



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

T-ES(2015)01_en

12 March 2015

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe
Convention on the protection of children against sexual
exploitation and sexual abuse (T-ES)

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Report

10th meeting

Strasbourg, 2-4 December 2014

Prepared by the Secretariat of the Lanzarote Committee

1. The Committee of the Parties (hereinafter referred to as “the Lanzarote Committee” or “the Committee”) to the Council of Europe Convention on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (hereinafter referred to as “the Lanzarote Convention” or “the Convention”) held its 10th meeting in Strasbourg on 2-4 December 2014. The agenda of the meeting, as adopted, appears in Appendix I. The list of participants appears in Appendix II.

1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND UPDATE ON RATIFICATIONS OF THE LANZAROTE CONVENTION

2. Mr GUDBRANDSSON (Iceland), Chairperson of the Lanzarote Committee, opened the meeting by welcoming the entry into force of the Convention in Latvia and its forthcoming entry into force in Georgia and Monaco.

3. The Committee then proceeded to its usual “*tour de table*” on the ratification process¹ and noted in particular, the upcoming deposit of the instrument of ratification by Cyprus.

2. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANZAROTE CONVENTION

2.1 State of play regarding replies to the questionnaires and decision on how to proceed with regard to the State Parties not having replied yet

4. Mr POUTIERS, Co-Secretary to the Lanzarote Committee, gave a quick update on the replies to the General Overview Questionnaire and to the Thematic Questionnaire (see Appendix III). He pointed out that the deadline set for replying to the two questionnaires was January 2014. Since the last meeting, Greece had sent in its replies to the two questionnaires; France and Slovenia had sent in their replies to the General Overview Questionnaire and San Marino had sent its replies to the questions in the Thematic Questionnaire addressed at the present meeting. “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” was therefore the last State Party to the Convention which had not submitted any reply. San Marino had not sent its replies to the General Overview Questionnaire or answered several of the questions in the Thematic Questionnaire; France and Netherlands have not sent in their replies to the Thematic Questionnaire. Finally, Malta has sent its replies to the Thematic Questionnaire but has only answered five of the questions in General Overview Questionnaire.

5. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should contact the authorities of “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” and ask them why they had not yet appointed a representative to take part in its meetings and point out that it was the only State Party that had not answered any of the questions in the two questionnaires. It took note of the fact that the Parties which had not yet submitted all of the replies required would do so as soon as possible and at the latest by the end of 2014 so that the Committee could prepare its first implementation report, in keeping with its monitoring schedule. Finally, it said it would welcome any additional information that some Parties might wish to provide with a view to supplementing or updating information already submitted and pointed out that relevant examples of national legislation and statistics facilitated its monitoring work.

¹ Information on new signatures/ratifications is regularly published in the news headlines of the Lanzarote Convention web page (www.coe.int/lanzarote). An up-to-date table of signatures/ratifications and list of declarations and reservations to the Lanzarote Convention is available on the Council of Europe’s Treaty Office web page (<http://conventions.coe.int>).

2.2 Exchange of views on what constitutes an “emergency” situation within the context of the monitoring of the Lanzarote Convention

6. Ms SCAPPUCCI, Secretary to the Lanzarote Committee, informed that Mr GUÐBRANDSSON had been invited to participate in the annual working lunch between the Secretary General of the Council of Europe and the Presidents of the Council of Europe monitoring and advisory bodies. She explained that the focus of this year’s working lunch was on the responses that the Council of Europe may provide to emergency situations or urgent requests by States. Mr JANIZZI (Luxembourg), Vice-Chairperson of the Lanzarote Committee, will chair the meeting in the Chairperson’s absence.

7. The Committee exchanged views firstly on what may constitute an “emergency situation” or an “urgent request” within the context of the Lanzarote Convention. Then, it examined whether Rule 28 (Special reports) of its Rules of Procedure equips it with the necessary operational capacity to deal with emergency situations/urgent requests. Finally, it reflected on which other Council of Europe monitoring mechanisms or advisory bodies might be called upon to intervene/respond to similar or overlapping emergency situations/urgent requests.

8. The Committee agreed that its Chairperson should convey the following messages to the other Council of Europe monitoring mechanisms and advisory bodies:

- Within the context of the Lanzarote Convention, “emergency situation” and “urgent request” should be understood broadly (the spectrum covering situations such as the use of sexual violence as a “weapon” during war/ethnic conflicts; the danger to overlook the need to identify and protect the victims when international paedophile rings are uncovered and advice/sharing of good practices to cope with the social upheaval which may result from the unveiling of old large scale sexual violence scandals). Everyone agreed that a wide definition was preferable as it would allow for a flexible response.
- If “emergency situations” and “urgent requests” are understood widely, it is likely that other monitoring mechanisms of the Council of Europe might have to react as well. A process to coordinate responses should be established at Council of Europe Secretariat level to optimise “in the field” action and to avoid unproductive and overlapping deployment of resources.

9. The Committee also agreed that it should review its Rules of Procedure to equip itself with a procedure enabling it to eventually react to “urgent requests” requiring a rapid reaction. The current Rule 28 was in fact considered to be better suited for requests requiring a long term response.

2.3 Exchange of views on Article 23 (solicitation of children for sexual purposes) of the Lanzarote Convention

10. Ms HOLDUP, member of the Secretariat, presented the working document prepared by the Secretariat with a view to adopting an opinion on Article 23 of the Lanzarote Convention to assist Parties in the effective implementation of this article. It transpired from the ensuing discussion that the Committee approved the main lines set out in this document. It pointed out, however, that a difference had to be made between “grooming” and what was set out in Article 23 of the Convention. The Committee discussed whether Article 23 was also applicable to on-line meetings.

11. The Chair invited the Committee members, participants and observers to submit any comments, proposals or proposed modifications to the Secretariat (lanzarote.committee@coe.int) by 16 January 2015. It asked the Secretariat to revise the draft opinion and its explanatory memorandum on the basis of the proposed modifications for possible adoption at its 11th meeting (17-19 March 2015).

2.4 Sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust: analysis of replies to the Thematic Questionnaire

12. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON recalled that the Committee was beginning its monitoring of the situation in the States Parties to the Convention with regard to the sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust, by assessing replies to questions 1 (“Data collection”), 9a (“Legal safeguards to protect and assist the victims”), 12 (“Aggravating circumstances”), 13 (“Best interest of the child in investigations and criminal proceedings”) and 14 (“Child-friendly justice”) of the Thematic Questionnaire, on the basis of working documents prepared by the Rapporteurs and the Secretariat.

