

Report presented by the Delegation of the Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties of Romania

1. Introduction

During the seventeen years since it has become a Member State of the Council of Europe, **Romania has made major progress in improving its legislation on human rights and fundamental freedoms.**

It is with great sorrow to find that **various forms of violence perpetuate** in an environment in which we seek most of all love, security, confidence and to create the appropriate space for the upbringing of children.

Domestic violence is one of the most dangerous forms of abuse, which takes place in a closed environment which is protected, kept away from public opinion and which marks the development of the individual or the family, therefore having some of the most complex social consequences and implications.

Because it is also one of the most frequent forms of violence, with multiple manifestations – physical, psychological, sexual, economic, social – it **needs to be regarded both as a matter of public health, and as a serious breach of human rights.**

The deeply harmful effects of violence among the members of one family, both for them and for society as a whole, and the recrudescence of such violent acts **make the prevention and suppression of this form of violence a major priority.**

Within recent years in focus with the authorities, **the phenomenon of violence in the domestic framework is currently a field of interest in the Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties, in the context of the judicial system reform process.**

2. The international legal framework

- United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979 and ratified by Romania in 1981.
- Council of Europe Recommendation No. 4/1985 on Domestic Violence;
- Council of Europe Recommendation No. 11/1985 on Victim Protection;

- Council of Europe Recommendation No. 21/1987 on Assistance to Victims and Preventing Their Victimization;
- Council of Europe Recommendation No. 2/1990 Adopting Social Measures on Domestic Violence.
- United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, adopted in 1993, which includes psychological violence into the definition of domestic violence;
- Resolution by the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on "Violence against women and children", adopted in Vienna in 1994;
- The Declaration by the Fourth Conference on Women (Beijing 1995) considers violence against women to be one of the 12 obstacles for the observance of women's rights
- Council of Europe Recommendation No. 5/2002 on the Protection of Women against Violence;
- Council of Europe Recommendation 1759 (2006) "Parliaments United in Combating Domestic Violence against Women";
- Council of Europe Recommendation 1817 (2007) "Parliaments United in Combating Domestic Violence against Women — Mid-Term Assessment of the Campaign";
- Council of Europe Resolution 1582 (2007) "Parliaments United in Combating Domestic Violence against Women — Mid-Term Assessment of the Campaign".
- European Parliament Decision No. 803/2004 adopting a program of community action (2004 to 2008) to prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk (the Daphne II Program).
- Decision No. 779/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing for the period 2007-2013 a specific program to prevent and combat violence against children, young people and women and to protect victims and groups at risk (Daphne III program), as part of the General Program "Fundamental Rights and Justice"

3. Domestic legal framework on combating domestic violence

3.1. The Constitution of Romania safeguards in full equality the rights and fundamental freedoms of persons, including the right to life and physical and psychical integrity, to individual freedom and personal safety, to privacy, to family and private life, and it prohibits torture or inhuman or degrading punishments or treatments.

3.2. The Criminal Code was amended and supplemented by Law No.197/2000 so as to meet the criminal policy needs in combating domestic violence by:

- the introduction as a **general aggravating circumstance** of the “*commission of an offence.... through violence against own family members*” (Art. 75 para. 1, b) of the Criminal Code);
- the regulation of a new **security measure**, namely the “*interdiction to return to the family home for a determinate period of time*” (Art. 112 (g) and Art. 118¹ of the Criminal Code);
- the definition, by introducing Art. 149¹ of the Criminal Code, of the **notion of “family member”** that means “*a spouse or a close relative, if the latter is living with and sharing the household with the perpetrator*”.
- the introduction of **aggravated forms of offences of battery or other violent acts and bodily harm**, through Art. 180 para. 1¹ and para. 2¹, and respectively Art. 181 para. 1¹ of the Criminal Code, which are more severely punished and for which, under Art. 180 para. 3, and Art. 181 para. 2 of the Criminal Code, criminal action may be initiated also *ex officio*, and not only upon prior complaint by the injured person. Also, Art. 180 para. 4 and Art. 181 para. 3 provide for the reconciliation of the parties does remove criminal liability, even where criminal action was initiated *ex officio*.
- the introduction of a new **aggravated form of rape**, through Art. 197 para. 2 (b¹) of the Criminal Code, for cases where “*the victim is a family member*”.
- the introduction of an **aggravated form of sexual corruption** through Art. 202 para. 2 of the Criminal Code, for cases where this offence is committed “*in a family*”.

3.3. Law No. 217/2003 to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence was adopted as a part of the strategies aimed at family protection, within the process of reform of the Romanian social protection system. This Law sets forth the **framework for the development of policies to combat and prevent domestic violence**, and provides for collaboration between the public sector and the non-governmental sector for situations of domestic violence.

The law **defines domestic violence** as *any physical or verbal action committed with intent by a family member against another member of the same family, which causes physical, emotional or sexual suffering or a material loss. Also, the act of preventing a woman from exercising her rights and fundamental freedoms is also regarded as domestic violence* (Art. 2). Thus, the concept of domestic violence is extended to include also other forms of violence than physical.

For the purposes of this Law, a **family member** is a *spouse or a close relative*, as defined in Article 149 of the Criminal Code, but the effects of this Law apply also to persons who have a relationship that is similar to that between spouses or between parents and children, which relationships are proven by a social study (Art. 3 and 4).

Also, this Law regulates the collaboration between local authorities and non-governmental organizations, **the involvement of the entire local community in supporting actions** meant to **prevent and combat this phenomenon**, and to **provide mediation in cases of domestic violence, to set up shelters for victims and to take measures for their protection.**

The forms of domestic violence regulated by Law No. 217/2003 are:

Physical violence - consisting of various forms of physical abuse, including physical intimidation of the victim;

Psychological violence - consisting of insults, abusive language (relating to physical appearance, to intellectual abilities and to the fulfillment of duties that the victim has in the family), threats, intimidation, emotional blackmail, inducing fear, continuous psychological pressure, terror, deprivation of food or sleep, public humiliation;

Any sexual contact that was not desired by the partner is regarded as **sexual violence**;

Economic violence – reduction of the resources and autonomy of the victim by exercising control over the financial resources and the victim's access to money, personal belongings, food, means of transportation, telephone and other sources of protection or care that he or she might be able to receive;

Social violence – consisting of the restriction of access to information, excessive control of the activities of the victim, having as result the victim's isolation from the family, from friends and colleagues, and the limitation or prohibition of certain activities, which results in the interruption of social relations, going as far as the social isolation of the victim.

3.4. Law No. 272/2004 to Protect and Promote the Rights of the Child includes the main regulations on child rights in general, and provisions about combating any form of violence or ill treatment against children, establishing punishments for such offences and measures for victim protection.

3.5. Law No. 211 on Certain Measures to Protect the Victims of Offences, as amended and supplemented through the Government Emergency Ordinance No. 113/2007 regulates certain measures meant to protect the victims of offences: information about their rights, psychological counseling or other forms of assistance, legal aid and financial compensation.

According to Art. 8 para. (1) of Law No. 211/2004, **probation services** provide **psychological counseling** free of charge, upon request, *“for victims of offences of battery or other violence and bodily harm, committed against family members, as provided in Art. 180 para.1¹, and 2¹ (Battery or other violence), and Art. 181 para.1¹ (Bodily harm) of the Criminal Code.*

According to Art. 9 of the Law No.211/2004, psychological counseling is provided by probation services “for a period of no more than 3 months, and to victims under the age of 18 for no more than 6 months”.

3.6. The national Strategy to prevent and combat domestic violence, which was approved through the Government Decision No. 686/2005, was drawn up based on the **principles** of: **respect for human dignity, non-discrimination, equal opportunities, promoting the values of non-violence at community level, raising social awareness and sensitivity and increasing participation by society, the role of prevention, victim protection, partnership and multidisciplinary approach.**

The Strategy sets forth the responsibility for the State to create a framework that will allow the identification of solutions to prevent domestic violence, and to support persons who have been subjected to such violence.

The **General Objectives** of the Strategy are: improving the legal framework, strengthening the institutional capacity of authorities of the central and local public administration, raising social awareness.

Operational objectives are included also, such as: analysis of causes for domestic violence, development of a unitary system of specific social services to prevent and combat this phenomenon, creation of a nationwide database, promotion of policy dialogue, development of international cooperation in this field.

3.7. Related legislation

- **Law No. 202/2002 on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men, as subsequently amended and supplemented**, which safeguards access to employment, education, culture and information, with no gender discrimination and provides for the possibility to file complaints about discrimination.
- **Law No. 116/2002 to Combat Social Marginalization** which facilitates access to employment, housing, medical care and education, and provides a set of measures to

prevent social marginalization, which stands for the absence of minimum social living conditions.

- **Law No. 678/2001 on Trafficking in Persons** includes special regulations on the protection and assistance provided to victims of trafficking in human beings, particularly to women and children.

3.8. Future issues regarding the improvement of the existing legal framework on domestic violence:

- creating legal instruments that would allow the safeguarding of security for victims;
- setting up preventive protection measures that would be able to remove the danger and prevent the commission of offences of domestic violence;
- specialized assistance to domestic violence offenders, which should be provided by a multidisciplinary team of psychologists, social assistants, probation counselors, sociologists, educational counselors and legal advisers.

4. Institutional and administrative supporting structures

4.1. National level:

Law No. 217/2003 set up the **National Agency for Family Protection (NAFP)**, which is the first agency of this kind in Eastern Europe. It is the specialized body of central public administration subordinated to the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection.

The NAFP **ensures observance of the rights of victims of domestic violence** and the provision of services through programs for the rehabilitation and reinserting of family aggressors, through the intervention, under the law, into administrative and judicial proceedings relating to the observance and promotion of rights of domestic violence victims, in view of increasing the accountability and rehabilitating family aggressors, as provided in Law No. 217/2003, as well as the coordination, and control of the activity of prevention and combating of this phenomenon.

Partnership between authorities, institutions and other non-governmental organizations that are connected to the field of preventing and combating domestic violence, is achieved through the **Advisory Board, set up within the NAFP**, which includes representatives of the following institutions: the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection, the Ministry of Administration and the Interior, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Research and Innovation, the Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties, the Public Ministry, the National Forensic Medicine Institute "Mina Minovici", the National Authority for the Protection of Child Rights. Also, other representatives of

institutions of the central and local public administration and representatives of civil society involved in preventing and combating domestic violence are invited to participate in the works of the Advisory Board.

The following structures are subordinated to the NAFP:

- **The Pilot Centre for Assistance and Protection to Victims of Violence** (set up through the Government Decision No. 852/1996)
- **Family Information and Counseling Centre** (set up through the Government Decision No. 983/1996)

4.2. Local level:

In every county and in Bucharest, the NAFP exercises methodological coordination over an office **for combating domestic violence**, organized **within the Directorate of Labor and Social Protection**.

The model of the national-level Advisory Board of the NAFP has been applied at county level and in Bucharest, by setting up the **Advisory Working Group to Prevent and Combat Domestic Violence**.

The Advisory Working Group is composed of representatives of the decentralized structures of the local public administration and those of non-governmental organizations activating in this field. **This is the main community support network for victims of domestic violence that develop an appropriate pattern in the environment of a civic culture of relation and cooperation, focused on social and moral values that are adequate for the actual protection of domestic violence victims.**

5. Cooperation in the activity of prevention and case monitoring

The objective of national institutions needs to be that of **developing relations of cooperation at all levels** by attracting NGO-s and foundations into public-private partnerships or by stimulating private projects, **to improve family protection**.

The Government Strategy to prevent and combat domestic violence, approved in 2005, marked the **start of reform** of the protection system for victims of domestic violence in Romania.

The Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties is the partner of the NAFP in the drafting of strategies, agreements, best practice Guides, and a supporter of conferences, seminars, round tables, campaigns and any other events.

According to its competences, the **Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties may intervene only in the prevention of the phenomenon**. Through its legislative initiative and its prerogative to decide upon criminal policy measures, the Ministry answers proposals made based on studies (by the NAFP, by other authorities or NGOs), and seeks to provide legal and institutionalized solutions to social needs.

5.1 The Protocol of collaboration between the Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties, the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Labor, Family and Social Protection and the NAFP, signed on 27 July 2007

The Protocol objectives are: identifying the factors that cause and /or favor domestic crime; harmonizing the existing legal framework according to the European and international standards in order to unify judicial practice; increasing the involvement into the prevention and combating of domestic violence offences, according to the legal responsibilities; strengthening inter-institutional cooperation through the sharing of information and expertise; cooperating to train the specialized personnel who will be working in multidisciplinary teams; cooperating to achieve a common information system for the management of statistical data relating to cases of domestic violence.

Actual steps taken to protect the victims of domestic violence: informing the target population about major aspects such as: institutions, organizations, services and centers that provide counseling or any other form of assistance to the victim and the aggressor, according to their needs; the procedure of notification of criminal prosecution authorities and of providing free legal aid, psychological counseling and financial compensations by the State; the procedural rights of injured persons and civil parties, as provided in the law. Also, provision is made for the sharing of information and statistical data required in the activity of the parties; cooperating in actions to prevent domestic violence (sensitivity campaigns etc.) and in the resolution in a reasonable time of cases of domestic violence, including by involving the probation services.

