.

It being in keeping with the National Action Plan, appropriate technical resources were developed and put in place for the transmission by officials of all the administrative territorial units of the country of births information to the 'State Register of the Population of the Republic of Azerbaijan' Data System. Also, 1,389 representatives were connected to that system. That ensured timely registration of births and the full coverage by this system of the whole territory of the Republic. As many as 5,381 infants were state registered right at maternity homes in 2022 consequently.

At the same time, 926 infants were found to have been born without appropriate documentation in previous years thanks to the combined efforts of the Registry Office's executive representation offices put on that work.

One of the tasks that lay ahead at the time was that of making the public aware of the efforts made to counter the trafficking in human beings.

The information about the outcomes of the action against the crime in question, its informational, organisational and legal basics, the meetings held, the shelters for the human trade victims, the Hot Line, the Aid Fund etc was posted to the website of the Chief Bureau for the Prevention of the Trafficking in Humans. The undertaken activities and events as well as the achieved results were covered

by the media.

The activities of the non-governmental organisations, too, were effective in the propaganda work and in educating potential human trafficking victims as well as ensuring their social rehabilitation, providing them with legal aid and organising the efforts of the specialist institutions handling the victims. The 17 specialist organisations chosen for their proactive attitudes were given monetary awards (AZN 22,000 in total) and diplomas by the Ministry of Internal Affairs. 8 projects worth AZN 72,500 were financed by the State Fund for the Support to Non-Governmental Organisations. Besides, AZN 106,000 was allocated towards the costs of social rehabilitation of human trafficking victims and in lump-sum benefits to them.

International Co-operation

Development of international co-operation, which is of immense importance in the countering of the trafficking in human beings, and improvement of the position of the Republic of Azerbaijan in international organisations' reports and international ratings constantly remained in the focus.

There was the exchange of information and experience with the offices and embassies of the specialist international organisations and other countries stationed in Azerbaijan. Also, answers were given to the recommendations and queries of the US Departments of State, of Justice and of Labour, and the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Humans (GRETA) as well as other organisations.

The political resolve of the State to address the problem of human

trafficking, the progress achieved in this area and the co-operation prospects have been discussed with the representatives of the International Organisation for Migration and the International Centre for the Development of Migration Policy in Azerbaijan, the National Crime Agency of the UK, the Criminal Investigation and Cybercrime Department of the capital of Italy, the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Humans (GRETA), the International Labour Organisation and the Embassy of the United States of America in Azerbaijan.

The personnel of the specialised police task force were sent to working trips to the United States of America, Austria, Romania, Hungary and Uzbekistan for experience exchanges within the frameworks of projects implemented by various overseas organisations.

The secured positive results were taken into account in the 2022 report of the US Department of State concerning the prevention of the trafficking in human beings, with Azerbaijan having been shifted one tier up and into the 2nd list of countries. The efforts in legislation as well as in the fields of criminal prosecution, protection of victims, financing of the shelters and collaboration were lauded as well.

At the same time, the meetings held in our country last year between the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Humans (GRETA) and the 67 officials of 39 state departments representing the legislative, administrative and judicial authorities in order to determine the status of fulfilment of the obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Action against

Trafficking in Human Beings proved successful, with the GRETA lauding the outcomes of the activities undertaken in the relevant field.

The Activities to Prevent Forced Labour

The tasks concerning prevention of forced labour, identification of its actual and potential victims and elimination of the cases giving rise to such crimes and included in the National Action Plan were carried out in a sequence.

The State Employment Agency of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population and the local executive authorities found jobs for 2,357 people, assigned insurance payments for 502 persons registered as jobless, engaged a further 36 in social jobs and organised paid public works for yet 327 more whilst also opening as many as 1,066 new jobs by way of ensuring an efficient prevention of forced labour cases. Those moves proved important in keeping people from falling prey to forced labour.

It should be emphasised also that the State Employment Agency put 4,019 people on vocational training courses covering the specialties meeting the labour market demand; that was done to strengthen the social protection of jobseekers and unemployed persons.

The inspections conducted by the Labour Relations Monitoring Centre of the State Public Services and Social Innovations Agency to discourage violations of law in the relevant field led to the discovery of 55 persons working at 75 construction facilities without employment and service (civil) contracts concluded with them. Consequently, the files compiled on the employer (a physical person) were submitted to the Chief Prosecutor's Office and administrative fines

amounting to AZN 186,500 were imposed on 14 other persons.

In addition, the search by the specialist police task force revealed 3 (no changes) facts of forced labour; the criminal cases were opened accordingly and the investigation that followed determined that the impacted persons had been exploited in the domestic agricultural sector.

The State Labour Inspection Service undertook certain checks in response to appeals from citizens to find -369 (+102) engaged in work without employment contracts signed and three cases wherein the employers had forced their employees to do the work (service) not covered by their respective job descriptions. The responsible executives were fined in the aggregate amount of approximately AZN 1,800,000.

On the other hand, the State Migration Service issued work permits to 4,674 persons, extended the terms of the existing 2,875 work permits and imposed administrative files on 200 employers who had engaged overseas nationals in illegal work. That was done to ensure paid employment of overseas nationals within the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

The operations conducted to identify victims (including children) of the trafficking in humans and forced labour as well as overseas nationals or apatrides revealed and led to the detainment of 39 persons who had organised an illegal migration channel leading across Azerbaijan, Turkiye and Iran to Europe and farther to America. Those persons were evicted from Azerbaijan in the administrative manner because no signs of human trafficking crimes were found in their actions.

The raids carried out in the reporting year for the prevention of child labour during found 685 people barred from their familial environments as well as paedagogical and social influence and found also 232 parents who either worked in the streets or begged and had allowed the said children to remain in such a state.

Consequently, 619 case files were forwarded to the commissions under the local executive authorities as well as the guardianship and trusteeship bodies, and 48 parents having failed their duties consisting in educating and upbringing their children were put under police custody and charged administratively. The on-going investigation revealed that the children had been made to beg by third parties. In general, the Cabinet of Ministers was petitioned for establishment of open and restricted-access training and education institutions as well as social shelters and rehabilitation centres in the provinces with the purpose of discouraging cases of vagrancy and begging in underage children.

Furthermore, 96 facts contradicting the public moral and the law alike were revealed; the culprits were made criminally liable; a further 966 persons were subjected to administrative penalties.

