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LANZAROTE COMMITTEE / COMITE DE LANZAROTE

Special report on “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse”

Compilation of information on the follow-up
to recommendations inviting Parties to act and of other information

Rapport spécial « Protéger les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés de l'exploitation et des abus sexuels »

Compilation des informations sur le suivi donné
aux recommandations invitant les Parties à agir et d'autres informations

TABLE OF CONTENTS / TABLE DES MATIERES¹

1. INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS INVITING PARTIES TO ACT / INFORMATIONS SUR LE SUIVI DONNE AUX RECOMMANDATIONS INVITANT LES PARTIES A AGIR.....	3
RECOMMENDATION R2 / RECOMMANDATION R2	3
RECOMMENDATION R3 / RECOMMANDATION R3	6
RECOMMENDATION R4 / RECOMMANDATION R4	7
RECOMMENDATION R5 / RECOMMANDATION R5	8
RECOMMENDATION R6 / RECOMMANDATION R6	10
RECOMMENDATION R8 / RECOMMANDATION R8	11
RECOMMENDATION R9 / RECOMMANDATION R9	12
RECOMMENDATION R10 / RECOMMANDATION R10	14
RECOMMENDATION R14 / RECOMMANDATION R14	16
RECOMMENDATION R16 / RECOMMANDATION R16	18
RECOMMENDATION R19 / RECOMMANDATION R19	19
RECOMMENDATION R20 / RECOMMANDATION R20	20
RECOMMENDATION R21 / RECOMMANDATION R21	22
RECOMMENDATION R22 / RECOMMANDATION R22	23
RECOMMENDATION R23 / RECOMMANDATION R23	24
RECOMMENDATION R24 / RECOMMANDATION R24	27
RECOMMENDATION R25 / RECOMMANDATION R25	31
RECOMMENDATION R26 / RECOMMANDATION R26	33
RECOMMENDATION R28 / RECOMMANDATION R28	34
RECOMMENDATION R34 / RECOMMANDATION R34	36
RECOMMENDATION R36 / RECOMMANDATION R36	37
2. OTHER INFORMATION / AUTRES INFORMATIONS	38

¹ This document compiles the information sent by the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention which are concerned by the Special report as well as information submitted by other stakeholders. The replies are reproduced in the language version in which they were received (English or French) /

Ce document compile les informations reçues des Parties à la Convention de Lanzarote qui sont concernées par le Rapport spécial ainsi que des informations transmises par d'autres parties prenantes. Les réponses sont reproduites dans la version linguistique dans laquelle elles ont été reçues (anglais ou français).

1. information on the follow-up to recommendations inviting Parties to act / informations sur le suivi donné aux recommandations invitant les Parties à agir

Recommendation R2 / Recommandation R2

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to actively participate in the work undertaken within the Council of Europe for the development of standards on age verification and to ensure that those are built, where appropriate, taking into account the requirements of Article 11§2 of the Lanzarote Convention and the findings of this monitoring cycle in order to protect children exposed to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R2).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à prendre une part active aux travaux menés au sein du Conseil de l'Europe en vue d'élaborer des normes en matière de détermination de l'âge, en veillant, le cas échéant, à ce que de telles normes tiennent dûment compte des exigences de l'article 11§2 de la Convention de Lanzarote et des conclusions du présent cycle de suivi, afin de protéger les enfants victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels (R2).

France

En France, le mécanisme de détermination de l'âge est régi par l'article 388 du code civil « Le mineur est l'individu de l'un ou l'autre sexe qui n'a point encore l'âge de dix-huit ans accomplis.

Les examens radiologiques osseux aux fins de détermination de l'âge, en l'absence de documents d'identité valables et lorsque l'âge allégué n'est pas vraisemblable, ne peuvent être réalisés que sur décision de l'autorité judiciaire et après recueil de l'accord de l'intéressé.

Les conclusions de ces examens, qui doivent préciser la marge d'erreur, ne peuvent à elles seules permettre de déterminer si l'intéressé est mineur. Le doute profite à l'intéressé.

En cas de doute sur la minorité de l'intéressé, il ne peut être procédé à une évaluation de son âge à partir d'un examen du développement pubertaire des caractères sexuels primaires et secondaire ».

Le mécanisme d'évaluation de la situation des mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille régi par l'article R221-11 du code de l'action sociale et des familles (CASF), reprend et précise ce dispositif pour les mineurs qui peuvent être des réfugiés

	<p>En vertu de l'article R221-11 du casf :</p> <p>« I.- Le président du conseil départemental du lieu où se trouve une personne se déclarant mineure et privée temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de sa famille met en place un accueil provisoire d'urgence d'une durée de cinq jours, à compter du premier jour de sa prise en charge, selon les conditions prévues aux deuxième et quatrième alinéas de l'article <u>L. 223-2</u>.</p> <p>II.-Au cours de la période d'accueil provisoire d'urgence, le président du conseil départemental procède aux <u>investigations nécessaires en vue d'évaluer la situation</u> de cette personne au regard notamment de ses déclarations sur son identité, son âge, sa famille d'origine, sa nationalité et son état d'isolement.</p> <p><u>Cette évaluation s'appuie essentiellement sur :</u></p> <p>1° <u>Des entretiens conduits par des professionnels justifiant d'une formation ou d'une expérience définies par un arrêté des ministres mentionnés au III dans le cadre d'une approche pluridisciplinaire et se déroulant dans une langue comprise par l'intéressé ;</u></p> <p>2° <u>Le concours du préfet de département sur demande du président du conseil départemental pour vérifier l'authenticité des documents d'identification détenus par la personne ;</u></p> <p>3° <u>Le concours de l'autorité judiciaire, s'il y a lieu, dans le cadre du second alinéa de l'article 388 du code civil. (...) »</u></p>
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Russian Federation has approved a number of documents for measures on age verification of minors:2. The procedure for forensic medical examinations in state forensic expert institutions of the Russian Federation "Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of 12.05.2010 N 346n3. Statistical tools for statistical supervision by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of the activities of federal state institutions of medical and social expertise (Order of the Federal Service of State Statistics dated October 6, 2015 No. 460).4. Standards of information on medical and social expertise of children under the age of 18 (All-Russian Classification of Management Documents OK 011-93 (Decree of the Russian State Standard of December 30, 1993 No. 299).5. Federal Law "On the main guarantees of the rights of the child in the Russian Federation" (with amendments and additions), July 24, 1998 N 124-FZ6. Article 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation reads: "An expert examination is mandatory ... to establish the age of the accused, suspect or victim in cases where this is relevant to the case and there are no age documents", this is mandatory for juveniles in cases specified in Article 11.2 of the Convention.8. The method of digital radiography / computed tomography, Ultrasonic examination of carotid artery and tonometry is used.

9. However, according to the law on refugees, recognition as a refugee of a person who has not reached the age of 18 and who has arrived in the Russian Federation without accompanying parents or guardians, or the determination of his/her other legal status in the territory of the Russian Federation shall be carried out taking into account the interests of the minor in accordance with this Federal law, other federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation after obtaining information about the parents or guardians of the person (clause 5 of the Federal Law "On refugees", of 19.02.1993 N 4528-1, amendments as of December 31, 2017)

Recommendation R3 / Recommandation R3

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to inform all children, in a child friendly manner, of their rights as children, including the types of alternative care offered to them, in order to prevent children from being declared as adults and to protect them from the inherent risks of being considered as adults (R3).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à informer tous les enfants, sous une forme adaptée, de leurs droits en leur qualité d'enfants, notamment des types de protection alternatifs dont ils peuvent bénéficier, afin d'éviter qu'ils soient déclarés comme adultes et de les protéger contre les risques inhérents liés à ce statut (R3).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

The information is provided on the basis of the following regulatory documents:

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol,
- Federal Law of July 24, 1998 N 124-FZ "On the main guarantees of the rights of the child in the Russian Federation" (with amendments and addendum)
- Family Code of the Russian Federation, Chapter 11 "Rights of Minor Children"

The practice of legal information provision for minors is implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation in all regions of the Russian Federation, see the link to the data on the website of the Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation https://xn--b1aew.xn--p1ai/kids_legal/2017/giperssilki2017

Information is also provided by:

- Police representatives, see examples of activities by reference

<http://www.kchetverg.ru/2017/09/06/v-den-znanij-pravooxraniteli-proveli-pravovoe-informirovanie-detej/>

- Public organizations, see, for example, the Committee on "Civil Assistance" <https://refugee.ru/>

- Staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the Russian Federation (in English) <http://www.unhcr.org/russian-federation.html>

- Employees of local centers for social rehabilitation, if necessary - with the support of volunteers who speak different foreign languages.

Recommendation R4 / Recommandation R4

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to systematically verify family links of the children affected by the refugee crisis with the adults who accompany them, and particularly to verify who these adults are, in order to protect these children against possible sexual abuse or sexual exploitation and in order to determine whether they are accompanied or not and in the latter case to provide them with the necessary protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R4).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à vérifier systématiquement les liens familiaux unissant les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés aux adultes qui les accompagnent et en particulier l'identité de ces adultes, afin de protéger les enfants contre d'éventuels actes d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels, de déterminer s'ils sont accompagnés ou non et, dans le cas où ils ne le sont pas, de leur apporter la protection nécessaire contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels (R4).

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie

Verification and supervision are implemented

under the provisions of international regulatory documents, for example

- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (2000)
- Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, (2000)
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, (2007)

under the agreements of the Russian Federation with partner countries, for example:

- Bilateral intergovernmental agreements in the field of combating crime (more than 10)
- Agreements on cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the competent authority of a foreign state (more than 40).

under the federal law of the Russian Federation "On Refugees", (No. 4528-I, 1993)

The procedure for refugee identity and documents check up is set out in the following regulatory documents of the Russian Federation:

- Administrative regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation on a public service provision to examine applications for refugee status in the territory of the Russian Federation and applications for temporary asylum in the territory of the Russian Federation (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on 07.11.2017, N 838)

- Federal Law "On Refugees", (No. 4528-I, 1993)

Recommendation R5 / Recommandation R5

The Lanzarote Committee, in order to develop an efficient mechanism for helping and supporting the child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse:

Invites Parties to:

- Collect data on the following three categories of children: asylum-seeking children; unaccompanied children; overall estimated number of children affected by the refugee crisis in transit;
- Share the practices of how to effectively collect data concerning children affected by the refugee crisis who are not seeking asylum in their country (R5).

Le Comité de Lanzarote, dans le but d'établir un mécanisme efficace d'aide et de soutien aux enfants victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels :

invite les Parties :

- à collecter des données sur les trois catégories d'enfants suivantes : les enfants demandeurs d'asile, les enfants non accompagnés et les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui sont en transit ;
- à s'informer mutuellement de leurs pratiques sur la manière de collecter efficacement des données relatives aux enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui ne demandent pas l'asile sur leur territoire (R5).

