



T-ES(2021)24_en final

10 March 2022

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe
Convention on the protection of children against sexual
exploitation and sexual abuse

**Follow-up given by Parties to the Special Report on “Protecting children
affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual
abuse”**

Compliance report concerning Recommendation 37

Adopted by the Lanzarote Committee on 10 March 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Executive Summary | 4 |
| Methodology | 8 |
| Country results | 10 |
| ALBANIA | 10 |
| ANDORRA | 11 |
| AUSTRIA | 12 |
| BELGIUM | 13 |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA | 13 |
| BULGARIA | 15 |
| CROATIA | 16 |
| CYPRUS | 18 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 19 |
| DENMARK | 19 |
| FINLAND | 20 |
| FRANCE | 21 |
| GEORGIA | 23 |
| GERMANY | 24 |
| GREECE | 25 |
| HUNGARY | 26 |
| ICELAND | 28 |
| ITALY | 29 |
| LATVIA | 30 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | 30 |
| LITHUANIA | 31 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 31 |
| MALTA | 32 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | 33 |
| MONACO | 33 |
| MONTENEGRO | 34 |
| NETHERLANDS | 35 |
| NORTH MACEDONIA | 36 |
| POLAND | 36 |
| PORTUGAL | 37 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| ROMANIA | 38 |
| RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 39 |
| SAN MARINO | 40 |
| SERBIA | 40 |
| SLOVAK REPUBLIC | 41 |
| SLOVENIA | 42 |
| SPAIN | 43 |
| SWEDEN | 44 |
| SWITZERLAND | 45 |
| TURKEY | 46 |
| UKRAINE | 47 |
| Concluding remarks | 48 |

Executive Summary

In March 2016, the Council of Europe's Secretary General called for a series of priority actions to protect children affected by the refugee crisis. In this context, the Lanzarote Committee mandated its Bureau to decide on the need to make urgent requests for information on the basis of Rule 28 (Special reports and urgent situations) of its Rules of Procedure.

On the 3rd of March 2017, the Lanzarote Committee adopted the Special report Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as an outcome of the urgent monitoring round that had been launched for that purpose. The Special report focused on how Parties to the Lanzarote Convention were protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

To follow-up on the Special report and its recommendations, in 2018, the Committee requested Parties involved in the urgent monitoring round to provide information on the follow-up given to the 5 urge recommendations. The evaluation of the follow-up given to the 5 urge recommendations was adopted by the Lanzarote Committee on the 6th of June 2019.

Subsequently, the Committee asked the Parties involved in the urgent monitoring round to provide information on the follow-up to the 10 recommendations considering that Parties should act. This compiled information (hereafter Compilation information 2020) allowed for a first preliminary assessment of the Parties' practices and legislation with respect to the 10 "consider" recommendations, taking into account specific requirements. This first preliminary assessment was presented to the Parties at the 27th plenary meeting of the Lanzarote Committee in June 2020. The Parties were then given a second opportunity to provide information on the follow-up to the same 10 recommendations considering that Parties should act (hereafter additional information).

The present compliance report was prepared on the basis of the Compilation of information 2020, as well as the compiled additional information sent by the Parties.¹ It is important to note that the conclusions of compliance/partial compliance/non-compliance have been drawn without the possibility to verify the extent to which legislation and measures are being applied in practice, nor whether children affected by the refugee crisis are actually benefitting from existing services. It has also not been possible to assess the overall impact of the coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

¹ The 41 Parties that are concerned by this report are: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

The report covers the situation in the 41 states, which were Parties to the Convention at the time the urgent monitoring round was launched. Parties, which have ratified the Lanzarote Convention at a later stage may take into consideration the recommendations, promising practices and other findings presented in this report for information and subsequent relevant action.

21 out of 41 Parties were considered fully compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37. Additionally, 11 Parties were considered partially compliant and 9 Parties as non-compliant with the requirements. Some of these Parties have in place promising practices that could inform further developments and advances in other Parties.

Some of the measures implemented include specific data collection mechanisms or focal points in the context of children affected by the refugee crisis in general, or those who have been trafficked or are unaccompanied, in particular.

In different countries, data collection is being done by the Children's Houses.

Gaps remain in ensuring the availability of data collection mechanisms or focal points, at the national and local level, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Table 1. Comparative information on fulfilment of Recommendation 37

| Country | Designated data collection mechanism or focal points | Data is collected and use, in coordination and for protection and prevention |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| ★ Albania | No | No |
| ★ Andorra | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Austria | Yes* | Yes* |
| ★ Belgium | Yes* | Yes* |
| ★ Bosnia and Herzegovina | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Bulgaria | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Croatia | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Cyprus | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Czech Republic | No | No |
| ★ Denmark | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Finland | Yes | Yes |
| ★ France | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Georgia | Yes* | No |
| ★ Germany | Yes* | Yes* |
| ★ Greece | No | No |
| ★ Hungary | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Iceland | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Italy | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Latvia | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Liechtenstein | No | No |
| ★ Lithuania | No | No |
| ★ Luxembourg | Yes* | Yes* |
| ★ Malta | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Republic of Moldova | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Monaco | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Montenegro | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Netherlands | Yes | Yes |
| ★ North Macedonia | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Poland | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Portugal | No | No |
| ★ Romania | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Russian Federation | Yes | Yes |
| ★ San Marino | No | No |
| ★ Serbia | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Slovak Republic | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Slovenia | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Spain | Yes* | Yes* |
| ★ Sweden | Yes | Yes |
| ★ Switzerland | Yes | Yes* |
| ★ Turkey | Yes | Yes |

| | | |
|----------------|----|----|
| Ukraine | No | No |
|----------------|----|----|

*Yes, to a limited extent.

Recommendation R37

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should reinforce or put in place a coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R37).

Following the adoption of the Special Report and after the assessment of the 5 urge recommendations, the Committee asked Parties involved in the urgent monitoring round to provide follow-up information on the 10 recommendations considering that Parties should act. On a first phase, Parties provided relevant information to assess their compliance with recommendations, which was compiled in the Compilation information 2020. An individual assessment was carried out of the replies of each Party, taking into account specific requirements.

The requirements identified to assess Parties' compliance with Recommendation 37 are as follows:

- 1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.*
- 2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.*

Full compliance with Recommendation 37 was determined if the Party had in place: a) data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis; and b) where Parties collected and used the data for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis. Where countries have taken measures to adopt the coordinated and multisectoral approach followed by the 'Children's houses' or where there were instances of cooperation between the competent state authorities, civil society and the private sector, in preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis, for e.g. through awareness-raising activities, these were considered as promising practices.

Based on this assessment, an analytical document was prepared and sent to the Parties. Subsequently, Parties were given the opportunity to submit additional information concerning other measures in place, which showed compliance with the requirements identified for the assessment of Recommendation 37.

The present report takes into account both the Compilation information 2020 and related analytical document, as well as the additional information submitted by Parties. The aim is to assess compliance, whilst providing a comprehensive picture of what national practices and legislation are in place.

For ease of reference, a comparative table summarising the findings of this report has also been prepared.² The table colours have been determined as follows:

- Full compliance (green) – the Party is in conformity with all the requirements of the Recommendation, corresponding to fulfilment of obligations under the Convention;
- Partial compliance (yellow) - the Party is in partial conformity with the requirements of the Recommendation, corresponding to fulfilment of obligations under the Convention;
- Non-compliance (red) – the Party does not address any of the requirements of the Recommendation, corresponding to fulfilment of obligations under the Convention.
- Promising practice country (star) – the Party fulfils one or more requirements of the Recommendation, in a manner that is considered a promising practice.

