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2025.19 Use of tools to overcome language barriers

**European Migration Network
Ad-hoc query**

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AD-HOC QUERY ON 2025.19 USE OF TOOLS TO OVERCOME LANGUAGE BARRIERS

REQUESTED BY EMN NCP LUXEMBOURG ON 25 APRIL 2025

Exported for: Unrestricted Dissemination

Responses from: EMN NCP Austria, EMN NCP Belgium, EMN NCP Bulgaria, EMN NCP Croatia, EMN NCP Cyprus, EMN NCP Czech Republic, EMN NCP Estonia, EMN NCP Finland, EMN NCP France, EMN NCP Germany, EMN NCP Hungary, EMN NCP Ireland, EMN NCP Italy, EMN NCP Latvia, EMN NCP Lithuania, EMN NCP Luxembourg, EMN NCP Malta, EMN NCP Netherlands, EMN NCP Poland, EMN NCP Portugal, EMN NCP Slovakia, EMN NCP Slovenia, EMN NCP Spain, EMN NCP Sweden **(24 in total)**

Disclaimer: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of information exchange among EMN National Contact Points (NCPs) in the framework of the EMN. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided, to the best of their knowledge, information that is up-to-date, objective and reliable. Note, however, that the information provided does not necessarily represent the official policy of an EMN Country.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In the context of return procedures for illegally staying third-country nationals, overcoming communication challenges between individuals who do not speak the relevant language and the authorities often requires considerable effort, particularly due to the limited availability and high cost of interpreters.

In Hungary, current legislation ensures that no one is disadvantaged in return procedures due to a lack of proficiency in the Hungarian language. Clients may communicate in their mother tongue or another language they understand, both orally and in writing. If the language used by the client is not spoken by the case officer, an interpreter must be provided. For reasons of cost-effectiveness and procedural simplification, and with the client's consent, the aliens' registration authority may permit a third party to serve as interpreter, provided that this individual speaks a language clearly understood by both parties. If the relevant conditions are met, and justified on grounds of cost-effectiveness or security, a third-country national may also be interviewed via

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a secure telecommunications network. In such cases, the connection must allow for real-time transmission of both video and audio.

The possibility of using new technologies—such as translation tools, handheld translation devices, mobile applications, and artificial intelligence—to overcome language barriers in return procedures has been explored in recent years. These technologies may support communication at various stages of the process, including identity verification, document assessment, data recording, fact clarification, the delivery of official decisions, communication during administrative detention, voluntary return coordination, and removal execution. However, in Hungary, the use of such technologies is currently limited by legal, data protection, and information security constraints.

In 2024, a thematic Schengen evaluation on return procedures identified the Italian authorities' SIA 3 Sezioni case management system as a good practice due to its functionality in translating return decisions. However, as noted in footnote 4 of the report, these practices were not subject to compliance verification with EU law. The report clarifies that Member States remain fully responsible for ensuring conformity with applicable legal, data protection, and information security standards.

Against this background, the Hungarian Police would like to seek your feedback on the following:

Note: Following discussion with the co-chair of the AHQ Working Group, and in light of the number of questions addressed to the same authorities, it was decided to circulate this as a single questionnaire. The AHQ will be counted as two separate AHQs and will be launched with a six (6)-week deadline.

WE WOULD LIKE TO ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

We would very much appreciate your responses by **20 June 2025**.

1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.
2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.

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3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.
4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.
5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.
6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.
7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):
- a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure
 - b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings)
 - c) Data confirmation (e.g., document verification)
 - d) Clarification of previously made statements
 - e) Communication of rights and obligations
 - f) Notification of decisions (e.g., return, refusal of entry)
 - g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination)
 - h) Medical examinations
 - i) Communication within detention centres
 - j) Handling of complaints, petitions, and requests
 - k) Communication during execution of return decisions
 - l) Other (please explain):
8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such

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technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.


9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?

10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.

11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.

12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

RESPONSES

		Unrestricted Dissemination ?	
	EMN NCP Austria	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Currently, no automatic translation programs are used by the asylum and immigration authorities, in the return counselling provided for by law and in the formally provided exchange processes in the operational departure procedure.</p>

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			<p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>---</p>
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			<p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>n/a ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>n/a ---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p>
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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>n/a --- Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice</p>
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			<p>and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>n/a</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>It is currently envisaged that an interpreter will always be called in for translation services. These interpreting activities can also be carried out using technical means to transmit speech and images. In this context, the law stipulates that personal data may be transmitted to interpreters. However, the transfer of data to providers of “new technologies” still needs to be regulated, as this is not currently explicitly provided for in the law.</p> <p>There are no legal obstacles to the use of this technology in return counseling.</p> <p>---</p> <p>Source: Ministry of the Interior</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Belgium</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES</p>

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2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.