13. Generally speaking, the Committee agreed that there were several pieces of legislation which could have an impact - and not only criminal law - which, together, defined the structure of the interventions and procedures. It noted that the replies to the questionnaires often focused on one aspect (usually criminal law) without presenting the others, which substantially limited the understanding of the situation. Similarly, the replies seldom presented the structures that had been put in place, such as agencies specialising in child protection. The States could also explain the entire procedure that a child who was a victim of abuse has to follow, from reporting the incident until after the court proceedings, to clearly illustrate the situation in their country.

As to Question 1: “Data collection”

14. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON thanked Mr NIKOLAIDIS, Greece, Rapporteur, for having prepared observations on the replies to Question 1 (“Data collection”) (Article 10(2)b of the Convention).

15. Mr NIKOLAIDIS presented the main observations resulting from his analysis of the replies. He pointed out, in particular, that when data existed, it came from various sources (social, justice, police, and health services) and was therefore often difficult to compare as it emphasised different aspects. Moreover, data specifically concerning sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust was rare, and existing data generally covered a much wider area.

16. As it had only been possible to send members the Rapporteur’s observations shortly before the meeting and in only one language, the Committee decided to resume discussion of this question at its 11th meeting (17-19 March 2015).

As to Question 9a: “Legal safeguards to protect and assist the victims”

17. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON thanked Mr AZZOPARDI, Malta, Rapporteur on Question 9a (Legal safeguards to assist and protect the victim) (Article 14§§3-4 of the Convention) for having examined the replies to this Question and having prepared observations on them.

18. Mr AZZOPARDI highlighted that his analysis sought to verify whether:

- internal law provides for the possibility of removing the victim from his/her family environment when parents or persons who have care of the child are involved in his/her sexual abuse and whether the best interest of the child plays a role in determining the conditions and duration of the removal of the victim;

- legislative or other measures are taken to ensure that persons close to the victim may benefit, where appropriate, from therapeutic assistance, notably emergency psychological care.

19. Concerning the removal of the victim, the Committee agreed that rupture in a child's life should be minimised as far as possible. Priority should first and foremost be given to the removal of the perpetrator. It was in fact underlined that if removed after having provided testimony, a child may perceive removal as a punishment for having disclosed information on his/her experience.

20. Mr AZZOPARDI further underlined that, on the basis of the replies examined, it emerged that only a few countries spelled out in specific "Child Acts" that the child's best interest should guide decisions taken in their regards. The absence of such an explicit reference, combined with the lack of a clear procedure to be followed where removal is warranted, could result in not considering that the removal of the perpetrator would be preferable in most circumstances. Several members of the Committee however clarified that the respect of the best interest of the child was part of the general principles that have to be taken into account when implementing laws and decisions relating to children. Others reiterated that it was preferable that legislation on the protection of victims of sexual abuse explicitly referred to the best interest of the child.

21. Mr AZZOPARDI also pointed out that some countries had specified that child sexual abuse in the family was covered by domestic violence legislation. Some members of the Committee argued that domestic violence laws do not always specifically refer to child sexual abuse and thus such laws should not be deemed to guarantee adequate protection to victims of sexual abuse.

22. Finally, with regard to therapeutic assistance, notably emergency psychological care, of persons close to the victims, almost all parties submitting information on this specific question pointed at the absence of a specific legal framework for the provision of services to close relatives. However, all responding parties indicated that services could be provided through the national social and health welfare services or through NGOs. The Committee underlined that therapeutic assistance, notably emergency psychological care, should preferably be expressly tailored for situations of child sexual abuse and should be provided as soon as possible even if it was agreed that it should not interfere with the forensic investigations.

As to Question 12: "Aggravating circumstances"

23. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON thanked the Secretariat for having prepared observations on the replies to Question 12 ("Aggravating circumstances") (Article 28 (c) and (d) of the Convention).

24. Ms SCAPPUCCI firstly pointed out that most of the parties having replied to Question 12 stated that the fact that sexual abuse was committed by a member of the family or another person having abused trust/authority/influence over the child was a constituent element of the crime and therefore not an aggravating circumstance. It was therefore suggested that this information should feed into the assessment of the situation in parties under Article 18§1b, 2nd indent of the Lanzarote Convention. It was thus recalled that this provision of the Convention requires parties to protect children against sexual abuse where abuse is made of a position of trust, authority or influence over them even if the perpetrator does not use coercion, force or threats and even if the child has reached the legal age to consent to sexual activities.

25. From the information available to date, both requirements do not seem to be explicitly foreseen in the legislation of all States parties. The situation in one state party where the abuse of trust/authority/influence was both a constituent element of the crime and an "aggravating

circumstance” was considered interesting. It was clarified during the discussions that this was possible as the exploitation of the child’s intimacy amounted to an additional crime.

26. Ms SCAPPUCCI then underlined that from the information submitted it resulted that sanctions for having committed the criminal offence of sexual abuse are generally more severe when the perpetrator belongs to the victim’s circle of trust. The Committee agreed that this was to be welcomed as a good practice.

As to Question 13: “Best interest of the child in investigation and criminal proceedings”

27. Mr JANIZZI, chairing this item of the agenda in the absence of the Chairperson, thanked Ms PAABUMETS, Estonia, Rapporteur on Question 13 (Best interest of the child in investigations and criminal proceedings) (Articles 27§4, 30§1 and 31§4) for having examined the replies to this question and having prepared observations on them.

28. Ms PAABUMETS recalled that Question 13 concerned the following three main issues:

1. The identification of legislative or other measures ensuring that investigations and criminal proceedings are carried out in the best interests and respecting the rights of the child;
2. The possibility for the child to have a special representative appointed when the holders of parental responsibility are precluded from representing the child for various reasons;
3. Any special measures taken when perpetrators belong to the victim’s circle of trust.

29. Ms PAABUMETS firstly highlighted that none of the countries having replied to Question 13 indicated that they had special criminal procedural regulations conceived for cases when the alleged perpetrator is in the circle of trust of the child victim. In this context, it was agreed that it would be useful for the Committee to know whether there was any case-law States parties could point at to show-case how the best interest of the child is safeguarded in investigations and criminal procedures where the perpetrator is part of the victim’s circle of trust.