The **Order No. 384/306/993** regulates **inter-ministry cooperation for preventing and monitoring cases of domestic violence** through **protocols of collaboration concluded at county level**, and respectively in Bucharest, between **police inspectorates, the gendarmerie, the public health authorities, the forensic medicine services, the probation services, the school inspectorates, the general directorates of social assistance and child protection, the public social**

assistance services, the directorates of labor and social protection, the church, the prefectures, the municipalities, the county employment directorates, the units for preventing and combating domestic violence, the active non-governmental organizations, and other institutions that have competences in this field.

5.2. Nationwide programs developed by the NAFP for the setting up and support of centers for victims of domestic violence, and for the setting up of the first centers for family aggressors

At present, throughout the country there are **56 shelters** of which 29 are public, 14 are in public – private partnership and 13 are private, the overall capacity of which is **600 places** for adult victims and their children. Also, there are **40 counseling centers** for victims of domestic violence, and since 2006 also **6 centers for family aggressors** that provides specialized programs of treatment and counseling.

Social services available free of charge to victims of domestic violence:

- ✓ temporary shelter; medical care; legal advice; psychological advice; social assistance; information and guidance; disbursement of the cost of forensic certificates; emergency telephone number

Social services available free of charge to family aggressors:

- ✓ social and psychological counseling, legal advice, conflict mediation, psychological and psychiatric treatment, rehabilitation for alcohol and drug addicts (provided in hospitals or specialized units that have concluded collaboration agreements) and reintegration into society.

5.3. Programs developed by the NAFP to prevent domestic violence, in partnership with government agencies and the civil society

The Parliament of Romania has signed, according to the Resolution AP 1512 (2006) and the Recommendation EC 1759 (2006), together with the national Parliaments of all the other participating States, at the launch of the Pan-European Campaign to combat violence against women, including domestic violence, (November 2006 to March 2008), **a solemn declaration affirming the will of the Legislature in relation to this phenomenon**. These prevention programs were aimed mainly at the following targets:

- increasing the sensitivity of the public about the size and the seriousness of this social issue (awareness campaigns among the population, programs of community education meant to

change the mentalities and prejudice among the population, by crystallizing trends that favor the prevention and combating of domestic violence), and changing the attitude of decision makers;

- campaigns to promote the existing specialized social services and to encourage victims and family aggressors to seek help from the competent institutions;
- identifying, recording and monitoring cases of domestic violence;
- training the personnel, the professionals and volunteers working in the field of domestic violence, and in general, promoting sensitivity to this reality, attracting them into promoting non-violence;
- drafting a common strategy to provide effective support to victims of domestic violence, and to family aggressors, which should involve all the institutions that need to cooperate;
- Legislative proposals, either for new acts or to supplement the existing ones.

6. Statistical analysis of domestic violence

The national statistics on domestic violence are a cause for concern and they are only the tip of the iceberg.

6.1. According to the **NAFP** database, during **2004 – 2008**, throughout Romania 47.334 cases of domestic violence were recorded and 677 deaths were reported as caused by violent acts committed inside families.

From 2005 to 2008, the cases of domestic violence involved mostly female victims (71, 34%). Most female victims were 25 to 45 years old (70%) in 2007 and (73%) in 2008. Of the total of male victims, the minors aged 0 to 18 year were 66,27% in 2007 and 77,64% in 2008.

The number of **defendants brought to trial for offences of domestic violence was 489 in 2008**, which is 1,1 % of the total number of persons brought to trial¹. Offences of domestic violence have had the following consequences:

***Parent victims:**

- **91** = victims of offences against persons, of which
43 = victims of homicide, of which:

¹ Data included in the Activity Report for 2008, from the records of the Prosecution Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice

20 = victims of homicide - completed offence.

- 6 = victims of battery or bodily harm causing death
- 10 = victims of bodily harm and grievous bodily harm
- 26 = victims of battery or other violence

***Spouse victims:**

- 176 = victims of offences against persons, of which

67 = victims of homicide, of which:

28 = victims of homicide - completed offence

- 9 = victims of bodily harm and grievous bodily harm
- 67 = victims of battery or other violence
- 8 = victims of battery or bodily harm causing death

***Children who were the victims of parents:**

- 106 = victims of offences against persons, of which 77 minors

32 = victims of homicide, of which: 13 minors

14 = victims of homicide - completed offence, of which 5 minors

- 27 = victims of rape, all minors
- 10 = victims of ill treatment to minors
- 11 = victims of failure to observe measures about the custody of minors
- 15 = victims of battery or other violence, of which 10 minors
- 1228 = victims of family desertion, of which 1.169 minors

***Sibling victims:**

- 65 = victims of offences against persons, of which 5 minors

24 = victims of homicide

5 = victims of homicide - completed offence

- 4 = victims of rape
- 8 = victims of bodily harm and grievous bodily harm
- 10 = victims of battery or other violence.

6.2. Statistical data on persons who were imposed final sentences for offences of domestic violence in the year 2008, according to the records of the High Council of the Judiciary

a. offences against life and corporal integrity

- homicide – 715
- bodily harm – 938
- grievous bodily harm – 535
- battery or other violence – 2462
- battery causing death - 93
- deprivation of freedom – 81

b. sex offences

- rape – 416
- sexual intercourse with a minor – 155
- sexual corruption – 17
- incest – 9

c. offences determining the alteration of property rights

- family desertion – 636
- ill treatment applied to minors – 10

d. offences relating to the exploitation of persons

- prostitution – 74
- pimping – 50

6.3. The study “**Aspects of domestic violence in Bucharest**” drafted by the **National Forensic Medicine Institute “Mina Minovici” in Bucharest** based on research into the cases encountered by the NFMI in **2007-2008**, has shown that in 61,14% of cases the victim is living with the aggressor, in 13,51% the victim is living with the aggressor but they are divorcing/ separated, in 5,69% of cases the victim had been separated from the aggressor for a certain period of time, and in only 19,67% of cases they were no longer living together. **Also, it was found that more than half of the respondents were aware of the existence of a legal instrument combating domestic violence, and about the specialized institutions that they could resort to.**

CONCLUSIONS

In perspective, the efforts of authorities and institutions involved need to concern equally the harmonization and correlation of reform processes in various fields such as social protection, justice, health, education, religious institutions, local administration, in order to ensure a common plan of measures to achieve the social reintegration of persons who are affected by domestic violence.

The modernization of the legal framework needs to meet the Romanian specific aspects, and the international treaties and recommendations requirements. To this end, the Ministry of Justice and Citizens’ Liberties has understood that **the criminal phenomenon needs a more complex approach.**

The social reinserting of persons who have served a custodial sentence is not always a success. They cannot easily reintegrate into society, which sometimes rejects them and thus feeds their

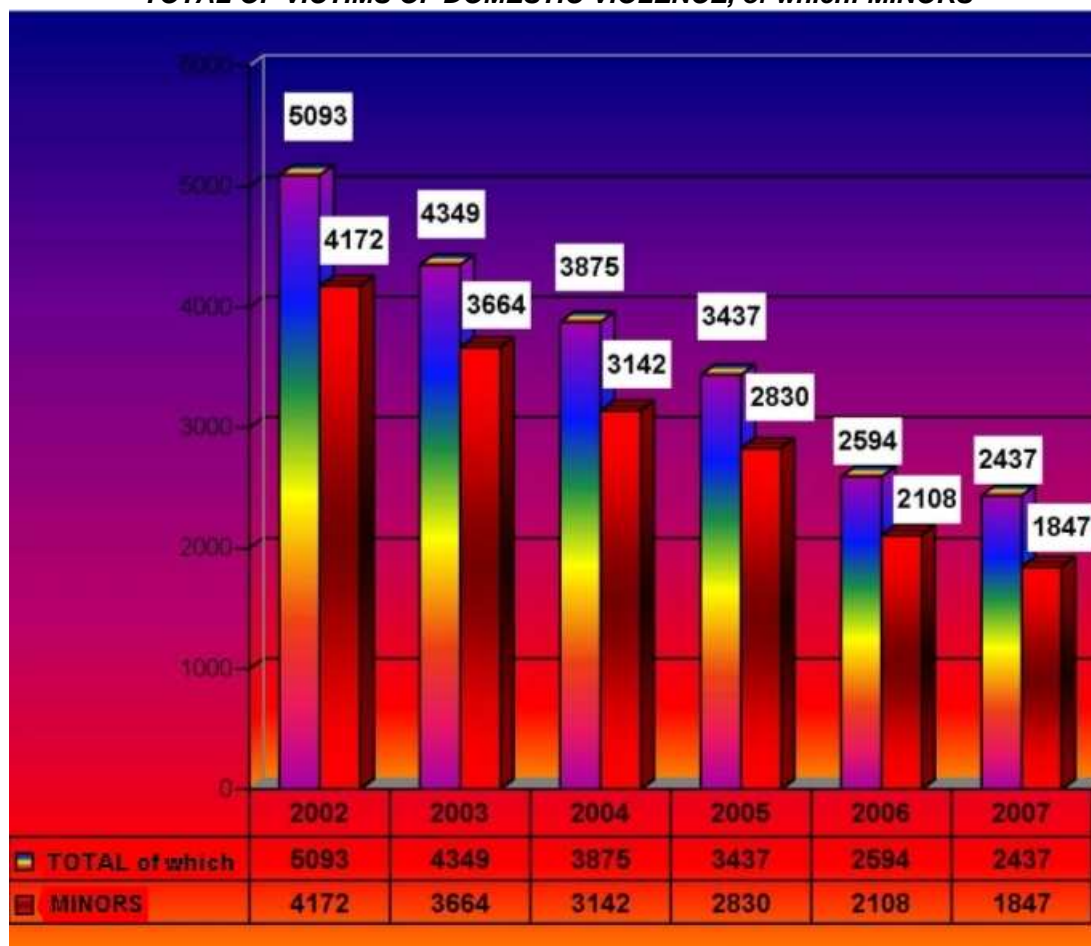
frustration, and the injured person is almost never fully compensated from the point of view of his or her material or moral loss.

It is of outmost importance the approach through national wide campaigns about the rights of family members, accessible to all social categories, and of campaigns to change mentalities and attitudes.

The Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Liberties remains a collaborator of the National Agency for Family Protection and a friend to any public or private institution that intends to help *find solutions and promote actual family protection measures.*

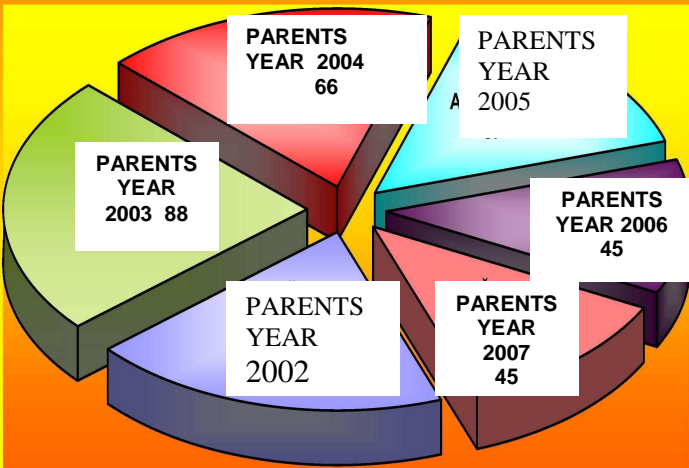
SYNTHESIS OF STATISTICAL DATA ON
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