² This table can be found at the end of the Executive Summary.

Country results

ALBANIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation 2020, Albania provided information on existing prevention and coordination work in the context of trafficking in human beings, including:

- Agreement on the functioning of the National Referral Mechanism, signed in 2012.
- Joint Guideline "On Establishing the Responsible Authority for the Identification, Referral, Protection and Reintegration of Victims / Potential Victims of Trafficking" has been drafted.
- Regional Anti-Trafficking Committees (RATCs) have been established, which realise periodic meetings for orientation with district prefects and members of technical roundtables.
- In 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the National Anti-trafficking Coordinator, the General Directorate of State Police and the State Inspectorate of Labour and Social Services "On the identification of cases of forced labour and trafficking in order to exploit the work of others".
- During the period 2018-2019 periodic meetings of the members of the National Referral Mechanism were organised. The meetings discussed the problems encountered and the institutional commitment of each member of the NRM, in a coordinated manner to enhance anti-trafficking efforts and results, identify and refer to victims/potential victims of trafficking and implement Standard Operating Procedures.

No addition information has been submitted by Albania on whether the response to child trafficking include data collection on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis, or other relevant information.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

No specific information has been submitted on how data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Albania is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

ANDORRA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Andorra provided information that usually data about children who have suffered sexual exploitation or abuse is collected by the children's service, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Andorra provided information that in the event of cases on sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, all the professionals involved, including those belonging to the Refugee Assistance Service (SAPRE), the Specialised Service for Child Protection (SEAI), Police, Court - Batllia, Mental health centre, and others, will ensure a harmonious coordination with the objective to reduce re-victimisation, and that all professionals involved have the same information.

In addition, Articles 6 and 67 of Qualified Law 14/2019, of February 15, on the rights of children and adolescents set out:

- **“Art. 6. Coordination:** Public administrations competent in the field of the rights of children and adolescents must act in a coordinated manner among themselves and with citizens' entities and families, in order to guarantee the best possible attention for the full realisation of the rights and well-being of children and adolescents. This coordinated action must always be done with the direct participation of children and adolescents, according to their age and maturity.

- **Art. 67. Effective coordination against mistreatment:**
 1. Public administrations, within the framework of their competences, must put in place the necessary coordination mechanisms to guarantee effective cooperation in the prevention, detection and notification of child and adolescent abuse. This coordination should allow immediate attention and physical and mental recovery, as well as social reintegration and corresponding judicial intervention.
 2. The cooperation mentioned in the previous section concerns public administrations, public and private services and competent and specialised professionals in the field, in particular health, education,

social affairs, youth, sports, recreation, culture, police and justice, and must include the creation of protocols for action and collaboration. These protocols should provide for the procedure to be followed in the event of a suspected finding of a criminal offense or the need to take precautionary measures.”

Based on the information received, Andorra is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place a number of promising practices contributing to prevention measures, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

AUSTRIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Austria provided information from two Federal States. In Bundesland Vorarlberg, data on the children/youth concerned are collected by the child and youth welfare departments of the district administration authorities.

In Vorarlberg, the Caritas Refugee Assistance is in close contact with the child and youth welfare agency. Exchange and networking meetings take place regularly.

In Bundesland Vienna, the data collection is not carried out separately. There are currently no data collection mechanisms in the Vienna Child and Youth Services that are specialised in these topics.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Austria provided information that in many child protection cases, the Institute for Social Services (ifs) is also involved with "ifs Kinderschutz" and "ifs Prozessbegleitung". Both bodies are commissioned by the Land and work closely together with the child and youth welfare departments in the four district governorates.

The competent units of the City of Vienna (in particular the Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service, the Vienna Social Fund, and the Department for Integration and Diversity) hold coordination meetings on regular intervals on the topics of prevention and protection from sexual violence and coordinate their services in these matters. In this context, they are also in contact with the Austrian asylum authorities to guarantee that minor asylum seekers, who experienced sexual violence or exploitation, are treated gently and with care during the asylum process.

Based on the information received, Austria is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear whether existing data collection mechanisms are sufficient to address the needs of all children affected by the refugee crisis across the country.

BELGIUM

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the context of R7, in the additional information provided, Belgium indicated that general statistics on children in danger qualified as potential victims of THB are available. On the basis of the date of their entry into Belgium, the number of young people concerned can be identified. Furthermore, Belgium provided information on a relevant study carried out by the Secretariat of the National Commission for the Rights of the Child.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

No further information has been submitted.

Based on the information received, Belgium is in partial compliance with Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined for the following reason: it is unclear if the data collected is used for a coordinated response.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information that Child Protection Officers in the reception centres ensure Child Protection Monitoring, for which appropriate mechanisms are in place for identification, care, referral, registration and reunification. In cooperation with relevant representatives of CSW and other organisations working in temporary refugee centres, they follow-up and support particularly vulnerable individuals. The protection services

are aimed at preventing and adequately responding to violence, neglect and abuse and family separation, and equitable access to justice.

In the context of Recommendation 37, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information that, in general, there is a need to reinforce the capacity of the authorities at different levels to identify migrant and asylum-seeking unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and to ensure guardianship and effective protection, as required by the Law on Asylum and Family Law. While the Border Police and Service for Foreigners' Affairs may identify UASC among incoming asylum-seekers and migrants, there were cases where UASC were not identified as such, including due to their lack of documentation. In addition, the Centres for Social Welfare and the Service for Foreigners' Affairs need more staff and interpretation capacities, increased awareness of the relevant legislation related to asylum and foreigners and additional guidance on procedures concerning foreign children without documentation. The lack of sufficient protection sensitive accommodation is another challenge to the proper protection of UASC, as many of them are currently accommodated in temporary reception centres, together with single men.

The UN and NGOs are working together with the authorities at all levels in order to strengthen the capacity and cooperation between different actors, as well as to increase the shelter capacity, to ensure that all UASC are provided with guardians and protection-sensitive accommodation.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Bosnia and Herzegovina provided information that BHWI provides coordinated access to various competent agencies to prevent and protect children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through continuous referral, exchange of information, referral of individual cases and follow-up.

Based on the information received, Bosnia and Herzegovina is in partial compliance with Recommendation 37 and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined for the following reason: it is unclear if the data collected is used for a coordinated response, in a sufficient manner.

BULGARIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

SAR at the Council of Ministers works in close cooperation and coordination with the competent state institutions, international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the country (NGOs). Providing information to the UNICEF in the Republic of Bulgaria is only part of this cooperation. The Agency organises monthly coordination meetings with the participation of representatives of various institutions and organizations, which present data on the persons accommodated in the territorial divisions, incl. for vulnerable persons. The information is used to coordinate actions and plan specific joint activities in support of foreigners seeking international protection.

SAR at the Council of Ministers is part of the National Mechanism for Referral and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking, providing for each identified case of trafficking to be registered according to the requirements of the institution that carried out the identification and in accordance with the Personal Data Protection Act. Information on persons identified as victims of trafficking is provided to the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings. In 2021, an Advisory Group was established to create an online platform for referral and assistance to victims of trafficking on the basis of the National Mechanism for Referral and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in the Republic of Bulgaria. The advisory group includes representatives of SAR at the Council of Ministers and the Social Assistance Agency. The Agency for the Quality of Social Services, the State Agency for Child Protection, the Prosecutor's Office, DG National Police, DG Fight against Organized Crime, DG Border Police, General Labor Inspectorate, International Organization for Migration, UNHCR.