30. Ms PAABUMETS then pointed out that all parties having responded to Question 13, indicated they foresee the possibility of appointing a special representative for a child in the case of conflict of interest with the child’s legal representative. However, she also underlined that there did not seem to be a common practice among the parties since special representatives may be appointed for different instances and with different responsibilities. With respect to the latter, she regretted that most replies did not specify what the tasks of the special representative actually consisted in.

31. The Committee agreed that in the context of sexual abuse child victims should be given access to legal counselling and this should be provided by a person having received appropriate legal training, without necessarily being a lawyer. The Committee also agreed that legal counselling and legal representation should be provided free of charge, at least when the victim did not have sufficient financial resources.

32. Finally, Ms PAABUMETS indicated that all parties having responded highlighted that parental rights may be withdrawn when the parent/guardian has sexually abused the child. Replies also revealed that the withdrawal of parental rights is most commonly decided within the civil procedure (i.e. regardless of the criminal procedure or court decision). However, none of the parties having replied to Question 13 provided information about assessment tools or

monitoring procedures of convicted sex offenders. Information in this regard was therefore sought as necessary to fully assess the situation.

As to Question 14: “Child-friendly investigations and procedures”

33. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON thanked Ms CASTELLO-BRANCO, Portugal, Rapporteur on Question 14 (child-friendly justice) (Articles 30§2, 32 and 36§2 of the Convention), for having prepared very detailed and informative observations.

34. Ms CASTELLO-BRANCO first presented the main observations resulting from her analysis of the replies to Question 14. She pointed out, in particular, that the replies provided little information (if any) on several important aspects of the subject. This was the case, in particular, with regard to the circle of trust (and when the replies addressed this point, they often only concerned the family circle), the replies generally concerned wider and more general aspects. Nor do the replies deal with the way in which individual evaluations were carried out. Several replies also made reference to legal rules without presenting them or giving any indication as to their content. She therefore suggested to the States parties that they provide further information in time for the next meeting.

35. Ms CASTELLO-BRANCO then came back to the question of the different aspects of the subject, on the basis of the working document she had prepared, taking as a reference the Guidelines of the [Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on child friendly justice](#) (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 17 November 2010, at the 1098th meeting of the Ministers’ Deputies). However, the Committee did not have time to examine all of the points raised by the Rapporteur. It therefore decided to continue examining the replies to Question 14 of the Thematic Questionnaire at its 11th meeting (17-19 March 2015).

36. The Chair also pointed out that the subjects addressed in Question 14 lay at the heart of the Lanzarote Convention and that it was essential for the Committee to have a clear understanding of the situation in the States parties. He therefore asked each of them to reconsider and complete their replies in time for the 11th meeting (17-19 March 2015).

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37. The Committee asked the Secretariat to forward the observations prepared by the Rapporteurs to the Committee members so that they could check whether the information concerning their country was correctly reproduced and, if necessary, to let it know immediately if any changes were necessary or to let it have any further information that might be missing.

38. The Committee also asked the Secretariat to draft the relevant parts of the implementation report concerning Questions 9a, 12 and 13 on the basis of the discussions on the observations examined at the present meeting and any further relevant information.

3. CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

3.1 Update on the possible forthcoming capacity building activity at INTERPOL headquarters

39. Ms SCAPPUCCI pointed out that due to a change in INTERPOL’s contact person with the Committee, no progress in the organisation of the capacity building activity at INTERPOL headquarters had been possible. The Committee agreed that the Secretariat should pursue the

organisation of such an activity, bearing in mind it would have to take place at a later stage than what had been originally scheduled.

3.2 Update on the ONE in FIVE Campaign initiatives

40. Ms LAMBRECHT, of the Secretariat of the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, informed the Lanzarote Committee that the Network of Contact Parliamentarians to stop sexual violence against children had held its 20th meeting on 2 October 2014, together with the Committee on Culture, Science, Education and the Media, with a debate on “Over-sexualisation of children in society”. A detailed list of recommendations by experts who spoke at the meeting is appended to the [minutes](#) of the meeting.

41. Ms LAMBRECHT said that the Turkish contact parliamentarian had organised a panel discussion on the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention, which had taken place in Ankara on 27 November 2014. She also mentioned that the video “The Lake” was now available in eight European languages (English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian) and that the Handbook for Parliamentarians now existed in Georgian and Armenian. Finally, she informed the Committee that the pilot project being conducted by Cyprus was continuing and had led to the ratification of the Lanzarote Convention by the Chamber of Representatives on 13 November 2014.

42. Ms HUNTING, from the Secretariat of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, pointed out that, 44 cities and regions and 24 organisations had signed the Pact of Cities and Regions to stop sexual violence against children. The “Toolkit” existed in 22 languages and could be downloaded from the [Congress website](#).

43. Ms HUNTING pointed out that the Congress Thematic Spokesperson on Children, Mr VAN DEN HOUT, had visited seven cities in the Czech Republic in September 2014 where he had discovered several innovatory tools for helping children who had been subjected to abuse. Six of these towns had been very interesting in signing the Pact. A seminar for national associations of local and regional authorities was supposed to have been held in the Netherlands in December. It had had to be cancelled because not enough participants had registered. There were plans to reschedule the seminar in 2015. Finally, he had proposed that a new report on children’s rights in times of austerity should be prepared, given the extent of the impact of the economic crisis on local and regional authorities and the major consequences for the protection of children’s rights.

44. Ms SCAPPUCCI informed the Committee of the “[Road to change](#)” Campaign initiated by Mr McVARISH, European Ambassador for Stop the Silence and survivor of sexual abuse in the circle of trust. He decided to walk² 10 000 miles across Europe to raise awareness that every fifth child is sexually abused and to convince European Governments to consider in particular: (i) fixing a same age for sexual consent across Europe and (ii) abolishing the statute of limitation for initiating proceedings concerning sexual abuse of children.

45. Ms SCAPPUCCI highlighted that Mr McVARISH had travelled to Strasbourg in October 2014 to share his experience and build networks. During his visit he walked and discussed with several Council of Europe representatives, including the Secretary General and the Lanzarote Committee’s Chairperson.

² Mr McVarish started his walk in May 2013 and will walk his last mile in Edinburgh on 7 February 2015.

46. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON pointed out that part of the exchange with Mr McVARISH focused on the difficulties victims of child sexual abuse encounter in initiating proceedings to denounce what they have grieved. Mr McVARISH in particular asked for clarifications concerning Article 33 (“Statute of Limitations”) of the Lanzarote Convention, which he perceived as misleading. Ms SCAPPUCCI underlined that this topic was also addressed in the exchange Mr McVARISH had with Mr JAGLAND, the Council of Europe’s Secretary General.

47. In the light of the above information, the Committee agreed to check the information submitted as a reply to question 22c of the General Overview Questionnaire related to the implementation of the above mentioned Article 33 of the Lanzarote Convention.

48. The Committee also entrusted its Secretariat to contact Mr McVARISH to enquire about the possibility of screening his play on sexual abuse in the circle of trust at one of its forthcoming meetings and have an exchange of views with him.

3.3 Presentation of activities by international governmental and non-governmental organisations, experts, as well as services of the Council of Europe

3.3.1 Presentation by UNICEF of the [Hidden in Plain Sight Report](#): A statistical analysis of violence against children

49. Ms GRANDJEAN, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and CIS (CEE/CIS), presented UNICEF’s “Hidden in Plain Sight” Report highlighting in particular that the report sheds light on the prevalence of different forms of violence against children, based on data from 190 countries. She pointed out that the report relied mainly on information gathered through internationally comparable sources³ and highlighted the following 4 main findings:

1. The most common form of violence against children occurs at home.
2. Less than 5% of girls report experiences of sexual abuse.
3. Most victims never disclose their experiences.
4. Condoning attitudes and social norms place children at risks.

50. Ms GRANDJEAN explained that the above findings prompted UNICEF to identify the following 6 strategies for action:

1. Supporting parents, caregivers and families.
2. Helping children and adolescents manage risks and challenges.
3. Changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination.
4. Promoting and providing support services for children.
5. Implementing laws and policies that protection children.
6. Carrying out data collection and research.

3.3.2 Presentation by EUROPOL of activities of relevance to the work of the Lanzarote Committee

51. Ms STACIWA, Europol, European Cybercrime Centre, briefly presented Europol’s:
– strategic assessment work on commercial distribution of child abuse material;

³The presentation is available on the Lanzarote Committee’s [10th meeting webpage](#).

- databases and analysis of trends work (e.g. related to grooming and sexual extortion);
- projects HAVEN and RAVEN on transnational child sexual offenders;
- work on victim identification.

52. She also highlighted the work of the European Cyber Crime Centre and its fight against child sexual abuse and invited the Committee to a study visit at Europol's headquarters to learn more in-depth about all such activities.

53. The Lanzarote Committee expressed its keen interest in learning more about Europol's activities in the above mentioned areas. It welcomed Europol's invitation to hold a study visit at its headquarters (on the afternoon of 16 March 2015) and host the Lanzarote Committee's 11th meeting (17-19 March 2015).

3.3.3 Presentation by Ms DETTMEIJER-VERMEULEN, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children

54. Ms DETTMEIJER-VERMEULEN, National Rapporteur for the Netherlands, on trafficking in human beings and sexual violence against children, presented the Committee with the results of [her research and her thoughts](#) on the legal challenges and Strategies for Combating Online Sexual Violence against Children that she had presented on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Her remarks were based on a comparative analysis of the situations in the United States and the Netherlands and on detailed statistics produced by the Netherlands.

55. A very instructive debate followed the presentation, concerning mainly the real usefulness of financial compensation in helping victims and the amounts awarded, the possibility for parents to take the stand during the proceedings, the importance of aggravating circumstances, particularly when the perpetrator is in the child's circle of trust or when a physical meeting took place after an on-line meeting during which the child was the victim of grooming or sex-chatting.

3.4 Participation of the Lanzarote Committee in outside events

3.4.1 Debriefing by Mr GUÐBRANDSSON of his presentation of the Lanzarote Committee's 1st activity report to the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Human Rights (GR-H, 21 October 2014, Strasbourg) and to the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDCP, 1 December 2014, Strasbourg)

56. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON informed that he had presented the Lanzarote Committee's 1st activity report to the Committee of Ministers' Rapporteur Group on Human Rights. The presentation was followed by a lengthy question and answers exchange with the Deputies. He also pointed out that just prior to the present meeting he had had the opportunity to similarly address the European Committee on Crime Problems. He highlighted that both the GR-H and the CDPC took interest in the work already carried out by the Lanzarote Committee and looked forward to being informed about the first monitoring results.

3.4.2 Debriefing by Ms RURKA of her participation in the International Seminar of the INGO Conference Lanzarote Working Group (21 October 2014, Castiglione delle Stiviere)

57. Ms RURKA (Conference of INGOs) said that the discussions that had taken place at the seminar had drawn particular attention to the discrepancies which researchers and social workers noted between what was happening in the field and the requirements of the Lanzarote Convention, the need to have scientifically valid statistics and the fact that sexual violence against boys was often played down as they were more often seen to be potential perpetrators rather than victims.

58. It was also pointed out that, in the context of the decentralisation of the fight against sexual abuse and despite the fact that the legal context was identical throughout the national territory, budgets were sometimes unequally distributed among the regions, which meant that abused children and the perpetrators of the abuse were not necessarily treated in the same way everywhere in the same country. The Chair took particular note of this point and considered that the Committee should bear it in mind in its work in monitoring the implementation of the Convention by the States Parties.

3.4.3 Debriefing by Ms VERZIVOLLI of her participation in the 1st meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2016-2019 (DECS-ENF, 13-14 November 2014, Strasbourg)

59. Ms VERZIVOLLI (Albania) said that this [1st meeting of DECS-ENF](#) had mainly concerned the lessons to be learned from the current Strategy (which would end in late 2015). In addition to the current priorities of the Strategy, three main subjects had been addressed at the meeting: the challenges and opportunities presented by new media, the impact of austerity measures on children's rights and the over-sexualisation of society. The objective of the two following meetings would be to prepare the future Strategy (2016-2019). The Lanzarote Committee would be expected to contribute to future discussions.

60. Ms JENSDÓTTIR, Head of the Children's Rights Division and Children's Rights Co-ordinator, pointed out that Council of Europe member states were more closely involved in preparing the new Strategy than they had been in preparing the current one. For example, they would have the opportunity to reply to a questionnaire which would soon be sent to them and to the other stakeholders. Violence against children, and more particularly sexual violence, would remain one of the main priorities of the next Strategy.