France	<p>La France indique que 15 454 enfants ont demandé l'asile en 2015 (14 612 en 2016 au titre de données provisoires).</p> <p>8 054 mineurs non accompagnés (MNA) ont intégré le dispositif de protection de l'enfance en 2016. Cependant, ces MNA sont rarement des demandeurs d'asile. Au total, en 2015, 321 demandes d'asile ont été déposées par des mineurs non accompagnés, soit une hausse de 17,6 % par rapport à 2014. La demande est à 70 % masculine. Les mineurs proviennent majoritairement d'Afghanistan (14,6 %), de République du Congo (12,5 %) et de Syrie (11,2 %).</p> <p>Pour 2016, on note une hausse de cette demande, avec 471 demandes (chiffre provisoire) pour des mineurs non accompagnés.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, en 2015, on comptait 15 133 mineurs accompagnants demandeurs d'asile (c'est-à-dire accompagnant des individus adultes demandeurs d'asile, que ces individus aient ou non déposé une demande au nom de leurs enfants) et en 2016, le chiffre provisoire est de 14 141.</p>
Poland / Pologne	<p>As of 1 January 2018, the Polish Border Guard modified its IT systems which collect data of foreigners who apply for international protection, adopting some innovative methods of reporting statistical data.</p>

	<p>Solutions introduced by the Border Guard allow among other things to collect data of foreigners who apply for international protection within the territory of the Republic of Poland, divided according to their country of origin, sex and indication of the number of children (no breakdown by sex of those children). In addition, the system employs a report on a profile of the foreigner who applies for international protection in Poland. This solution allows precise understanding of the category of foreigners who apply for international protection which consists in indicating: the citizenship, sex and number of children, number of unaccompanied minors (breakdown by sex), age of the adults, their marital status, information on travel documents and on who the application covers.</p> <p>As regards the minor foreigners in transit and affected by the refugee crisis, the Border Guard defines this category of foreigners as persons transferred to Poland from another member state or from Poland to another member state pursuant to readmission agreements made with those states and transferred pursuant to the <i>Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining and application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person</i> (Dublin III). In these cases, the Border Guard has information on the number of adults and children who are recorded in adequate IT system owned by the Border Guard.</p> <p>When it comes to sharing the practices effective collection of data on children affected by the refugee crisis who do not apply for international protection in a given country, the Border Guard records the foreigners' data in the IT systems, categorized according to the country of origin and age in the scope of persons identified to stay on the territory of the Republic of Poland without the necessary permits (illegal stay), and who has been issued with a return decision.</p>
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>In Russia, the agencies and institutions involved keep records, within their competence, of refugee children who have entered the country together with family members, of unaccompanied refugee children, and of the total number of refugee children.</p> <p>Normative regulations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Law No. 62-FZ, June 5, 2013 "On the Accession of the Russian Federation to the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation with respect to Parental Responsibility and Measures to Protect Children" • Order of the President of the Russian Federation of December 22, 1999 No. 502-rp "On the social protection provision for children from families of refugees and internally displaced persons" • Order of the Federal Migration Service No. 352 of August 19, 2013 "On Approval of the Administrative Regulations of the Federal Migration Service for public service provision to examine applications for refugee status in the territory of the Russian Federation and applications for temporary asylum in the territory of the Russian Federation" • The Federal Law "On the Procedure for Departure from the Russian Federation and Entry into the Russian Federation", August 15, 1996 N 114-FZ • Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 799 of September 27, 2011 "On Amendments to the Regulations on the Activities of Authorities and Organizations of Foreign Countries on the Adoption of Children in the Territory of the Russian Federation and Control of its Implementation" • Recommendations of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation of May 7, 1999, No. 682 / 11-12 "On the Organization of the Education of Children from Families of Refugees and Forced Migrants in the General Educational Institutions of the Russian Federation" • Order No. 735 of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation of November 16, 2016 "On Amendments to the Order of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation of 02.07.2012 N 250 On Approval of the Forms of Federal Statistical Observation N 1-EGS, N 2-EGS, N 3-EGS, N 4-EGC"

Recommendation R6 / Recommandation R6

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to address the phenomenon of missing children affected by the refugee crisis in order to gain a better understanding of the situation which in turn would enable Parties to better tackle this issue and thus reduce the risks faced by these children of becoming victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R6).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à se pencher sur le phénomène de la disparition des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés pour mieux comprendre la situation, de manière à être mieux armées pour s'attaquer à ce problème et, ainsi, réduire les risques d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels encourus par ces enfants (R6).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

These issues are considered in accordance with the following normative documents:

-at the level of federal legislation

Federal Law of November 23, 2015 No. 313-FZ "On Amendments to the Federal Law" On the Basics of the System for the Prevention of Neglect and Juvenile Delinquency "

- within law enforcement practice

in the framework of the activities of the Commissions for minors, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Investigative Committee (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of November 6, 2013 No. 995 "On Approving the Model Regulation on Commissions on Minors and Protection of Their Rights"

Recommendation R8 / Recommandation R8

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to make sure that safe and child sensitive reporting and counselling mechanisms are available to and known by children affected by the refugee crisis in order to enable those of them who are victims of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse to break the pre-conceived perceptions they may have on the consequences of their disclosure and to report (R8).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à faire en sorte que des mécanismes de signalement et d'assistance psychologique sûrs et adaptés aux enfants soient en place et connus des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés, de manière à ce que les victimes d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels puissent se débarrasser des appréhensions qu'ils peuvent avoir quant aux conséquences de leurs révélations et signaler les actes qu'ils ont subis (R8).

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie

To inform and advise children, the following mechanisms have been created and are under way: helplines, hotlines, work within the centers for rehabilitation and social support, etc.

See examples below:

- The Russian children's toll-free helpline: 8 (800) 2000-122 (currently more than 230 organizations are connected to it in all constituent entities of the Russian Federation), with the possibility of engaging specialists who speak different languages.

There is also the possibility of addressing online through the websites of organizations:

For example:

- Committee "Civil Assistance" (Center for Adaptation and Education of Refugee Children) www.refugee.ru (versions in English and in French, atormatical translation of information on the website into Arabic and other languages)

- Multifunctional help center for migrants "TutZhdut", the service can be used not only online, but also offline, in Russian, Tajik, Uzbek, Kirghiz, English. <http://xn--d1ad9aaccd.xn--p1ai/>

In addition, information and counseling are provided at rehabilitation and social support centers, some specifically aim at working with foreign refugee children and can attract volunteer specialists with knowledge of different languages (see UNHCR information on refugees <http://unhcr.ru/arkhiv-novostei/podrobnee/article/socialno-reabilitacionnyi-centr-altufevo-pomogae.html>)

Recommendation R9 / Recommandation R9

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to ensure that the persons in contact with children affected by the refugee crisis are properly screened before working in contact with these children (R9).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à veiller à ce que les personnes qui interviennent auprès des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés soient dûment sélectionnées avant tout contact avec les enfants (R9).

Russian Federation /
Fédération de Russie

The inspection of employees working with minors is mandatory under a number of legal provisions, including the Labor Code of the Russian Federation, administrative regulations, etc.

1. The Labor Code of the Russian Federation (30.12.2001 No. 197-FZ, as amended on 08/03/2018)

Under Article 351.1. work in the sphere of education, upbringing, development of minors, organizing their rest and recreation, healthcare service provision, social protection and social services provision, work in the sphere of minors' sports, culture and art activities is prohibited for persons who have been subject for criminal prosecution (except for persons whose criminal prosecution is terminated on rehabilitative grounds), who are or have been convicted for crimes against life and health, freedom, honor and dignity of the person (with the exception of illegal hospitalization in a medical organization providing psychiatric assistance in a hospital setting, and libel), sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person, against family and minors, public health and public morality, the foundations of the constitutional order and the security of the state, peace and security of mankind, as well as against public security, persons who have an unserved or unexpunged conviction for severe and especially severe crimes;

Under Article 331.1. the employer shall remove the employee from work in the sphere of education, upbringing, development of minors, organizing their rest and recreation, medical support, social protection and social services, in the field of children's and youth sports, culture and art with the participation of minors, should the employer get notification from law enforcement authorities that this employee is being prosecuted for the crimes mentioned above. The employer shall not allow the employee to work for the entire period of the criminal proceedings or until the court judgment comes into force.

2. When applying for work with children, applicants are subject for the interagency criminal background check regarding conviction, prosecution, cessation of criminal prosecution on rehabilitating grounds.

Article 65 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation sets out that it is mandatory for the applicant to submit to the employer

- the certificate on criminal records, the fact of criminal prosecution, cessation of criminal prosecution on rehabilitating grounds, which shall be issued in the manner and in the form set by the federal executive body responsible for development and implementation of state policy and legal regulation in the field of internal affairs;
- when an applicant applies for a job related to activities which, in accordance with this Code, and other federal law are not allowed persons who are or have been convicted, who are or have been prosecuted;
- the certificate on whether or not an applicant is subject to administrative punishment for the consumption of narcotic drugs/psychotropic substances without doctor's prescription/new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances, the certificate shall be issued in the manner and in the form set by the federal executive body responsible for the development and implementation of state policy and legal regulation in the field of internal affairs;
- when an applicant applies for a job related to activities, which according to federal laws, are not allowed to persons who have been subject to administrative punishment for the consumption of narcotic drugs/psychotropic substances without the doctor's prescription/or new potentially dangerous psychoactive substances, the ban shall be in force until the end of the period during which the person is considered to be administratively punished.

3. The procedure of issue of certificates has been approved by the Administrative Regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 1121 dated November 7, 2011.

Recommendation R10 / Recommandation R10

The Lanzarote Committee:

Invites Parties to train and raise awareness of those in contact with children affected by the refugee crisis on the detection, reporting and referral of signs of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. Such training should include modules addressing the contextual specificities of these children's experiences (R10).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à former et à sensibiliser les personnes qui interviennent auprès des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés à la manière de détecter les signes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels à l'encontre d'enfants, de signaler les faits et d'orienter les enfants concernés ; cette formation devrait comprendre des modules qui abordent les contextes particuliers dans lesquels ces enfants vivent de telles expériences (R10).

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie

In Russia, there are normative documents in which special standards of training are established, special tasks are set to raise the awareness of employees working with various categories of children, including refugee children.

Examples include:

- State Standard Social services for the population. Social services for children (Group T50). The document identifies the children of refugees and internally displaced persons, children who are victims of armed and international conflicts, environmental and man-made disasters, natural disasters, children without parental care, lists of social services, including medical, psychological, legal, economical, etc., as the target audience
- The activities of employees working with children, including refugee children, are regulated by the State Standard Social services for the population. Quality of social services. General provision
- State Standard "Specialist on rehabilitation work in the social sphere", defines the competence of a specialist to work with various categories of children, including children with mental disorders, those who suffered from participation in military conflicts, terrorist acts, minors who are victims of domestic, sexual and physical violence; as well as orphans, children who do not have a permanent place of residence, refugee children, those in need of comprehensive support
- Professional standard "Specialist of the guardianship agency for minors" also defines the competence of the specialist to work with different categories of children, including children with mental disorders, minors who suffered from participation in military conflicts, terrorist acts, those who have become victims of domestic, sexual and physical violence
- CPD program for employees of guardianship and trusteeship agencies has been approved (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia, February 24, 2015 number 121)
- Requirements for the content of the training program for persons wishing to take care of a child left without parental care and the form of a certificate of such training in the territory of the Russian Federation has been approved (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, August 20, 2012 No. 623).

	<p>Recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science The Russian Federation to the state authorities of the Russian Federation entities have been approved to improve the activities of the centers of psychological, pedagogical, medical and social assistance, Letter No. VK-268/07 of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, February 10, 2015, "On the improvement of the activity of the centers for psychological, pedagogical, medical and social assistance".</p>
Serbia / Serbie	<p><i>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development</i> and <i>UNICEF</i>, prepare specific professional development program for teachers for raising up level of their competences for work with children affected by the refugee crisis as well as with other children to accept new multicultural challenges. Specific programs, activities and actions should contribute empowering teachers to work adequately with children affected by the refugee crisis and also to provide to prevent further exploitation.</p> <p><u>Additional information sent on 21 December 2018:</u> At centres for social work, professional development of staff is much in focus, in particular regarding all forms of abuse and neglect. Thus, only in the last year, the Belgrade centre for social work organised a great number of training courses, among which four training courses were attended by 129 expert practitioners, the content of which is directly linked to the protection of children from all forms of abuse and neglect. Further, the practitioners attended seminars, round tables and conferences the topics of which were highly specialised field of protection of unaccompanied children.</p>

Recommendation R14 / Recommandation R14

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to ensure that the different agencies involved in the coordination and collaboration concerning the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation be allowed to share personal information as appropriate in accordance with national law (R14)

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à veiller à ce que les différents organismes qui assurent, en coordination et en collaboration, la protection des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés victimes d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels soient autorisés à échanger, le cas échéant, des informations à caractère personnel, conformément à la législation nationale (R14).