The functional competence of the Migration Directorate of the Ministry of Interior does not include the investigation of crimes or the provision of specialized support to migrant children, therefore data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children are not collected and processed. In the presence of data on this type of violence, the information is submitted to the competent authorities and in this sense it can be concluded that the data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the various agencies responsible for protecting, preventing and combating sexual exploitation and sexual violence, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Various state institutions are involved in the identification, transportation, rehabilitation and reintegration of child victims - the Ministry of Interior, the State Agency for Child Protection, the Social Assistance Agency, the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, SAR, non-governmental organizations and others, creating multidisciplinary teams on a case-by-case basis.

The National Program for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protection of Victims envisages the construction and implementation of a web platform and system for collecting, processing and analyzing data and monitoring trends in the field of

trafficking in human beings. The implementation of the system was discussed at a meeting of the National Commission, and currently the developed system platform has been provided for economic evaluation, based on which to analyze the necessary resources for its implementation.

During the working meetings with representatives of the involved institutions, the possibilities for creating more effective communication channels were discussed, in order to timely exchange information and coordinate joint work on individual cases of victims of human trafficking and data storage and exchange.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

As per the information above, Bulgaria is using the data collected for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge.

Based on the information received, Bulgaria is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

CROATIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Croatia provided information on the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children, according to which competent authorities in charge for the treatment of an unaccompanied child keep records, in line with relevant legislation. The Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy collect and exchange data on unaccompanied children. Record keeping and the collection of data on unaccompanied children is carried out in accordance with the regulations on the protection of personal data.

Regardless of the type of criminal offense (including criminal offenses against children, such as sexual exploitation of children), the collection of data on victims of criminal offenses (in this case children) is enabled, which include data on whether the victim is a seeker of international protection or the international protection was granted to the victim and whether the victim was in the status of an illegal migrant at the time of the act of the criminal offense. If we look at children as victims of the migrant crisis, i.e. as "victims" of criminal offence Unlawful Entry into, Movement or Residence in the Republic of Croatia, another EU Member State or Schengen Agreement Signatory State (Article 326 of the Criminal Code), then it is possible to monitor data on persons (in this case children) who were the subject of smuggling. This also enables a statistical

presentation of the number of children covered by the abovementioned issues. Data includes the characteristics of children (gender, age, citizenship, the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator) and the legal qualification of the crime itself.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Croatia provided information that the Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior participates in training sessions organised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for police officers and employees of social welfare centres about the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children and its practical application. These training sessions are attended not only by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and UNHCR, but also of the ministry competent for social welfare affairs, the Croatian Red Cross, the Croatian Law Centre, the Centre for Missing and Exploited Children and the Deputy Ombudsperson for Children.

Although the training itself does not directly concern victims of sexual exploitation or prevention of sexual exploitation, the representative of the Border Police Directorate gives a lecture entitled “Identification of Unaccompanied Children and Victims of Human Trafficking” (*Identifikacija djece bez pratnje i žrtava trgovanja ljudima*) at these workshops, thus raising awareness of the problem of human trafficking and the role border police officers play in recognising indicators that a certain child is a victim or possible victim of human trafficking. When these indicators have been identified, the human trafficking coordinator must be immediately informed, or criminal police officers for youth when there is suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed against a child.

Furthermore, Based on the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia in 2018, the Government adopted the Decision on the Establishment of the Interdepartmental Commission for the Protection of Unaccompanied Children, composed of representatives of central bodies of state administration and other stakeholders involved in protection of unaccompanied children. Among others, the Interdepartmental Commission includes representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy, which coordinates the work of the Interdepartmental Commission.

In accordance with the said Protocol, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour, Pension System, Family and Social Policy collect and keep records and, if necessary, exchange data on unaccompanied children. The collected and exchanged data are used by the mentioned Ministries in carrying out activities for the protection of unaccompanied children, independently and in mutual coordination, for example identifying the child, assessing the initial needs and best interests of the child, assessing age, searching for family members and inclusion in society, i.e. integration.

Based on the information received, Croatia is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: there is limited information on how specific data concerning sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is used.

CYPRUS

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information provided, Cyprus provided information that all cases of sexual abuse and or sexual exploitation of children are referred to the Children's House, since its establishment in 2017. All relevant statistics are kept in the Children's House. Furthermore, the Social Welfare Services in cooperation with the Children's House are partners to the European Project "CAN-MDS II" Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect via a Minimum Data Set: from planning to practice, which will be implemented in the forthcoming months and, which will provide with a more specific and standardised approach in the data collection.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Cyprus provided information that in the context of the National Action Plan that addresses the response to the refugee crisis, there is early detection of vulnerable groups of people, including unaccompanied minors, and families and children at risk, is possible since all the relevant actors (i.e. Social Welfare Services, Asylum Services, Immigration Office, Health Services, Civil Defence, Red Cross, etc.) come together from the time of their entry to the Republic of Cyprus. At the point of entry, persons in need of protection are provided with the essentials, a registration takes place and an initial screening is undertaken, aiming towards the identification of persons that possibly belong to such vulnerable groups, so that any special needs are taken into consideration during later procedures.

In the additional information provided, Cyprus provided information that in terms of protection, the Children's House ensures a coordinated approach between different agencies, given that all cases of possible sexual abuse or exploitation referred to the Children's House are handled through a multi-disciplinary and holistic approach. Through this co-operation and coordination along with the data collected at the Children's house a more coordinated strategic response targeting specifically the protection of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis, is achieved.

Based on the information received, Cyprus is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, the Czech Republic provided information in the context of the Committee on the prevention of criminality, a coordination mechanism among law enforcement officials (Police, Prosecutor General's Office, Prison service and Union of Municipalities), however it provided no specific reference to data collection and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

No additional information has been submitted.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, the Czech Republic is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

DENMARK

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Denmark provided information from several relevant agencies.

The National Police has informed the Danish Ministry of Justice that systematic data collection as to cases regarding under-age asylum applicants is not carried out, but cases about trafficking in human beings and smuggling of human beings are monitored at national level with new methods and incidents in view, including an intensified focus on minors.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior has informed the Ministry of Justice that Denmark also has national statistics on notifications sent to the authorities where e.g. schools and private persons can indicate violent/sexual assault as the cause.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Denmark provided information from the National Police to the Danish Ministry of Justice, namely that national and regional reference groups are established where the authorities share methods and other relevant information. Further, Denmark participates in internationally coordinated actions within the framework of Europol. Among other things, brothel controls are carried out during which the finding of minors, who are potential victims of human trafficking with prostitution in view, are in focus. These controls are carried out with participation of relevant authorities with knowledge about identification of victims of trafficking in human beings, including minors.

Additionally, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior has on August 27th, 2020 informed the Ministry of Justice of the following that the Children's Houses collect data on their cases, which are gathered in annual statistics and contributes with knowledge about violence and abuse of children.

Based on the information received, Denmark is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

FINLAND

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Finland provided information that in April 2019, the Finnish Government set up a working group with the task of preparing a comprehensive reform of legislation governing sexual offences, including sexual offences against children. The goal of the reform is, among other, to improve the level of protection of sexual self-determination. The aim of the working group is to finalise a report on the subject in late spring 2020.