Fedasil (Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers) utilises telephone interpreters as needed, with the duration of conversations recorded for the purpose of interpreter reimbursement. Google Translate is used for certain files. Fedasil's voluntary return team is multilingual and often handles translations internally. In some cases, EUAA interpreters are engaged.

The Immigration Office coaches working in closed centres, Individual Case Management (ICAM) coaches, family unit (FITT) coaches, and Identification and Documentation Units return counsellors can use telephone interpreters. The duration of conversations is also recorded for the purpose of interpreter reimbursement. This approach is quick and low in bureaucracy. They also use DeepL for the most common languages.

3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.

The Immigration Office uses the Vasco V4 translation device in closed centres.

4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.


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			<p>NO.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Texts are translated by the VASCO device only in writing. In the case of a conversation (speaking into the device), VASCO offers both oral and written translation for most languages. For a limited number of languages, only written translation is provided.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>C. Both: VASCO V4 translates both speech and documents.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure, b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), d) Clarification of previously made statements, e) Communication of rights and obligations, f) Notification of decisions (e.g., return, refusal of entry), g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination), i) Communication within detention centres, j) Handling of complaints, petitions,</p>
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			<p>and requests, k) Communication during execution of return decisions</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>Fedasil emphasises that GDPR must be respected, and no personal data may be shared without the beneficiary's prior consent. The Immigration Office follows an internal directive from the Data Protection Officer to ensure the GDPR-compliant use of translation devices. This directive prohibits the recording of conversations, requires the deletion of conversation histories, and mandates the proper management of devices. The Vasco device is used solely for operational purposes within centres. Sensitive conversations, such as those involving international protection requests or medical discussions, are not translated via Vasco. Document translation is handled by central services.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The Immigration Office reports that GDPR requirements have been translated into an internal instruction governing the use of translation devices (see Q8).</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p>
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			<p>No.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>NA.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>NA</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Bulgaria</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Bulgaria does not use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure. We have contracts with interpreting companies and when needed we provide face-to-face interpretation.</p>

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			<p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p>
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7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):


8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.

9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?

10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.

11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.

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			<p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Bulgarian legislation does not explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies. Article 54(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria guarantees the right to freely use science and technologies. The following legal acts regulate the conditions for certain types of translations or for the content being processed: Law on Copyright and Related Rights. According to this Law, a translation is considered a derivative work so the author or rights holder has rights over the translation as well. In order to use a work (including for translation), copyright laws must be observed. The technology is not prohibited but the right to translate and use the content is regulated. Ordinance No. H-1 of 2014 on court interpreters. Translations for official purposes (before the state) must be done by a sworn translator. The use of technology is not prohibited but the sworn translator is responsible for the quality of the final translation. Technology can be used as an auxiliary tool but translations for official purposes must meet regulatory requirements.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Croatia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p>


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			<p>No. But Ministry of the Interior has started procedure for the acquisition of 216 mobile handheld translation devices.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please</p>
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		<p>provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p>

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	Cyprus		<p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please</p>
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		<p>provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>There is no legislation that has, at this stage, evaluated or explicitly prohibited the use of such new technologies.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Czech Republic</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO at the moment.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>NO at the moment, however, there is an application under development to be used in the process of a forced return including related administrative procedure and there are other tools to be used in AVR where both software and hardware options are under consideration.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>Vasco is one of the options under consideration at the moment. No final decision has been made so far.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>l) Other (please explain):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>ad Q 7/l) return counselling; reintegration counselling</p>
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			<p>ad Q8) There is no legal frame at the moment however the new Act on Residence of Foreign Nationals is in the legislative process already which includes particular proposition allowing use of new technologies for translation purposes in administrative procedures.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The Czech Republic searches for internal technical solution for translation services, but anyway personal data are never inserted in text to be translated using modern technologies.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>Not used in practice yet.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new</p>
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			<p>technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>NO. Our new legislation proposal gives permission to use modern technologies for translation purposes in procedures under the Act on the Residence of Foreign Nationals.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Estonia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>Estonia uses Vasco handheld translation devices.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>Yes, Vasco voice translation devices are in use.</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure, b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), i) Communication within detention</p>
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			<p>centres, k) Communication during execution of return decisions</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>Device is not used for official proceedings but just for the ordinary communication with the third country national, thus there is no need for certain legal basis.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p>
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			<p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>N/A</p>
+	EMN NCP Finland	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. Interpreters are used either in person or via phone services.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p>