Criminal Prosecution and Handling of Victims

Detection of human trafficking crimes and prosecution of culprits put on record the total of 204 (+2) offences including 157 (+1) of trafficking in humans, 3 (no changes) forced labour cases and 44 (+1) cases of document forgery with the intent to traffic humans.

The 15 (+2) persons (13 women and 2 men) suspected of the aforementioned

illegal activities and encompassed by the relevant criminal case were placed in the charge of the courts of law.

Of the 12 (-1) persons condemned in court, 9 were sentenced to 7-10 years of imprisonment, 1 was sentenced to a prison service term of 3 years and yet another person was sentenced to restriction of freedom. Another convict had the sentence suspending pending the child in that person's custody reaching the age of 14.

9 out of the 23 (-3) suspects wanted by the law were detained; 14 remain wanted.

Of the 94 (-1) human trafficking victims (93 women and 1 man) identified during the reporting year, 93 were citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan and 1 was a foreign (the Federal Republic of Nigeria) national. The said Nigerian citizen had been exploited in Azerbaijan by his own counterpart.

Of the above, 82 had been taken to the Republic of Turkiye and 1 to the Islamic Republic of Iran for sexual exploitation whilst 9 had been sexexploited within the country and 2 had been placed in forced labour. 6 out of the victims are children (all female, sexexploitation), 16 others are aged 18-25, 41 others are aged 25-35 and a further 31 ones are older than 35.

The arrangements necessary for the affected persons' rehabilitation and reintegration were in the centre of attention as well; each of them was given the allowance in the amount of AZN 700. 73 of the victims and 1 potential victim were placed at the appropriate shelters of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; they were all provided with medical (HIV, AIDS, STDs, gynaecological and therapeutic), social,

psychological and legal aid and supplied with the clothes they needed.

At the same time, 25 human trafficking victims were sent to vocational training schools, 9 were provided with employment, 2 foreign victims were put on record and issued with temporary permits of abode, 5 were issued with marriage annulment certificates, 5 underage victims were issued with IDs and put in an integrated-education boarding gymnasium, 3 had their surgical operation needs met, 6 were put up in hospital, 3 were lined up for targeted social aid and 1 victim who has a young child was given a land allotment where his/her house could be built. Also, 38 victims were helped to return to their families.

Speaking of the 81 human trade victims referred to non-governmental organisations, 21 ones were provided with the necessary social services at the Clean World Women's Support PA whereas 17 were helped at the shelters of the Regional Development Contact PA, 21 at the Family World PA and 10 at the Women's Initiative and Social Problems' Solution Assistance Union.

Of the 32 potential victims referred to the Aid Centre by non-governmental organisations, the State Employment Agency was petitioned to provide 11, 8 and 4 with medical, psychological and legal aid, respectively, find employment for another 3 and put a further 1 victim on a vocational training course.

The Human Trafficking Victims Aid Centre under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population supplied 37 victims with psychological aid, 8 with legal counsel and 5 with medical aid; a further 3 were referred to the State Employment Agency.

The victims' children were kept in the focus, too; 31 of them were supplied

with education necessities, 16 children were put on a preschool education programme, 11 were issued with birth certificates, 12 children's fathers were identified, and alimony was secured, and 2 children were put in hospital.

The Bar members defended 39 human trafficking victims in court and defended 60 others' human rights during investigation proceedings. The Modern Psychology Centre's specialists supplied each victim with qualified aid.

On the other hand, 8 human trafficking victims were given 30 days, in accordance with Paragraph 14-1.1 of the Law 'On Combatting the Trafficking in Humans' Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan to remedy their circumstances, become distanced from the criminals' influence and ponder the prospect of collaborating with the prosecution authorities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs tapped the appropriate Aid Fund to provide 100 actual and potential victims with financial aid in coverage of their expenses and social rehabilitation; 1 foreign victim was sent back to his/her home country.

It should be emphasised that the Regulations of the Temporary Shelter for Victims of the Trafficking in Humans were improved to streamline the handling of the victims and raise further the quality of the services extended to them. The Shelter admission procedure was thusly facilitated. To be specific, a non-staff psychologist was retained to provide the relevant assistance; the outcomes of the services began to be recorded and a confidential database began to be formed for subsequent use.

A member of the Bar was contracted in view of the importance of the Human Trafficking Victims Aid Fund's acting as a claimant and a defender in

court.

The '152' Hot Line received 9,823 (+5,317) calls regarding employment abroad, education, marriages with overseas nationals, household violence, temporary registration of migrants, adoption of children and other matters last year. The calls were investigated, and the callers were provided with necessary explanations.

The Future Tasks

Today, the endeavours of representatives the Coalition of Non-Government Organisations that unites more than 30 state bodies and 45 public unions, as well as the local executive authorities and of the tertiary education institutions ensure the efficiency of the prevention of the trafficking in humans and the prosecution process as well as the dependable protection of the society from any forms of the trafficking in humans.

Consequent to the work done so far, the effectiveness of the human trafficking and forced labour activities was highlighted in the annual (2021) report by the US Department of State as well as in the relevant instruments of the Council of Europe Group of Experts on Combatting Human Trafficking (GRETA) and other international organisations.

Still, more crucial and tremendous tasks lie ahead; their fulfilment will make it possible to build up on the positive results achieved already.

International experts conclude that the forms and methods of human trafficking in response to the closure due to the pandemic of public spaces, such

as bars and clubs, where most sexploitation victims were to be found.