The [project "Terttu"](#) aims to establish a unified operational model to establish the welfare, health and service need of the asylum seekers (including minors). Through the project, data will be collected and analysed so that the development of services for the asylum seekers are based on nationally monitored information.

Concerning the reception of children, a project called *“Lapset puheeksi vastaanottopalvelussa”* (*“Talking about children within the reception services”*) was launched. The project aims to take better into consideration in everyday life the strengths and vulnerabilities of the child through discussions held with the child, the parents and other relevant parties.

In the context of Recommendation 13, Finland also provided information that different actors within the asylum process cooperate closely. Different actors, such as the Immigration Service and reception units, share a mutual database to which different actors have access and the possibility to add information on an applicant’s case, which enhances co-operation and sharing of information.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Finland provided information that a Parliamentary Committee will be appointed to prepare a national strategy for children based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Its task will be to formulate a vision for a child and family-friendly Finland that spans Government terms and crosses administrative boundaries. The strategy will be based on information and research evidence, and it will promote the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Common goals will be reached through cross-sectoral measures promoting child rights-based governance and decision-making and fostering a child and family-friendly society. The Government will assess the child impacts of its decisions, improve child budgeting, strengthen knowledge about child wellbeing and foster the inclusion of children and young people. There will be broad-based commitment to the goals of the strategy, ranging from the central government to private and third-sector operators, the church, and other public operators, such as municipalities, joint municipal authorities, higher education institutions and education providers. Preparations for the strategy will utilise earlier work, including the report *“Child’s Time – Towards a National Strategy for Children 2040”*. The strategy is expected to be completed by December 2022.

Based on the information received, Finland is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

FRANCE

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, France provided information concerning the activity of the Mission for Unaccompanied Minors (MMNA), of the Directorate of Judicial Youth

Protection (DPJJ). MMNA performs a monitoring and advisory role with its various interlocutors, and invites them to pay particular attention to the issue of trafficking in human beings and related work disparity. Through its meetings and regular contacts with departmental councils and other actors (jurisdictions, prefecture, health services, associations, etc.), MMNA brings its technical expertise on the subject, and proves to be an effective relay between the territories and the Ministry of Justice. It thus contributes to the various works carried out by the entities of the PJJ (Office of Legislation and Legal Affairs, International Pole, Office of Educational Methods and Action, Office of Institutional Partners and Territories) on all issues. In the context of trafficking in human beings and concerning the situation of unaccompanied children, it raises awareness, including the need for rapid shelter, identification and appropriate care for victims of human trafficking, and referral to the judicial authority (Public Prosecutor's Office). In this context, it contributes to the functioning of the network of actors of the evaluation by participating in the training of the services in charge of the emergency accommodation of people declaring themselves unaccompanied minors, in partnership with the National School of Judicial Protection of Youth (ENPJJ) and the National Centre for Territorial Public Service (CNFPT).

In the additional information submitted, France provided information that the information above applies to the sexual exploitation of children, especially foreigners, a phenomenon captured through the specific criminalisation of trafficking, which allows for an aggravation of the repression.

Furthermore, the second National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings (2019/2021) focuses on six areas of work, including:

- (3) “Improve knowledge to better guide public action”. This action foresees four measures, of which the most relevant are carrying out the survey on victims of human trafficking (measure 8), Publish annual administrative data available in France relating to the activity of the security forces, justice, prefectures and labour inspection (measure 9), carrying out a study on protective devices for victims and the prosecution of authors (measure 12).

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

As referred in Compliance Report concerning Recommendation 13, the National Action plan abovementioned was adopted by the Ministry of Interior, as part of the National Strategy for the reception and integration of refugees (2018-2021) and has been drafted in coordination with the Directorate General for Migration (DGEF), the Office for the Protection of Refugees (OFPRA), the French Office of Immigration and Integration (OFII) and the Inter-ministries Delegation for the reception and protection of refugees (DIAIR). The National Action Plan clearly states that the efforts are used towards a coordinated action.

France also submitted information concerning the interministerial plan to combat violence against children, adopted in November 2019, which aims to improve the coordination of the various actors in the field of child protection. For example, work is underway to:

- set up a single reporting framework for in the context of children in danger for national education professionals, in the context of information transmitted to the judicial authority;
- generalise pediatric reception units for children in danger (there are currently 64, in addition to 26 already planned, with a goal of at least one per region by 2022, i.e. a total of 136 units), which makes it possible to ensure full care of child victims of violence, in particular sexual violence, within a pediatric hospital service where the necessary care is carried out but also the acts of investigation (hearings in a room specially equipped by trained investigators, taking care of the parents by a caregiver, presence of a psychologist, a child psychiatrist, carrying out of medical-legal, psychiatric and psychological examinations, possible reception via an emergency judicial protection measure).

Based on the information received, France is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

GEORGIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Georgia provided information on the legal requirement to act in the best interests of the child, in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It also provided information on the training of teams under the International Protection Issues Division (DIPI) of Migration Department at MIA. However, there is no specific reference to data collection on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, particularly concerning children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the context of Recommendation 7, Georgia provided information on the existing data collection mechanism in the context of trafficking in human beings, which includes data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and also includes data on children affected by the refugee crisis.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Georgia is in partial compliance with Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reasons: a) it is unclear whether existing data collection mechanisms are sufficient to address the needs of all children affected by the refugee crisis, other than those who are trafficked; and b) it is unclear if the data collected is used to adopt relevant prevention actions.

GERMANY

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Germany provided information that unaccompanied foreign minors represent one of the groups most in need of protection. Once they have arrived in Germany, the State has a duty to protect their best interests. Its task is to provide these children and juveniles with the best possible protection.

In Germany, the child and youth welfare services are primarily responsible for the accommodation, care and assistance of unaccompanied foreign minors. The primacy of child and youth welfare is aimed at ensuring that these individuals are accommodated, cared for and assisted in a manner conducive to their best interests. For their own protection, unaccompanied foreign minors are not placed in admission facilities or in shared accommodation.

Once their unaccompanied entry into Germany has been established, unaccompanied minors are to be taken into (preliminary) care by the youth welfare office in accordance with sections 42a and 42 of Eighth Book of the Social Code (Child and Youth Services – SGB VIII). In the context of taking the foreign individual into preliminary care, the youth welfare office must establish that they are a minor in accordance with section 42f SGB VIII. Upon commencement of this (preliminary) care, the youth welfare office is immediately authorised and obliged by law to undertake all legal measures necessary to protect the best interests of the child or juvenile; the child or juvenile must be involved in this process, and the presumed will of the person entitled to exercise custody or parental authority is to be suitably taken into consideration (section 42 (2) sentence 4 and section 42 a (3) SGB VIII and section 42 (2) sentence 4 SGB VIII). As part of this provisional right of emergency representation, the legal representation of the unaccompanied foreign minor, in consideration of their interests, is guaranteed. This is not the task of a specific person, but rather of the public authorities in the form of the youth welfare office. The representation is not derived from the actual appointment of the representative, but rather by act of law. It is thereby ensured that the person concerned can be represented in an uncomplicated manner from the moment they are taken into (preliminary) care, in so far as this is necessary. In addition to that, the youth welfare office must promptly arrange the appointment of a guardian or custodian for the unaccompanied foreign minor in accordance with section 42 (3) sentence 4 SGB VIII.