TOTAL OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, of which: MINORS

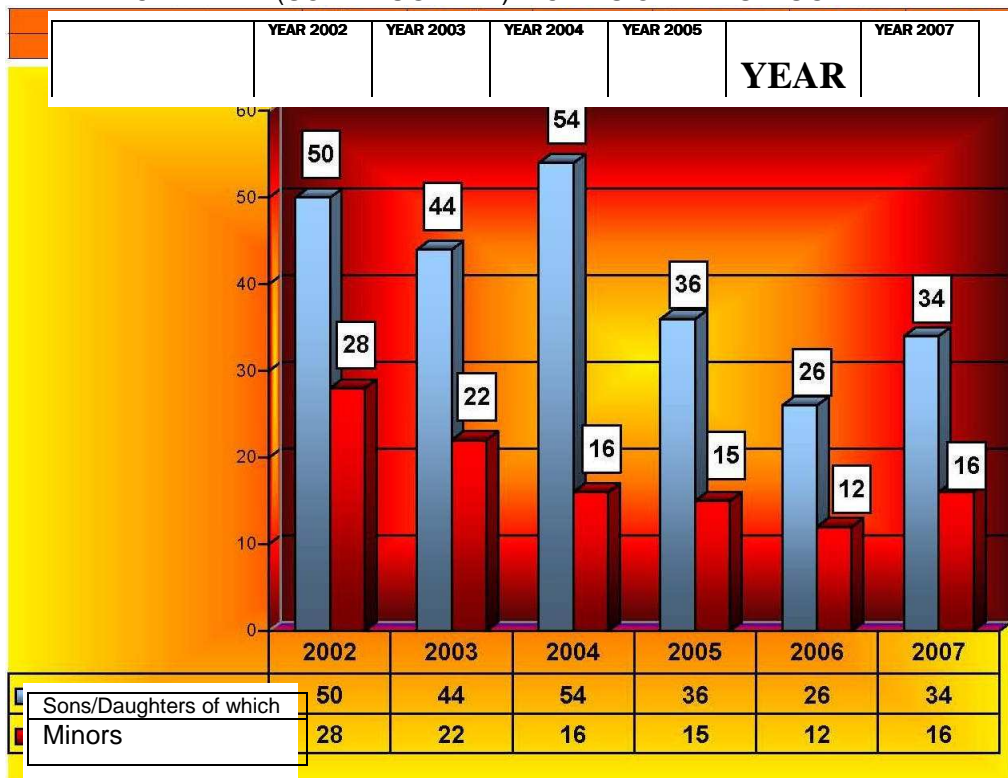


PARENTS VICTIMS OF MANSLAUGHTER

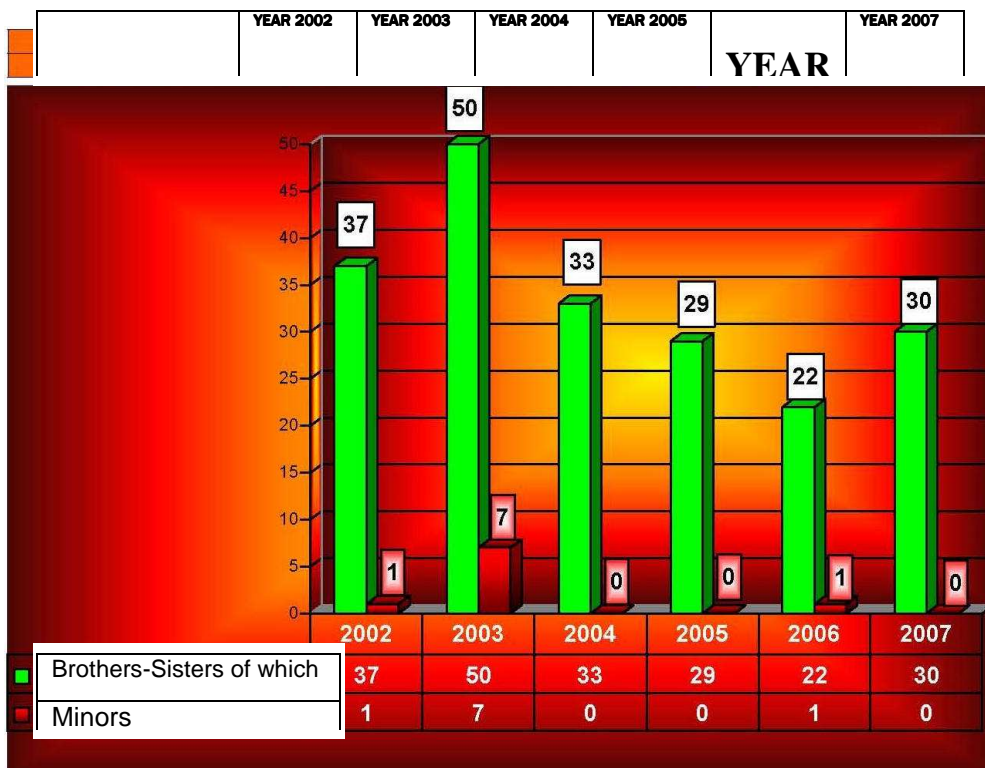
	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
TOTAL VICTIMS	279	306	284	235	178	219



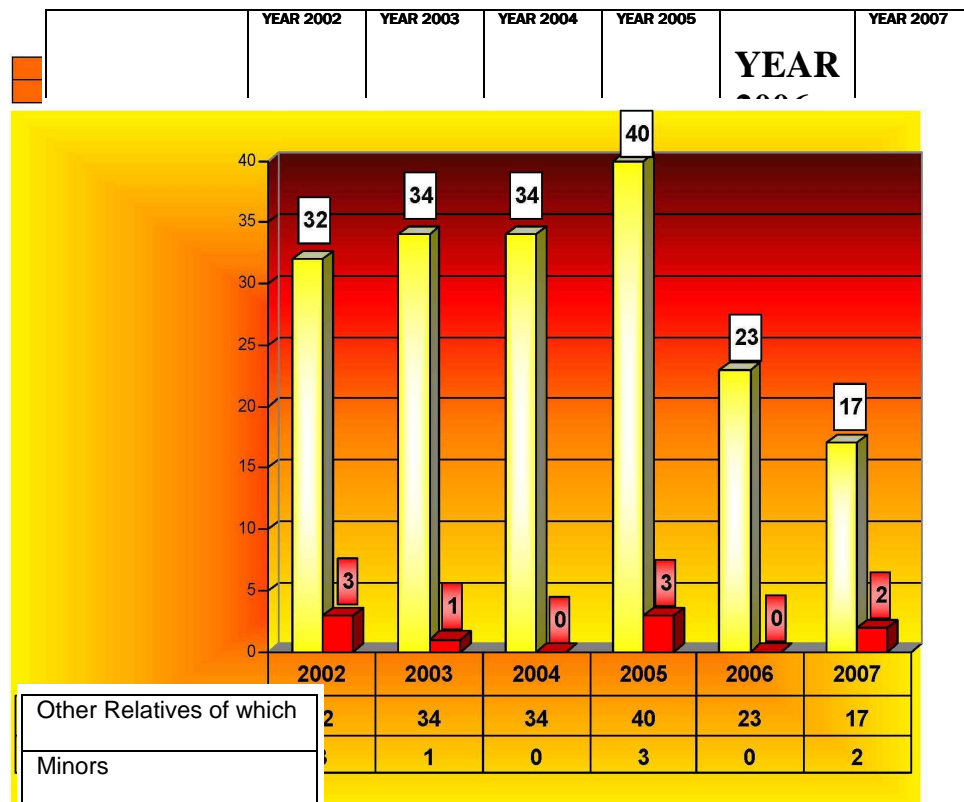
CHILDREN (SON-DAUGHTER) VICTIMS OF MANSLAUGHTER



BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF MANSLAUGHTER



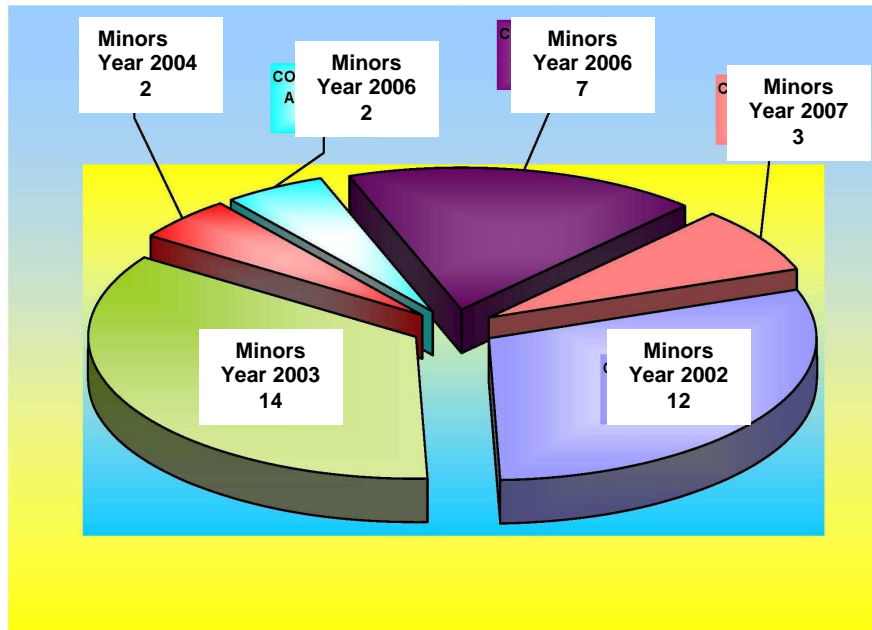
OTHER RELATIVES UP TO IVth DEGREE VICTIMS OF MANSLAUGHTER



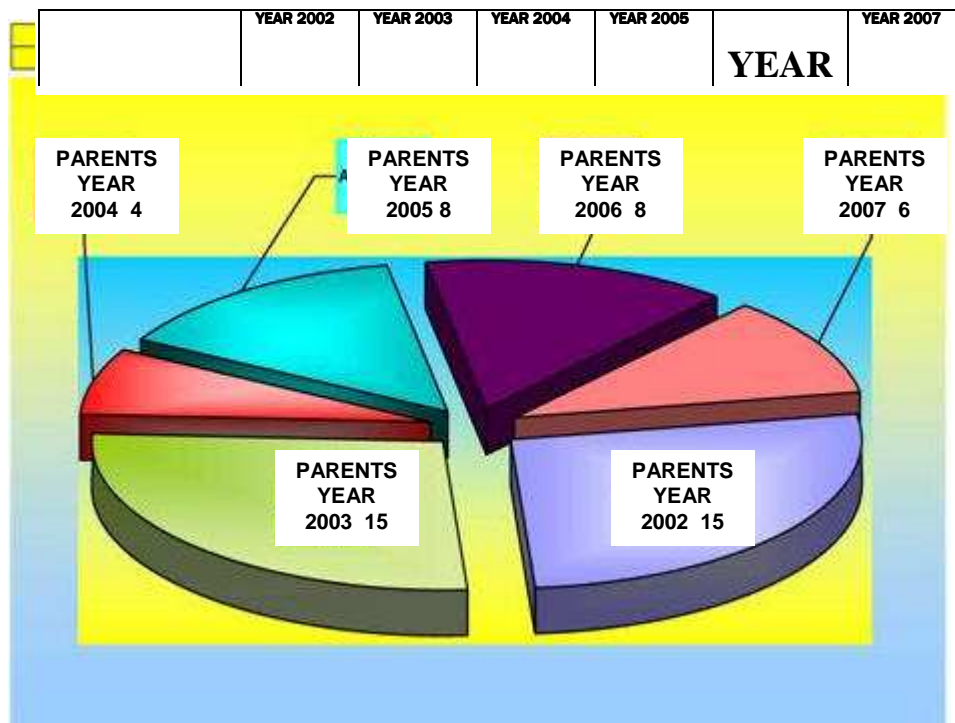
CHILDREN (SON-DAUGHTER) VICTIMS OF INFANTICIDE