<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>According to the recommendation wording, the issue of transferring personal data may concern both employees working with children and children themselves.</p> <p>In Russia, the exchange of confidential data between entities and bodies is carried out in accordance with legally established procedures.</p> <p>Data exchange between a concrete entity/institution/organization and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the employee's admission to work with children is carried out on the basis of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation (Articles 331, 351, 65) and the Administrative Regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, approved by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in order N. 1121 of November 7, 2011.</p> <p>Refugee children registration is carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of the Federal Law, July 18, 2006 N 109-FZ "On Migration Registration of Foreign Citizens and Stateless Persons in the Russian Federation" (with amendments and addendum), data are provided to organizations upon request regarding concrete issues and individuals, educational and healthcare institutions collect and provide the data, as well.</p>
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Justice.</i> Liaison officers shall, on a daily basis, exchange information and the data relevant for detection, prosecution and trial for the mentioned criminal acts, as well as for provision of protection and support to child victims. The Group for coordination and cooperation is always composed of deputy of the basis or higher public prosecutor (if the subject is a criminal act falling under the remit of the Higher Court before which the Higher Public Prosecutor's office acts) as a chairperson, a police officer and a representative from the centre for social work. Apart from these three permanent members of the Group for coordination and cooperation (representatives of prosecutor's office, centre for social work and police), pursuant to the Article 25, Paragraph 4 of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Group can involve representatives of the education, health workers, National Employment Service, representatives of non-government organisations providing help to children, sexual abuse victims as well as representatives of other associations and individuals providing protection and support to minor victims. The meetings of the Group for coordination and cooperation are regularly held, at least once in 15 days, or as and when required bearing in mind the number of criminal charges submitted for the mentioned criminal acts. By foreseeing that the meetings of the Group for coordination and</p>

cooperation can be attended by civil sector representatives and representatives of other associations and individuals providing support to children victims, the provision of the Article 10 of the Lanzarote Convention has been practically implemented **prescribing that cooperation shall be encouraged between the competent state authorities, civil society and private sector in order to better prevent and combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children**, and the multi-sector cooperation is envisaged by the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence.

Recommendation R16 / Recommandation R16

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to share one another's awareness raising material on the situation of children affected by the refugee crisis, with a view to adapting this material to their own specific situation (R16).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à s'échanger leurs matériels de sensibilisation sur la situation des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés en vue d'adapter ces matériels à leur cas particulier (R16).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

In the Russian Federation, an official website has been created and registered to provide information on the current developments under the Lanzarote Convention. The site, among other topics, provides links to materials from the Council of Europe on the protection of refugee children from sexual violence.

Examples of structures providing information on the situation of refugee children in the Russian Federation:

The Civic Assistance Committee, which works with refugees and migrants, has a French (<https://refugee.ru/fr/>) and English (<https://refugee.ru/en/>) versions

Recommendation R19 / Recommandation R19

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to also effectively screen volunteers working in regular contact with children affected by the refugee crisis and to have vetting practices in place (R19).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à contrôler également les antécédents des bénévoles qui travaillent au contact régulier d'enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés et à mettre en place des procédures de vérification (R19).

Poland / Pologne	In the case of persons who are willing to cooperate with a guarded family-profiled center for foreigner as regards upbringing, education, relax, treatment or care over minors, which is of a voluntary activity, the Boarder Guard undertakes the similar actions as towards individuals who are employed in those centers. These persons are subject to verification activities including among others checking their data in the Sex Offenders Register (RSTPS). Also in this case, it is unacceptable for a volunteer to be allowed to work with children staying in a family-profiled guarded center for foreigners without prior information from the above-mentioned register.
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	The regulatory framework for this recommendation implementation includes Federal Law No. 135-FZ, August 11, 1995 (as amended on 05.02.2018) "On Charity and Volunteering (Volunteering). In the Russian Federation, volunteer opportunities for working with children are associated with the pro bono format (volunteering activities of university students and adult specialiststs). Volunteers participate in the project on the basis of a civil law contract with the organization. Art. 17.1 of the mentioned Law indicates the need for the volunteer to comply with the mandatory requirements provided for by the internal regulations of the recruiting organization. Therefore, in case the organization deals with education, development of minors, the organization of their recreation and health, healthcare service provision, social protection and social services provision, children's and youth sports, culture and art the volunteer shall meet the requirements specified in the Labor Code of the Russian Federation for the verification of persons, working with children (Article 65, 331,351) and their medical examinations (see the recommendations of the Association of Volunteer Centers of the Russian Federation in particular for volunteering in health care facilities and educational institutions (http://xn--80ae4d.xn--p1ai/materials)).

Recommendation R20 / Recommandation R20

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to ensure that all persons dealing with children affected by the refugee crisis have undertaken suitable qualifying continued training enabling them to interview children and help detect when a child has been a victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R20).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à veiller à ce que toutes les personnes qui s'occupent d'enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés aient suivi la formation continue qualifiante nécessaire pour leur permettre d'interroger les enfants et les aider à déterminer s'ils ont été victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels (R20).

Poland / Pologne

Regarding special care towards the children, including the unaccompanied children but also those under the care of their parents, in September 2017, the Border Guard in Poland, together with the "Dajemy dzieciom siłę" (We Give Strength To Children) Foundation took up some actions intended to introduce the police for preventing and counteracting harm to foreign children who stay in guarded centers for foreigners.

The first stage of the project was to diagnose the phenomenon of abusing children in guarded centers. This phenomenon could have concerned both the abuse from the side of parents, third-parties, peers and employees of the center. The diagnosis reports served as the starting point for development of a so-called policy of protecting children from harm, including the algorithm of conduct in case a child abuse phenomenon is identified in a guarded center. This document is currently under consultation.

The next stage will be trainings for representatives of educational, administrative and security sections in guarded centers for foreigners. The trainings will be intended to present the methods for identification of children abuse symptoms and ways to respond in such cases, adopting the developed algorithm of conduct.

The described special algorithm for identification of a minor human trafficking victim, with special consideration given to the potential sexual exploitation, is an element of a specialized training for police officers from the criminal department, organized cyclically (depending on the demand from field units). Furthermore, during various kinds of trainings organized for the law enforcement officers and representatives of the judicial bodies in terms of combating the human trafficking and pedophile crimes, the problems of identification of minor victims of sexual exploitation and execution of actions with their part are emphasized.

Portugal

Research conducted by CPR in the framework of the project «Time for Needs»² listed the lack of training of service providers among the gaps in the provision of special procedural guarantees to survivors of torture and/or serious violence.³

² For more information on the project, its activities and results, see <http://www.refugiados.net/time-for-needs/index.php>

³ Italian Council for Refugees et al., *Time for Needs: Listening, Healing, Protecting*, October 2017.

	<p>In 2017, CPR conducted training sessions and an awareness raising meeting in the framework of the project “Time for Needs: Listening, Healing, Protecting”. The main aim of these sessions was to disseminate a tool for the identification of special procedural and reception needs of survivors of torture and/or serious violence.</p> <p>The Technical Operative Group, created within the framework of a partnership agreement established in 2012 among relevant stakeholders to promote cooperation, coordination and better communication with the aim to improve the reception and integration of asylum seekers and refugees in Portugal, organised training regarding relevant issues of trauma, religion and culture related to asylum seekers and beneficiaries of international protection.⁴</p>
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>Professional training is carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Under the Letter of Ministry of Education dated February 10, 2015 N VK-268/07 "On the improvement of the activity of the centers of psychological, pedagogical, medical and social assistance" (together with the "Recommendations of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation to the authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the field of education for improvement of the activity of the centers of psychological, pedagogical, medical and social assistance "- on the basis of the state standards "Specialist for rehabilitation work in the social sphere", "Teacher" (pedagogical activity in the field of preschool, primary general, basic general, secondary general education) (educator, teacher)", "Specialist of the guardianship authority and guardianship of minors " <p>Example of the course of professional refresher training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- "Specialist in rehabilitation work in the social sphere" http://idopobr.ru/index.php/perechen-programm-k2/item/1227-spetsialist-po-reabilitatsionnoj-rabote-v-sotsialnoj-sfere <p>Example of Training and Interagency Coordination:</p> <p>Interagency training on the interaction of investigators and psychologists of psychological and medical rehabilitation centers for minor victims of violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- June 5 and 6, 2018, the General Criminal Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation conducted a scientific and practical seminar on the topic "Psychologist's participation in investigative actions with minors". http://soscentrpk.ru/novosti/sledstvennyj-komitet-rf-znakomitsja-s-opytom-permskogo-kraja-.html <p>Methodical recommendations on the diagnosis and interviews of minors who have been sexually abused are being developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- http://150-school-8.edusite.ru/DswMedia/8gosr.pdf- http://www.family2children.ru/upload/file/NN_metod_zhestokoe_obrashenie.pdf

⁴ Italian Council for Refugees *et al.*, *Time for Needs: Listening, Healing, Protecting*, October 2017, pp.134-137.

Recommendation R21 / Recommandation R21

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to exchange their practices on existing training tools with a view to elaborating further such tools (R21).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à échanger leurs pratiques en matière d'outils de formation afin d'élaborer de nouveaux outils de même type (R21).

Poland / Pologne	The described special algorithm for identification of a minor human trafficking victim, with special consideration given to the potential sexual exploitation, is an element of a specialized training for police officers from the criminal department, organized cyclically (depending on the demand from field units). Furthermore, during various kinds of trainings organized for the law enforcement officers and representatives of the judicial bodies in terms of combating the human trafficking and pedophile crimes, the problems of identification of minor victims of sexual exploitation and execution of actions with their part are emphasized.
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	The Russian Federation participates in this process within the framework of the Committee of the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention

Recommendation R22 / Recommandation R22

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to share information on existing protocols, special projects and action plans set up to face the situation of children affected by the refugee crisis, with a view to further elaborating such tool (R22).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à échanger des informations sur les protocoles en place, les projets spéciaux et les plans d'action établis pour faire face à la situation des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés, afin d'élaborer de nouveaux outils de même type (R22).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

The Russian Federation participates in this process within the framework of the Committee of the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention.

Activities with refugee children are conducted on the basis of international protocols (UN Committee on the Rights of the Child)

Recommendation R23 / Recommandation R23

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to overcome challenges in ensuring safe reception facilities and longer term placement solutions by implementing a coherent set of quality standards on the basis of good practices to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse. These standards should be of the same quality for children affected by the refugee crisis as for any other child deprived of parental care as the former may be more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R23).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à surmonter les difficultés liées à la nécessité de garantir la sécurité dans les structures d'accueil et les établissements de placement de longue durée par l'instauration d'un ensemble cohérent de normes de qualité fondées sur les bonnes pratiques afin de prévenir l'exploitation et les abus sexuels ; ces normes devraient être aussi élevées pour les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés que pour tout autre enfant privé de soins parentaux, car ils peuvent être plus vulnérables à l'exploitation et aux abus sexuels (R23).

Portugal

In the current reception system, the only existing reception centres for spontaneous asylum-seekers on the territory are run by CPR.

Adults and families with children are accommodated at CPR's Centro de Acolhimento para Refugiados (CAR) or in private accommodation provided by CPR (rooms in private apartments or hostels) during admissibility (including Dublin) and accelerated procedures in the territory.

CAR is an open reception centre located in Bobadela, Municipality of Loures, and operates in the framework of MoUs with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security. Its official capacity stands at 52 places. In the first semester of 2018, CPR provided reception assistance to 578 asylum seekers of which 40% were accommodated at CAR, 55% in alternative private accommodation, and the remaining 5% with friends/family.

CPR's Casa de Acolhimento para Crianças Refugiadas (CACR) offers age-appropriate housing and reception conditions for unaccompanied children applicants/beneficiaries of international protection. Unaccompanied children above the age of 16 are sometimes provided separate accommodation at CPR's CAR under the supervision of the Family and Juvenile Court due to capacity constraints of the CACR; or placed in supervised private housing by decision of the Family and Juvenile Court in line with the protective measures enshrined in the Youths at Risk Protection Act.