During the (preliminary) taking into care, the youth welfare office must accommodate the child or juvenile with a suitable individual, in a suitable institution or in another form of accommodation on a preliminary basis and ensure that the best interests of the child or juvenile are protected. The taking into care can only be terminated if the further accommodation of the child or juvenile has been definitively established.

In cases involving an unaccompanied minor refugee, the competent Family Court declares – generally upon application of the youth welfare office which took the individual into care – that the parental custody of the parents of the unaccompanied minor refugee is suspended pursuant to section 1674 (1) of the Civil Code (BGB). The Family Court then orders guardianship and appoints a guardian for the individual in question (section 1773 et seqq. BGB). The taking into care is thereby terminated. The guardian has the right and the duty to care for the person and assets of their ward, and in particular to represent their interests (section 1793 (1) sentence 1 BGB). It is therefore ensured, upon the minor's entry into the country, that legal representation exists at all times – even after the taking into care has ended.

No additional information has been submitted by Germany.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Germany is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reasons: a) it is unclear whether existing data collection mechanisms are sufficient to address the needs of all children affected by the refugee crisis, other than those who are unaccompanied; and b) it is unclear if the data collected is used to adopt relevant prevention actions.

GREECE

Greece provided no information on either round of assessment. As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Greece is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

HUNGARY

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Hungary provided information that Decree No. 12/2018 (VI. 7.) of the Minister of Interior established the unified criminal statistic system of the investigating authority and prosecution service and the detailed rules on data collection and processing, which entered into force on 1 July 2018 (from now on: ENyÜBS'18). This made it possible to connect data on the criminal offence, defendant and victim in its entirety. The ENyÜBS'18 statistical information system contains the data collected by the Ministry of Interior and the Prosecutor General's Office and includes data of criminal proceedings initiated and conducted by the police, National Tax and Customs Authority and prosecution service while integrating the information from the prosecution service produced during the indictment.

The data stored makes it possible to collect information regarding a specific criminal offence, which has been identified during the criminal proceedings or mentioned in the criminal report, on the age, nationality, legal title of residing in Hungary of both the victim and the perpetrator, as well as information relating to their connection with each other. This makes it possible to extract information on the victim, the perpetrator, or the location of the offence concerning any criminal offence because of which criminal proceedings have been initiated, or a criminal report has been filed and which was committed against third-country nationals under the age of 18 years affected by the migration crisis, including refugees, protected persons having been legally admitted, persons staying in Hungary under humanitarian permission or persons entering Hungary illegally.

This made it possible to establish that no sexual exploitation, sexual abuse or sexual violence committed against third-country nationals under the age of 18 years affected by the migration crisis has been committed in Hungary or has been committed by a Hungarian citizen abroad since 30 March 2018 up until today. This means that neither the investigating authority nor the prosecution service has delivered a decision based on which statistical data could be provided for this period, thus, no investigation has been conducted, or indictment has been filed during this period.

Also, no case has been registered where the Prosecutor General is required to decide on initiating criminal proceedings against a foreign citizen, who has committed trafficking in human beings or a sexual crime abroad, and a foreign state has filed no request for international legal assistance regarding such criminal offences.

Setting up a separate database for collecting every possible data and information on children affected by the migration crisis, other than what is already included in the ENyÜBS'18 database, fall outside the professional competence of the prosecution service.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Hungary provided information that sexual crimes committed against children affected by the refugee crises are closely connected to other criminal offences, such as human trafficking and forced labour, and as such, they are usually included in strategies and actions plans, the primary subject and title of which is usually human trafficking. Thus, please bear in mind that such sexual offences against children affected by the refugee crisis fall under these instruments.

Based on point II.4.3. of the Resolution Plan under Decree No. 1046/2020 (II.18.) of the Government on the National Strategy for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings 2020-2023 and the Action Plan for its Implementation for the Period 2020-2021, institutions providing personal care services in the field of social, child welfare and child protection care, which are also named as identification institutions and participated in the relevant training are obliged to register and provide data in the system of Identification and Support of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (EKAT). In the summer of 2021, 843 personal care providers had EKAT access, however, only 3 institutions performed actual victim identification, therefore, the Ministry of Human Capacities repeatedly drew the attention of service providers to this task and to make use of the publication "Support material for professionals to identify and support victims of trafficking" of Ministry of Interior.

Moreover, Decree No. 1046/2020 (II.18) of the Government invited the Prosecutor General, and the president of the National Office for the Judiciary to cooperate in achieving the Plan effectively. As part of this, the Prosecutor General's Office committed to cooperate as a partner in:

- improving the data collection related to human trafficking,
- encouraging research in the field of human trafficking,
- examining the current legal framework related to collecting evidence and conducting evidentiary procedures,
- improving the recognition, investigation and effective conduction of proceedings regarding infractions and criminal offences related to human trafficking,
- widening international cooperation in this field,
- assisting in organising territory-specific trainings.

Also, the Ministry of Interior operates the National Coordination Mechanism against trafficking in human beings, the members of which include, amongst others, the Prosecutor General's Office, the relevant ministries and other governmental organisations, and non-governmental organisations working in the field of prevention and victim support. Through this platform the relevant members work together continuously in their field of expertise. The Prosecutor General's Office, for example, has been giving assistance to:

- building a victim management system facilitating the data reporting mechanism for following victims and the cooperation of professionals,
- developing transnational victim management system in the EU,
- establishing multidisciplinary unit for crime prevention,
- improving the ability of international cooperation,
- developing training materials and protocols on how to prevent secondary victimisation.

Based on the information received, Hungary is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

ICELAND

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, Iceland provided information that it has reliable information on the number of asylum-seeking children and reported cases involving sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Child Protection Authorities in Iceland have responsibilities to all children staying in the country, including migrant children, offering them the same level of protection. Iceland has formal mechanisms for data collection on all child protection cases in the country, including cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Iceland is currently working to improve data collection even further by developing a nation-wide electronic database. In January 2020 Iceland established a special Centre on Violence against Children, under the auspices of the Government Agency for Child Protection. One of the main focuses of the Centre will be data collection on all forms of violence, prevention and effective protection measures.

The project is a project pilot and a decision on a future arrangement is undecided. There is a will to extend the project, but the exact set up might be subject to some changes. According to recent legislative changes, passed in Parliament in June 2021 the Government Agency for Child Protection will no longer exist. A new government agency, the National Agency for Children and Families will be established on January 1, 2022.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Iceland provided information that it has put a lot of effort in ensuring coordinated and multi professional responses to child sexual abuse.

The Act on Foreigners from 2017 places a special emphasis on coordination between different agencies committed to prevention and protection.

Based on the information received, Iceland is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

ITALY

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

As described in Recommendation 13, requirement 2, Italy has set up the National Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography (law 38/2006), whose main task is to acquire and monitor data and information relating to the activities carried out by all public administrations, for the prevention and fight of the phenomenon of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.

As described in Recommendation 13, requirement 1, in the context of the work developed by the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the [Observatory intervention trafficking](#) (“Osservatorio interventi tratta”) has been set up. One of its main objectives “is the creation of a computerised central database able to carry out elaboration in due time, which will also be an advanced tool in Europe crucial for the detection of early signs of evolution of the phenomenon of trafficking. The elaboration and implementation of this database will allow for the effective analysis on the question and will also response to the interventions in their many facets. It will definitely be a big step towards the acquisition of cultural quality for information and monitoring of the phenomenon, indispensable for an effective policy to combat trafficking in human beings. The new data collection system SIRIT (Computerized System for the collection of information) will be supported by institutional holders / project implementing on social assistance and protection of victims of trafficking and exploitation, co-financed by the DPO according to art. 18 [d.lgs 286-98](#) and article 13 [Law 228-2003](#).”