	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
YEAR						

	AN 2002	AN 2003	AN 2004	AN 2005	AN 2006	AN 2007
TOTAL VICTIME MINORI	12	14	2	2	7	3

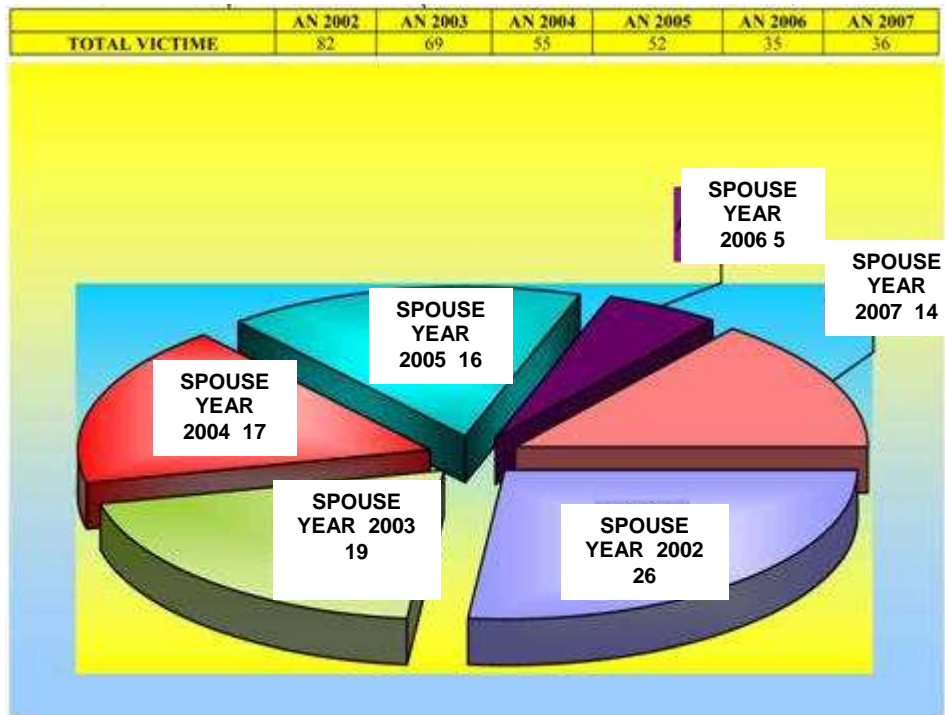


PARENTS VICTIMS OF BODILY INJURIES



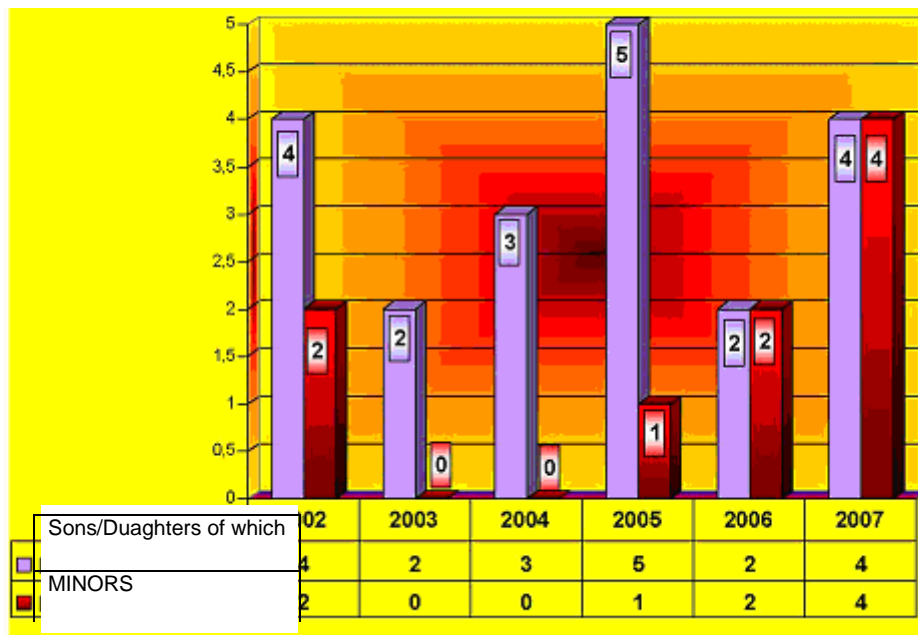
SPOUSE VICTIMS OF BODILY INJURIES

	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR	YEAR 2007



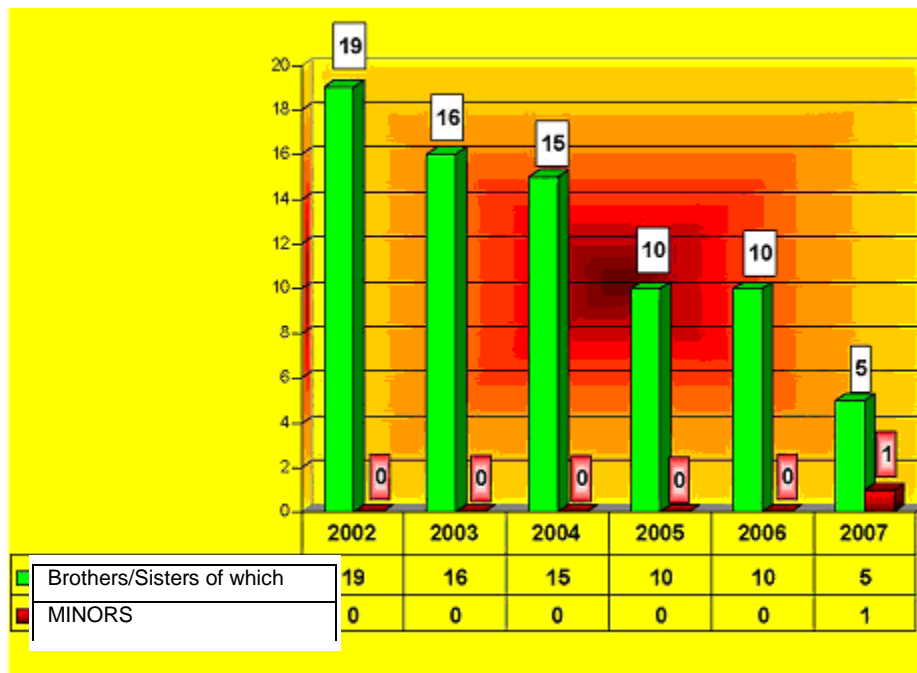
CHILDREN VICTIMS OF BODILY INJURIES

	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
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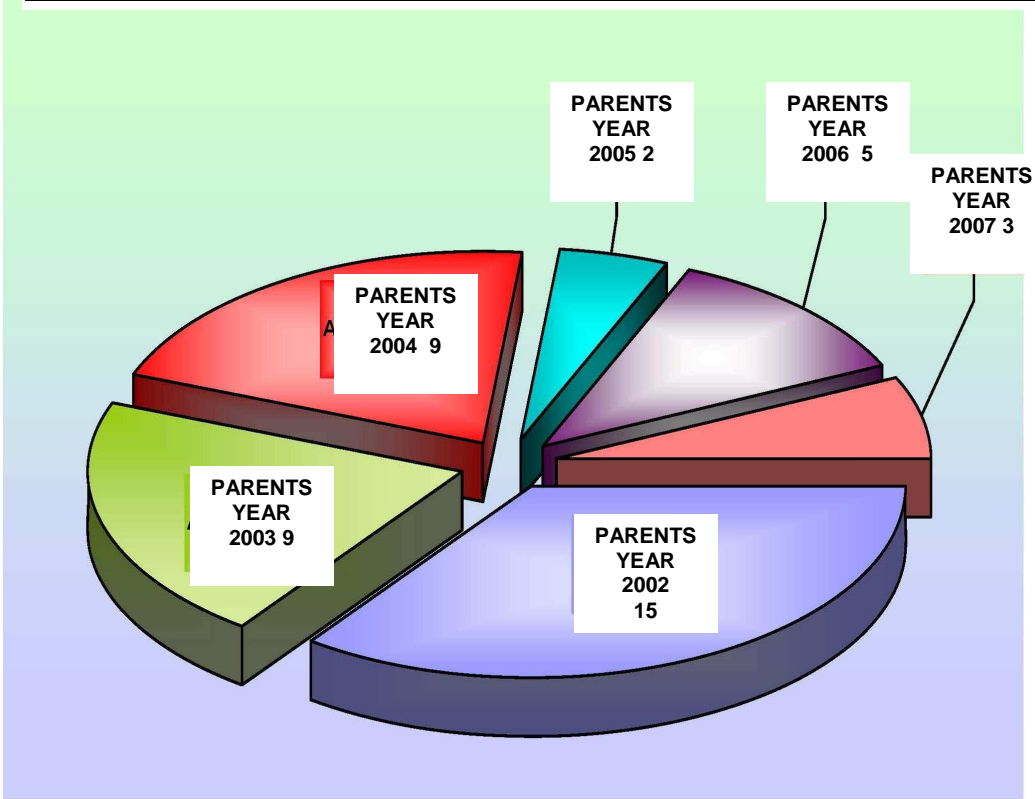
BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF BODILY INJURIES

	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
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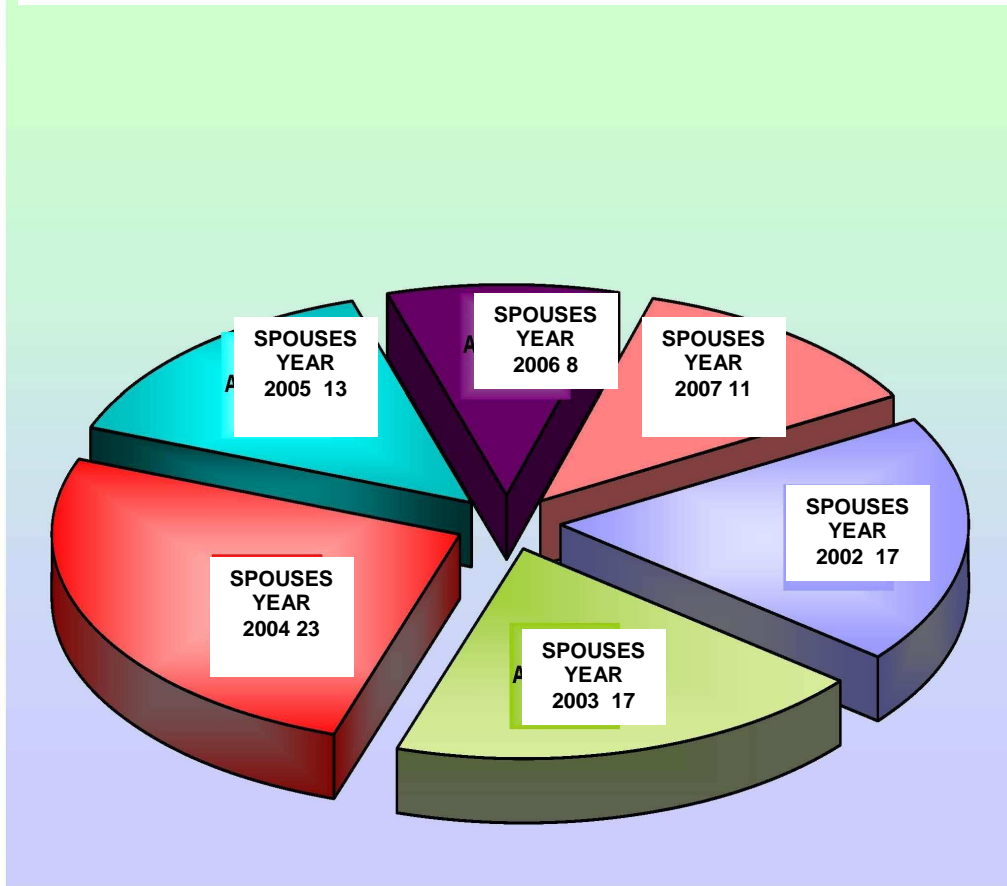
PARENTS VICTIMS OF AGGRAVATED BODILY INJURIES

	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
TOTAL VICTIMS	44	44	48	29	18	24

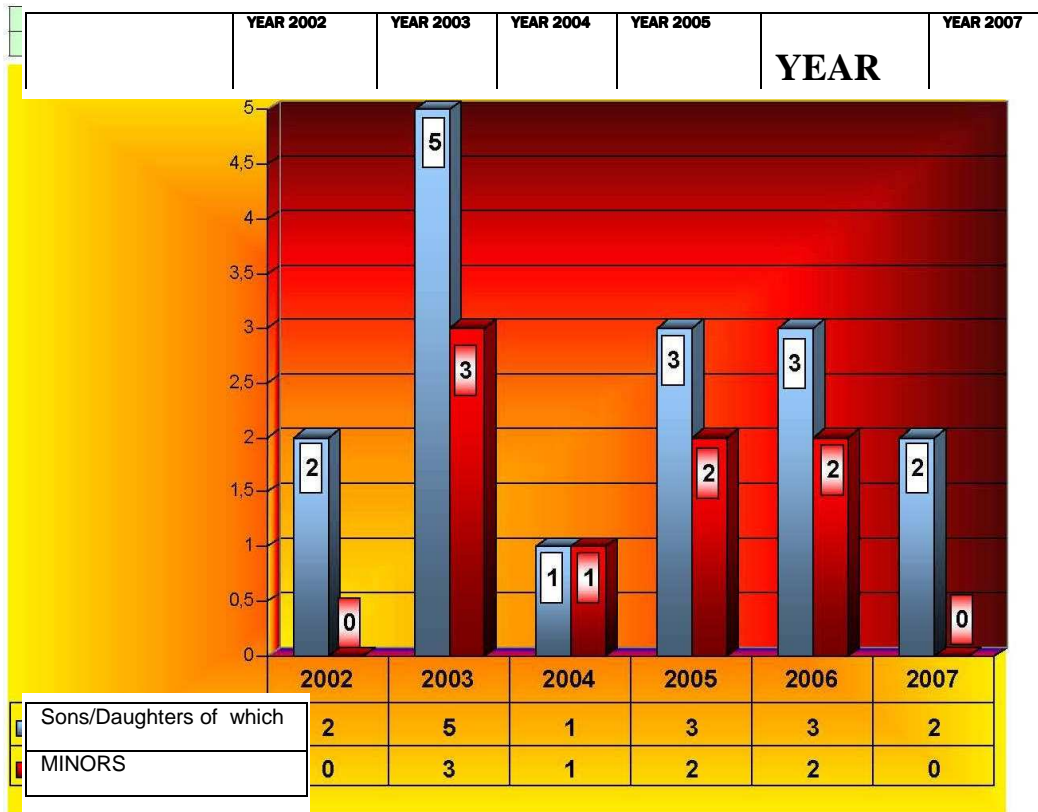


SPOUSES VICTIMS OF AGGRAVATED BODILY INJURIES

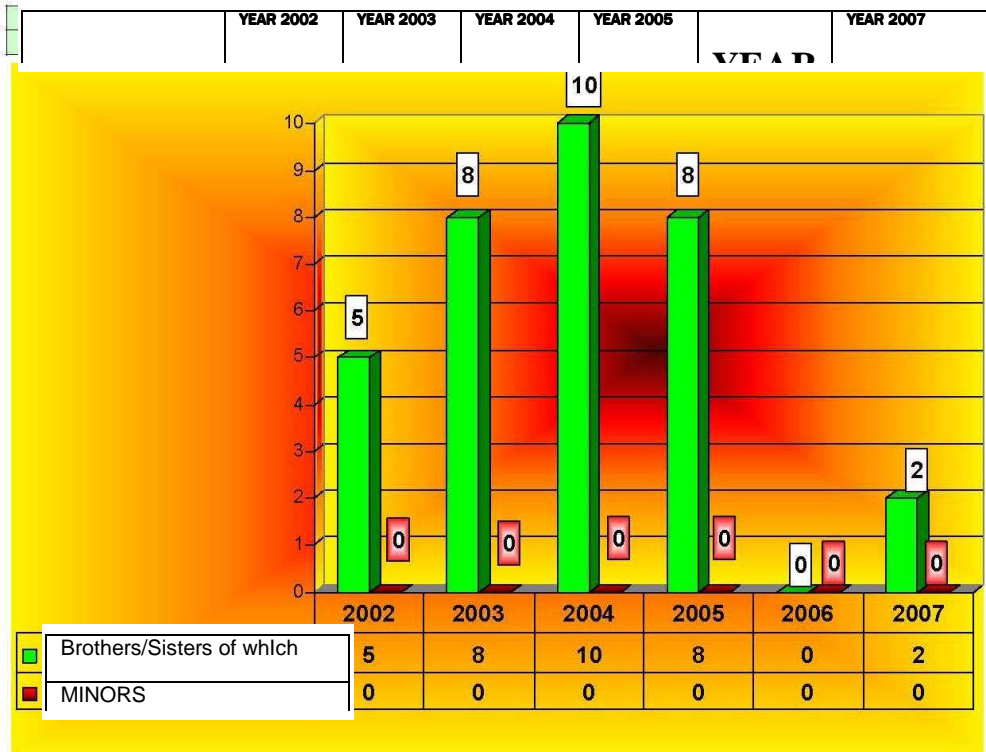
	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
TOTAL VICTIMS	44	44	48	29	18	24