Since it was inaugurated in 2012 with the support of Swatch, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Ministério da Administração Interna – MAI) and the Municipality of Lisbon (Município de Lisboa – ML), CACR offers unaccompanied children age-appropriate housing and reception conditions. Its official capacity stands at 13 places

and, in 2017, CPR provided housing at CACR to 56 unaccompanied children with an average stay period close to 8 months. During the first semester of 2018, CACR provided housing to 45 unaccompanied children.

The recent increase in the number of asylum-seekers and operational bottlenecks have affected the national asylum system and strained reception capacity. Overcrowding is an ongoing concern at both reception centres.

CPR has received a grant from the Migrant and Refugee Fund (MRF) of the Council of Europe Development Bank to build a new reception Centre in Loures for adults, families with children and UASCs with an official capacity of 90 places. The new reception Centre, built with the support of MAI and Loures Municipality, that provided the land plot, will contribute to improve the reception conditions of the CACR. The new facilities are expected to become operational by the end of 2018.⁵

The law establishes that the placement of unaccompanied and separated children in detention facilities at the border must abide by applicable international recommendations such as those of UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), amongst others.

While in previous years, certain categories of persons with specific needs, such as unaccompanied children, families with children, pregnant women and seriously ill persons were generally released without conditions, this practice has recently changed. In 2017, increased waiting periods continued between the filing of asylum applications by UASC and other vulnerable persons at border points and their entry into national territory. The resulting detention of children at the airport is particularly concerning.

In 2017, according to the information available to CPR, 17 unaccompanied children were detained at the border for periods ranging from 4 to 50 days, with an average detention period of 14 days. In addition, 40 families with children were detained at the border for periods ranging from 3 to 60 days, with an average detention period of 28 days.⁶

Provisional information for the first semester of 2018 shows that 6 out of 17 UASCs who applied for asylum did so at the border. Among these 3 were detained for periods that ranged from 10 to 18 days (average detention period of 13 days) while the remaining 3 were released within 1-2 days after the registration of their application.

Concern about the detention of families with children at the border has also been echoed by the Portuguese Ombudsman (the National Preventive Mechanism) in a recent report.⁷

⁵ For more information on reception conditions, see CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018, pp. 63-86.

⁶ For more information on detention of asylum-seekers, see CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018, pp. 87-98.

⁷ Ombudsman, Tratamento dos cidadãos estrangeiros em situação irregular ou requerentes de asilo nos centros de instalação temporária ou espaços equiparados, September 2017, available at http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/resources/cidadaos_estrangeiros_e_o_direito_a_um_tratamento_digno.pdf

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>In Russia, the National Standard "Social Services for the Population: Monitoring the Quality of Social Services for Children" (Order No. 956-ст of August 22, 2014) is in force for all categories of children.</p> <p>In Russia, there is the Federal Law of April 24, 2008, No. 48-FZ "On Guardianship and Custody", which establishes uniform rules of procedure and conditions for custody for all categories of children.</p>
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Recommendation R24 / Recommandation R24

The Lanzarote Committee:

in this context, invites Parties to apply the following prioritization, where appropriate: (i) family reunification, (ii) foster care, supervised independent accommodation for older children or other forms of non-institutional care; (iii) institution placement in small scale units, in order to provide a safe placement for minimizing the danger of victimization of sexual abuse (R24).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite dans ce contexte les Parties à respecter l'ordre de priorité suivant, le cas échéant : i) regroupement familial, ii) placement en famille d'accueil, hébergement indépendant sous surveillance pour les enfants plus âgés ou d'autres formes de prise en charge hors institution, iii) placement en institution dans des unités de petite taille, afin de placer les enfants en lieu sûr et, ainsi, de réduire au minimum le risque d'être victime d'abus sexuels (R24).

Portugal

In the current reception system, the only existing reception centres for spontaneous asylum-seekers on the territory are run by CPR.

Adults and families with children are accommodated at CPR's Centro de Acolhimento para Refugiados (CAR) or in private accommodation provided by CPR (rooms in private apartments or hostels) during admissibility (including Dublin) and accelerated procedures in the territory.

CAR is an open reception centre located in Bobadela, Municipality of Loures, and operates in the framework of MoUs with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security. Its official capacity stands at 52 places. In the first semester of 2018, CPR provided reception assistance to 578 asylum seekers of which 40% were accommodated at CAR, 55% in alternative private accommodation, and the remaining 5% with friends/family.

CPR's Casa de Acolhimento para Crianças Refugiadas (CACR) offers age-appropriate housing and reception conditions for unaccompanied children applicants/beneficiaries of international protection. Unaccompanied children above the age of 16 are sometimes provided separate accommodation at CPR's CAR under the supervision of the Family and Juvenile Court due to capacity constraints of the CACR; or placed in supervised private housing by decision of the Family and Juvenile Court in line with the protective measures enshrined in the Youths at Risk Protection Act.

Since it was inaugurated in 2012 with the support of Swatch, the Ministry of Home Affairs (Ministério da Administração Interna – MAI) and the Municipality of Lisbon (Município de Lisboa – ML), CACR offers unaccompanied children age-appropriate housing and reception conditions. Its official capacity stands at 13 places and, in 2017, CPR provided housing at CACR to 56 unaccompanied children with an average stay period close to 8 months. During the first semester of 2018, CACR provided housing to 45 unaccompanied children.

	<p>The recent increase in the number of asylum-seekers and operational bottlenecks have affected the national asylum system and strained reception capacity. Overcrowding is an ongoing concern at both reception centres.</p> <p>CPR has received a grant from the Migrant and Refugee Fund (MRF) of the Council of Europe Development Bank to build a new reception Centre in Loures for adults, families with children and UASCs with an official capacity of 90 places. The new reception Centre, built with the support of MAI and Loures Municipality, that provided the land plot, will contribute to improve the reception conditions of the CACR. The new facilities are expected to become operational by the end of 2018.⁸</p> <p>The law establishes that the placement of unaccompanied and separated children in detention facilities at the border must abide by applicable international recommendations such as those of UNHCR, UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), amongst others.</p> <p>While in previous years, certain categories of persons with specific needs, such as unaccompanied children, families with children, pregnant women and seriously ill persons were generally released without conditions, this practice has recently changed. In 2017, increased waiting periods continued between the filing of asylum applications by UASC and other vulnerable persons at border points and their entry into national territory. The resulting detention of children at the airport is particularly concerning.</p> <p>In 2017, according to the information available to CPR, 17 unaccompanied children were detained at the border for periods ranging from 4 to 50 days, with an average detention period of 14 days. In addition, 40 families with children were detained at the border for periods ranging from 3 to 60 days, with an average detention period of 28 days.⁹</p> <p>Provisional information for the first semester of 2018 shows that 6 out of 17 UASCs who applied for asylum did so at the border. Among these 3 were detained for periods that ranged from 10 to 18 days (average detention period of 13 days) while the remaining 3 were released within 1-2 days after the registration of their application.</p> <p>Concern about the detention of families with children at the border has also been echoed by the Portuguese Ombudsman (the National Preventive Mechanism) in a recent report.¹⁰</p>
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>This scheme operates in accordance with the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Federal Law of May 31, 2002 N 62-FZ amended on July 29, 2017, "On the Citizenship of the Russian Federation"- Federal Law of June 24, 1999 N 120-FZ as amended on July 2, 2013, "On the Basics of the System for the Prevention of Minors' Neglect and Delinquency"

⁸ For more information on reception conditions, see CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018, pp. 63-86.

⁹ For more information on detention of asylum-seekers, see CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018, pp. 87-98.

¹⁰ Ombudsman, Tratamento dos cidadãos estrangeiros em situação irregular ou requerentes de asilo nos centros de instalação temporária ou espaços equiparados, September 2017, available at http://www.asylumineurope.org/sites/default/files/resources/cidadaos_estrangeiros_e_o_direito_a_um_tratamento_digno.pdf

Serbia / Serbie	<p><i>Serbian Commissariat for Refugees.</i> The Commissariat, that is, its competent field teams in Subotica are in charge of monitoring the situation, and making of internal-use lists on persons who: a) expressed the wish to be accepted to transit zones in Hungary, b) crossed the border following regular procedure, c) were returned to the Republic of Serbia. One of the roles of Commissariat staff in reception centres is to inform migrants on their status on the waiting list (if the Hungarian authorities update the list regularly, and if not, to keep records on the date of reception and registration of migrants in the centres). Their task is also to inform migrant community leaders on the persons who wish to be received in Hungary. On multiple occasions the migrants expressed their readiness to follow the schedule determined by the waiting list, but that, if certain persons are not on the list, the schedule for them should be determined based on the date they were registered in the reception centres. For persons crossing to Hungary at the border crossing Kelebija (Tomba), there is a single list with families, single persons and unaccompanied minors all in one document, while at the border crossing Horgoš (Rösztke), there have been three separate lists for these categories since the beginning. The existence of waiting lists, wait periods and dynamic of entry in Hungary, are not connected to the Republic of Serbia, nor the Commissariat, since the whole reception process, including wait lists and reception dynamic, was formed in Hungary and it is under their control. As far as the Republic of Serbia is concerned, all migrants on its territory have legal options for regulating their status and residence (national asylum system, return to the country of origin). All Commissariat staff have, in accordance with their duties and the law, reacted in cases when they perceived or received report on human rights violations, misdemeanours or criminal offences against migrants. The Commissariat reacts in a timely manner, especially in connection to vulnerable groups, which include unaccompanied minors. We coordinate our work with all competent bodies in the Republic of Serbia, especially with the Ministry of Interior, centres for social work, institutions for combating human trafficking and support for trafficking victims, state healthcare institutions, and relevant international and non-governmental organisations.</p> <p>This system does not in any way encourage corruption, since it gives the opportunity to each person to enter into asylum procedure, to volunteer to return to the country of origin, or to wait for their chance to be received in Hungary. We emphasise that, regardless of their legal status, the Republic of Serbia provides accommodation and material conditions for reception to all persons in asylum and reception centres, providing for their full protection and respect for their basic human rights.</p> <p>The claims that a certain number of minors voluntarily state that they would like to be returned to Serbia are correct. From conversations with such persons, in the majority of cases, we found out that the main reasons for this decisions were bad living conditions in transit zones (limited movement, difficulties to access medical doctors, international and non-governmental organisations), long waiting periods in such conditions, as well as the fear of potential comparison of fingerprints given to the Hungarian authorities with those potentially given to authorities of other states (mainly Greece and Bulgaria), and potential deportations to those countries or country of origin. According to our data, it is correct that minors over 14 were the one who were returned to Serbia.</p> <p>We do not have the data on the number of unaccompanied minors returned from Hungary, since a certain number of returned persons do not appear in our reception centres and it is not interviewed. We think, however, that the data in the report can be trusted, since it is a significantly lower percentage compared to the total number of persons received in Hungary.</p> <p>All who are returned from transit zones (including unaccompanied minors), if that is their wish, are accommodated by the Commissariat and directed towards the mentioned legal procedures. All persons have access to international and non-governmental organisations, legal representatives, Ministry of Interior, social and</p>
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	<p>healthcare institutions. After receiving information from the Commissariat or the police, unaccompanied minors are given legal guardians by the relevant centre for social work.</p>
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	<p>All concrete cases of sexual harassment or abuse of minors, or of money extortion in exchange for alleged services of help to cross to Hungary more easily and quickly, which were reported to the Commissariat by the migrants, we then reported to competent authorities and aided them in further investigation.</p>
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Recommendation R25 / Recommandation R25

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties who do not yet foresee so, to ensure that unaccompanied children affected by the refugee crisis, regardless of their age, are provided with a guardian in order to build trust and enable disclosure of possible sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R25).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties qui ne l'ont pas encore prévu à veiller à ce que les enfants non accompagnés touchés par la crise des réfugiés, quel que soit leur âge, se voient attribuer un tuteur afin d'instaurer une relation de confiance et de les inciter à révéler d'éventuels faits d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels (R25).