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Further to what has been described above, Recommendation 13 provides details of a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Based on the information received, Italy is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

LATVIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation 2020, complemented by the additional information submitted, Latvia provided information on the information system for the support of children, which is a part of the State information system "Integrated Information System of the Interior", responsible for data collection. However, the State recalled that 'the State Police did not yet identify cases where children affected by the refugee crisis were sexually abused in the countries of destination, countries of transit and countries of entry.' The information on asylum seekers is collected by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs in a specialised information system – The Asylum Seekers' Register – from which statistical selections based on target group of children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is possible, indicating that no obstacles of collecting such data have been found.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

The purpose of the information system for the support of minors is to promote the protection of the rights and interests of children, ensuring processing of the necessary information and promoting inter-institutional cooperation. However, the State reports no identified cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis.

Based on the information received, Latvia is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear if the data collected is used to adopt relevant prevention actions.

LIECHTENSTEIN

In Compilation information 2020, Liechtenstein provided information that due to the small size of Liechtenstein and the limited number of agencies in charge of facilitating the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse the inter-agency coordination is considered to be very close and strong. No addition

information was submitted, describing how, in the context of the aforementioned work, data is collected and used.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Liechtenstein is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

LITHUANIA

In Compilation information 2020, Lithuania referred to the information provided in the context of Recommendation 13. However, this does not mention any data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Lithuania is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

LUXEMBOURG

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Luxembourg referred to its response concerning Recommendation 7, requirement 1. The government draws up statistics on victims of trafficking in human beings, including children, regardless of their status or origin. This does not involve personal data, but information about their gender, age, origin, the type of exploitation, their status, their nationality and detection concerning both presumed and identified victims.

Targeted data exchanges do, however, take place between the police and THB victim assistance services, subject to the informed consent of the victims concerned. This also applies between THB victim assistance services and National Reception Office (ONA) facilities.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Luxembourg provided information that in addition, the assistance services, the police and the National Reception Office (ONA) can exchange data for investigation and assistance purposes, subject to the informed consent of the victims.

Based on the information received, Luxembourg is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear whether existing data collection mechanisms and other actions are sufficient to address the needs of all children affected by the refugee crisis, other than those who are trafficked.

MALTA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation 2020, Malta provided information that this will be facilitated with the setting up of the new Directorate for Child Protection Services, under Chapter 602 Laws of Malta titled the Child Protection (Alternative Care) Act. The main responsibility of the Director is to ensure the protection of ALL children at risk.

In the context of Recommendation 7, Malta provided information that the National Agency for Children- Agenzija Appogg - together with the National Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers and the Director (Protection of Minors) holds statistics of all children they are in touch with. Research was carried out in 2018-2019 on the well-being of all foreign children residing in Malta, including migrant children affected by the refugee crisis.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

The Director (Protection of Minors) shall hold regular meetings at suitable intervals with representatives of the Education Department, the Department of Health, the Police, and with any such other person or entity which the Director (Protection of Minors) deems as having responsibility for the protection of children, or of a child in particular, for the purpose of discussing any matter which falls within such responsibility and to set policies and protocols which are to be adopted, as well as serving as a committee for joint investigations amongst all entities having responsibility for the protection of children or of a child in particular.

Based on the information received, Malta is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reasons: a) the new Directorate for Child Protection is still to be set up; and b) there is limited information concerning how data is to be collected and used to adopt relevant prevention actions.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, the Republic of Moldova provided information that the Bureau for Migration and Asylum (BMA) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs has a relevant data collection mechanism.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, the Republic of Moldova provided information that there is a coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of any children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is provided by Law no. 140/2013 on special protection of children at risk and children separated from parents and Government Decision no. 270/2014 for its implementation.

The Government Decision no. 1101/2018 „On approval of the National strategy for the integrated management of state border for the period 2018-2023 and of the Action plan for years 2018-2020” includes action no. 29 „Strengthening the capacities to provide assistance to persons seeking international protection from the Republic of Moldova”.

According to the action plan, joint activities are planned to be carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Bureau of Migration and Asylum, General Inspectorate of Border Police, General Inspectorate of Police) together with the Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection.

Based on the information received, the Republic of Moldova is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

MONACO

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Monaco provided information on how relevant entities work together for the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis. The territory of the Principality forms a single State and a single Municipality: the jurisdiction of the Municipality is identical to that of the State. The identification and care of migrant

children is of the exclusive responsibility of the State, the administrative services (Department of Public Health, Department of Social Action and Assistance, Children's Home, Department of legal services) and public entities (public hospital), which, due to the small size of the territory and the proximity of the services, are operating in perfect collaboration with each other.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Monaco is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

MONTENEGRO

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information provided, in the context of Recommendation 7, Montenegro provided information that the directorate for asylum processes this data by recording it in the social anamnesis of the social worker and by establishing cooperation with the prosecutor's office or other instances, if necessary and in accordance with the legislation.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Montenegro is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear how the data collected is used to adopt relevant prevention actions.

NETHERLANDS

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, the Netherlands provided information on different data collection mechanisms in the context of trafficking in human beings.

In Compilation 2020, the Netherlands provided information that the responsibility for children's safety lies with the municipality in which the child is living. The municipality is responsible for sufficient offer of shelter, the legal child protection measures (such as guardianship or supervision) and care for all minors. The Child Care and Protection Board has to be involved, submit the request for a legal child protection measure at the judge.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

At this moment a national network of caretakers is being developed. And also all municipalities should by the end of 2022 have proper policy with regards to the fight against human trafficking. Furthermore, the municipalities, the Association of Municipalities (VNG) and CoMensha are working together on guidelines regarding human trafficking (definitions, action and administrative/enforcement measures). It also offers information about how to develop a (new or more intense) approach as municipality of human trafficking (including prevention and protection). Later this year the ministry of Justice and Security will host an expert meeting on the subject, together with the VNG, on this topic.

The national government has funded two project managers to support the municipalities in creating and further developing their policy against human trafficking.

In the context of Recommendation 13, the Netherlands provided information on the so-called chain meetings, which also address the subject of sexual abuse on a regular basis. These meetings are attended by a variety of responsible agencies.

Based on the information received, the Netherlands is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37 and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

NORTH MACEDONIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, North Macedonia provided information that the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia, in December 2017, established the National Coordinative Body for Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect, aiming at monitoring and coordinating the implementation of child protection activities from Abuse and Neglect. The National Coordinative Body for the Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect is composed of representatives of all relevant ministries, civil and international organisations. However, it is not described whether the agency also addresses sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, particularly concerning children affected by the refugee crisis.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, North Macedonia is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

POLAND

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Poland provided information that the Office for Foreigners is a party to the *Agreement on standard procedures in identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of sexual violence or gender-based violence against foreigners staying in facilities for asylum seekers* entered into in 2008 by and between the Office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the Police Commander in Chief, La Strada Foundation and Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre. The objective of the agreement is to strengthen and enhance the cooperation in the field of identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of violence that may be encountered by foreigners taking advantage of social welfare provided by the Head of the Office for Foreigners. Pursuant to the agreement in question, each facility has its own Local Cooperation Team which meets at least once per quarter and is responsible for monitoring the current situation within the facility, the scale of violence risks and the situation of families with violence records, ensuring adequate security measures within the facility and its vicinity, identifying the cases of violence and providing an immediate adequate response. The

actions of cooperation teams go beyond the scope of sexual violence and gender-based violence indicated in the Agreement as in reality the teams analyse, monitor and react to any cases of violence occurring in the facilities. Information on the identified cases of violence is contained in the minutes of the meetings of the Local Cooperation Teams.