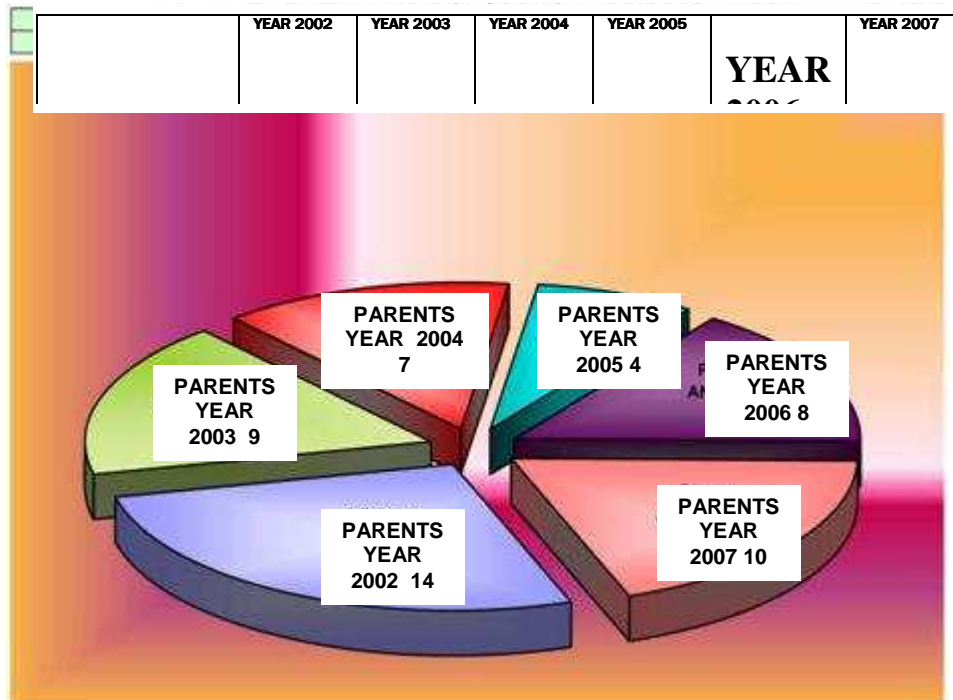
CHILDREN VICTIMS OF AGGRAVATED BODILY INJURIES



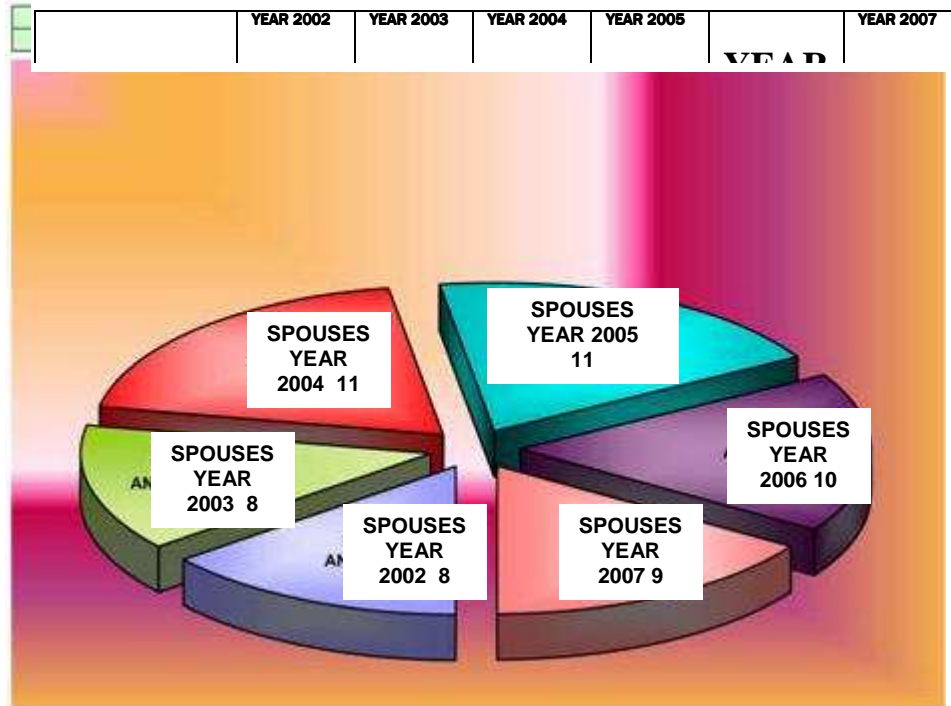
BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF AGGRAVATED BODILY INJURIES



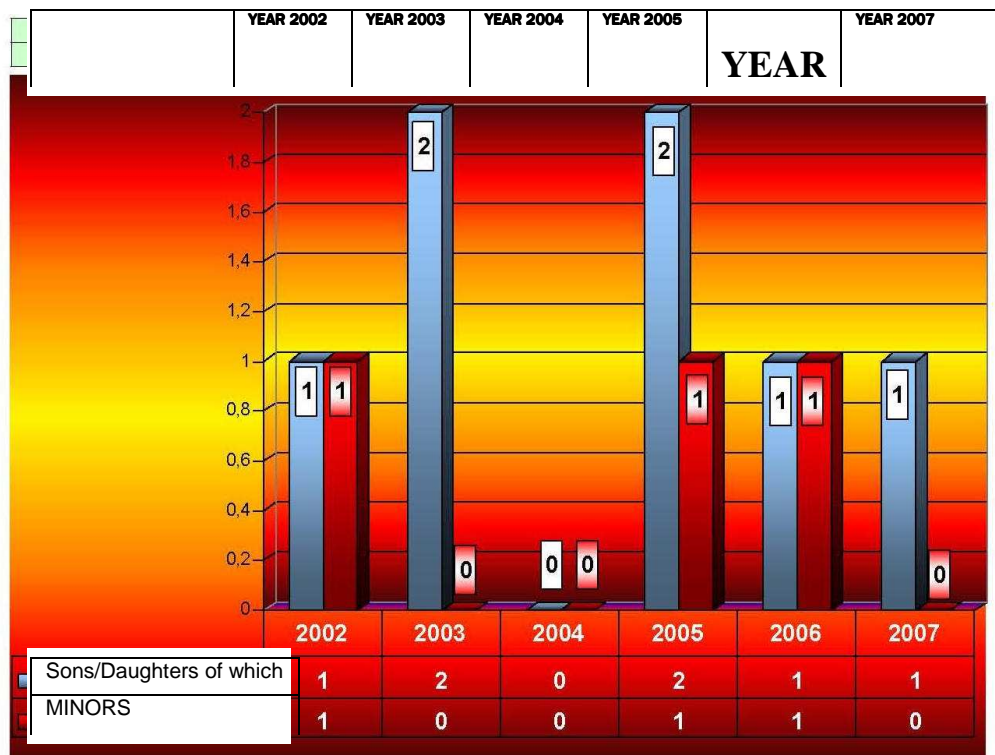
PARENTS VICTIMS OF BATTERY OR ASSAULT RESULTING IN DEATH



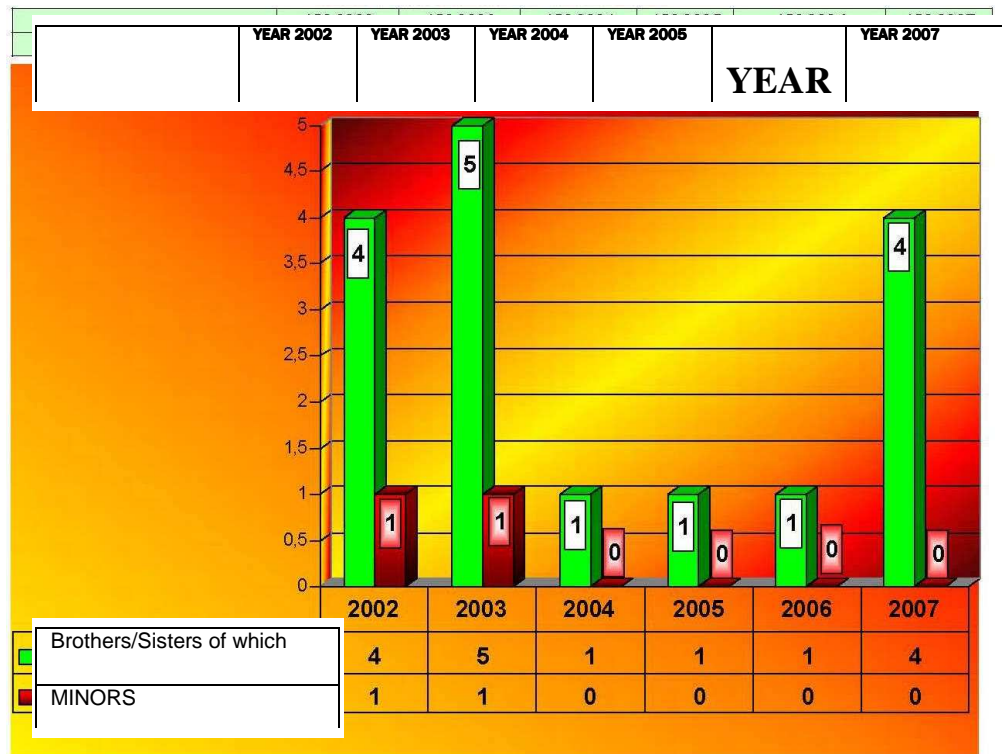
SPOUSES VICTIMS OF BATTERY OR ASSAULT RESULTING IN DEATH



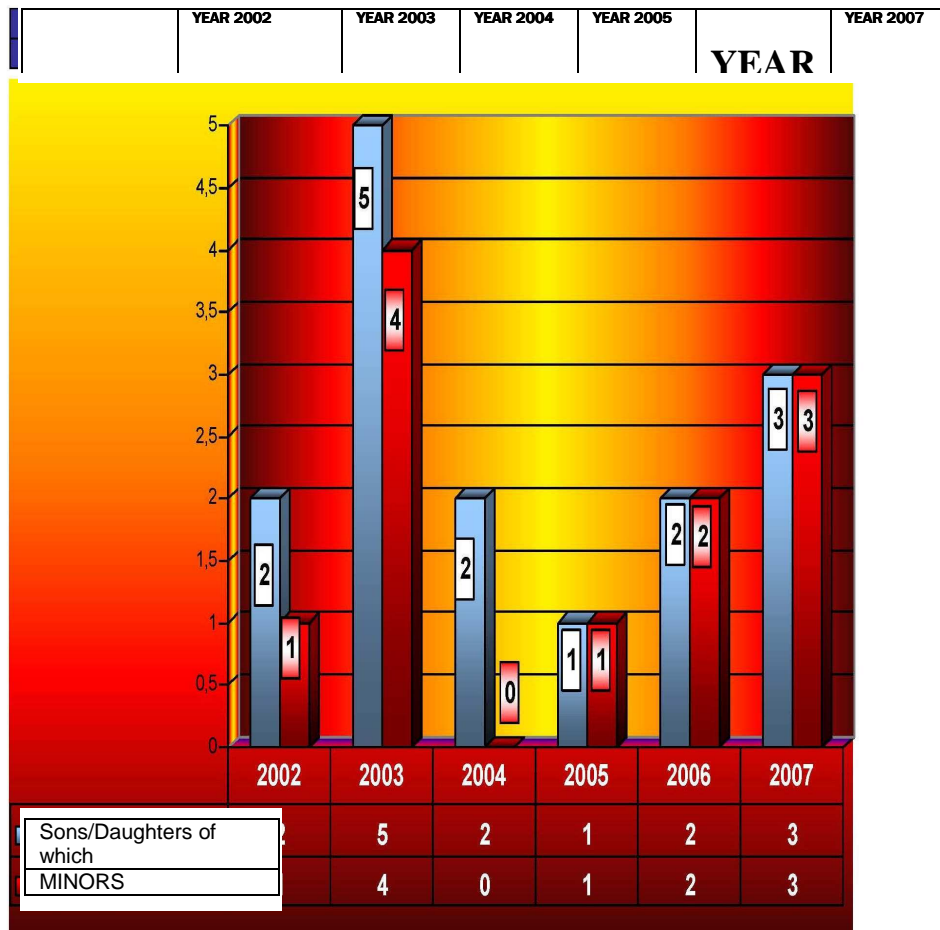
CHILDREN VICTIMS OF BATTERY OR ASSAULT RESULTING IN DEATH



BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF BATTERY OR ASSAULT RESULTING IN DEATH