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>The procedure of assigning a guardian to an unaccompanied refugee child is implemeted under the following normative documents:</p> <p>Federal Law of April 24, 2008 N 48-FZ "On Guardianship and Custody"</p> <p>The national standard of the Russian Federation GOST R 53061-2014 "Social services for the population: Quality control of social services for children" (approved by the order of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology, August 22, 2014 N 956-st)</p> <p>Federal Law "On Citizenship of the Russian Federation" of 31.05.2002 N 62-FZ</p> <p>Regulations on the Directorate General for the Supervision of the Federal Legislation of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation (approved on October 11, 2017) to supervise and monitor the compliance of the minors' rights' protection with with the legislation</p> <p>Order of the Prosecutor Genera Office of the Russian Federation, November 26, 2007 No. 188 "On the organization of prosecutor's supervision over the implementation of laws on minors and youth"</p>
Serbia / Serbie	<p><i>Serbian Commissariat for Refugees.</i> Unaccompanied minors are given legal guardians by the relevant centre for social work.</p> <p>Additional information sent on 21 December 2018:</p> <p>In the procedure of placing an unaccompanied child under guardianship, a guardianship authority shall apply the provisions of the Family Code, General Administrative Procedure Law, Rulebook on the organisation, rules and standards of operation of centres for social work, by-laws and working methods applied by social work and social welfare expert practitioners.</p> <p>The procedure shall be launched <i>ex officio</i> on the initiative of other institutions, associations or citizens, according to a place of permanent or temporary residence of a child, or if a child is without residence, according to a place where it has been discovered.</p> <p>Under the Family code, a person with personal characteristics and capacities to carry out the duty of a guardian shall be appointed for a child's guardian, upon the person's consent.</p>

Upon becoming aware of the need for a guardianship of an unaccompanied child, a guardianship authority shall launch, *ex officio*, the procedure for appointing a guardian and placing a child. A temporary guardian shall be appointed to an unaccompanied child.

Such a temporary guardian may be a person who has been assessed by the guardianship authority as acceptable and fitting for the role (e.g. professional guardians) or a member of the staff of the guardianship authority – a direct guardian (it is not a voluntary role but rather a duty of the working place). The direct guardian is a person who is authorised by the guardianship authority to protect a person, rights and interests of the guarded child. The same person may be appointed guardian to multiple children.

At a centre for social work, the guardianship assignments are carried out by an expert team. The expert team is headed by a case manager, i.e. expert practitioner in charge of a concrete case who shall identify and access required professional and other resources at the centre or from other institutions and organisation in a local community, which are required to address the issues and challenges, and provide adequate relevant services to the beneficiary.

When making decisions concerning the child under guardianship, such decisions shall be made by the child, expert team and guardian. A centre for social work as the guardianship authority shall provide support for proper carrying out of the duty, provide assistance to the child under guardianship, and supervise the guardian's work.

Both the guardianship authority and guardian are jointly accountable for their acts or omissions. The guardianship is subject to a review against a plan. It is the guardian's to report to the guardianship authority at its request. In case it is established that the guardian does not carry out its duty in adequate manner, does not protect the person, rights and interests of the child under its guardianship, the guardianship authority shall discharge the guardian from the duty.

Recommendation R26 / Recommandation R26

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to seek family reunification of unaccompanied children affected by the refugee crisis paying particular attention in the routine procedures to potential risks of sexual exploitation and sexual exploitation (R26).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à s'efforcer de réunir les enfants non accompagnés touchés par la crise des réfugiés à leur famille, en prêtant une attention particulière, dans le cadre des procédures ordinaires, aux risques potentiels d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels (R26).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

The regulatory framework to exclude the mentioned risks includes the following documents:
Federal Law No. 62-FZ, May 31, 2002, as amended on July 29, 2017, "On the Citizenship of the Russian Federation"
Federal Law, No. 62-FZ "On the Accession of the Russian Federation to the Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation with respect to Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children", June 5, 2012.
See also legislative and law enforcement information in R27

Recommendation R28 / Recommandation R28

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to reinforce cross-border cooperation to achieve the above aims in a timely manner (R28).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à renforcer la coopération transfrontalière afin d'atteindre les buts susmentionnés en temps opportun (R28).

Hungary / Hongrie	<p><u>Additional information sent on 21 December 2018:</u> The Immigration and Asylum Office of Hungary received lists with names and numbers of migrants - especially vulnerable persons – who wish to enter the territory of Hungary in a day. This Office conducts the asylum procedure of migrants as they enter the territory of Hungary, and since only a specific number of people were attempting to enter the country, the lists could serve as a guidance. Supposedly, migrant community leaders were or are included in the formation and schedule of such lists, and the resulting dynamics of migration. However, the practice of acknowledging such lists has ceased since Summer 2017.</p>
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>Examples of cross-border cooperation</p> <p>1. The programs of cross-border cooperation within the framework of the European Neighborhood Instrument: https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/eu-in-action/projects/transgranicoe-sotrudnicestvo-tgs</p> <p>1.1. The Poland-Russia cross-border cooperation program 2014-2020 identified four priorities reflecting the selected thematic goals of the Program, including Goal of "Promoting Border Management and Border Security, Mobility and Migration Management" (TC10). https://www.plru.eu/en/pages/11 https://www.euneighbours.eu/en/east/stay-informed/projects/cross-border-cooperation-cbc</p> <p>1.2. Cross-border cooperation program with Finland, The South-East Finland - Russia CBC 2014-2020 program http://www.sefrcbc.fi/cbc-2014-2020/ https://www.raja.fi/download/75718_30778162_IBM_taittotyo_Rajavartiolaitos_v1_netti.pdf?7608c60672cfd588</p> <p>1.3. The program of cross-border cooperation with Latvia http://latruscbc.eu/about-the-programme/objective-priorities/</p> <p>1.4. The cross-border cooperation program with Latvia and Estonia Cooperation aims at improving quality education for children of the group social risk http://www.estlatrus.eu/uploaded_files/Album%20Annex_2016/fotoalbums_rus_web.pdf, p. 109, 120, 127</p> <p>2. Agreements on cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the competent authority of a foreign state (more than 40). An example of strengthening cross-border cooperation in 2018:</p>

	<p>Protocol on cooperation in the field of combating organized crime in the Caspian Sea (signed on August 12, 2018), to the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Security in the Caspian Sea (2010)</p> <p>3. Intergovernmental projects</p> <p>The project with the representation of the Swiss Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) in the Republic of Moldova, within the framework of the project, a toolkit for specialists working with Moldovan children who found themselves in social shelters in the territory of Moscow and the Moscow region was developed and tested, http://www.sirotstvo.ru/fond/projects/tdh/index.shtml</p>
Serbia / Serbie	<p><i>Serbian Commissariat for Refugees.</i> The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (hereafter: Commissariat), have copies of the lists with names of migrants and their numbers, issued and stamped by the Immigration and Asylum Office of Hungary, the institution which controls the method, schedule and dynamics of reception to Hungary. Migrant community leaders are included in this process.</p>

Recommendation R34 / Recommandation R34

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites all Parties particularly affected by the refugee crisis to join efforts to elaborate specific toolkits in the form of checklists with standards to be respected and procedural steps to be taken to ensure that all persons working with the assessment of refugee and migrant children take into account the same elements and do not overlook certain questions that may be of relevance to prevent and protect them from sexual abuse and sexual exploitation (R34).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite toutes les Parties particulièrement touchées par la crise des réfugiés à unir leurs efforts pour élaborer des « boîtes à outils » spécifiques qui, sous forme de listes de contrôle, feraient l'inventaire des normes à respecter et des procédures à suivre, afin de garantir que toutes les personnes chargées de l'évaluation des besoins des enfants réfugiés et migrants prennent en compte les mêmes éléments et ne négligent pas certaines questions pouvant être pertinentes pour la prévention et la protection des enfants contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels (R34).

**Russian
Federation /
Fédération de
Russie**

Procedural norms and measures in the Russian Federation are implemented under the following international standards:

- Guidelines on Policies and Procedures in Dealing with Unaccompanied Children Seeking Asylum (1997)
- General comment No. 6 (2005): Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin
Publisher: UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/42dd174b4.html>
- Refugee Children: Guidelines on Protection and Care
<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6b3470.html>, c. 97–103

Recommendation R36 / Recommandation R36

The Lanzarote Committee:

invites Parties to pay particular attention to the work of the Council of Europe in relation to the identification of good and promising practices aimed at combating and preventing female genital mutilation and child and forced marriage (R36).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

invite les Parties à prêter une attention particulière aux travaux du Conseil de l'Europe relatifs à l'identification de bonnes pratiques et de pratiques prometteuses visant à combattre et à prévenir les mutilations génitales féminines, les mariages d'enfants et les mariages forcés (R36).

Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	The implementation of this recommendation is based on the following regulatory documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 24 (3)- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights- International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,- UN Security Council Resolution No. 2199, 2253 (2015) on the condemnation of the abduction of women and children, their exploitation, including rape, sexual abuse, forced marriages- The Family Code of the Russian Federation, art. 12 stipulates that a mutual voluntary consent of a man and a woman entering into marriage is mandatory for marriage registration.
Slovenia / Slovénie	Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants constantly monitors reports and examples of good practices from various fields and implements them. By humanitarian work with women and girls, the Office devotes a lot of attention to raise awareness of their rights and to their empowerment. The Office did not detect any example of mutilation. One case of forced marriage was detected, the victim was immediately protected by the Office.

2. Other information / Autres informations

Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine

Since the beginning of 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been facing an influx of a large numbers of migrants. A large number of migrants have been crossing illegally borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina mostly coming through Serbia and most of them are staying in Una-Sana Canton where they position in order to try to reach the European Union by crossing borders of Croatia. Most migrants are adults who want to continue to the countries of Western Europe.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Law on Ministries and Other Bodies of the Administration of BiH¹¹ the Ministry for Human Rights and Refugees is responsible for taking care of the rights of refugees coming to BiH. In accordance with this law, the Rulebook on the manner of operation, functioning and house rules of the Salakovac Refugee and Reception Centre (RRC) in Mostar was adopted according to which "Salakovac RRC beneficiaries are persons under international protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina - refugees with recognized status and persons under subsidiary protection in BiH". The Rulebook defines the prohibition of discrimination, the unity of the family, the mandatory use of the principle of the best interests of the child, mandatory health care and immunization of children, psycho-social assistance, mandatory primary education and the possibility of further education, transportation to school and the provision of school supplies. Salakovac RRC is under authority and under supervision of the BiH Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees.

Matters relating to the status of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina are defined by the Law on Foreigners¹², which clearly gives a definition of the scope of the Law in Article 1. paragraph 1:

„(1) This Law shall regulate: conditions and procedures for entry of foreigners in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter: BiH), including: the visa and non-visa regime; travel documents for foreigners; stay of foreigners in BiH; removal of foreigners from BiH; admission of foreigners and placement of foreigners under surveillance; competency of authorities relevant for the implementation of this Law; and the other issues related to the stay of foreigners in BiH.“

The institutions in charge of enforcing the Law on Foreigners are: the Council of Ministers of BiH, the Ministry of Security of BiH, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of BiH, the Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH, the Service for Foreigners' Affairs, the Border Police of BiH, the other police authorities in BiH and other competent authorities.

Further, this Law determines the structure of institutions responsible for the reception of foreigners: Immigration centres (specialized institutions for the reception and accommodation of foreigners against whom surveillance measures have been imposed), centres for accommodation of victims of trafficking in human beings and other institutions specialized for the reception of foreigners. Supervision of the work of specialized institutions for the reception of foreigners is carried out by the Ministry of Security of BiH. All these institutions must meet the requirements arising from the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina and international standards for the treatment of beneficiaries of institutions. The competent authorities in BiH are obliged to treat minor foreigners with special care and respect and to act in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the regulations of BiH related to the care and protection of minors.