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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative</p>
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			<p>practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>NO. The legislation (Alien's Act 301/2004) was drafted before such new technologies were introduced and hence legislation does not explicitly mention its use. However, for the moment,</p>
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			<p>the legislation clearly mandates the use of interpretation when an applicant does not sufficiently speak Finnish or Swedish or has difficulties due to a disability or illness.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP France</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO. If necessary, France only uses telecommunication means to allow interpreter assistance remotely for the purpose of communicating information or a decision to a foreign national in a language they understand, in accordance with Articles L141-1 to L141-4 of the Code for Entry and Residence of Foreign Nationals and Right of Asylum (CESEDA).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/A</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p>
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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

NO. French legislation does not explicitly prohibit the use of new translation technologies in administrative or return procedures for foreign nationals in an irregular situation. However, their use would be strictly regulated by several general legal principles and legislative provisions, in particular :


The right to a fair procedure, which includes linguistic assistance. Article L. 141-3 of the CESEDA provides that interpreter assistance is mandatory if the foreign national does not speak French and cannot read. In cases where the assistance of an interpreter is required by telecommunications means[1], only an interpreter registered on a list drawn up by the public prosecutor or an interpreting and translation agency approved by the administration can be called upon[2].

The exclusive use of unsupervised automatic translation tools, which may generate errors affecting the foreign national's rights and deprive them of guarantees regarding full information, would not comply with this requirement of linguistic assistance, nor would it meet the necessary standards for interpretation by telecommunications means. It may already be used to assist an interpreter, but it cannot replace one.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) imposes strict obligations regarding the processing of personal data. The use of online translation tools could lead to the transfer of personal data to third countries and processing by a company, which would require appropriate safeguards to ensure an adequate level of protection. The National Data Protection Commission (CNIL), the authority responsible for monitoring the application of the GDPR, should be consulted and entrusted with the control such tools.

As it stands, and without provisions allowing for the sole use of such translation tools based on new technologies, their use would not be in compliance with the French law.

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			<p>[1] The reference to the term “necessity” is reiterated by the Administrative appeal court of Marseille, March 19, 2025, No. 24MA00853 (urgent proceedings) : “It follows from the provisions of the aforementioned Article L. 141-3 of the Code for Entry and Residence of Foreigners and Right of Asylum (...) that in cases of ‘necessity’, which may be due to the absence of immediate availability of an interpreter on site, the assistance of an interpreter may be provided by means of telecommunication.”</p> <p>[2] Article R. 141-12 of the CESEDA does not prescribe any particular form for approval. In a case heard by the Administrative appeal court of Nantes, reference is made to a decision by the Minister of the Interior concerning an application for approval (February 23, 2024, No. 23NT03025). In another case heard by the Administrative appeal court of Marseille, the terms of the approval are not specified (December 8, 2023, No. 23MA01626).</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Germany</p>	<p align="center">Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>No, in the areas of return counselling, application processing of the return and reintegration programmes and obtaining travel documents the federal government generally does not use ‘new’ technologies as defined in the question. In return counselling and obtaining travel documents, the federal government mainly relies on interpreters for the communication with third-country nationals.</p> <p>Nonetheless, certain federal states, e.g. some local immigration authorities, are utilising programmes and software to overcome language barriers during the return procedure,. Where these methods are not used, language-proficient employees and external interpreters are relied on instead.</p>

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2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.

Yes, the most commonly used tools are online language translators, mobile translation devices, and web-based video interpreting solutions that transmit sound and images for translation during consultations and hearings. Examples of such applications include DeepL, Google Translate, Google Lens, eTranslate EU, BayernKI and ChatGPT. However, since using such programmes can pose a challenge in terms of data privacy protection, they are limited to non-sensitive content.

3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.

Yes. Vasco Translator M3 and V4.

4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.

No.