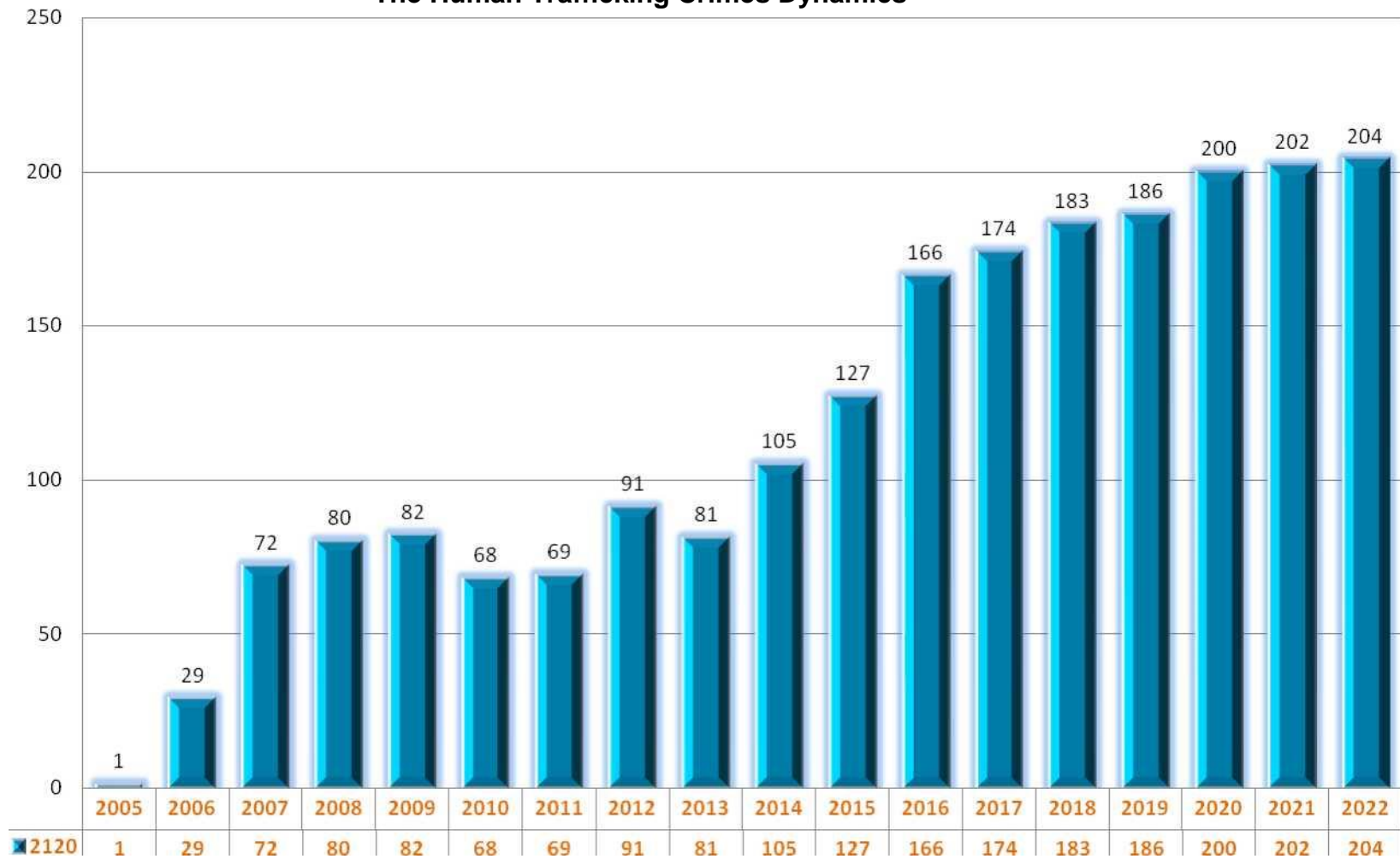
The relevant illegal activities were mainly conducted over the Internet, with 4 human trafficking crimes and 5 crimes against public morality discovered in our country last year. New mechanisms in this field as well as those to prevent the trafficking in humans and forced labour and to detect such crimes in a timely manner are being developed currently. The professionalism of the pertaining personnel is being improved and there is movement towards a broader use of modern technologies in this area.

In parallel to that, the necessary organisational and practical measures are being taken to enhance proactive efforts to identify such crimes as well as to put the personnel on a regular training circuit, learn the progressive international experience and improve the relevant legislation.

The list of important tasks to attend to also includes undertaking academic and social study of human trafficking risks for children and securing the state support for such activities; detecting the proceeds of the trafficking in humans and forced labour and other property in the course of preliminary investigation of such crimes with the subsequent prevention of their legalisation; establishment of new asylum and assistance centres catering for human trafficking victims in the regions, and providing such centres with the necessary accessories; learning the socio-psychological aspects of the problem of human trafficking, finding its causes and elaborating effective eradication methods; increasing the financing of the specialist nongovernmental organisations involved in the action against such crimes; and so forth.

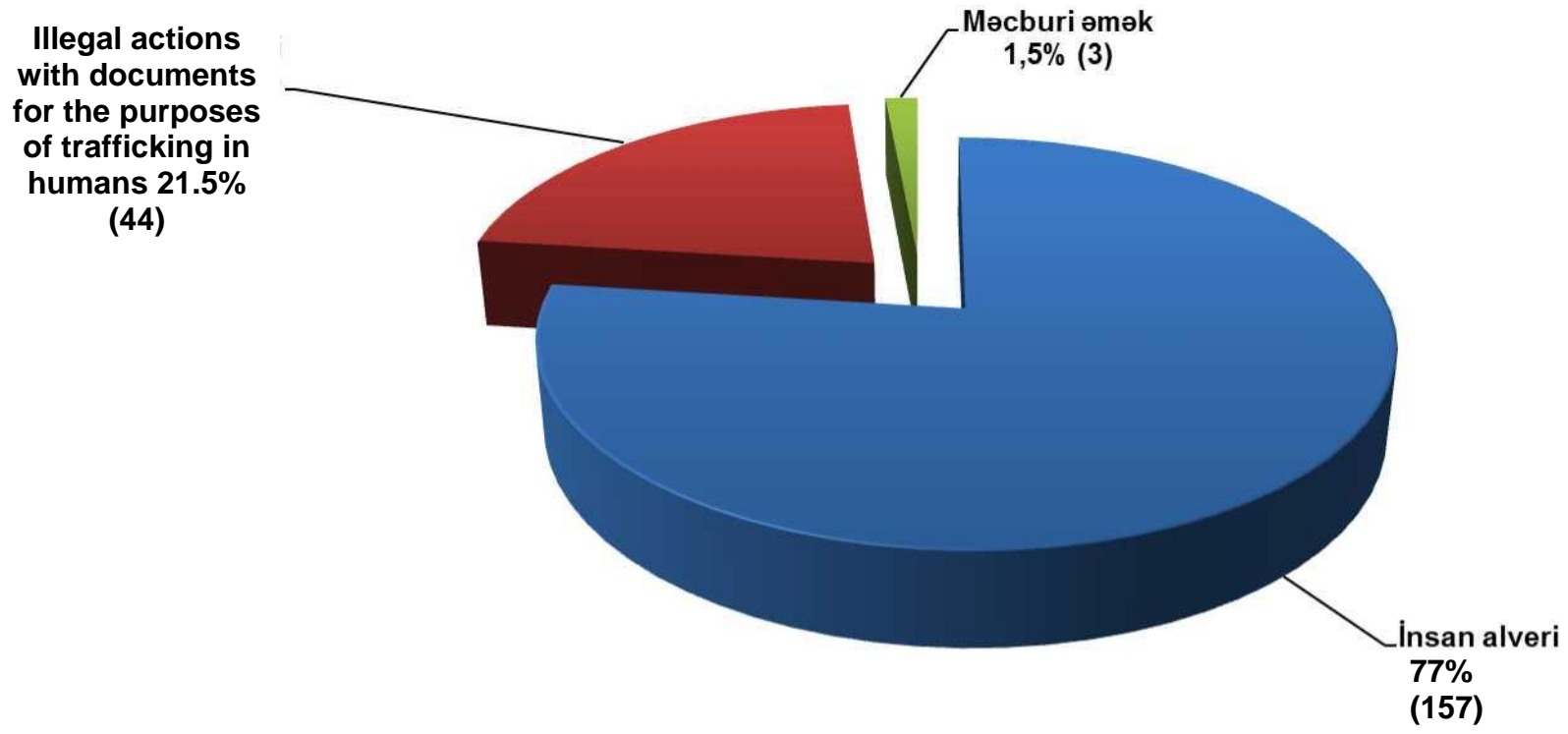
The current activity in the said areas continues subject to the national legislative acts and the international obligations of our country.