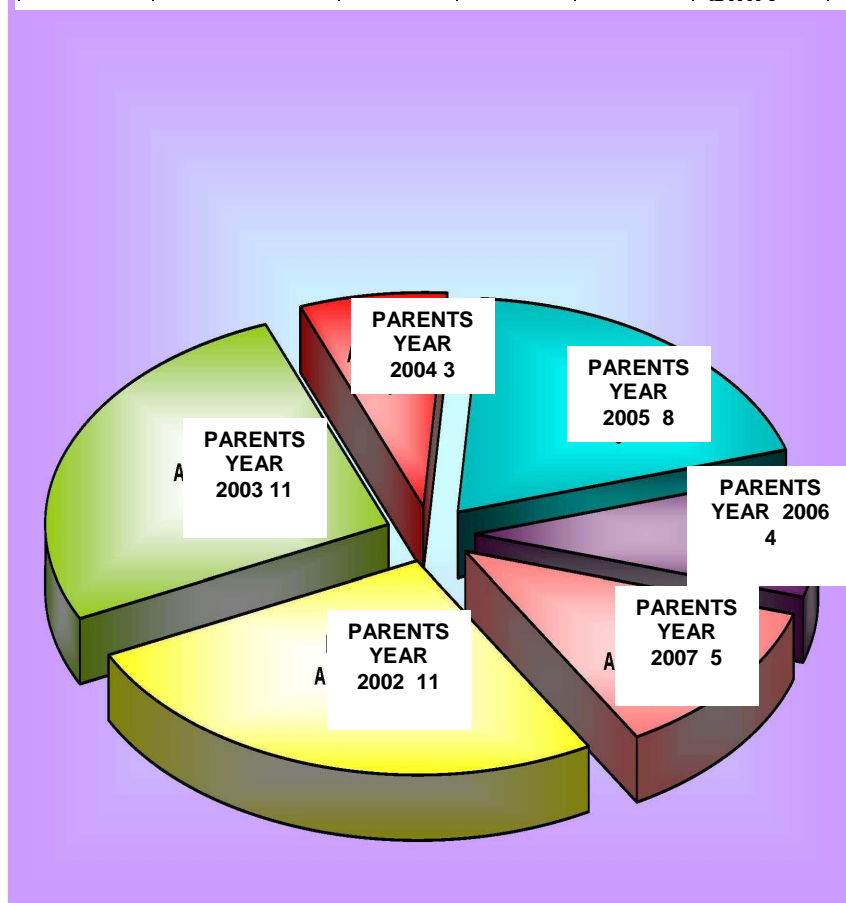


CHILDREN VICTIMS OF ILLEGAL FREEDOM DEPRIVATION

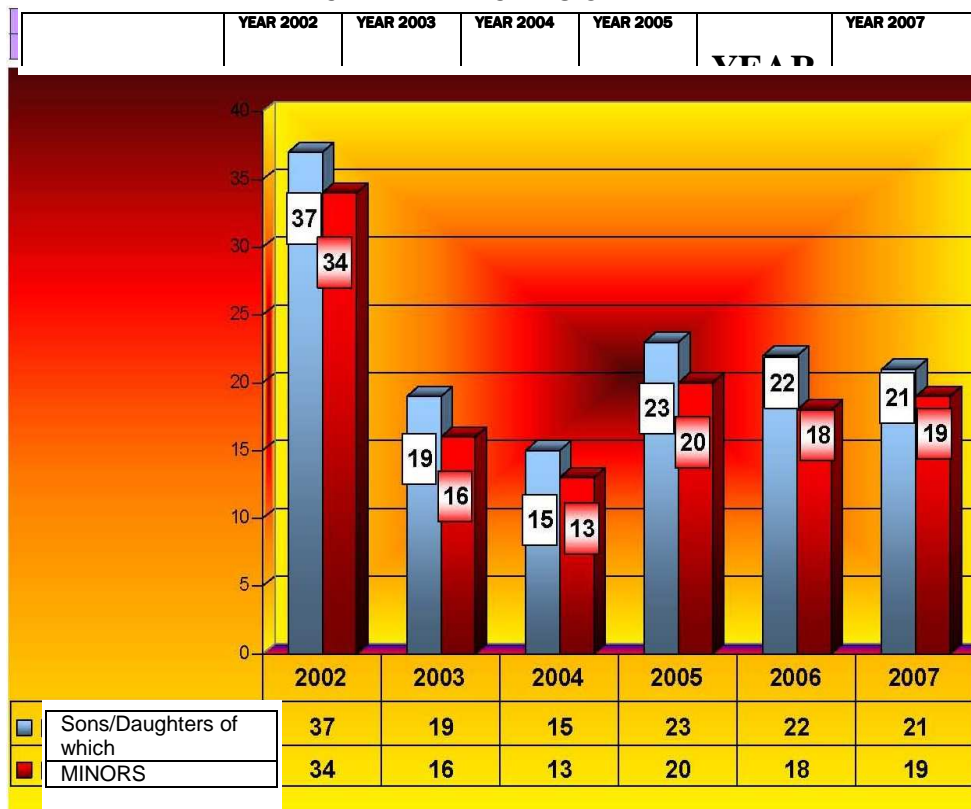


PARENTS VICTIMS OF RAPE

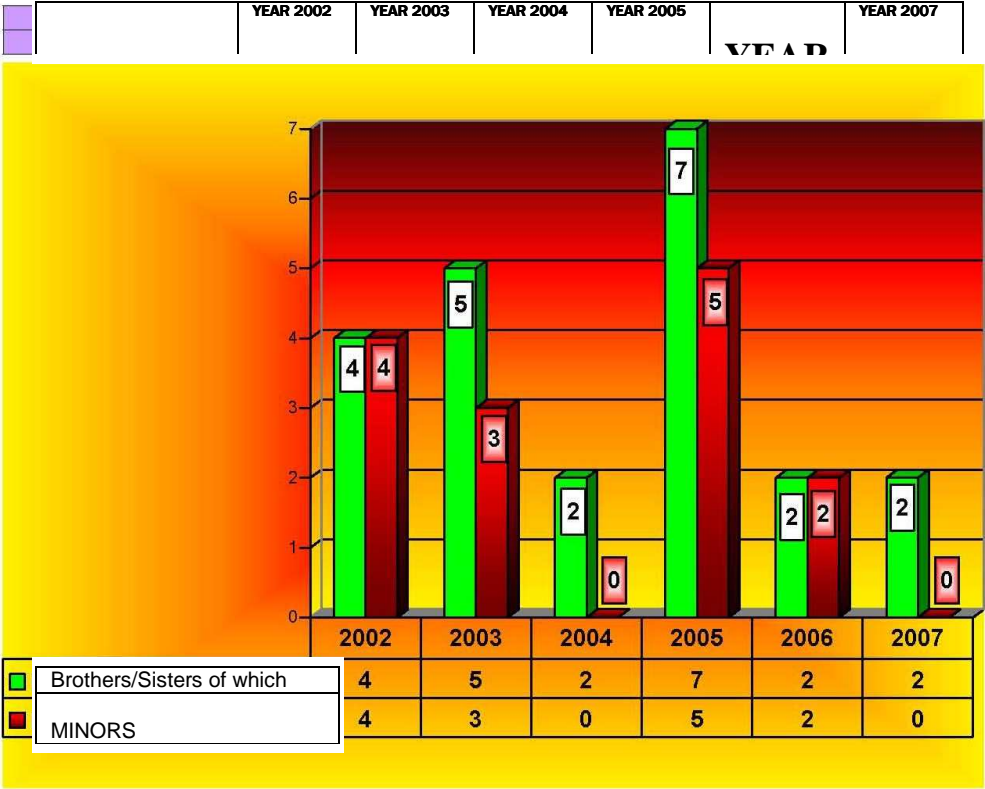
	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
					YEAR	



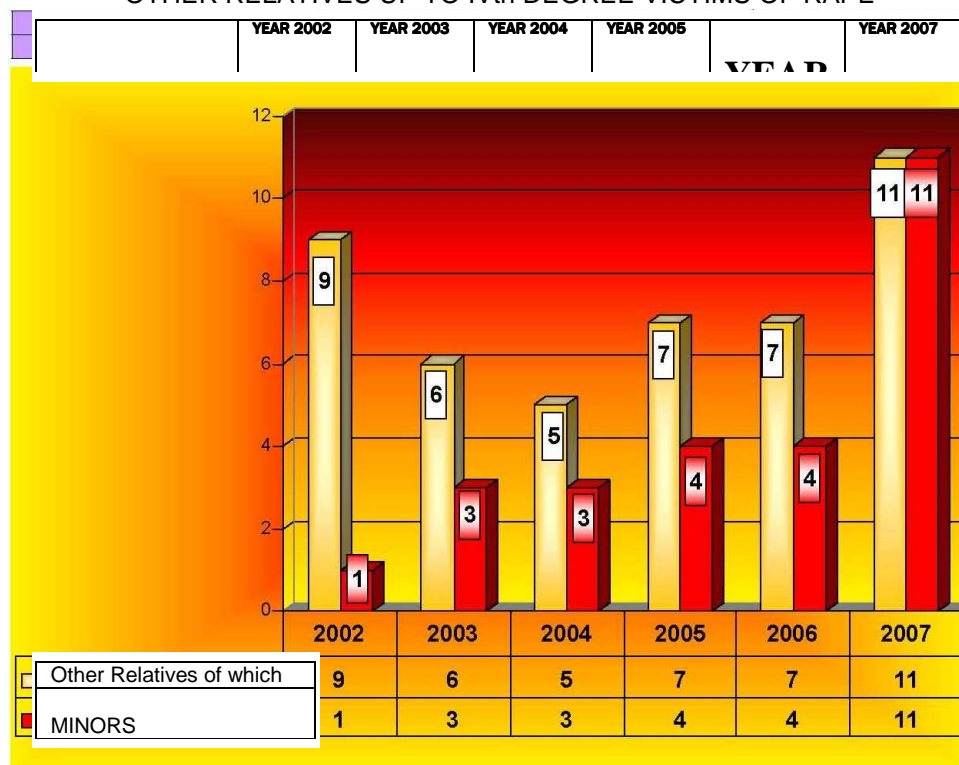
CHILDREN VICTIMS OF RAPE



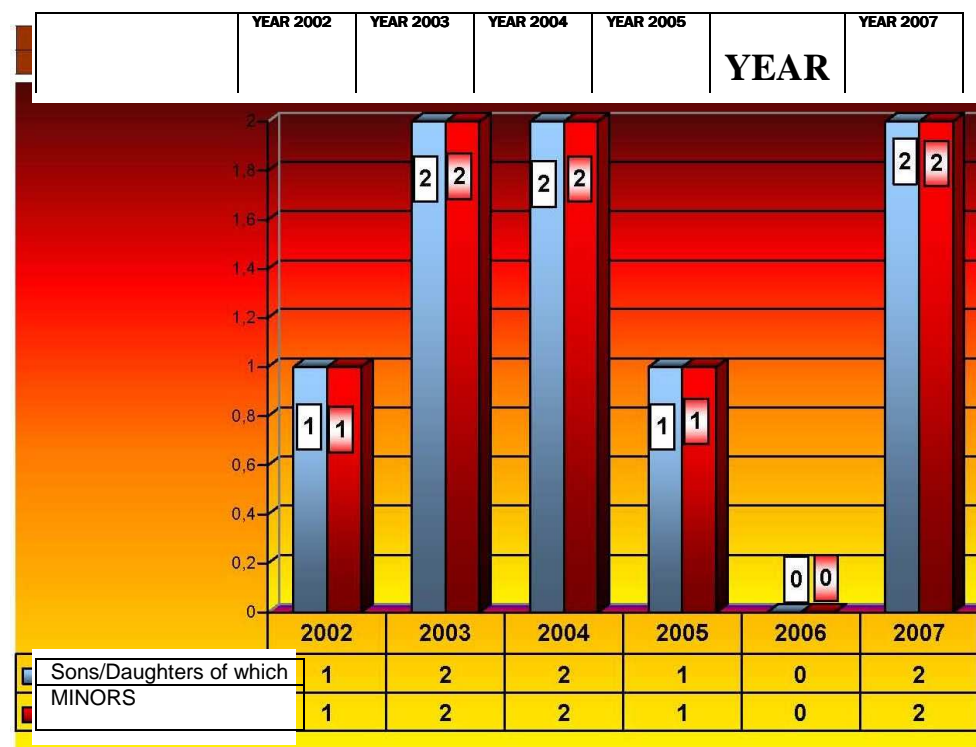
BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF RAPE