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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Yes, some federal states use Vasco Translator V4, which can capture spoken and written language, as well as translate photos, texts, voice inputs, documents and messenger conversations containing text in over a hundred languages. Both written and oral translation into the target language is possible.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>Please refer to the Q.5.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure, b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), c) Data confirmation (e.g., document verification), d) Clarification of previously made statements, e) Communication of rights and obligations, f) Notification of decisions (e.g., return, refusal of entry), g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination), h) Medical examinations, i) Communication within detention centres, j) Handling of complaints, petitions, and requests, k) Communication during execution of return decisions, l) Other (please explain):</p>
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8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.

1. EU Return Directive 2008/115/EC - Article 12 of this directive obliges member states to communicate return decisions in a language that the person concerned can understand. The use of technological solutions can help to fulfil this requirement efficiently.

2. Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR):

- Article 5, paragraph 1, letter f) (principle of integrity and confidentiality); the use of the Translator has been approved by the responsible authority in terms of data protection.

- Article 4, No. 1 and Article 6 paragraph 1) set the legal framework for processing data.

Regarding the use of video interpreters, the legislative assessment of Section 17 (3) AsylG (Asylum Act) can also be used outside of asylum procedures in return procedures under the Residence Act.

3. AufenthG (Residence Act) – According to § 59 ff. AufenthG, persons obliged to leave the country must be informed of their rights and obligations in the return procedure. This duty to inform requires comprehensibility, which is why technical aids for language mediation can be used.

4. VwVfG (Administrative Procedure Act):


- According to Section 23 VwVfG, it must be ensured that the parties involved can understand the content of administrative acts. New technologies such as video interpreters or translation software can support this.

- Furthermore, the legislative assessments in Section 25 VwVfG (duty to provide information and advice) must also be taken into account. The authority must ensure a fair procedure in the area of administrative intervention in accordance with general principles of the rule of law and procedural law.

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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The GDPR is concerned with data protection. The focus here is on the (implied) consent of the data subject or the legal mandate of the authority. Some federal states require individuals to sign a data protection declaration. All types of data content are fully secured using combined encryption methods (e.g. DTLS, HTTPS and SRTP, or equivalent encryption systems), ensuring end-to-end encryption of data transmission. Dial-in is tunneled to the contractor via an encrypted and tap-proof VPN connection using LTE (Internet) that cannot be manipulated. When using digital voice tools, it is essential to ensure that personal data is protected. Data is not stored. Spoken or photographed text is recorded directly in the translation device without the data being forwarded, and is deleted immediately after the translation process. Pseudonyms are used for texts containing names.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Hungary</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p>

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			<p>Not relevant</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p>
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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>Not relevant</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p>
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			<p>Not relevant</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>In Hungary, the right to use one's mother tongue in official proceedings is a fundamental right guaranteed in all proceedings. The law guarantees the right to use the mother tongue with the assistance of an interpreter. Examples include Act XC of 2017 on Criminal Procedure, Act II of 2012 on Administrative Offences, Administrative Offences Procedure and the Administrative Offences Registration System, Act CL of 2016 on General Administrative Procedure, Act XC of 2023 on the General Rules on the Entry and Residence of Third-Country Nationals.</p> <p>The human voice is personal data, given that it is a manifestation of the personality by which the data subject can be identified and from which conclusions can be drawn by looking at him or her. In the use of new technologies (computers), the recording, recording, storage, transmission, etc. of the voice necessarily involves data processing, and the provisions of the GDPR must therefore be complied with.</p> <p>In addition to ensuring data protection and data security conditions when using a translator, the aim is to develop best practices and to this end we would like to learn about the practices of Member States in the context of the use of translators.</p> <p>In Hungary, when acquiring a device from an information security point of view, in connection with the implementation of Directive (eu) 2022/2555 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 (NIS 2 Directive) in the Member States, it is necessary to examine, on the basis of Act LXIX of 2024 on Cyber Security in Hungary (hereinafter: Cyber Security Act), in force since 1 January 2025, whether the device to be acquired is an electronic information system and, if so, whether the electronic information system is classified as an electronic information system and whether the data classification is to be carried out.</p> <p>The Police may use a non-private cloud service or process data abroad, subject to the result of</p>
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			<p>the data classification, provided that no other legislation prohibits or restricts the use of cloud services or the processing of data abroad. Taking into account the domestic legal environment, the results of the data class may result in data being processed in the following geographical locations: without geographical limitation; only on the territory of an EEA Member State; only in Hungary.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Ireland</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>No. The issuance of proposals to deport are translated professionally and interpreters are provided if necessary.[1]</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, June 2025</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/A</p>