The Human Trafficking Crimes Dynamics

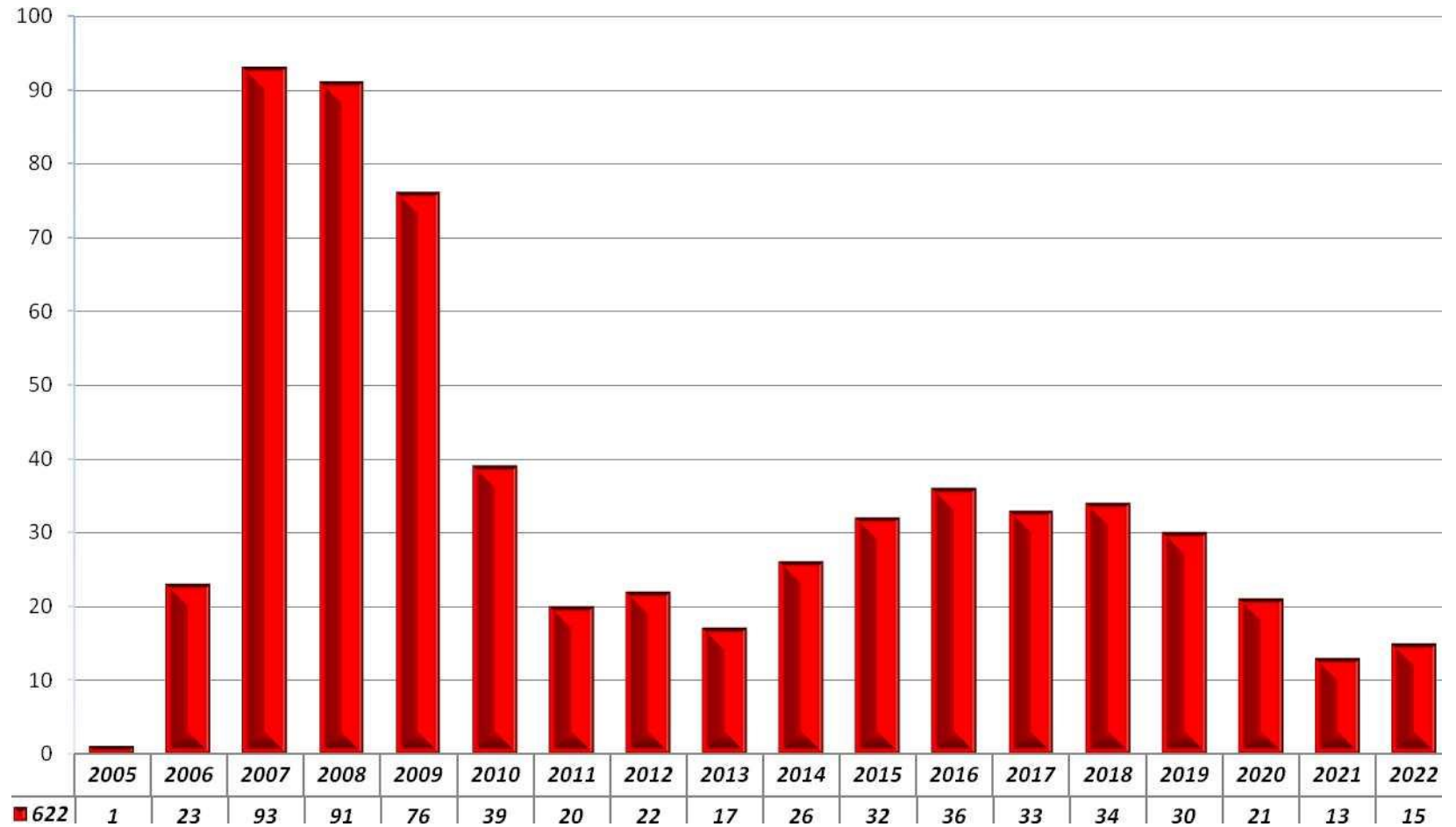


The Kinds of Human Trafficking Crimes

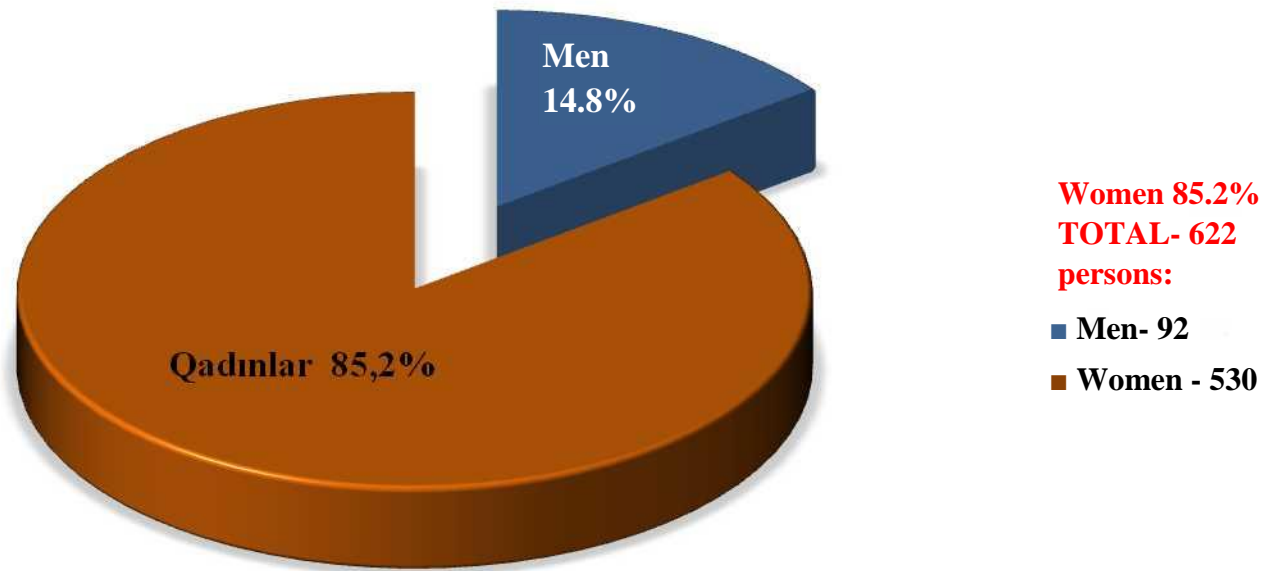
Forced Labour 1.5% (3)
Trafficking in Humans 77% (157)