61. The Committee agreed to discuss, at its forthcoming meetings, strategic priorities which its representative to DECS-ENF was due to present in the context of the 2016-2019 Council of Europe Strategy on Children's Rights.

3.4.4 Debriefing by Ms ŠIDLAUSKIENĖ on the [Conference on Progress in protecting children's rights](#) (6-7 November 2014, Vilnius)

62. Ms ŠIDLAUSKIENĖ (Lithuania) said that the Conference had been organised by the Parliament (*Seimas*) of the Republic of Lithuania and the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, with the support of the "Building a Europe for and with children" programme, in the context of the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Conference had provided the opportunity to discuss the challenges and opportunities with regard to strengthening protection of children's rights and to discuss the best international practices in implementing international law to combat the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and to reduce domestic violence against children. At the end of the Conference the participants had

adopted a resolution concerning the work that still needed to be done. The Chair and Ms VERZIVOLLI, who had both attended the Conference, said that it had been of great relevance.

3.4.5 *Debriefing by Mr NIKOLAIDIS of his participation in the 12th meeting of the League of Arab States' Violence against Children Committee (12 November 2014, Cairo)*

63. Mr NIKOLAIDIS (Greece) said that he had presented the Lanzarote Convention and the Committee's work at this conference. He had pointed out that the member states of the League of Arab States could accede to the Convention and, at least, draw on its provisions in adapting their domestic legislation and thus improve their compliance with the final observations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. He also said that, in addition to Morocco, Lebanon had expressed interest in the Convention. Finally the participants had had the opportunity to watch the video of "Kiko and the Hand".

3.4.6 *Debriefing by Mr GUÐBRANDSSON on his participation in the [UNICEF Regional Conference for Central and Eastern Europe on "Strengthening Child Protection Systems to Protect Children from Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Exploitation"](#) (12-13 November 2014, Minsk)*

64. Mr GUÐBRANDSSON said that his presentation on the Lanzarote Convention and the children's house (*Barnahus*) had been very well received by the some 150 participants. The subject of the sexual abuse of children had been at the heart of the conference programme. The Lanzarote Convention was well-known to the participants, who placed great hopes in it. He had learned a great deal from the exchanges between participants on recent developments in the states represented at the conference. In particular he underlined the difficulties encountered in keeping existing structures going. He also noted that there were considerable discrepancies between legislation – often high-quality laws – and the realities facing children in the field and thought that the Committee should bear this in mind when monitoring the implementation of the Convention by States Parties.

3.4.7 *[18th annual conference of the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children \(ENOC\), \(22-23 October 2014, Edinburgh\)](#)*

65. Ms JENSDÓTTIR said that the theme of the conference had been the impact of austerity measures and poverty on the rights of children and young people. She particularly drew the Committee's attention to the 32 short films produced by young people and screened during the conference. These films showed the real impact of austerity and poverty on the life of young people in 8 member states.

3.4.8 *[Conference on the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child \(18-19 November 2014, Leiden\)](#)*

66. Ms JENSDÓTTIR pointed out that over 300 experts had attended this conference, the aim of which had been to take stock of the 25 years' existence of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and to think about the 25 following years. Several speakers had mentioned the Lanzarote Convention and in particular their expectations with regard to the Committee's work.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

4.1 *Review of the Rules of procedure of the Lanzarote Committee*

67. This item had to be deferred to a future meeting, as there was not enough time to prepare a revised version of the Lanzarote Committee's Rules of Procedure.

5. DATES OF THE NEXT MEETINGS

68. The Committee took note that its next meetings will be held as follows:

- 17-19 March 2015 (The Hague, Netherlands)⁴
- 15-17 June 2015⁵
- 13-15 October 2015.

⁴ A study visit on the activities carried out by Europol to counter the sexual exploitation of children would take place at the Europol premises (The Hague, Netherlands) in the afternoon of 16 March 2015.

⁵ The annual high-level inter-regional meeting on the protection of children against sexual violence would take place just after the meeting of the Lanzarote Committee, on 18 and 19 June 2015. It was being organised by the UN Special Representative responsible for dealing with the issue of violence against children and the Council of Europe.

Appendix I

Agenda

- 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND UPDATE ON RATIFICATIONS OF THE LANZAROTE CONVENTION**
- 2. MONITORING OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LANZAROTE CONVENTION**
 - 2.1 State of play regarding replies to the questionnaires and decision on how to proceed with regard to the State Parties not having replied yet
 - 2.2 Exchange of views on what constitutes an “emergency” situation within the context of the monitoring of the Lanzarote Convention
 - 2.3 Exchange of views on Article 23 (solicitation of children for sexual purposes) of the Lanzarote Convention
 - 2.4 Sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust: analysis of replies to the Thematic Questionnaire
- 3. CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION**
 - 3.1 Update on the possible forthcoming capacity building activity at INTERPOL headquarters
 - 3.2 Update on the ONE in FIVE Campaign initiatives
 - 3.3 Presentation of activities by international governmental and non-governmental organisations, experts, as well as services of the Council of Europe
 - 3.3.1 *Presentation by UNICEF of the Hidden in Plain Sight Report: A statistical analysis of violence against children*
 - 3.3.2 *Presentation by EUROPOL of activities of relevance to the work of the Lanzarote Committee*
 - 3.3.3 *Presentation by Ms Dettmeijer-Vermeulen, Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children*
 - 3.4 *Participation of the Lanzarote Committee in outside events*
 - 3.4.1 *Debriefing by Mr Guðbrandsson of his presentation of the Lanzarote Committee’s 1st activity report to the Committee of Ministers’ Rapporteur Group on Human Rights (GR-H, 21 October 2014, Strasbourg) and to the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDCP, 1 December 2014, Strasbourg)*
 - 3.4.2 *Debriefing by Ms Rurka of her participation in the International Seminar of the INGO Conference Lanzarote Working Group (21 October 2014, Castiglione delle Stiviere)*