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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>No, however, as the deportation process needs to be legally exacting given it is a legal order to leave the State, the Repatriation division within the Irish Department of Justice observed that reliance on technologies is not appropriate.</p> <p>In addition, given the sensitivities surrounding this area of work, the Repatriation Division flagged potential GDPR and security concerns associated with the retention of data and its' management.[1]</p> <p>[1] Correspondence with the Department of Justice, June 2025</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Italy</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p>

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			<p>Yes.</p> <p>Concerning Q.7, EMN Italy answer is Other (please explain): the translated provisions are as follows: administrative expulsion orders, detention decrees and requests for their extension, orders to leave the national territory, expulsions with voluntary departure, measures imposing alternatives to detention, immediate enforced removal to the border (decreti di accompagnamento immediato alla frontiera), requests for detention extensions, and all related notifications of these provisions. The preliminary interview form is also translated for third country nationals whose eligibility for the return procedure is being assessed (translation of the questions only).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>The administrative measures related to return procedures are processed within the national IT platform for managing irregular migration (SIA-Gestionale). This means that all territorial immigration offices use the same templates, prepared within the platform. Within this framework, an application based on artificial intelligence is active, allowing the full translation of the measures into 28 languages, including the reasoning section adopted based on case-by-case evaluations. Regarding communications with third country nationals, interpreters and cultural mediators are used, as well as multilingual informational brochures (in paper form). Therefore, web or mobile applications are not used at this stage. Concerning Frontex's Reintegration Program EURP, a dedicated page has been created on the State Police website, from which multilingual informational brochures can be downloaded.</p>
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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>Please see the answer to Q.2.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>Please see the answer to Q.2.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Please see the answer to Q.2.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>The technology currently in use enables document translation.</p>
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			<p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>l) Other (please explain):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>The SIA platform is established by national legislation on immigration. The tools under discussion ensure a more efficient fulfilment of the information obligations towards foreign nationals, which are also mandated by law.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The SIA platform complies with national regulations regarding the protection of personal data.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>There are no explicit legal prohibitions on the use of such new technologies</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Latvia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Rather No than Yes. Online translation tools are used by State Border Guard.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers?</p>


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			<p>YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>In cases where it is necessary to ensure communication that does not affect procedural activities (interview, presentation of decisions, court hearing, etc.), then translation tools on the phone or computer (mainly Google Translate) are used. The possibility of using AI tools is being evaluated.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Please see answer to Q2</p>
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			<p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), h) Medical examinations, i) Communication within detention centres</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>No. There is no such legal framework.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/a</p>
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			<p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>The law requires that safe and certified tools be used in the procedure.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Lithuania</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES.</p>

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			<p>In Lithuania, new technologies are used to help overcome language barriers during the return procedure. For informal communication, such as explaining the return procedure, its stages, timelines, or scheduling details, various translation applications are used to support understanding.</p> <p>However, for official translations such as surveys, summaries of decisions, and other formal documents professional translators are engaged, either in person or online.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>YES.</p> <p>For informal translations, various mobile applications are used to facilitate communication.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p>
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			<p>NO.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>i) Communication within detention centres, k) Communication during execution of return decisions</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p>
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Ad-Hoc Query on 2025.19 Use of tools to overcome language barriers

			<p>There is no legal basis for using such technologies to overcome language barriers.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>Since translation apps are used only for informal translation, no personal data or other sensitive information related to individuals is shared during their use. This type of translation is intended solely for providing general information.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new</p>
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			<p>technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>Lithuanian legislation provides that foreigners must be informed about decisions in a language they understand. In practice, interpreter services are used in Lithuania, especially during specific procedures such as interviews, decision-making, and informing individuals about adopted decisions. If an interpreter is present, they are required to sign the relevant documents to avoid issues during appeal procedures, such as claims that the foreigner did not understand or misunderstood the information provided.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Luxembourg</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. In order to overcome language barriers during the return procedure, Luxembourg uses online translation tools.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>YES. Luxembourg uses tools such as Google Translate or DeepL.</p>

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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>YES. Both tools mentioned can deliver oral as well as written texts in the targeted language.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>YES. The two tools mentioned can translate both, text and speech.</p>
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			<p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure, b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), c) Data confirmation (e.g., document verification), d) Clarification of previously made statements, e) Communication of rights and obligations, f) Notification of decisions (e.g., return, refusal of entry), g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination)</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>NO. In Luxembourg there is currently no legal basis for using such technologies to overcome language barriers. Since therefore it is not explicitly forbidden, Luxembourg currently makes use of these tools.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p>
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			<p>NO.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A.</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>NO. Luxembourgish legislation does not explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies.</p>
<p>♦</p>	<p>EMN NCP Malta</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or</p>