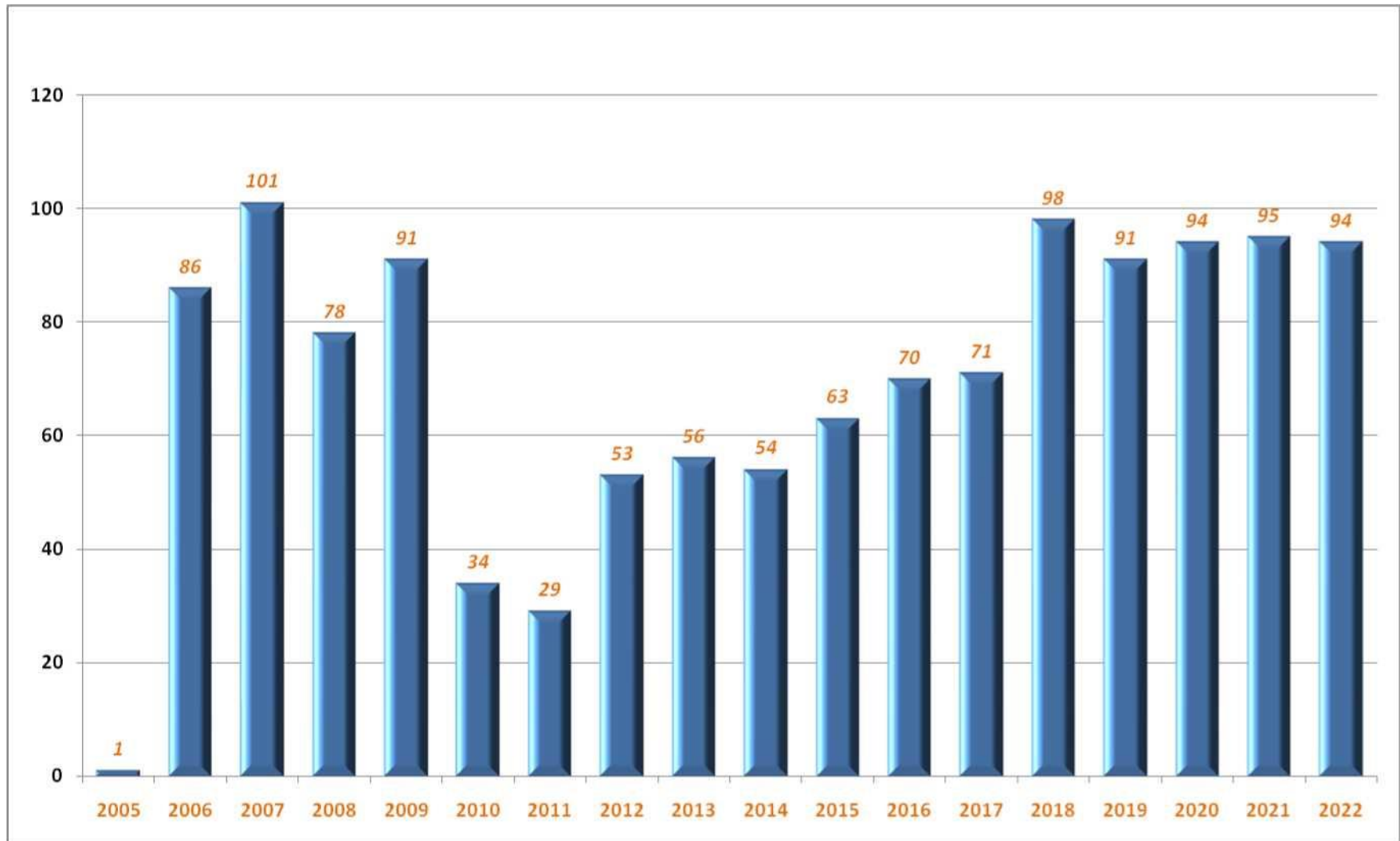


Of

Those prosecuted for human trafficking crimes during 2005-2022

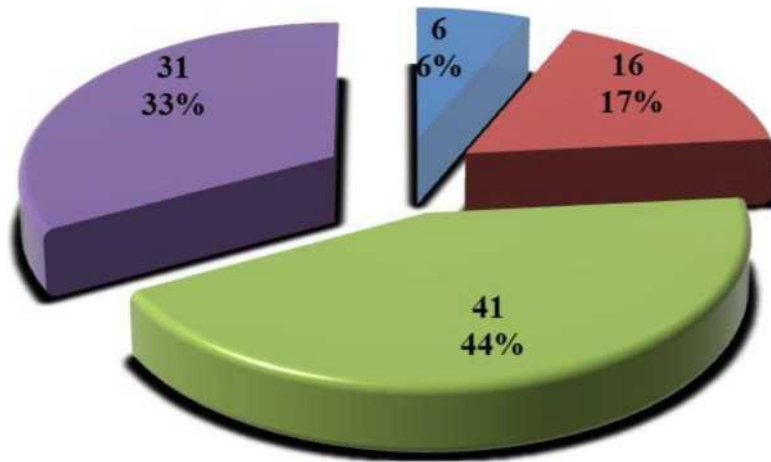
The gender breakdown of those prosecuted for human trafficking crimes during 2005-2022