- 3.4.3 *Debriefing by Ms Verzivoli of her participation in the 1st meeting of the Committee of Experts on the Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2016-2019 (DECS-ENF, 13-14 November 2014, Strasbourg)*
- 3.4.4 *Debriefing by Ms Šidlauskienė on the Conference on Progress in protecting children's rights (6-7 November 2014, Vilnius)*
- 3.4.5 *Debriefing by Mr Nikolaidis of his participation in the 12th meeting of the League of Arab States' Violence against Children Committee (12 November 2014, Cairo)*
- 3.4.6 *Debriefing by Mr Guðbrandsson on his participation in the UNICEF Regional Conference for Central and Eastern Europe on "Strengthening Child Protection Systems to Protect Children from Neglect, Abuse, Violence and Exploitation" (12-13 November 2014, Minsk)*
- 3.4.7 *18th annual conference of the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children (ENOC), (22-23 October 2014, Edinburgh)*
- 3.4.8 *Conference on the 25th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (18-19 November 2014, Leiden)*

4. OTHER BUSINESS

- 4.1 Review of the Rules of procedure of the Lanzarote Committee

5. DATES OF THE NEXT MEETINGS

Appendix II

List of participants

1. MEMBERS / MEMBRES

STATE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION / ETATS PARTIES A LA CONVENTION

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

Ms Ina VERZIVOLLI
Chairperson
State Agency on protection of Children's Rights
Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

Mme Rebeca ARMENGOL ASENJO
Psychologue
Département responsable de l'aide sociale à
l'enfance et à la famille
Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-être social

Mme Aurembiaix SEMIS FOIXENCH

Travailleur social
Département responsable de l'aide sociale à
l'enfance et à la famille
Ministère de la Santé et du Bien-être social

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

Ms Martina KLEIN
Public Prosecutor
Public Prosecution Service Vienna

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

Ms Vicky DE SOUTER
Attachée Juriste
Direction générale de la Législation et des Droits
et Libertés Fondamentaux

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-

HERZEGOVINE

Ms Tijana BOROVIČANIN-MARIĆ
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

Ms Petya DIMITROVA
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
State Expert
State Policy for Children Directorate
State Agency for Child Protection

CROATIA / CROATIE

Ms Sanja NOLA
Assistant Minister
Directorate for Criminal Law
Ministry of Justice

DENMARK / DANEMARK

Ms Malene DALGAARD
Head of Section
Criminal Law Division
Ministry of Justice

Mr Ketilbjørn HERTZ

Legal Adviser
Criminal Law Division
Ministry of Justice

FINLAND / FINLANDE

Mr Jaakko HALTTUNEN
Deputy Director
Legal Service
Unit for Human Rights Courts and Conventions
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

FRANCE

M. Francis STOLIAROFF
Adjoint à la chef de la mission pour les
négociations
Direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces
Ministère de la justice

GEORGIA / GÉORGIE

Ms Maka PERADZE
Head of Project Management Division
International Relations Department
Ministry of Internal Affairs

GREECE / GRÈCE

Mr George NIKOLAIDIS
Director
Department of Mental Health and Social Welfare
Centre for the Study and Prevention of Child
Abuse and Neglect

ICELAND / ISLANDE

Mr Bragi GUÐBRANDSSON
(*Chairperson / Président*)
General Director
Government Agency for Child Protection

ITALY / ITALIE

Ms Tiziana ZANNINI
Head of the Division for General and Social Affairs
Department for Equal Opportunities
Presidency of the Council of Ministers

LATVIA / LETTONIE

Ms Indra GRATKOVSKA
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Director
Department of Criminal Justice
Ministry of Justice

Mr Juris JANUMS
Legal Advisor
Department of Criminal Justice
Ministry of Justice

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

Ms Asta ŠIDLAUSKIENĖ
Expert
Child Division
Family and Communities Department
Ministry of Social Security and Labour

LUXEMBOURG

M. Claude JANIZZI
Conseiller de direction 1^{re} classe
Service des droits de l'enfant / Service des
relations internationales
Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et
de la Jeunesse

MALTA / MALTE

Mr Charlie AZZOPARDI
Systemic Psychotherapist, Couple & Family
Therapist
Institute of Family Therapy

**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE
MOLDOVA**

Ms Tatiana ȚURCAN
Head of the European Integration Policies
Development Unit
General Department for International Relations
and European Integration
Ministry of Internal Affairs

MONACO

Mme Justine AMBROSINI
Secrétaire des Relations Extérieures
Chef de Section
Direction des Affaires Internationales
Ministère d'Etat

M. Gabriel REVEL
Adjoint au Représentant Permanent
Représentation Permanente de Monaco auprès
du Conseil de l'Europe

MONTENEGRO

Ms Svetlana SOVILJ
Senior Adviser for Child Protection
Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

Mr Erik PLANKEN
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Law Enforcement Department
Ministry of Security and Justice

PORTUGAL

Ms Maria José CASTELLO-BRANCO
Legal Adviser
International Affairs Department
Directorate-General for Justice Policy
Ministry of Justice

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

Ms Alina ION
(Apologised / Excusée)
Legal Adviser
Department for Drafting Legislation
Ministry of Justice

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FÉDÉRATION DE RUSSIE

Mr Evgeny SILYANOV
Director
Department of the State Policy in the sphere of
children rights protection
Ministry of Education

Ms Anna SCHEPETKOVA
Deputy Head of Department
Ministry of Education

Ms Alina VASCHENKO
Ministry of Education

Mr Alexey VLASOV
Deputy to the Permanent Representative
Permanent Representation of the Russian
Federation to the Council of Europe

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

Ms Sylvie BOLLINI
Department of Foreign Affairs

SERBIA / SERBIE

Mr Stevan POPOVIĆ
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Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social
Policy

SLOVENIA / SLOVÉNIE

Mr Miha MOVRIN
Senior Advisor
Ministry of Justice

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

Ms Almudena DARIAS DE LAS HERAS
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Deputy Secretary General
Justice Matters with EU and International
Organisations
Ministry of Justice

Ms Silvia NEGRO ALOUSQUE
Head of Service
Ministry of Justice

SWEDEN / SUÈDE

Ms Jessica GOZZI
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Coordination on the Rights of the Child
Division for Family and Social Services
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Mr Mihail STOICAN
Coordination on the Rights of the Child
Division for Family and Social Services
Ministry of Health and Social Affairs

Ms Viktoria ASPLUND
Permanent Representation of Sweden to the
Council of Europe

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

Ms Anita MARFURT
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Juriste Droit pénal international
Unité Droit pénal international
Office fédéral de la justice - OFJ
Département fédéral de justice et police - DFJP