¹¹ BiH Official Gazette, 5/2003

¹² BiH Official Gazette, 88/15

	<p>In accordance with the Law on Foreigners, the Ministry of Security of BiH is in charge of providing special protection and assistance to foreigners benefiting from international protection, asylum seekers and foreign victims of trafficking. Further, the Rulebook on the Protection of Foreign Victims of Trafficking regulates matters related to the reception, recovery and return of children victims of trafficking.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>Implementation of the recommendations contained in the special report of the Lanzarote Committee “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” for the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention</p> <p>The State Agency for Child Protection has information on the implementation of the recommendations on the basis of a written request to the following state institutions: the Ministry of Justice, the State Agency for Refugees with the Council of Ministers and the Agency for Social Assistance, and our own information.</p>
<p>Missing Children Europe / Centre for missing and exploited children (Croatia / Croatie)</p>	<p><i>„I had contacted one of our employees who is directly involved in work with unaccompanied minors and she said that regarding this subject we don't have any information and we are not informed if anything had been done by relevant institutions.</i></p> <p><i>Unfortunately, as you may already know we have problems with Ministry of Interior regarding collaboration and this is general situation in our country. Since 2017. we don't have mobile team for unaccompanied minors who was doing a great things on the field but our Government doesn't find it neccessery. Furthermore, in Croatia migrant children are usually in social welfare homes (for children with behavioural problems), so you can see that situation is not good.</i></p> <p><i>The only good thing that I can say is that relevant Ministries are finishing Protocol on proceeding when it comes to unaccompanied minors and our employee is member of this working group.“</i></p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p>In order to follow-up on the recommendations the Ministry of Justice has collected information from the Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration, the Danish Ministry for Children and Social Affairs and the Danish National Police.</p> <p>Lastly, the Danish Ministry for Children and Social Affairs would like to make a clarification of section IV.2 in the report:</p> <p>All persons staying lawfully in Denmark are entitled to assistance pursuant to the Danish Act on Social Services. This includes refugees and asylum seekers. Persons, who are not staying lawfully in Denmark, are not directly covered by the Act, but assistance may in special circumstances be provided according to the principles of the Act when Denmark’s obligations under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child or other international conventions so warrant.</p> <p>If the municipal council has reason to assume that a child or young person is in need of special support, the municipal council must conduct a child protection examination in order to clarify the needs of the child or young person. In case of violence or sexual abuse towards a child or young person, the examination must, as a rule, be carried out in a special Children's House. In the Children's Houses, a co-ordinated effort between social services, police, therapeutic services and health services are offered with the purpose of providing the abused child with co-ordinated and professional help in a child friendly environment.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice has not received comments to any of the other recommendations of the Special Report on “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” adopted by the Lanzarote Committee on 3 March 2017.</p>

Germany / Allemagne	<p>As follow-up to the 5 “urge” recommendations of the report I can send you the guideline „MINIMUM STANDARDS for the Protection of Refugees and Migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres“. In order to ensure that the protection of all asylum seekers becomes an integral part of the wide-ranging support in refugee accommodation centres in Germany, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend), in cooperation with UNICEF, launched a joint initiative in spring 2016 with several partners of the civil society.</p> <p>As a result of their work, in July 2016 the members of the initiative published the first nationwide „Minimum Standards for the Protection of Children, Adolescents and Women in Refugee Accommodation Centres“. It was agreed to review these Minimum Standards on a regular basis, so as to include lessons learned from the implementation of the Standards. In early 2017, the focus of the initiative was broadened as a result of the inclusion of a number of new partners and further consultations on these Minimum Standards. The Minimum Standards underwent a general review, which resulted in the inclusion of the experiences of the members, protection coordinators in refugee centres and the residents of refugee accommodation centres.</p> <p>Regarding the review, all partners involved made every effort to enhance the focus on groups requiring special protection, such as children, adolescents and women.</p> <p>The guidelines (also available in English) can be found here: https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/service/publikationen/mindeststandards-zum-schutz-von-gefluechteten-menschen-in-fluechtlingsunterkuenften/117474</p>
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>INFORMATION REGARDING IMPLEMENTATION IN LATVIA OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS R18, R27, R29, R30, R33 OF SPECIAL REPORT "PROTECTING CHILDREN AFFECTED BY THE REFUGEE CRISIS FROM SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND SEXUAL ABUSE" OF THE LANZAROTE COMMITTEE</p> <p>It is important to note that unaccompanied minors are rarely arriving to Latvia, namely 48 such cases have been registered between 1998 and April 2018. In addition, there have been no cases found where an unaccompanied minor has suffered sexual abuse or sexual violence. Accordingly, the information collected in this letter is based on the interpretation of binding legislation rather than practical experience in such cases.</p> <p>LEGAL STATUS OF AN UNACCOMPANIED MINOR</p> <p>In accordance with Section 1, Clause 7 of the Asylum Law unaccompanied minor shall mean a third-country national or a stateless person who is less than 18 years of age and has arrived or resided in Latvia without being accompanied by such person who is responsible for him or her in accordance with the laws and regulations of Latvia in the field of family law (father, mother, guardian) until the moment when the responsible person resumes the fulfilment of the obligations in relation to him or her.</p> <p>Section 1, Clause 10 of the same law prescribes that an asylum seeker with special procedural or reception needs shall mean a <u>minor</u>, a disabled person, a person in the age, upon attainment of which an old-age pension is granted in Latvia, a pregnant woman, a parent with a minor child, a <u>victim of human trafficking</u>, a person who needs special care due to the health condition, a person with mental disorders, a <u>person who has suffered from torture, rape or other serious psychological, physical or sexual violence</u>, or other person to be especially protected whose ability to benefit from the rights and to comply with the obligations during the asylum procedure is limited.</p>

	<p>Additional information sent on 20 December 2018: Currently, cases when unaccompanied minors arrive to Latvia are rare; but at the same time, it should be noted that practitioners working with asylum seekers constantly improve their knowledge in order to take appropriate action in cases of suspected sexual abuse or trafficking in minors.</p>
<p>Liechtenstein</p>	<p>Liechtenstein likes to draw attention to its answers to the focused questionnaire “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” in which it reported that only 34 children had applied for asylum between 1 July 2015 and 30 June 2016. In 2017, 48 children applied for asylum and in 2018 there have been 16 applications up to the date of the present report. There are no indications that any of the asylum-seeking children were victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation or abuse. In light of these facts, the Liechtenstein government currently sees no necessity for institutional or legal reforms. The situation, however, is constantly monitored and measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis will be issued and implemented as appropriate.</p> <p>Additional information sent on 18 December 2018: As observed in chapter I.4.1 of its Special Report “Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse” (T-ES(2016)17), Liechtenstein has only few asylum-seeking children on its territory. In the period relevant for the Special Report (1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016), only 34 children had applied for asylum. In 2017, 48 children had applied for asylum and in 2018 26 asylum applications were filed by children to the present day.</p> <p>As the measures taken to implement the “urge” recommendations illustrate, the best interests and well-being of the child are legally protected and institutionally guaranteed in Liechtenstein. The institutions in charge of taking care of asylum-seeking children are trained to detect and address any curtailment of a child’s well-being, which clearly includes suspected cases of sexual exploitation and abuse. None of the relevant institutions has registered cases of presumed sexual exploitation or abuse of asylum-seeking children. In light of the very low number of asylum-seeking children in Liechtenstein and the absence of cases of suspected sexual exploitation or abuse, Liechtenstein considers itself not affected by the phenomenon addressed in the Committee’s Special Report. Nonetheless, Liechtenstein has various measures in place that implement the Committee’s “urge” recommendations as illustrated in the answers below. The situation is constantly being monitored and additional measures to guarantee the well-being of asylum-seeking children will be taken as appropriate should the described circumstances change.</p>
<p>Monaco</p>	<p>La Principauté a ratifié, le 7 octobre 2014, la Convention de Lanzarote. Celle-ci est entrée en vigueur à l’égard de Monaco le 1^{er} février 2015. La Principauté a ratifié, le 30 novembre 2015, la Convention du Conseil de l’Europe sur la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains. Celle-ci est entrée en vigueur à l’égard de Monaco le 1^{er} mars 2016.</p> <p>Ainsi, la Principauté se mobilise depuis toujours au service du droit international humanitaire et des droits de l’homme et a ratifié les instruments principaux en la matière : la Convention relative au statut des réfugiés de 1951 et le Protocole de 1967 y relatif ; les Protocoles additionnels de 1977 aux Conventions de Genève du 12 août 1949, dont celle relative à la protection des personnes civiles en temps de guerre (convention IV).</p> <p>Un axe fondamental de sa politique vise l’autonomisation des femmes et des jeunes filles (éducation, alphabétisation, formation professionnelle) et la protection des droits des enfants, particulièrement fragilisées lors des crises migratoires.</p>

	<p>Il convient d'indiquer ici que l'étranger remplissant les conditions prévues par les textes monégasque régissant le séjour des étrangers (cf. l'Ordonnance Souveraine n° 3.153 du 19 mars 1964 relative aux conditions d'entrée et de séjour des étrangers dans la Principauté) peut avoir une carte de séjour de résident <i>temporaire</i> dont la validité ne peut excéder <i>un an</i>. Lorsque l'étranger réside dans la Principauté depuis plus de trois ans, il peut être attribué une carte de séjour de résident <i>ordinaire</i> (non plus seulement <i>temporaire</i>), valable trois ans.</p> <p>Par dérogation aux dispositions des textes régissant le séjour des étrangers, ces réfugiés bénéficient d'un titre de séjour de 10 ans, ce qui attestant de la volonté gouvernementale de les accueillir dans la durée afin de leur accorder la protection juridique et administrative qui incombe à Monaco, notamment en application de la Convention de Genève du 28 juillet 1951 sur les réfugiés.</p> <p>Il est à noter que toute demande d'asile ou de réinstallation fait l'objet, par le Gouvernement Princier, d'une saisine de l'OFPRA pour instruction et avis.</p> <p>Enfin, la Direction de la Sûreté Publique de Monaco signale toutes personnes pouvant répondre à la qualification de migrants de passage en Principauté, les mineurs faisant l'objet d'une prise en charge spécifique.</p> <p>Aucun cas de maltraitance manifeste n'a été détecté et aucun enfant ne s'est déclaré victime de tels faits. Il convient de rappeler que l'observation et l'évaluation des phénomènes l'exploitation et d'abus sexuels sont facilitées par le faible nombre d'affaires en Principauté et le dialogue permanent entre chaque autorité.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>It is recalled that the Lanzarote Committee addressed the following 5 "urge" recommendations to all its Parties in its special report:</p> <p>When children receive a status, they have the same rights as other (Dutch) children according to the Jeugdwet (Youth Law). According to this law municipalities are responsible for arranging youth care for the minors within their municipality.</p> <p>During the asylum procedure children are not prioritized in the Netherlands, but special attention is paid to their needs, with regards to their accommodation, the staff working with them and access to education. UAMs are appointed a guardian upon arrival in the central reception center.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du nord</p>	<p>As a part of the so called Balkan migrants' route, the Republic of Macedonia was a country of transit for almost over a million refugees, who for the most part, from the Republic of Greece passed to some of the European countries.</p> <p>In that period, on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, were open two Reception-Transit Centers, one on the southern and one on the northern border, where the refugees and migrants had the possibility for a short stay with access to basic humanitarian needs and health care.</p> <p>As a part of the basic services in the framework of the Reception-Transit Centers, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the local centers for social work, had hired additional field social workers, with 24 hour presence at the transit centers. Social workers, through multifunctional teams and in collaboration with partner UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, carried out continuous supervision and individual interviews and assessments for each person, especially children registered in the frameworks of the transit centers. In this procedure, the social worker, together with a psychologist, a translator and, if necessary, a specialist on assessment in connection with a potential case of human trafficking, makes social history with the aim of detection of the different indicators for the</p>