The human trafficking victims identified during 2005-2022

The age breakdown of the human trafficking victims identified in 2022

The age breakdown of the human trafficking victims identified in 2005=2022

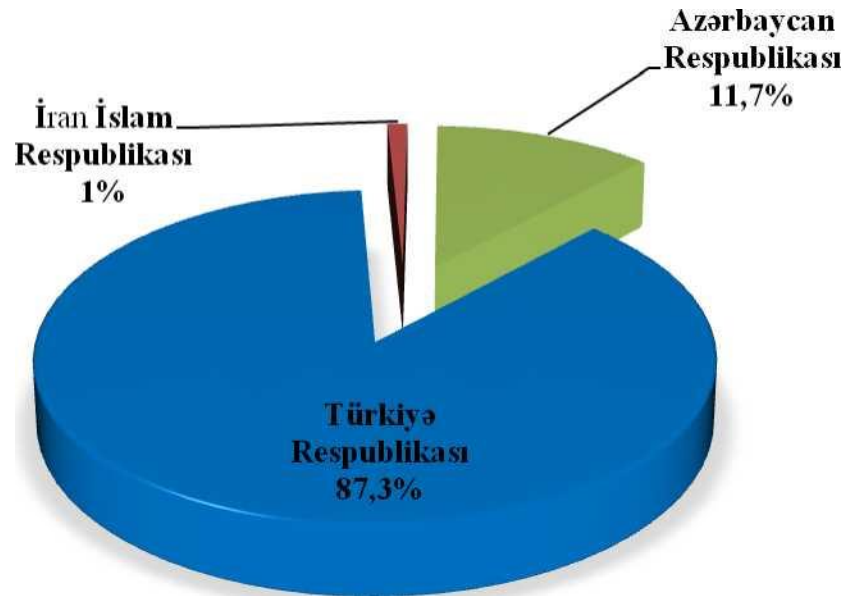


- 6 infants
- 16 aged 18-25
- 41 aged 25-35
- 31 older than 35



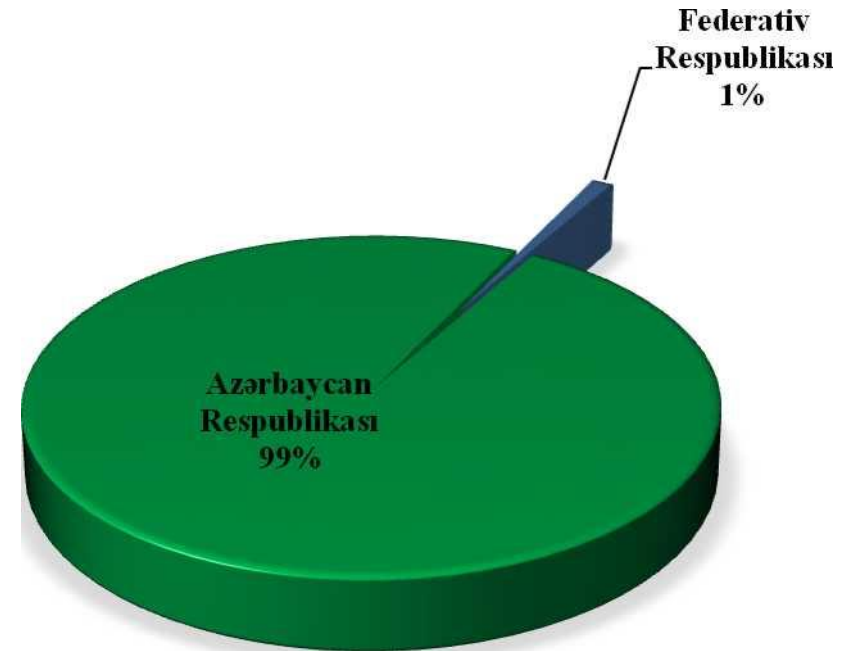
- Men – 85 (6.8%)
- Women -1174 (93.2%)

The countries where the human trafficking victims were exploited



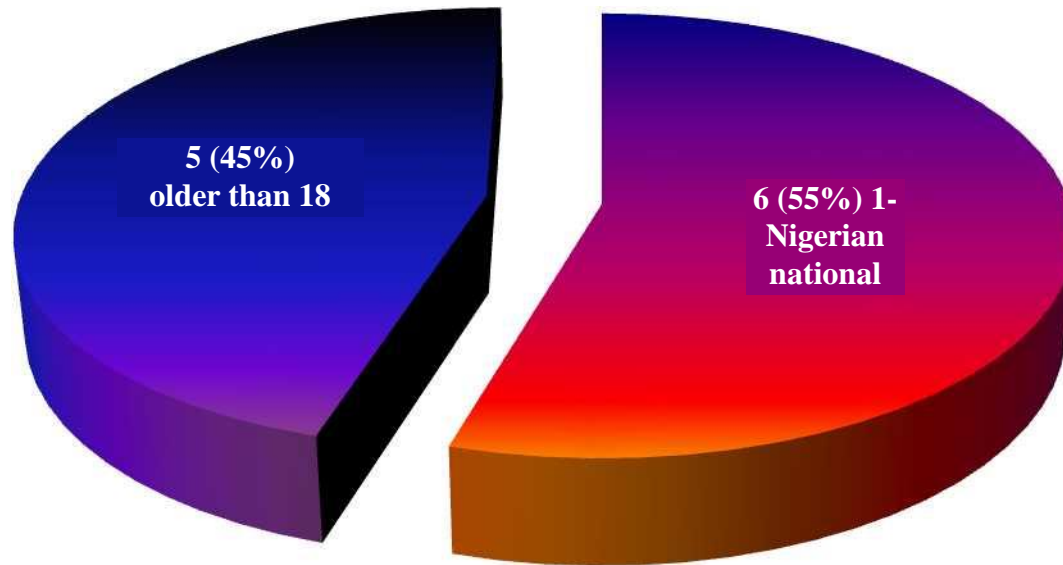
- Republic of Turkiye - 82
- Islamic Republic of Iran - 1
- Republic of Azerbaijan - 11