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			<p>mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>Yes - Tarjimly Google Translate Google Speech-to-Text</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>No</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>No</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>Yes. Google Translate can deliver translations both orally and in writing. It allows users to</p>
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			<p>type text for written translations, and also offers voice translation, enabling spoken input and output in the target language. Additionally, it supports image translation, where text within images can be translated by pointing the phone's camera at the text.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>Both</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>c) Data confirmation (e.g., document verification), e) Communication of rights and obligations, f) Notification of decisions (e.g., return, refusal of entry), g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination), i) Communication within detention centres, l) Other (please explain):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>NA</p>
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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>NA</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>No</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>NA</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Netherlands</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO, the Netherlands does not use new technologies (translation tools, handheld translation devices, mobile applications, and artificial intelligence). Telephones are only used to connect with translators over the phone to overcome language barriers in the return procedure.[1]</p> <p>...</p> <p>[1] This information has been provided by the Return and Departure Service and the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee on 28 May 2025.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/A</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p>
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			<p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

NO, the use of such new technologies is not necessarily precluded by national law. Regarding return procedures and specifically return interviews, the use of such tools are not excluded. In the Sworn Interpreters And Translators Act (Wet beëdigde tolken en vertalers, Wbtv) under Article 28, paragraph 1 states that services and agencies in the context of criminal and aliens law can only use sworn interpreters and translators, but this refers to the Immigration and Naturalisation Service (Immigratie en Naturalisatie Dienst, IND) which manages the intake and interview process of asylum seekers and not the Return and Departure Service (Dienst Terugkeer en Vertrek, DT&V). Paragraph 2 of Article 28 Wbtv says: 'Our Minister may by ministerial regulation designate agencies and bodies that are also required to use sworn interpreters and translators in the context of criminal and aliens law.' DT&V is not generally designated by ministerial regulation to use sworn interpreters/translators. The reason for the distinction from those designated in the Wbtv may be that DT&V generally does not make (formal) decisions based on the hearings held. Moreover, the Wbtv only prescribes that if an interpreter is used by a designated authority, it must be a sworn interpreter. This does not mean that an interpreter must always be used. If the interlocutors can communicate in a language that both have sufficient command of, the use of an interpreter is not required.[1]

...

[1] This information has been provided by the Return and Departure Service on 28 May 2025.

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	EMN NCP Poland	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>N/a</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>N/a</p>
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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/a</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>YES</p> <p>The regulations impose on the administrative body conducting activities with regard to a foreigner the obligation to ensure the foreigner's right to understand the contents provided. In addition, if the content takes the form of an administrative decision, order, or any other form provided for by law, the operative part of the decision should be translated, including</p>
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			<p>obligatory translation, which the foreigner, after becoming familiar with, signs. The translation of the transmitted contents shall be signed by the person making the translation or with a note on the manner of translation. In addition, the foreigner must give his/her consent to such a form of translation and confirm that he/she has understood the contents conveyed in such a form, as the authority translating the document, whether by means of a traditional translator or by means of the tool used, shall be responsible for incorrect/incorrect instruction of the foreigner on his/her rights and entitlements.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Portugal</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>YES. Portugal uses new technologies in a complementary and non-systematic way to facilitate communication with foreign nationals during return procedures. These technologies are mostly used in preliminary stages or to support both in-person and remote services (for example, by law enforcement authorities such as PSP and GNR, and by the Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum – AIMA, I.P.) in initial interactions, such as during the identification of the individual or the provision of basic information on rights and procedures (e.g., detention in a Temporary Installation Centre, general clarifications regarding the process).</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>YES. Non-institutionalized tools such as Google Translate and, occasionally, other mobile</p>

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			<p>translation applications are used. They are particularly useful in initial contact situations, triage, and basic communication when an interpreter is not immediately available.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>NO. Currently, there is no official use of these portable instant translation devices within the context of return procedures.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>NO. Portugal does not have an internal solution dedicated to the translation of decisions or content in the context of return procedures. Translations within return procedures are carried out by contracted interpreters/translators or other staff members with relevant language skills.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>YES. Tools like Google Translate and Microsoft Translator offer automatic translation functionalities (both oral and written). However, their reliability is limited, and their use is complementary, not a substitute for official translation.</p>
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6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.