	<p>exposure to social risk. In that process, the social worker, also makes an analysis for the best interest of the child, after which, further steps are implemented for the protection of the child i.e. measures are implemented depending on the specific situation.</p> <p>As a part of the standard procedure, regularly engaged psychologist within the transit centers, i.e. in the framework of the public institution for the reception of asylum seekers, conducts additional assessments related to any emotional-psychological disorder, and based on those estimates, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, also when necessary, hires a specialist psychotherapist, and through the working sessions, offers help for a specific traumatic situation. Other than the specialized psychological support, children also have the opportunity to participate in the psycho-sociological programs in the form of educational workshops, group tours, creative workshops and so on.</p> <p>Besides the positive legal framework, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia has also adopted two important documents for these procedures: Standard operating procedures for dealing with unaccompanied children foreigners, and the Standard operating procedures for dealing with vulnerable categories of refugees. Both documents are carried out in close cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy.</p>
Poland / Pologne	<p>When it comes to sexual offense towards minors/children, the Polish legislation does not differentiate or divide minors into the Polish and foreign ones, including the migrating children or those affected by the refugee crisis. All minors in Poland, and especially those who are victims of sexual offenses, are protected regardless of their race, sex, nationality, religion or place of origin, and they are entitled to support and state protection, also from law enforcement authorities - especially in terms of preventing, identifying and prosecuting pedophile offenses, and providing comprehensive protection and aid, often in cooperation with other state and local government institutions as well as non-governmental organizations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Foster care</u></p> <p>The foster care is regulated in the Act of 9 June 2011 on support to the family and the system of foster care (Dz.U. of 2017, item 697, as amended).</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 5 of the Act, the foster care is exercised with regard to all foreign children, regardless of their origin. Appropriate care over those children is possible thanks to cooperation between the Ministry of Family Labor and Social Policy, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Internal Affairs.</p> <p>All children under foster care have access to therapeutic aid.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Tackling threats of sexual crimes</u></p> <p>Special security measures are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Sex Offenders Register (its operation is stipulated in the <i>Act of 13 May 2016 on counteracting threats of sexual crime (Dz.U. of 2016, item 862; the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 2 February 2017 on determining the mode and manner of data transfer to the Sex Offenders Register (Dz.U. of 2017, item 238); the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 13 March 2017 on processing and transferring personal data collected in the Sex Offenders Register for statistical purposes and scientific research (Dz.U. 2017, item 656).</i>2) duties of employers and other organizers of activities related to upbringing, education, relax, treatment and care over minors;

- 3) determination of places especially exposed to sexual crime. It should be noted that the convicts whose data are entered in the Register are obliged to inform the Police of their actual address of residence and of any change thereof. If they fail to do that they might be subjected to detention, restriction of liberty or fine. The Police stations are equipped with an application allowing the information about the perpetrator's place of residence to be entered in the Register immediately. Based on all available information, the Police keeps an updated sex crime map. The map, available for everyone on the website of the Public Information Bulletin of the National Police Headquarters, shows places which are especially exposed to such a type of crimes.

The Register is composed of two separate databases:

- 1) Restricted access register;
- 2) Public register.

The Register is kept by the Minister for Justice.

The restricted access Register includes data on the following individuals, unless the court decides otherwise in particularly justified cases:

- 1) lawfully convicted for offenses against sexual liberty and decency;
- 2) against whom criminal proceedings have been conditionally discontinued in cases concerning crimes against sexual liberty and decency;
- 3) towards whom certain protective measures were ordered in cases regarding offenses against sexual liberty and decency;
- 4) minors, against whom certain educational, corrective or therapeutic measures were lawfully ordered, or who were penalized according to Article 94 of the Act of 26 October 1982 *on juvenile delinquency proceedings* (Dz.U. of 2016, item 1654, as amended), hereinafter referred to as the "Act on the juvenile delinquency proceedings", in cases concerning punishable acts stipulated in Article 2, excluding Article 200(1) of the Polish Penal Code - sexual exploitation of a minor.

The right to obtain information about a person entered in the Register, whom data are collected in its restricted-access part, is attributable to:

- 1) courts exercising their judicial duties in the Republic of Poland - in relation to the ongoing proceedings;
- 2) prosecutors and other authorities entitled to conduct the preparatory proceedings in criminal cases and verification activities concerning cases of delinquency as regards the ongoing proceedings;
- 3) Police, Internal Security Agency, Military Counterintelligence Service, Military Intelligence Service, Customs Service and the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau - in the scope necessary to perform their tasks stipulated in the Act;
- 4) authorities enforcing decisions in criminal proceedings, in cases concerning petty offenses and in juvenile cases - in relation to the ongoing law enforcement proceedings, in the scope necessary to exercise the judgment;
- 5) government administration bodies, local government bodies and other bodies which exercise public tasks - when justified with the need to perform the tasks stipulated in the Act;
- 6) employers - before establishing an employment relationships regarding upbringing, education, relax, treatment and care over minors, in the scope of obtaining information on whether the Register includes data of the person in question;
- 7) other organizers - before permitting a person to engage in activities related to upbringing, education, relax, treatment or care of minors, in the scope of obtaining information on whether the Register includes data of the person in question;
- 8) each person - to obtain information whether the Register includes their data.

Furthermore, the above-mentioned Act stipulates special duties of employers and other organizers of activities related to upbringing, education, relax, treatment and care over minors. Before establishing an employment relationship with a given person or before allowing a given person to other activities related to upbringing, education, relax, treatment or care over minors, the employers or other organizers of such activities are obliged to obtain information whether personal data of such a person are entered in the Sex Offenders Register, in its restricted-access part.

Performance of the above-mentioned duty is not required if the person who is about to be allowed to execute the aforementioned activities is a member of the minor's family or a person known personally by the minor's parents, and these activities will be executed towards their own minor children or the minor children of their acquaintances. A family should be understood as including related or unrelated individuals who are in actual relationship and who reside together in the same household.

Assistance to victims - Justice Fund (Fundusz Sprawiedliwości)

The Act amending the Act - Penal Code, the Act - Executive Penal Code and the Act - Environmental Law¹³ established the *The Victim and Post-Penitentiary Assistance Fund* as of 1 January 2012. On 12 August 2017, the amendment of the *Executive Penal Code* entered into force, stipulating the change in functioning principles of the above-mentioned Fund and providing it with a name of the *Justice Fund* (Fundusz Sprawiedliwości). *The Justice Fund* is a state special purpose fund administered by the Minister of Justice. The *Fund's* revenues include surpluses ruled by the court as well as benefits in cash.

The resources from the *Fund* are allocated to:

- 1) assistance for victims of criminal offenses and their relatives, especially to medical, psychological, rehabilitation, legal and material aid provided by units not included in the sector of public finances and not operating for profit, including associations, foundations, organizations and institutions, and the assistance provided from entities from the sector of public finances;
- 2) implementation of statutory tasks of the entities from the sector of public finances, related to protection of the interests of the victims of criminal offenses as well as identification and prevention of crime and liquidation of consequences of a crime;
- 3) financing the alternative methods for conflict resolution, especially mediation in family, juvenile and criminal cases;
- 4) education in preventing violence and crime, in particular for Police officers and educational and health-care personnel;
- 5) psychological aid to witnesses and their relatives.

In the scope of providing assistance to victims and their relatives and postpenitentiary aid, the following numbers of entities received grants from *The Victim and Post-Penitentiary Assistance Fund*:

- in 2012 - 31 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,
- in 2013 - 34 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,
- in 2014 - 31 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,
- in 2015 - 26 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,
- in 2016 - 26 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,
- in 2017 - 31 entities in the scope of assistance to victims,

¹³ The Act of 12 February 2010 amending the Act - Penal Code, the Act - Executive Penal Code and the Act - Environmental Law Dz.U. No. 40, item 227, as amended).

- in 2018 - 34 entities in the scope of assistance to victims.

As a result of the contest carried out in 2018, there were 88 centers for victims assistance established - as part of the entities created several facilities. They offer help to victims of crime regardless of their place of residence, citizenship and entitlement to reside in the territory of Poland. Free assistance is provided without any formal barriers as the only condition to be covered by protection is a premise suggesting that the person reporting to the center or its closes relative might have been a victim of a crime.

Solutions facilitating control and monitoring of persons who have committed sexual offenses and remain at large.

- a) In case of releasing a convict with sexual preference disorder from prison, who have served the sentence of imprisonment for crimes stipulated in Articles 197-203 of the *Polish Penal Code (offenses against sexual liberty and decency)* and convicted in relation to those disorders, and in the case of such a convict's escaping the prison or when a decision is made on temporary release or release on temporary license without supervision or without being accompanied by a prison officer or another trustworthy person, a prison leave or parole, the penitentiary judge or the head of the prison, respectively, informs thereof the Police Unit with jurisdiction over the domicile of the convict immediately (Article 168a section 3 of the Executive Penal Code, Article 166 section 2 of the Executive Penal Code).
- b) In case of the parole, the persons convicted for a crime stipulated in Articles 19-203 of the Polish Penal Code (offenses against sexual freedom and decency), committed in relation to their sexual preferences disorders, must be handed under supervision (of a probation officer or a trustworthy person, a social association, institution or organization which operated in the field of educating the convicts, preventing their demoralization and assisting them).
- c) In case of conditional suspension of enforcement of a sentence of deprivation of liberty towards a perpetrator of an offense committed in relation to their sexual preferences disorder, the supervision is also obligatory (Article 73(2) of the *Polish Penal Code*).
- d) The persons convicted for offenses against sexual liberty or decency to the detriment of a minor, and for offenses against sexual liberty committed in relation to mental disorders of sexual nature other than a mental illness, and who remain under supervision, are always classified in the group exposed to recidivism ("C" group) what results in the obligation to undertake some intensive resocialization and control actions by the entity which exercises the supervision (Article 169b section 3 point 4 and section 10 of the Executive Penal Code).

Article 169b(10) points out that the court probation officer is obliged in relation to a convicted person classified in the group of higher risk (C), in particular, to:

- 1) maintain close cooperation with the Police in order to obtain and exchange information with regard to the convict's compliance with the law;*
- 2) conduct regular community-based interviews, including with the convicted person at his/her place of residence or stay;*
- 3) systematic summoning of the convicted person to appear at the seat of the probation services team in order to clarify the course of supervision and the performance of the duties imposed, as well as to present relevant documents confirming performance of the duties, if necessary;*
- 4) require the convicted person to make telephone calls at least twice a month;*
- 5) conduct random tests for the presence of alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in the convict's organism, who is obliged to refrain from the use of alcohol, narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, who shows signs of addiction during supervision, adopting methods which does not require laboratory testing;*
- 6) establish and maintain regular contact with relevant social associations, institutions and organizations providing social assistance, job placement, treatment, therapeutic services or other, which can be useful in solving the problems which do not contribute to resocialization and monitoring of the probation period.*

- e) According to Polish law, imprisonment without conditional suspension of the sentence for an offense against sexual liberty and decency, if the victim was a minor under the age of 15, is not subjected to expungement (Article 106a of the Polish Penal Code).

Articles 185a and 185b of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Article 185a § 1. In cases of offenses committed by use of violence or unlawful threats or specified in Chapters XXIII (offenses against liberty), XXV (offenses against sexual freedom and decency) and XXVI (offenses against family and custody) of the Penal Code, the victim who was under 15 year old at the time of questioning, is questioned as a witness only if their testimony can bear high significance for settlement of the case, and only once, unless material circumstances are revealed, the clarification of which requires repeated questioning, or it is demanded by the defendant, who did not have a lawyer during the first questioning of the victim. § 2. The questioning is conducted by the court during a meeting attended by an expert psychologist. The prosecutor, the lawyer and the legal representative of the victim are entitled to take part in the questioning. The person referred to in Article 51(2) or an adult point by the victim referred to in section 1 also has the right to be present during the questioning, if this does not limit the freedom of the person being questioned. If the defendant informed of the action does not have a lawyer of their choice, the court assigns a defense counsel.