The countries of which the human trafficking victims were citizens



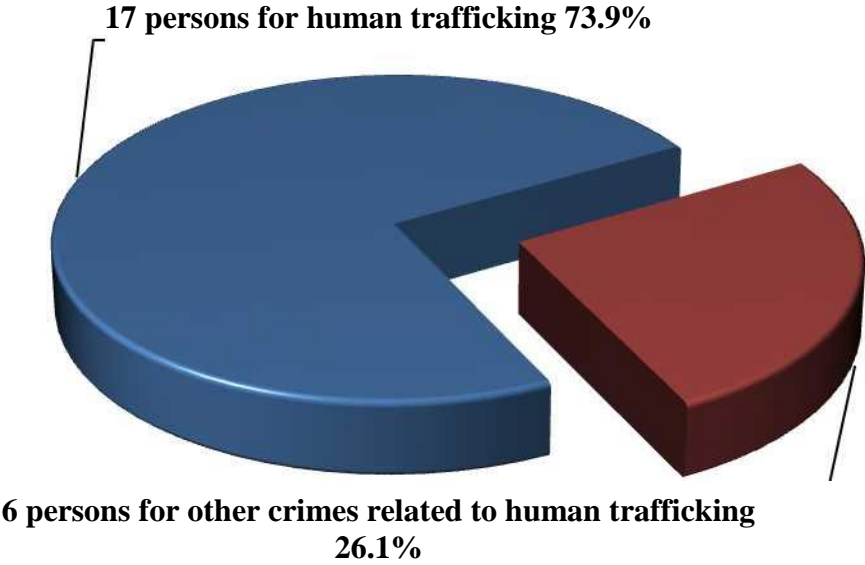
- Federal Republic of Nigeria - 1
- Republic of Azerbaijan - 93

The age breakdown of the persons exploited in the Republic of Azerbaijan

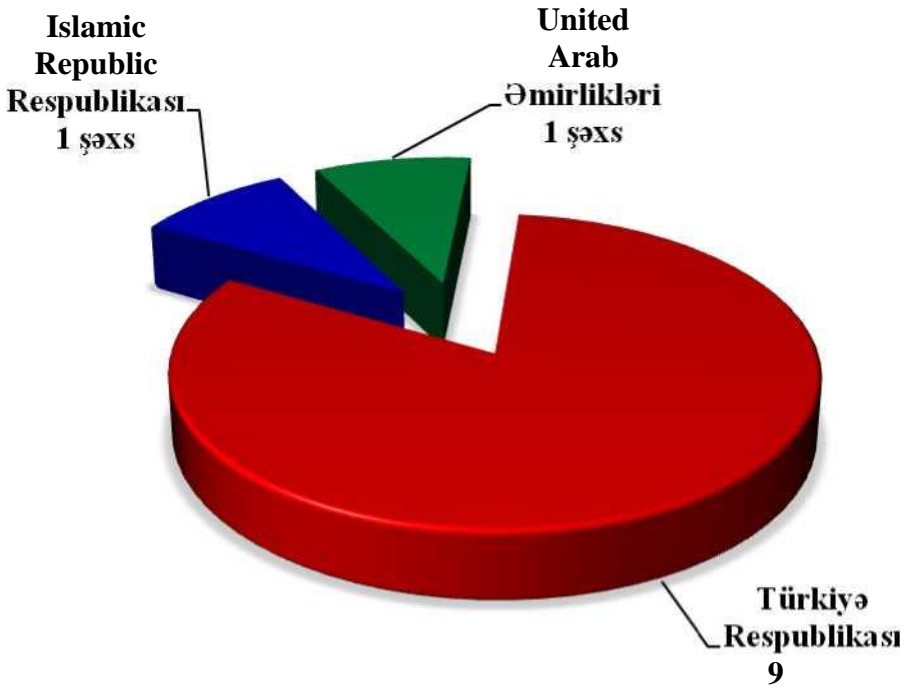


■ Children- 6 ■ Adults -5

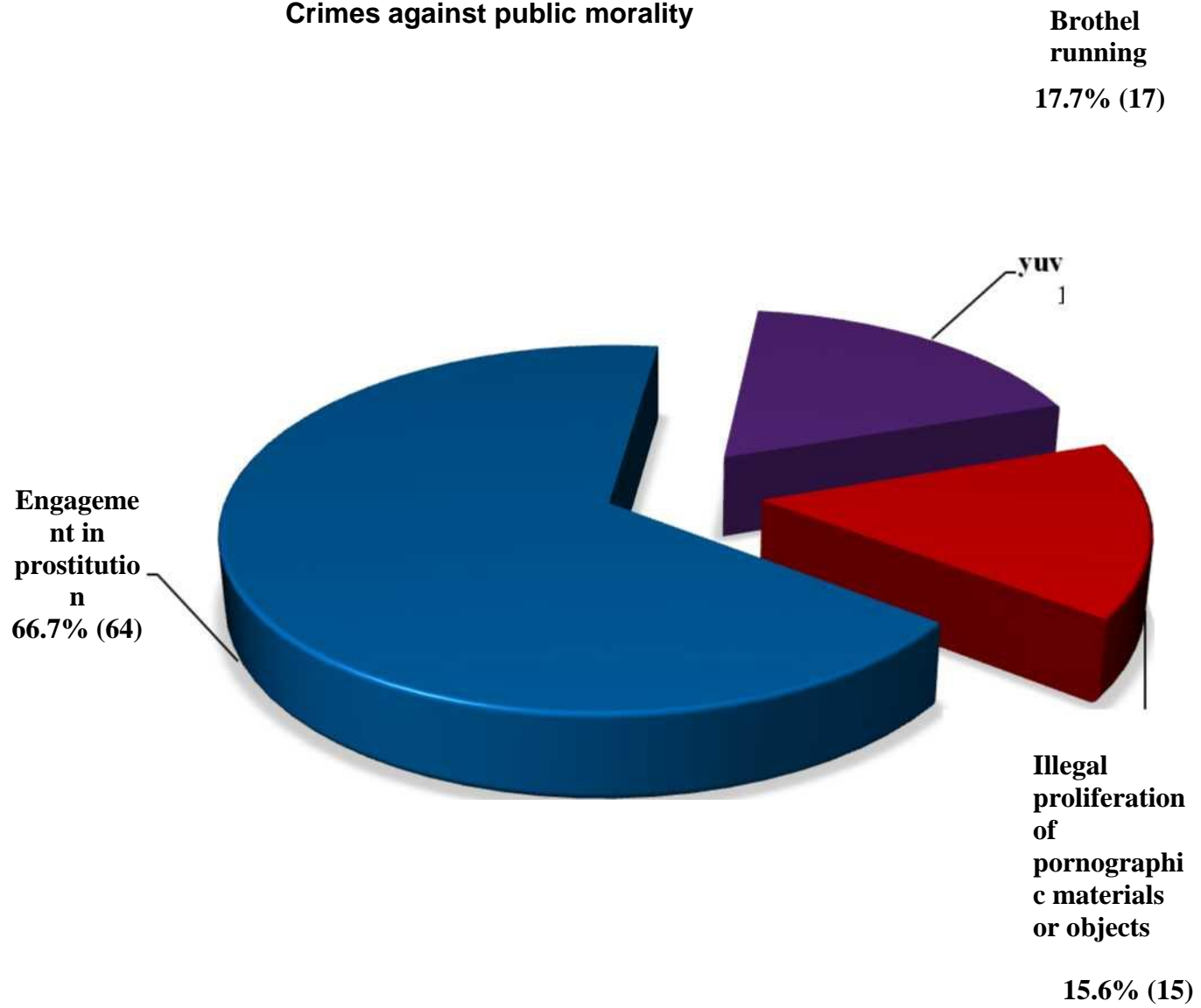
The suspects wanted for human trafficking crimes