The technologies used allow for the translation of both speech (voice recognition) and written text, including simple documents.

7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):

a) Specifying the language of interpretation to be used in the procedure, b) Primary data collection (e.g., identification, search of belongings), c) Data confirmation (e.g., document verification), d) Clarification of previously made statements, e) Communication of rights and obligations, g) Notification regarding detention (e.g., apprehension, extension, termination), h) Medical examinations, i) Communication within detention centres, j) Handling of complaints, petitions, and requests, k) Communication during execution of return decisions


8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.

There is no specific legislation to date regulating the use of translation technologies in the context of return. Their use falls within administrative practices and the interpretation of the principles of the right to information and defense (as provided for in Law No. 23/2007, as amended), ensuring that the foreign national understands the actions in which they are involved.

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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The mentioned technological tools are used in a non-systematic manner and with basic precautions regarding data protection. In formal acts, communication is carried out by interpreters/translators to ensure compliance with the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation).</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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	EMN NCP Slovakia	Yes	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>NA</p>
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			<p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>l) Other (please explain):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>NA</p>
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			<p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>NA</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>NA</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>According to the Act on the Residence of Foreigners, the police department will ensure that the content is interpreted by an interpreter into a language that the foreigner understands. Foreigners can communicate in their mother tongue or in another language they understand, both orally and in writing. The legislation of the Slovak Republic does not define the use of new technologies in the proceedings.</p>
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	<p>EMN NCP Slovenia</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>Yes.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>We have a Travis Touch translation device, however it is already outdated and can only translate orally. It is occasionally used for basic communication with foreigners accommodated at the Centre for foreigners, when in-person translation cannot be provided immediately.</p>


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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>See response to Q3.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>i) Communication within detention centres</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative</p>
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			<p>practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>Article 19 of the Act on Police Tasks and Powers (https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO6314) allows for interpretation to be carried out by technical means for image and voice transmission, or for voice transmission only, provided that the secure transmission of data is ensured, in case direct interpretation cannot be provided in time and if this is strictly necessary for the performance of the police task.</p> <p>This type of translation for police proceedings has still not been yet implemented in practice, so we do not have a more concrete answer or practical experience. The Travis translator is at the Centre for foreigners used occasionally only for basic and informal communication with the detainees.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>The Act on Police Tasks and Powers allows such interpretation only if the secure transmission of data is ensured.</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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			<p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Spain</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>No.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p>


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			<p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p> <p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of</p>
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			<p>such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p> <p>9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?</p> <p>10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.</p> <p>11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.</p>
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			<p>12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.</p> <p>No.</p>
	<p>EMN NCP Sweden</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>1. Does your Member State use new technologies to overcome language barriers during the return procedure? YES/NO.</p> <p>NO.</p> <p>2. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use any software—web-based or mobile applications (e.g., translation programs, AI tools)—to overcome language barriers? YES/NO. If yes, please indicate and briefly explain which tools are used.</p> <p>3. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use translator devices (e.g., Vasco, iFLYTECH, etc.)? YES/NO. If yes, please specify which devices are used.</p>

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			<p>4. If you answered YES to Q1, does your Member State use an in-house solution (e.g., the SIA 3 Sezioni case management system)? YES/NO. If yes, please describe the system briefly.</p> <p>5. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the tools described above capable of delivering translated text both orally and in writing in the target language? YES/NO. If yes, please provide details.</p> <p>6. If you answered YES to Q1, are the technologies used capable of translating (a) speech, (b) documents, or (c) both? If yes, please clarify.</p> <p>7. If you answered YES to Q1, please indicate which return-related activities involve the use of such technologies (select all applicable):</p> <p>8. If you answered YES to Q1, what is the legal basis (legislation, regulations, administrative practice, etc.) for using such technologies to overcome language barriers? Please explain briefly.</p>
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9. If you answered YES to Q8, how does your legal framework address the data protection of individuals concerned?

10. If you answered YES to Q1, are any of the technologies used in your Member State regulated under the NIS 2 Directive? YES/NO.

11. If you answered YES to Q10, please describe how the technologies are applied in practice and what security measures are in place.

12. If you answered NO to Q1, does your legislation explicitly prohibit the use of such new technologies? YES/NO. Please explain your answer.

NO.

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