§ 3. The recorded video and audio of the questioning is played during the main hearing, minutes of the questioning are read.

§ 4. In cases concerning the offenses listed in section 1, a minor victim who is 15 at the time of the questioning is interviewed under the conditions set out in sections 1-3, if there is a justified concern that the personal condition of the victim could be adversely affected if the questioning took part in different conditions.

Art. 185b. § 1. In cases concerning offenses committed by violence or unlawful threat, or as defined in Chapters XXV (offenses against sexual freedom and decency) and XXVI (offenses against the family and custody) of the Penal Code, a witness who is under the age of 15 at the time of their questioning is heard under the conditions set out in Article 185a, sections 1 to 3, if the testimony of the witness may be relevant for the purpose of deciding the case.

§ 2. In cases concerning the offenses listed in section 1, a minor witness who is 15 at the time of the questioning is interviewed under the conditions set out in Article 177 section 1a, if there is a justified concern that the direct presence of the defendant could adversely affect the witness testimony or their mental condition.

§ 3. The provisions of sections 1 and 2 shall not apply to a witness who is complicit in the commission of a criminal offense which the subject of criminal proceedings or of a witness whose act remains in connection with an offense which is the subject of criminal proceedings.

Portugal

According to the Portuguese Council for Refugees, in 2017, Portugal received 1,750 asylum-seekers, including 1,009 spontaneous asylum-seekers and 741 relocated asylum-seekers in the framework of the European Agenda for Migration¹⁴. Asylum applicants originated mostly from Syria (426), Iraq (283), the Democratic Republic of Congo (158), Ukraine (124), Angola (121) and Eritrea (67). Regarding gender, 61.2% were men and 38,8% were women.¹⁵ 60% of the spontaneous asylum applications filled in 2017 were presented in national territory, while the remaining 40% were presented at border points.

¹⁴ See Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (SEF) – Relatório de Imigração, Fronteiras e Asilo, 2017, available: <https://sefstat.sef.pt/Docs/Rifa2017.pdf>

¹⁵ See also: CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018, available at: <http://www.asylumineurope.org/reports/country/portugal>

	<p>Out of the 1,750 asylum applications registered in 2017, 455 were presented by children representing 26% of all asylum applications during the year. Furthermore, at least 28 asylum claims were presented by unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).¹⁶</p> <p>According to the information provided by the Immigration and Borders Service (Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras – SEF) to CPR¹⁷, as of 30 June, Portugal received 439 spontaneous asylum-seekers in 2018.</p> <p>Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2018, CPR registered 422 child asylum applicants, of which 80 were unaccompanied/separated.</p>
Romania / Roumanie	<p>1. Regarding Table D (How the collection of data is used to allow the different agencies to coordinate their actions to protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and to prevent and fight against such exploitation and abuse):</p> <p>RO has provided an answer on this matter, but no information appears in the appendix table of the report. We, therefore, resume the information, as follows:</p> <p>a) Indicate also how the data collected is used to offer 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;</p> <p>Answer: A mechanism for the identification of vulnerable persons among asylum seekers is implemented. There are the observation sheet forms that contain columns to be filled in with possible indications as to the possibility that the asylum seeker in question is part of a vulnerable category.</p> <p>b) Identify the institution(s) responsible for the collection of above data.</p> <p>Answer: The identification mechanism mentioned above is implemented by the Romanian Immigration Inspectorate together with the UNHCR, the NGOs, and other institutions as the authority for child protection.</p> <p>2. General additional information:</p> <p>For completing the perspective on the RO system, we would also like to add the following information regarding the procedure for unaccompanied children that enter the territory of the state, according to the Emergency Government Ordinance 194/2002 (art. 131 regarding the legal regime applicable to unaccompanied minors):</p>

¹⁶ According to SEF statistics, 28 asylum-seekers were UASC in 2017, while CPR recorded 41 self-identified UASC. The identification criteria and age assessment procedures used by SEF may explain the difference between the numbers of UASC identified by the organisations. See: CPR, AIDA Country Report: Portugal, 2017, March 2018.

¹⁷ Act n. 27/2008 of 30 June 2008, amended by Act n. 26/2014 of 5 May 2014.

	<p>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 proceed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) their identity and mode of entry into the country are established;b) regardless of the way of entering Romania, they shall be represented by a competent institution according to the law, which will also provide them with the necessary protection and care, including accommodation in special centers for the protection of minors under the same conditions as for the Romanian minors;c) steps are taken to identify parents, irrespective of their place of residence, for family reunification;d) until the parents are identified, school-age minors have access to the education system; <p>(2) In order to find appropriate solutions, the Romanian Immigration Office cooperates with other institutions as well as with national and international organizations specialized in the field of child protection.</p> <p>(3) The procedure provided for in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be completed in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the family reunification of the minor was achieved;b) the minor was handed over to the competent authorities of the country of origin;c) in the case of non-identification of the minor's parents or other family members;d) the minor is not accepted in the state of origin. <p>(4) During the procedure mentioned in paragraph (1), the minors shall be prolonged their right of residence for the purpose provided in art. 69 par. (1) lit. g), without the necessity of fulfilling the general and special conditions stipulated by the present ordinance.</p> <p>(5) Residence permits for unaccompanied minors shall be exempt from tax.</p> <p>(6) In the situations stipulated in paragraph (3) lit. c) and d), the minor may be granted the right of long-term residence on the territory of Romania.</p>
Serbia / Serbie	<p>It is important to note that in all the procedures related to an unaccompanied child, the child is participating (all the required information are provided to the child on its rights, services it may access, right to privacy, safety and of disabled contact with a perpetrator). In such sensitive situations, the aim is a timely response of aware, informed and sensitized practitioners who is close to the child, in order to avoid as many repeated interviews and to use the already compiled data in court</p>

	<p>proceedings, to escape undue further trauma for the child. Indeed, the child shall have the support of its guardian at any time in all the proceedings and from a person the child shall select itself, who deserve the child's confidence. In every individual case the best interest of the child is assessed and according to the assessment made, the decisions are taken with the participation of the child.</p>
Spain / Espagne	<p>On 28th December of 2018, the Council of Ministers passed in first reading the draft organic Law of comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents against violence.</p> <p>The main goal of this proposal is to turn childhood into a collective good that deserves special protection.</p> <p>Due to its integral nature, the law foresees the elaboration of a Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against Children and Adolescents and incorporates measures of awareness, prevention, detection, and intervention in different areas.</p> <p>The most significant innovations brought by the draft of organic law are:</p> <p><u>Crosscutting approach:</u> It establishes the duty of any person who perceives a situation of vulnerability, risk or violence against a minor to communicate it to the competent authority. If the facts could be constitutive of crime, there is established the duty to report it to the State Security Forces, to the Attorney General's office or to the judicial authority. This obligation is much more demanding for many groups which, because of specific profession, have a regular contact with minors or carry out a protection function (sanitary, care professionals in education centers...).</p> <p><u>In the field on the administration of justice:</u> Key criminal, procedural and penitentiary measures are incorporated to guarantee the protection of minors and to provide a stronger response to violence situations. The Criminal Code is modified to extend the statute of limitations for the most serious crimes against minors.</p> <p><u>In the health field:</u> In coordination with the autonomous communities, a common protocol for health action will be drawn up, which will establish measures that should be adopted if a case of violence is detected against a minor.</p> <p><u>In the field of social services:</u> Civil servants who develop their activity in primary care social services are recognized as public authorities and they are empowered to adopt the necessary protection measures, coordinating the resources in their territory.</p> <p><u>The Security Forces of the State,</u> the Autonomous Communities and local entities will have specialized units in prevention and detection of violence situations against minors. Measures will be adopted to avoid secondary victimization of minors (immediate adoption of provisional measures, the practice of any diligence that is not essential will be avoided and any type of direct or indirect contact with the victim will be prevented).</p>

<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>Before we start to give information regarding actions taken on “urge” recommendations in the report on “Protection of Refugee Children from Sexual Abuse” we would like to give some information on actual situation concerning Syrian people in Turkey who are under temporary protection in Turkey and the efforts made to help this population.</p> <p>According to statistics published by Directorate General for Migration Management, (“DG Migration”) there are 3.584.179 people under temporary protection in Turkey as 19th April 2018. 221.513 Syrians live in temporary refuge centres and the rest, which means 3.362.366 people, live outside these centres. DG Migration holds numbers for each province regarding distribution of Syrian population in Turkey.</p> <p>The data published shows that 1.643.027 persons are under 18 years old. Therefore, almost half of Syrians in Turkey is consisted of children. We should also note that 492.312 Syrians are under 4 years old. Furthermore, only 13.926 of them were relocated to third countries such as United States of America, Canada and European countries. All updated data is available on website of the DG Migration¹, also in English.</p> <p>Turkey established Communication Centre for Foreigners that aims at carrying out procedures related to persons under temporary international protection and getting phone calls for emergencies as a help line for human trafficking victims. This help line serves 7/24 in Turkish, English, Arabic, Russian, Persian and German.</p> <p>Pursuant to the Article 21 of Regulation on Temporary Protection, dated on 13.10.2014, if a refugee who has right to protection cannot show a proof of identity, his declaration will be accepted as true.</p> <p>Refugees under temporary protection, even if they live in normal neighbourhoods in cities or towns, can profit from health services free of charge, children go to school and study at universities, they are entitled to work, they receive social aid. Therefore, we would like to highlight that Syrian children in Turkey live under the same degree of protection as Turkish children and they are not subject to any discrimination in this regard. This is result of the great effort of Turkish people and allocation of financial resources to help Syrian population</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>The common definition of “accompanied/unaccompanied children” is determined by the Law of Ukraine “About the protection of childhood”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a child separated from the family (accompanied/unaccompanied child) - a child arriving on the territory of Ukraine without the support of parents or one of them, grandparents or an adult brother or sister, or a guardian or guardian appointed in accordance with the law of the country of origin, or other adults persons who, before arriving in Ukraine voluntarily or by virtue of the custom of the country of origin, assumed responsibility for the upbringing of the child; - a refugee child (unaccompanied minors) is a child who is not a citizen of Ukraine and due to justified fears of becoming a victim of persecution on grounds of race, religion, nationality, citizenship (citizenship), membership of a particular social group or political convictions is outside the country of his or her nationality and can not to use the protection of this country or does not want to use this protection as a result of such fears, or, without citizenship (nationality) and being outside the country of his previous permanent residence ment, is unable or unwilling to return to it because of these fears; - children in need of temporary protection (children of asylum seekers) - children who are foreigners and stateless persons who permanently reside in the territory of a country having a common border with Ukraine who are massively forced to seek protection in Ukraine owing to external aggression, foreign occupation, civil war, collisions on an ethnic basis, natural or man-made disasters or other events that violate public order in a particular part or throughout the country of origin.

The child's age assessment who is without parental care and requiring social protection is carried out according to the official Procedure of the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health.

This Procedure determines the way for determining the age of child separated from a family who is not a citizen of Ukraine and whose legal representative has applied to the competent authorities of Ukraine for a declaration that she is recognized as a refugee or a person who needs an additional or temporary protection) (hereinafter referred to as "the child"), which remained without parental care and in need of social protection in the event of doubt as to the age claimed by the child.

Ukrainian legislation regulates the issue of social protection of children who are separated from their parents and who are not Ukrainian citizens. The mechanism of interaction of the authorities at all levels provides the rights of unaccompanied children and the children of asylum seekers. This mechanism involves identifying children of this category, identifying and assessing their needs, providing temporary accommodation, conducting medical examinations, and, if necessary, determining the child's age and providing a range of necessary care.

The procedure for reviewing appeals and communications concerning the ill-treatment of children or the threat of their commission towards children determines the precise procedure for action. This Procedure applies to all categories of children, including unaccompanied children, refugee children, asylum seekers. This is a joint order of the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Health. The document defines concrete actions within the scope of competence.