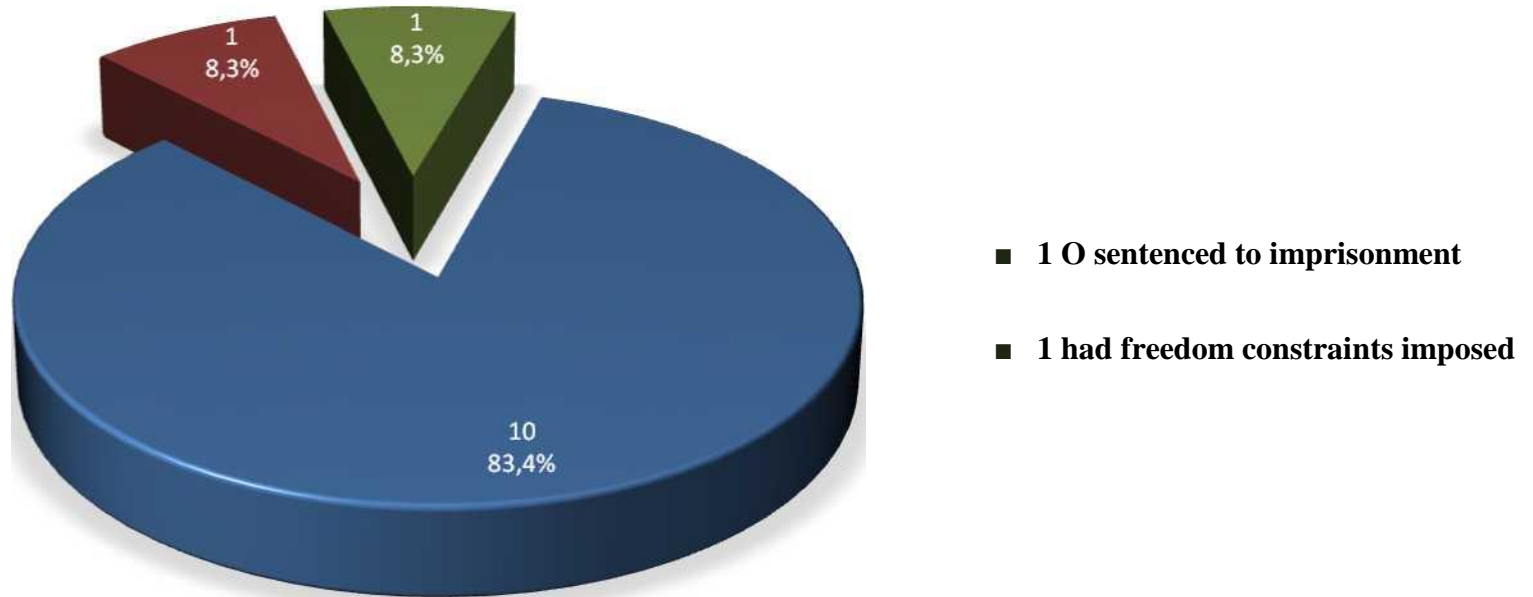
The countries where persons wanted for human trafficking crimes via the Interpol are thought to be hiding



Crimes against public morality



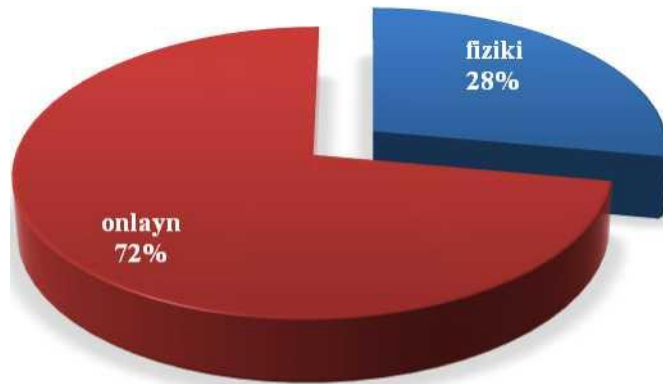
**Penalties imposed on traffickers by the
Grave Crimes Court**



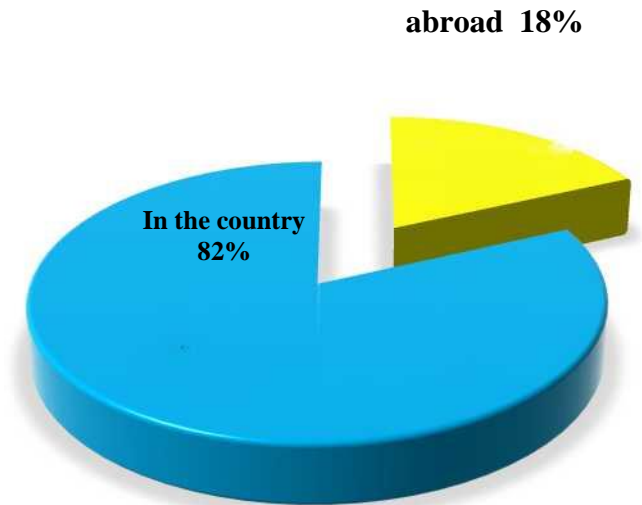
- **1 had their penalty suspended**

Participation by the personnel of the Main Directorate for Combatting Human Trafficking 1n international and local events related to the combatting in 2022

International and local activities – 61



Online participation - 44



onlin

■ participation in pe