Local Cooperation Teams consist, by law, of the following members:

- An employee of the Office for Foreigners responsible for a specific facility,
- A police officer of the local police unit,
- A representative of the non-governmental organisation that is a party to the agreement or another organisation invited to cooperate.

Other relevant information has been provided in the context of Recommendations 7 and 13.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Poland is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

PORTUGAL

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation 2020, Portugal referred to the information provided in the context of Recommendation 13. However, there is no information on a specific data collection mechanism on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, targeting the children affected by the refugee crisis.

No additional information was provided.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Portugal is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

ROMANIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Romania provided information that in view of the vulnerability and the increased risk of victimisation of children, there is a close co-operation between the police and other institutions as well as non-governmental organisations, not only in terms of identifying, investigating and prosecuting traffickers, but also insuring the first line of identifying victims (in general) and trafficked minors (in particular), and subsequently ensuring the security and protection of victims (including minors) involved throughout the process after their identification. In this sense, measures and actions are under way, in accordance with the National Mechanism for Identification and Referral of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, approved by Order no. 335 / 29.10.2007. In Chapter F. "REFERENCE PROCEDURES", point 6, concretely specifies the way in which child victims of trafficking in human beings are referred, including where the child victim is a foreign national.

In the context of Recommendation 7, Romania provided information on a mechanism for the identification of vulnerable persons among asylum seekers, which is implemented by the Romanian Immigration Inspectorate together with the UNHCR, NGOs, and other institutions as the authority for child protection.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Romania described the system in place in the context of the child protection intervention by the General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection (DGASPC). The agency acts in a collaborative and multidisciplinary way, with the participation of multiple stakeholders including teachers, forensic physicians, specialised therapists, probation counsellors, lawyers, priests, caregivers and the child's reference person.

In the case of foreign children who enter unaccompanied or who remain unaccompanied on the territory of Romania, the General Inspectorate for Immigration and its territorial formations, in order to find appropriate solutions, cooperate with other institutions as well as with national and international organisations specialised in the field of child protection.

According to Law no 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, foreign diplomatic and consular missions have the obligation to notify the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice and the General Inspectorate for Immigration of all situations in which they are aware of foreign children living in Romania who are not, for any reason, accompanied by parents or by another legal representative, or are not under the legal supervision of some persons.

In cases of auto-seizure, the Romanian authorities will promptly notify the competent foreign mission to the children concerned. In these situations, the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice, until the completion of the legal steps falling within the competence of the General Inspectorate for Immigration, shall request the Bucharest Tribunal to establish the child's placement in a special protection service proposed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Justice.

Based on the information received, Romania is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, the Russian Federation provided information on the Order of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation No. 83, February 20, 2015 "On Approval and Enactment of Federal Statistical Observation N1-E" Information on Investigation and Inquiry" and N 1-EM "Information on the key indicators of investigative work and inquiries", as well as Instructions on drafting reports in compliance with forms of federal statistical observation N 1-E, 1-EM".

In the additional information submitted, the Russian Federation referred to the information provided in the context of R7, namely the national system to collect data on grave crimes committed against minors (including crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom). There are special statistical forms officially approved as the open data base regarding the types of crimes, including the data about sexual crimes against children. This is permanent open access [resource](#). There is no technical line in the digital form about the refugee children specifically on a permanent basis however, the issues of refugee children are subject to specific statistics for the migration service (part of the Interior ministry system). This agency keeps a record of refugee children, and if a crime is committed against a refugee child, all data on this refugee child is indicated and recorded in federal, regional statistics. As this is not a regular practice such a separate line does not exist in the digital forms about crimes in Russia. Meanwhile, on the basis of the mentioned record, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Investigative Committee prepare official information documents for internal records and upon requests (for example, members of the Russian delegation to the Lanzarote Committee),

submit data to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to the media, etc. Although this statistic record of refugee children is not related to the 2015 crisis since it has not affected the Russian Federation, the system in place as reported above seems to be appropriate to cover data collection needs, should they arise.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information, the Russian Federation provided information that statistics are used to ensure a coordinated response from the various agencies that are responsible for protecting, preventing and combating sexual exploitation and abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis. Moreover, it recalled that the legislation of the Russian Federation provides refugee children with rights equal to those of children who are citizens of the Russian Federation, according to Art. 1 of Federal Law of 24 July 1998 N 124-FZ (as amended on 31 July 2020) on the Basic Guarantees of the Rights of the Child in the Russian Federation. The Party provided further information on the “Decade of Childhood (2018–2027)”, which is a follow-up programme to the National Strategy of Action for Children for 2012-2017 (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation N 240, of 29 May 2017) by the Order of the Government of the Russian Federation, of 6 July 2018. The related plan includes the collection of statistical data and interagency measures of social, legal, psychological, medical, educational and educational focus. By the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation N. 404, of 26 March 2008, the [All-Russian Fund for Supporting Children in Difficult Life Situations](#) was also created.

Based on the information received, the Russian Federation is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

SAN MARINO

San Marino provided no information on either round of assessment. As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, San Marino is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

SERBIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, Serbia provided information on the existing standard procedure for identification of the persons falling

under defined categories (including refugee children and victims of sexual violence), of the responsibility of the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration. The procedure is in line with the methodology developed by the European Asylum Support Office and its practical tools. All foreseen activities are properly documented and recorded in Commissariat's data information system.

The remaining information provided in the context of Compilation information 2020 is not relevant to the scope of Recommendation 37.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Serbia provided information that Public Prosecution is cooperating with all relevant state authorities and also civil society organisations. In 2012 and 2013, the Republic's Public Prosecution's Office signed Memorandums of Understanding with Astra, organisation for combatting all forms of exploitation and trafficking in human beings, especially women and children and Atina, citizen's association for combatting human trafficking and all forms of gender based violence, regarding the collection of data and exchange of information in cases of trafficking in human beings, work in the field of prevention, as well as the promotion of rights of victims of human trafficking.

Based on the information received, Serbia is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37 and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, in the context of Recommendation 7, the Slovak Republic provided information of different data collection mechanisms, which are relevant to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis. These include statistical surveys by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, data collection by the [Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family](#) targeting unaccompanied children and monitoring and evaluation work in the context of the National Strategy on the Protection of Children against Violence.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the context of Recommendation 7, the Slovak Republic described relevant collaboration between the ministries, for example in the context of unaccompanied children and the National Strategy on the Protection of Children against Violence, contributing to the protection from and prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against children.

The collection of data on victims of trafficking in human beings is also used in the implementation of preventive activities, including the area of sexual exploitation of children, while the collected data are also shared with departments dealing with priority preventive activities, namely the Information Centre Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Crime Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Department of Crime Prevention of the Office of the Minister of the Slovak Republic with the aim of addressing preventive activities at the most endangered groups of the population.