OTHER RELATIVES UP TO IVth DEGREE VICTIMS OF RAPE

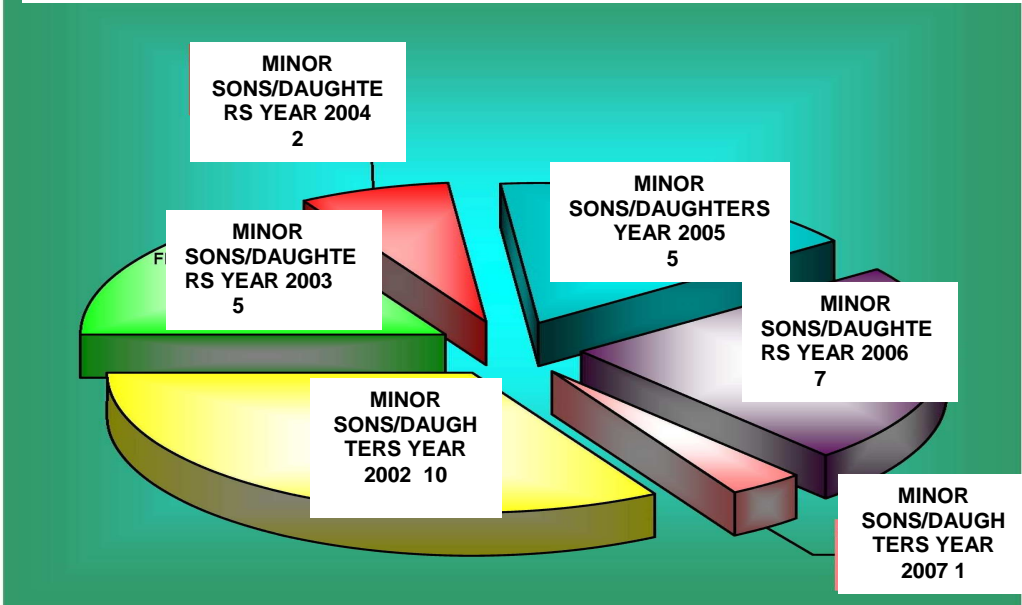


SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF SEXUAL PERVERSION ACTS

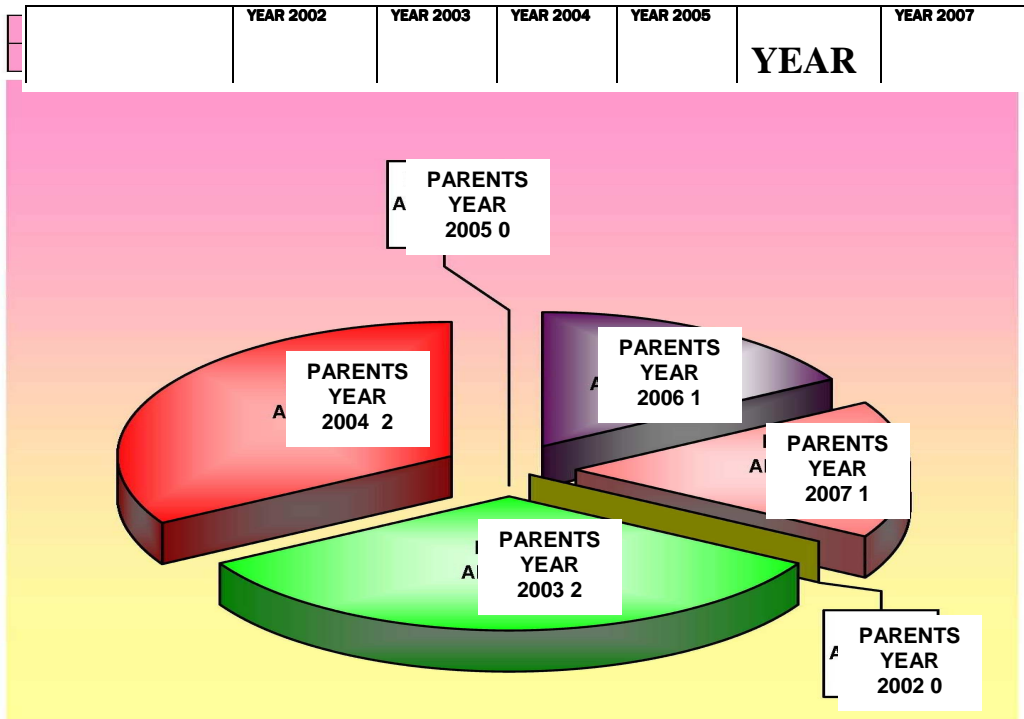


SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF SEXUAL CORRUPTION

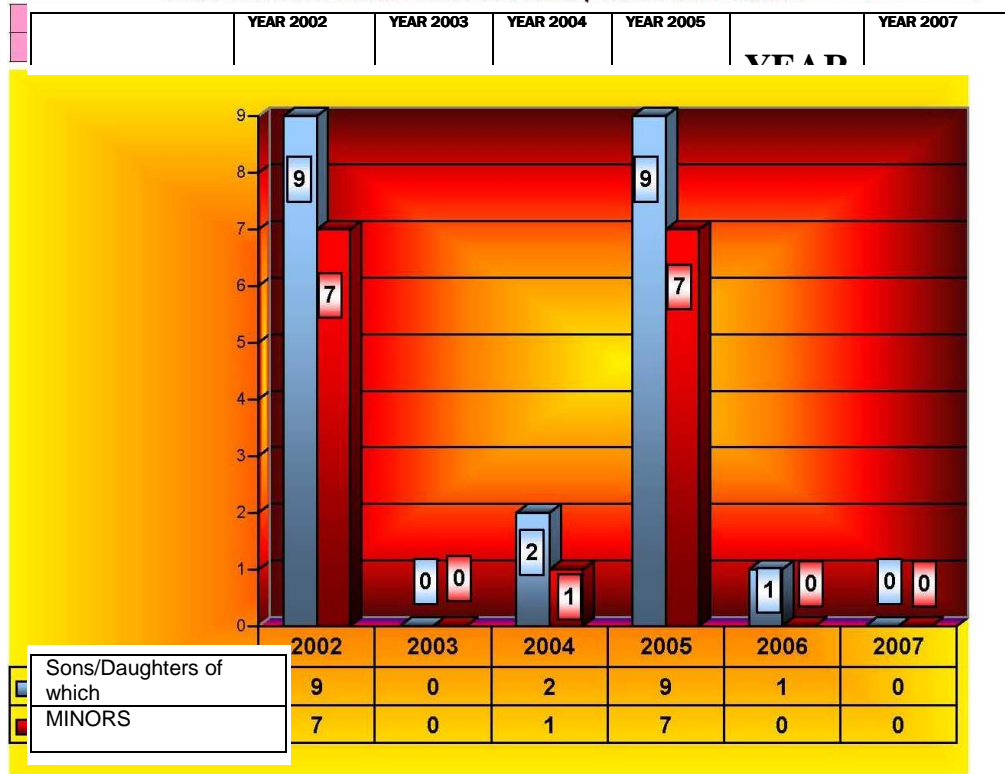
	YEAR 2002	YEAR 2003	YEAR 2004	YEAR 2005	YEAR 2006	YEAR 2007
TOTAL VICTIMS	13	10	6	7	8	2



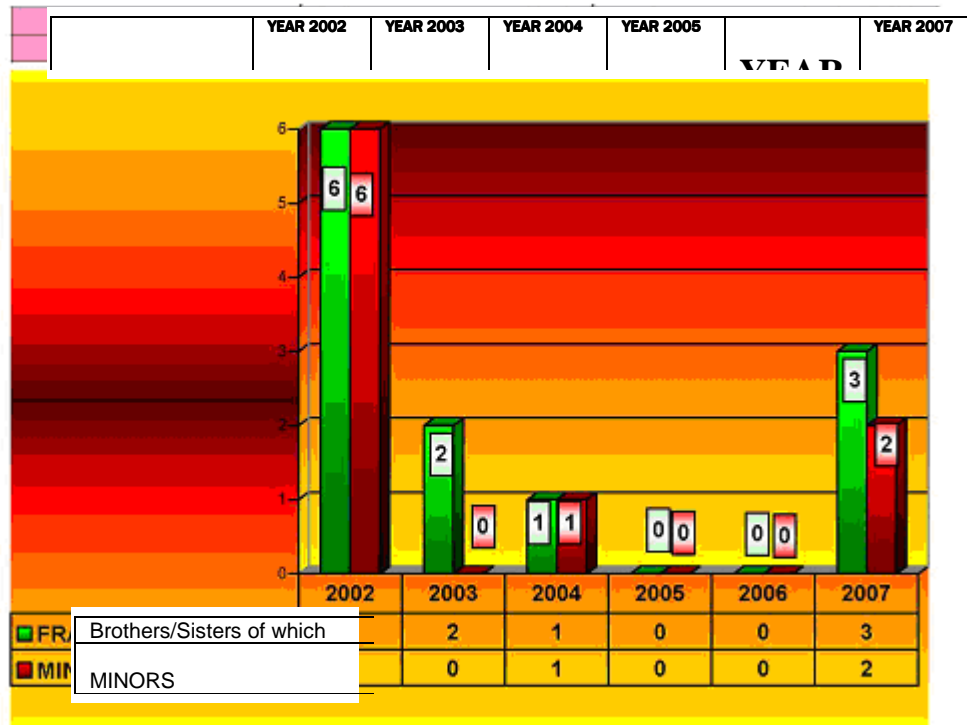
PARENTS VICTIMS OF INCESTUOUS ACTS



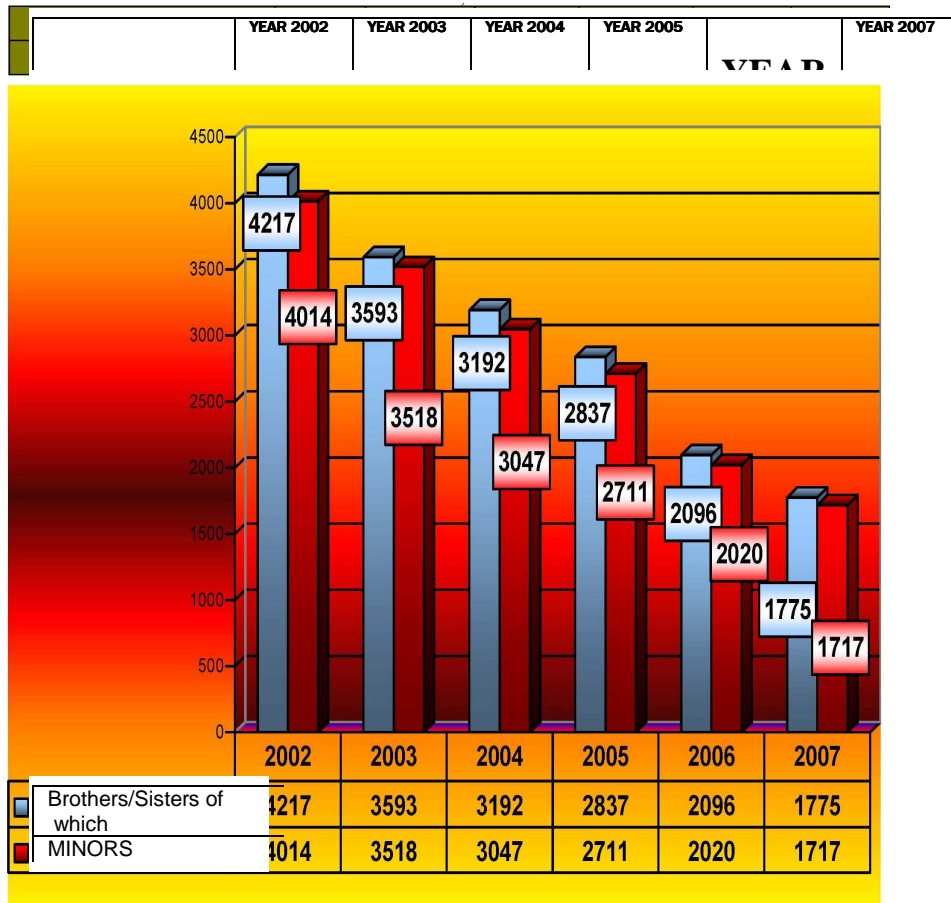
SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF INCESTUOUS ACTS



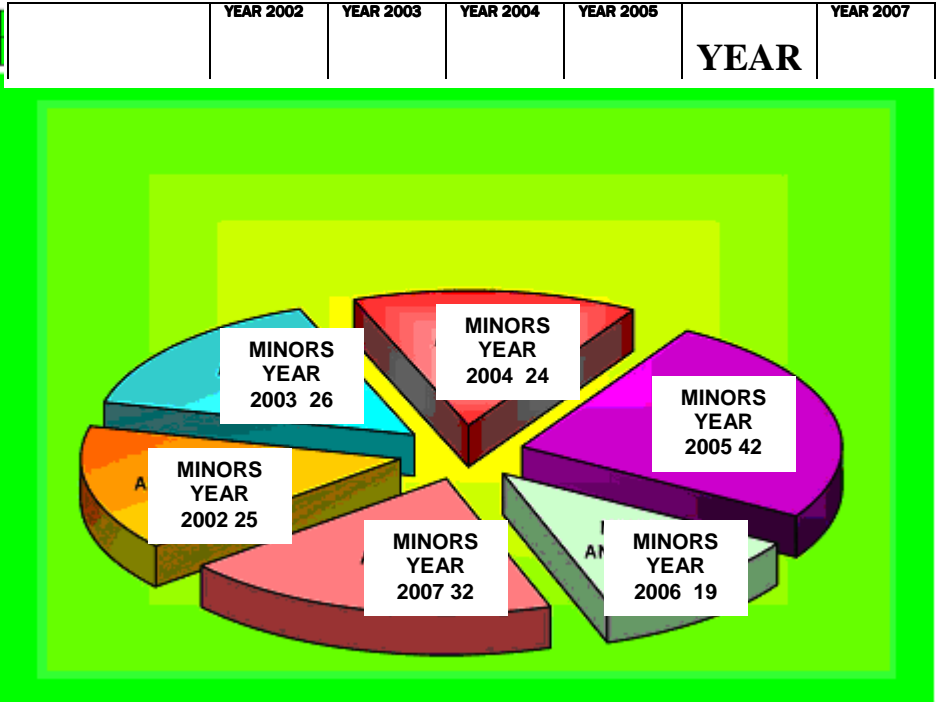
BROTHERS-SISTERS VICTIMS OF INCESTUOUS ACTS