**“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF
MACEDONIA” / « L’EX-REPUBLIQUE
YOUgosLAVE DE MACEDOINE »**

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
officielle

TURKEY / TURQUIE

Ms Selnur ÇAKMAK
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Judge
International Law and External Relations General
Directorate
Ministry of Justice

Mr Hüseyin Serkan YILDIZ
Rapporteur Judge
Ministry of Justice

UKRAINE

Ms Svitlana ILCHUK
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Head of Division
Legal Support and Monitoring of the
Implementation of the UN Convention on
Children’s Rights
Ministry of Social Policy

2. PARTICIPANTS

**2.1 COUNCIL OF EUROPE MEMBER
STATES NOT PARTY TO THE
CONVENTION / ETATS MEMBRES
DU CONSEIL DE L’EUROPE NON
PARTIES À LA CONVENTION**

ARMENIA / ARMÉNIE

Ms Karine SOUDJIAN
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Head of Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues
Division
International Organizations Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

AZERBAIJAN / AZERBAÏDJAN

Ms Jeyran RAHMATULLAYEVA
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Head of the Department of the Regional
(Children & Family Support) Centres
State Committee on Family, Women and
Children Affairs

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

Ms Hara TAPANIDOU
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Social Services
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

CZECH REPUBLIC / RÉPUBLIQUE TCHÈQUE

Mr Dominik KORČÁK
Legal Expert
International Cooperation Department
Ministry of Justice

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

Ms Joanna PAABUMETS
Children Rights Adviser
Department of Children and Families
Ministry of Social Affairs

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

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(Apologised / Excusée)
 Regierungsdirektorin
 Unit II A 2 - Penal Code (Special Section)
 Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer
 Protection

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

IRELAND / IRLANDE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

LIECHTENSTEIN

M. Carlo RANZONI
(Apologised / Excusé)
 Juge
 Fürstliches Landgericht

M. Claudio NARDI
 Office pour les Affaires Etrangères

NORWAY / NORVÈGE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

POLAND / POLOGNE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Mr Wayne JONES
(Apologised / Excusé)
 Safeguarding Policy Advisor
 Safeguarding and Public Protection Unit
 Home Office

**2.2 COUNCIL OF EUROPE OBSERVER
 STATES / ETATS OBSERVATEURS
 AUPRES DU CONSEIL DE
 L'EUROPE**

HOLY SEE / SAINT-SIÈGE

Mme Alessandra AULA
 Secrétaire Générale
 Bureau international catholique de l'enfance
 (BICE)
 Genève, Suisse

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ÉTATS-UNIS
D'AMÉRIQUE**

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

CANADA

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

JAPAN / JAPON

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

MEXICO / MEXIQUE

No official nomination / Pas de nomination
 officielle

Ms Andrea BARBOSA
 Permanent Mission of Mexico to the Council of
 Europe

**2.3 STATE HAVING REQUESTED
 ACCESSION TO THE CONVENTION
 / ETAT AYANT DEMANDÉ
 D'ADHÉRER À LA CONVENTION**

MOROCCO / MAROC

M. Mohamed AIT AAZIZI
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 Directeur
 Protection de la Famille, de l'Enfance et des
 Personnes Agées
 Ministère de la Solidarité, de la Femme, de la
 Famille et du Développement Social

Mme Naoual JOUIHRI
 Vice-Consule
 Consulat Général du Royaume du Maroc
 Strasbourg

**2.4 INTERNATIONAL
 ORGANISATIONS /
 ORGANISATIONS
 INTERNATIONALES**

EUROPEAN UNION / UNION EUROPÉENNE

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 Unit A.2: Fight against organised crime
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 European Commission

EUROPOL

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INTERPOL

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UNICEF

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UNHCR

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2.5 COUNCIL OF EUROPE INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES / INSTITUTIONS ET ORGANES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / ASSEMBLÉE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

(*Apologised / Excusée*)

CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONGRÈS DES POUVOIRS LOCAUX ET RÉGIONAUX DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mr Johan van den HOUT
(*Apologised / Excusé*)
Congress Thematic Spokesperson on Children

COUNCIL OF EUROPE COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS / COMMISSAIRE AUX DROITS DE L'HOMME DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

(*Apologised / Excusé*)

GOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER AND THE EUROPEAN CODE OF SOCIAL SECURITY (T-SG) / COMITE GOUVERNEMENTAL DE LA CHARTE SOCIALE EUROPEENNE ET DU CODE EUROPEEN DE SECURITE SOCIALE (T-SG)

Mme Jacqueline MARECHAL
Chairperson / Présidente

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (CDDH) / COMITÉ DIRECTEUR POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME (CDDH)

Mr Joan FORNER ROVIRA
(*Apologised / Excusé*)
Expert Member of the CDDH
Government Agent to the ECtHR
Deputy Permanent Representative
Permanent Representation of Andorra to the
Council of Europe

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS (CDPC) / COMITE EUROPEEN POUR LES PROBLEMES CRIMINELS (CDPC)

(*Apologised / Excusé*)
No official nomination / Pas de nomination
officielle

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON LEGAL COOPERATION (CDCJ) / COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE COOPÉRATION JURIDIQUE (CDCJ)

Mr Francisco Javier FORCADA MIRANDA
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Legal Advisor
Directorate General of Legal Affairs
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CYBERCRIME CONVENTION COMMITTEE (T-CY) / COMITE DE LA CONVENTION CYBERCRIMINALITE (T-CY)

Ms Cristina SCHULMAN
T-CY Vice-chair
Legal Adviser
Directorate International of Law and Judicial
Cooperation
Ministry of Justice
Romania

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON YOUTH / CONSEIL CONSULTATIF POUR LA JEUNESSE

Ms Fanny CHARMEY
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National Youth Council of Switzerland (CSAJ)

CONFERENCE OF INGOS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE / CONFERENCE DES OING DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mme Anna RURKA
Membre et Rapporteuse du Bureau de la Conférence des OING
Comité européen d'Action spécialisée pour l'Enfant et la Famille dans leur Milieu de Vie

3. OBSERVERS / OBSERVATEURS

3.1 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS / INSTITUTIONS NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES

ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

Ms Katlijn DECLERCQ
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Western Europe Regional Representative
ECPAT Belgium