Based on the information received, the Slovak Republic is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

SLOVENIA

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Slovenia provided detailed information about ongoing coordination activities, particularly in the context of case management. In the additional information submitted, the Party provided information that information is collected during the procedure with persons seeking international protection. If the expert suspects sexual abuse or an applicant reports it, the police are included. The data is indicated in a personal file of the applicant and can be used in a criminal procedure (with other safeguards of the procedure).

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information submitted, Slovenia provided information that if the collected data supports the suspicion that a person was sexually abused the police is informed in order to carry out the criminal investigation. Obligation for cooperation of

all the state authorities with the police and PPO is established in the Criminal Procedure Act.

Based on the information received, Slovenia is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear whether the data collected is used to prevent sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against children affected by the refugee crisis.

SPAIN

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Spain referred to the information provided in the context of Recommendation 13, namely, the Framework Protocol on certain actions in relation to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (2014), which is intended to coordinate the intervention of all institutions and administrations involved, from the location of the minor or alleged minor until their identification, determination of their age, and placement in the public entity for the protection of minors. The Protocol seeks to achieve the proper functioning of the Registry of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (RMENA).

In the context of Recommendation 7, Spain provided information that the Asylum and Refuge Office, of the Ministry of Interior, is the competent body for the processing of applications for international protection. This Office collects information on the age and reasons for leaving the country of origin, including cases of sexual exploitation or abuse.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Spain is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reasons: a) it is unclear if the data collected is used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

SWEDEN

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Sweden referred to information provided in the context of Recommendations 7 and 13. There is not a single data collection mechanism or focal point on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis, but a combination of several bodies collecting and using relevant, complementary data in a coordinated manner. This includes the work carried out by the Swedish Gender Equality Agency, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden and the Swedish Migration Agency.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Further to the information above and as an example, in January 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden were given a government assignment concerning missing unaccompanied children. The County Administrative Boards were assigned to, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and actors, conduct a national mapping of missing unaccompanied children and propose measures to the government to prevent their disappearances. In 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden therefore conducted a mapping of unaccompanied children who went missing in the period 2013-2016. According to the report *Lost in Migration – A Report on Missing Unaccompanied Minors in Sweden*, unaccompanied children in the arrival phase were especially at risk of going missing. Results and methods have been spread to authorities, municipalities, county councils and other concerned actors. In 2018, the County Administrative Boards received an extension to the assignment. Before the end of the year every county was assigned to (in cooperation with other actors) produce regional procedures and guidelines on prevention and response to missing unaccompanied children.

Based on the information received, Sweden is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

SWITZERLAND

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the additional information provided, Switzerland provided information that in order to take into account the additional risk factors linked to a migratory context and the problem of unaccompanied migrant children, an exchange platform on unaccompanied children and child trafficking has been set up, in accordance with the measure No. 24 of the National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings. This platform aims to institutionalise the exchange of information and define the necessary actions in relation to the issue of unaccompanied children and child trafficking.

For each person requesting international protection, the State Secretariat for Migration (SEM) registers in the Central Migration Information System (SYMIC) whether this person has (potentially) been a victim of human trafficking or has been the subject of persecution based on the sex, such as sexual exploitation or abuse. The SYMIC also enables to see the age of the person and whether it is an unaccompanied child. In this way, data relating to children (potentially) victims of human trafficking and/or sexual exploitation or abuse is collected.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, Switzerland provided information that in the asylum procedure, the themes of children, human trafficking and gender-related persecution are overseen by three groups of specialists based at the SEM headquarters, called *Policies*, which ensure a practice in accordance with the law in force and coordinate the efforts undertaken by the SEM on behalf of child asylum seekers and/or victims of exploitation. To support them in carrying out their tasks, each Centre for Asylum Seekers (CFA) appoints a specialist professional for the issue of children and another for that of trafficking in human beings. These specialists, called Focal Points, in particular inform the relevant policy-maker on trends emerging in Switzerland, on specific cases or on any training needs.

Based on the information received, Switzerland is in partial compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report. Partial compliance has been determined by the following reason: it is unclear whether existing data collection mechanisms are used in the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against children affected by the refugee crisis.

TURKEY

1. The State Party has set up or designated a data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Compilation information 2020, complemented by the additional information submitted, Turkey provided information that Central, Provincial and District Coordination Boards were established to coordinate all institutions providing services in the field of child protection. The main purpose of these boards is the creation of risk maps in the field of child protection, the establishment of an early intervention system by conducting studies on the identified risks and ensuring that the problems or needs arising from the child himself, her/his family and her/his environment without the neglect or abuse of the child are solved in cooperation with the institutions. At the local level, the needs, strengths and weaknesses of the province in the field of child protection are analysed and planning is done for the short-, medium- and long-term activities. Services for children with precautionary measures are also monitored through these boards.

In addition to the data on child victims of human trafficking who are affected by the refugee crisis, the data on children affected by the refugee crisis who are identified to be victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are also collected by the Provincial Migration Management Offices and stored by the Directorate-General of Migration Management of the Ministry of Interior.

Another mechanism where data on child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse who are affected by the refugee crisis are collected is the Project of Security and Law Enforcement Processes (EKİP). Within this scope, processes regarding all children who are brought before police units with claims that they are subject to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are carried out by the child's offices of law enforcement units regardless of the nationality or citizenship of the children. The inquiry documents that are prepared are submitted to Public Prosecutor's Offices to be used as the basis of the investigation that will be carried out and all data regarding the processes are gathered within the network of EKİP.

2. Data is collected and used for a coordinated response between the different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

Same as above.

Based on the information received, Turkey is in full compliance with the requirements of Recommendation 37, and has in place promising practices, as per the obligations of the Convention and the issues highlighted in the Special Report.

UKRAINE

In Compilation information 2020, Ukraine provided general information on procedures concerning the protection of separated foreign children. However, no information was provided concerning a designated data collection mechanism or focal points, at the national or local levels, to collect data on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

No additional information was provided.

As there is insufficient information to determine compliance, Ukraine is considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37.

Concluding remarks

This report covered the situation of 41 Parties, which were concerned by the Special Report Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Out of the 41 Parties, 21 Parties are fully compliant and 11 are partially compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37. 9 Parties have been considered non-compliant with the requirements of Recommendation 37 due to insufficient evidence to determine otherwise.

Seventeen Parties have taken important steps towards better information systems and some have promising practices in place, which can provide inspiration and help to other Parties.

In Cyprus, Social Welfare Services and the Children's House are partners of a European project (CAN-MDSII), which focuses on a coordinated response to child abuse and neglect and a more standardised approach to data collection.

In Denmark, Children's Houses collect data on their cases, which are gathered in annual statistics and contribute with knowledge about violence and abuse of children.

Finland has different initiatives in place, which use information and data collection to improve the lives of children affected by the refugee crisis.

In Italy, there are two dedicated data collection mechanisms, namely the National Observatory for the Fight against Paedophilia and Child Pornography; and the Observatory Intervention Trafficking.

Sweden has carried out a national mapping on missing unaccompanied children, which resulted in a report with policy recommendations for prevention. Follow-up to this work was carried out at regional level.

Improvements to be implemented by Parties include:

- √ Setting up designated data collection mechanisms or focal points, as recommended;
- √ Using the data collected to inform evidence-based prevention and protection responses concerning sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, in particular, against children affected by the refugee crisis;
- √ Ensuring that data is used in the context of a coordinated response to prevention and protection.