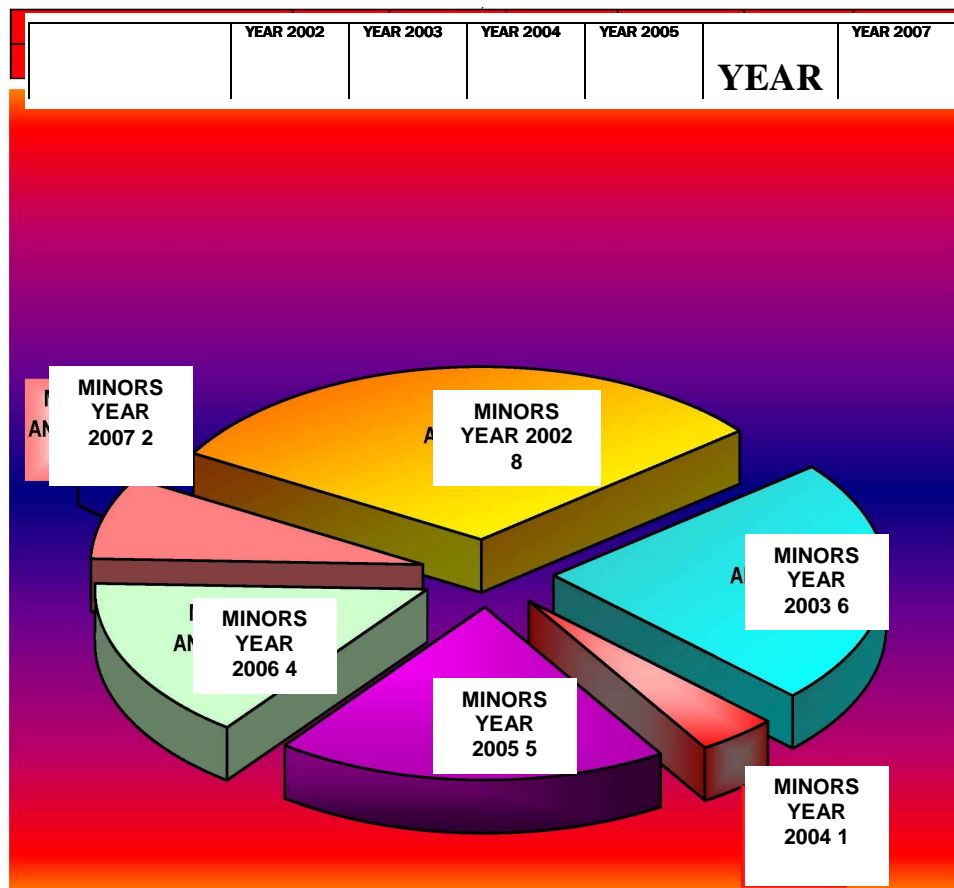
SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF FAMILY ABANDON



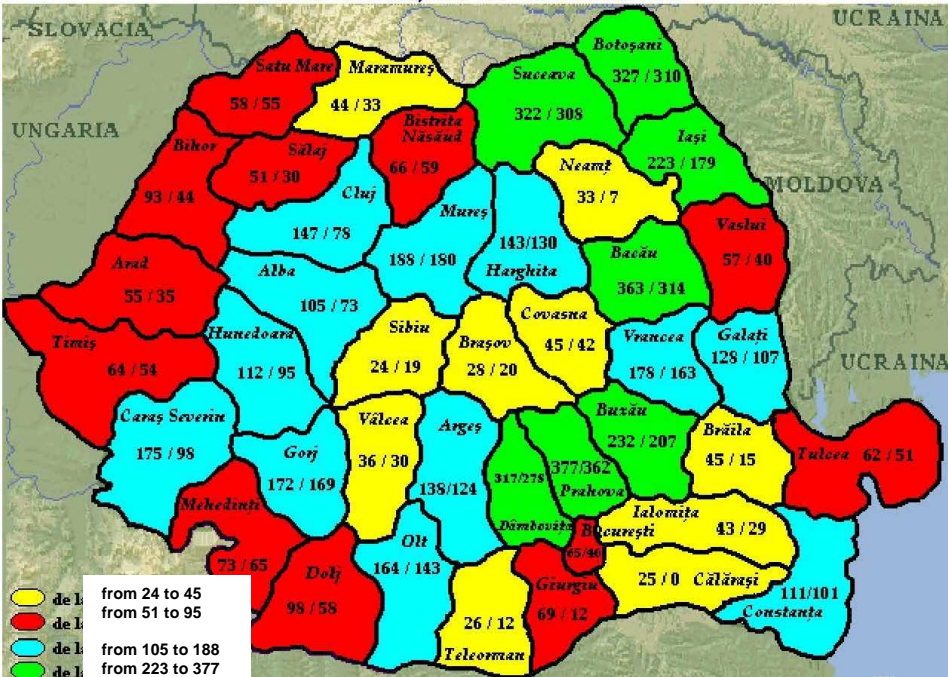
SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF BAD TREATMENTS APPLIED TO MINORS



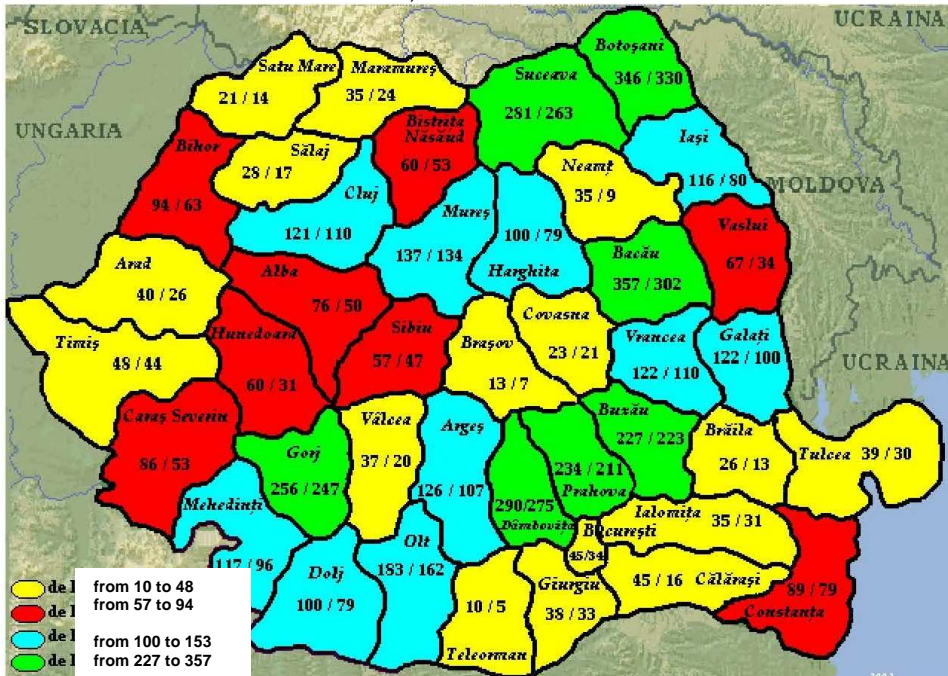
SONS/DAUGHTERS VICTIMS OF VIOLATING MEASURES REGARDING THE MINOR
ENTRUSTING



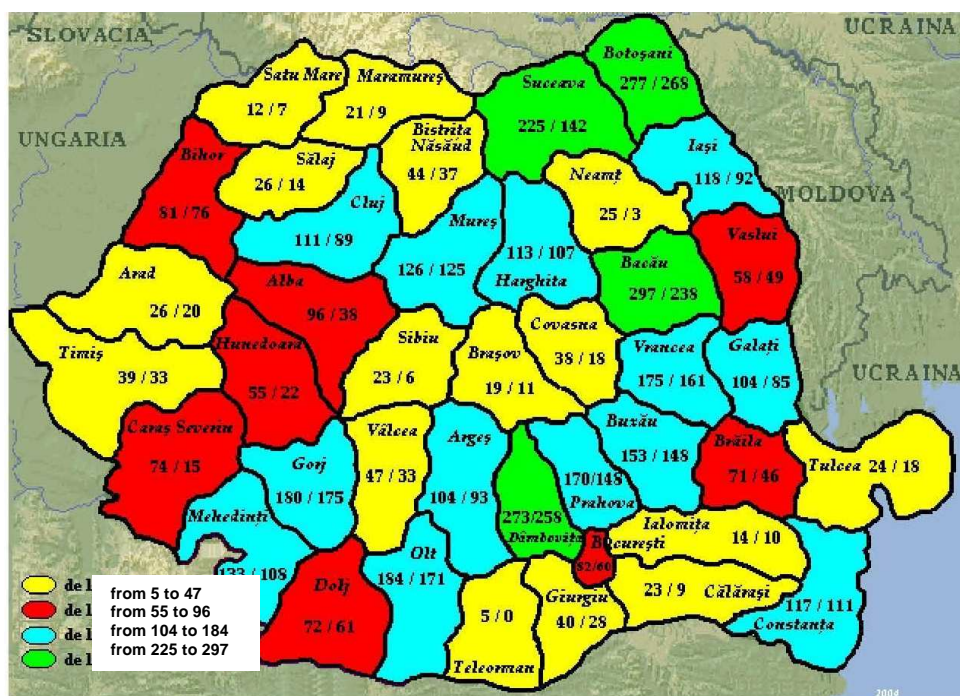
TOTAL 5093, of which 4172 MINORS



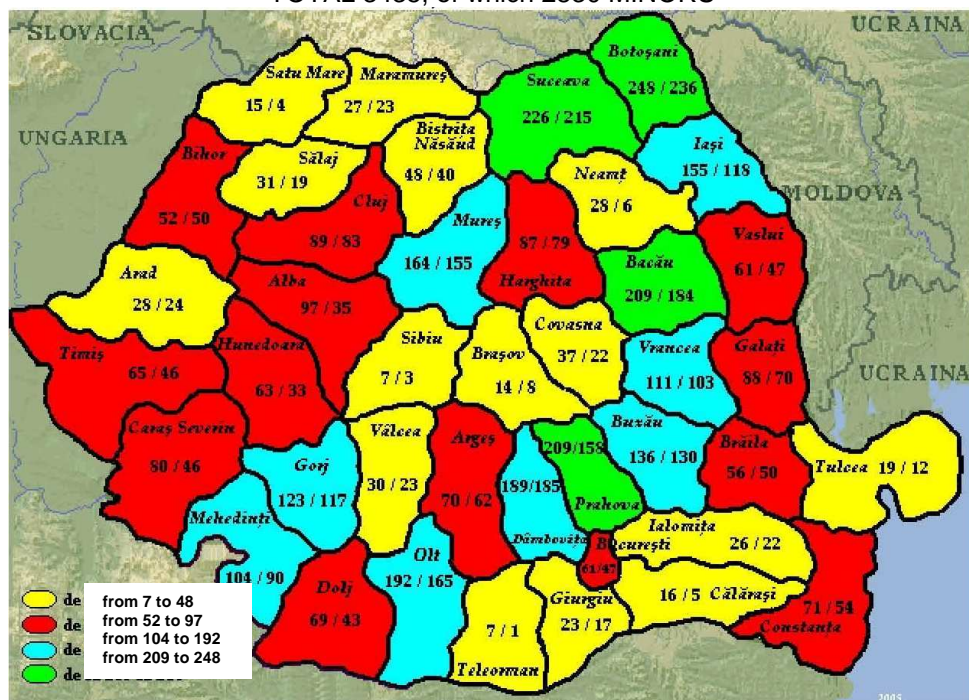
TOTAL 4349, of which 3664 MINORS



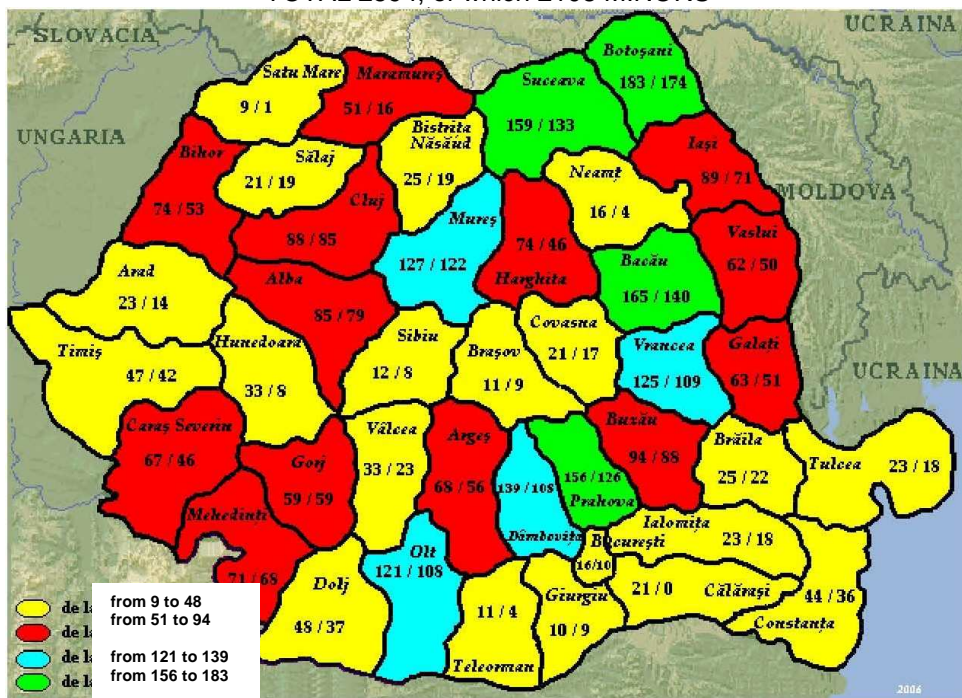
VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE YEAR 2004
TOTAL 3875, of which 3142 MINORS



VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE YEAR 2005
TOTAL 3435, of which 2830 MINORS



VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE YEAR 2006
TOTAL 2594, of which 2108 MINORS



VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE YEAR 2007
TOTAL 2437, of which 1847 MINORS