TERRE DES HOMMES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

Ms Eylah KADJAR-HAMOUDA
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Head of International Secretariat

eNACSO (European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online)

Ms Boglárka JÁNOSKÚTI
External Expert

MISSING CHILDREN EUROPE

Mr Francis HERBERT
(*Apologised / Excusé*)
Legal Counsel

4. INDEPENDENT EXPERT / EXPERT INDEPENDANT

Ms Corinne DETTMEIJER-VERMEULEN
Dutch National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children
The Hague, Netherlands

5. COUNCIL OF EUROPE SECRETARIAT / SECRETARIAT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Secretariat of the Parliamentary Assembly / Secrétariat de l'Assemblée parlementaire

Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / Commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable

Ms Maren LAMBRECHT-FEIGL
Secretary to the Committee on Social Affairs, Health and Sustainable Development / Secrétaire de la commission des questions sociales, de la santé et du développement durable

Ms Jannick DEVAUX
Project Manager / Chargée de Projet
Network to stop sexual violence against children / Réseau contre la violence sexuelle à l'égard des enfants

Secretariat of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities / Secrétariat du Congrès des pouvoirs locaux et régionaux

Current Affairs Committee / Commission des questions d'actualité

Ms Joanne HUNTING
Co-secretary of the Committee / Co-secrétaire de la Commission

Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights / Bureau du Commissaire aux droits de l'homme

Ms Françoise KEMPF
(*Apologised / Excusée*)
Adviser / Conseillère

Directorate General of Democracy / Direction Générale de la Démocratie

Directorate of Human Dignity and Equality / Direction de la Dignité humaine et de l'Égalité

Ms Marja RUOTANEN
Director / Directrice

**Equality and Human Dignity Department /
Service de la dignité humaine et de l'égalité**

**Children's Rights Division / Division des droits des
enfants**

Ms Regína JENSDÓTTIR
Head of Division, Executive Secretary of the
Lanzarote Committee / Chef de Division,
Secrétaire exécutive du Comité de Lanzarote

Ms Gioia SCAPPUCCI
Secretary to the Lanzarote Committee / Secrétaire
du Comité de Lanzarote

Mr Mikaël POUTIERS
Co-Secretary to the Lanzarote Committee / Co-
Secrétaire du Comité de Lanzarote

Ms Corinne CHRISTOPHEL
Assistant / Assistante

Ms Lauren HOLDUP
Assistant / Assistante

Interpreters / Interprètes

Ms Elisabetta BASSU
Mr Grégoire DEVICTOR
Ms Katia DI STEFANO

Appendix III

State of play of the replies to the questionnaires

States parties to the Convention	Date of receipt of the replies to the GOQ	Date of receipt of the replies to the TQ
Albania	31/01/14	31/01/14
Andorra	<i>Deadline to reply: 31/03/15</i>	No obligation to respond
Austria	31/01/14	31/01/14
Belgium	03/06/14	03/06/14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	06/04/14	06/04/14
Bulgaria	22/08/14	22/08/14
Croatia	21/01/14	21/01/14
Denmark	27/01/14	27/01/14
Finland	10/03/14	10/03/14
France	10/11/14	04/12/14
Greece	11/09/14	11/09/14
Iceland	07/04/14	07/04/14
Italy	06/02/14	06/02/14
Latvia	04/03/14	No obligation to respond
Lithuania	29/01/14	29/01/14
Luxembourg	31/07/14	31/07/14
Malta	10/02/14	10/02/14
Republic of Moldova	03/02/14	03/02/14
Montenegro	14/02/14	14/02/14
Netherlands	24/03/14	
Portugal	03/02/14	03/02/14
Romania	31/01/14	31/01/14
Russian Federation	28/08/14	No obligation to respond
San Marino		
Serbia	31/01/14	31/01/14
Slovenia	01/12/14	No obligation to respond
Spain	25/03/14	25/03/14
Sweden	21/02/14	No obligation to respond
Switzerland	<i>Deadline to reply: 28/02/15</i>	No obligation to respond
"The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"		
Turkey	31/01/14	31/01/14
Ukraine	05/03/14	05/03/14

Other member States of the Council of Europe	Date of receipt of the replies to the GOQ
Armenia	29/01/14
Azerbaijan	06/02/14
Cyprus	14/03/14
Estonia	25/02/14
Georgia	24/03/14
Germany	31/01/14
Monaco	14/02/14

Appendix IV

1ST Monitoring Round - Indicative Time-Table

Committee meeting	Replies to questions on the agenda of the meeting
8-10 April 2014	Overview of the replies to the General Overview Questionnaire (GOQ) - at a minimum of questions: 1, 3, 5 and 6
1st sub-theme / 1st part of the implementation report	
9-11 September 2014	Preliminary assessment of replies to the following questions of the Thematic Questionnaire (TQ), including of the replies to the GOQ to contextualise such replies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 10 (criminal law offence of sexual abuse) – 11 (corporate liability)
2-4 December 2014	Preliminary assessment of replies to the following questions of the Thematic Questionnaire (TQ) (including of the replies to the GOQ to contextualise such replies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 (data collection) – 9.a (legal safeguards to assist and protect the victim) – 12 (aggravating circumstances) – 13 (best interest of the child in investigation and criminal proceedings) – 14 (child friendly investigations and proceedings)
17-19 March 2015	Continuation of the preliminary assessment of replies to the following questions of the Thematic Questionnaire (TQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1 (data collection) – 14 (child friendly investigations and proceedings) Assessment of the draft implementation report on the 1 st sub-theme
15-17 June 2015	Finalisation and adoption of the report on the 1st sub-theme
2nd sub-theme / 2nd part of the implementation report	
13-15 October 2015	Preliminary assessment of replies to the following questions of the Thematic Questionnaire (TQ) (including of the replies to the GOQ to contextualise such replies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 (children’s education) – 4 (awareness raising strategies) – 6 (participation by children in the development and implementation of policies, programmes) – 7 (preventive and intervention programmes)
March 2016	Preliminary assessment of replies to the following questions of the Thematic Questionnaire (TQ), including of the replies to the GOQ to contextualise such replies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 3 (recruitment and screening) – 5 (specialised training) – 8 (reporting) – 9.b (denial of exercise of the professional or voluntary activity)
June 2016	Assessment of the draft report on the 2 nd sub-theme
November 2016	Finalisation and adoption of the report on the 2nd sub-theme