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LANZAROTE COMMITTEE / COMITÉ 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 the 10 recommendations considering that Parties should act

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 10 recommandations considérant que les Parties doivent agir

TABLE OF CONTENTS / TABLE DES MATIÈRES¹

RECOMMENDATION R7 / RECOMMANDATION R7	3
RECOMMENDATION R11 / RECOMMANDATION R11	26
RECOMMENDATION R12 / RECOMMANDATION R12	46
RECOMMENDATION R13 / RECOMMANDATION R13	67
RECOMMENDATION R15 / RECOMMANDATION R15	98
RECOMMENDATION R17 / RECOMMANDATION R17	120
RECOMMENDATION R31 / RECOMMANDATION R31	137
RECOMMENDATION R32 / RECOMMANDATION R32	162
RECOMMENDATION R35 / RECOMMANDATION R35	180
RECOMMENDATION R37 / RECOMMANDATION R37	196

¹ This document compiles the information sent by the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention which are concerned by the Special report. 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. Les réponses sont reproduites dans la version linguistique dans laquelle elles ont été reçues (anglais ou français).

Recommendation R7 / Recommandation R7

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should put in place effective mechanisms for data collection with a specific focus on children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and review the possible removal of obstacles to the collection of such data, in particular, where they exist, legal restrictions to do so, with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection (R7).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient mettre en place des mécanismes efficaces de collecte de données ciblée sur les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui sont (présumés) victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels et qu'elles devraient envisager de lever, le cas échéant, les obstacles à une telle collecte, en particulier les restrictions juridiques imposées dans ce domaine, en tenant dûment compte des exigences relatives à la protection des données à caractère personnel (R7).

Albania / Albanie	<p><u>Information from the General Directorate of State's Police:</u> The State Police has in place a system for collecting and processing statistical data on all criminal offenses identified and dealt with by central or local police structures, with special sections in the statistical format in order to identify whether the victim is a "child" and if it is "foreign", but there are no special systems in place for this category of children.</p> <p><u>Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:</u> The Responsible Authority (RA) is the mechanism set up for the implementation of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) in relation to all cases of potential victims / victims of trafficking identified and referred under this Mechanism, in accordance with the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). Members of the RA make sure that any information about potential victims / victims of trafficking is transmitted to the secretary of the RA. Data entry in the Information System for the Victims of Trafficking is done only by the secretary of the RA. Only the data of those cases for which the information comes in the form required by the SOPs, is recorded. Statistical data have been collected on the number of victims broken down by sex, age and type of exploitation, as well as data on the nationality of the victims and the type of assistance and protection received.</p>
Andorra / Andorre	<p>L'Art. 71 de la Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et adolescents expose :</p> <p>“Art. 71. Registre de maltraitance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Le Ministère des Affaires sociales créera un registre unifié de la maltraitance des enfants et des adolescents afin de prévenir ou d'intervenir en cas de maltraitance d'enfants. Le registre doit développer des fonctions statistiques.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Le registre de maltraitance a pour fonction de centraliser toutes les notifications et informations que l'administration ou service connaît ou détecte concernant les abus d'enfants. 3. La création, le fonctionnement, les fonctions et autres règles concernant l'enregistrement des abus se font par voie réglementaire. 4. La gestion des informations du registre de maltraitance doit garantir la confidentialité, et que l'accès, l'utilisation et la transmission de ces données soient conformes à la réglementation. Cependant, il n'est pas nécessaire d'avoir le consentement des parties intéressées pour évaluer la situation individuelle, familiale ou sociale de l'enfant concerné, à condition que cela soit fait dans l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant. <p>Il convient de noter que le Service de la protection de l'enfance et de l'adolescence et des avocats du Ministère des Affaires sociales, du Logement et de la Jeunesse, travaillent déjà à la création de ce registre.</p> <p>Le Service d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (SAPRE) fournit des soins complets aux réfugiés, à savoir 3 mineurs et 6 adultes, et il est composé de 4 professionnels, permettant une surveillance intensive et facilitant la détection.</p>
Austria / Autriche	From the perspective of the Federal Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice, the existing evaluation possibilities and mechanisms for data collection as well as the legal framework are sufficient, and no further actions are required.
Belgium / Belgique	Pas de mécanismes de collecte de données ciblée sur les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui sont (présumés) victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels en place pour le moment.
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie- Herzégovine	<p>In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the protection of children exposed to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse within the refugee and migrant situation is undertaken by various actors including the Ministry of Security of BiH, Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH, police agencies, centres for social welfare and other local authorities, in cooperation with the UN agencies (IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF), Save the Children, World Vision, multiple NGOs, etc.</p> <p>Since 2018, with financial support by the European Union and Council of Europe Development Bank, IOM established five temporary reception centres: Usivak (Hadzici), Sedra (Cazin), Miral (Velika Kladusa), Bira and Borici (Bihac). Two centres are exclusively dedicated to accommodation of families with children (Sedra and Borici), while Bira and Usivak have separated designated areas for unaccompanied and separated children, including separated toilets. Since the establishment of the centres, IOM and other partners have worked to make the spaces where children live safer and safer. Security measures and controls at the entrance of the centres or areas reserved for families and minors are in place; accommodation, shower and toilet areas are illuminated; and staff works to ensure distribution of food and non-food items happens in a safely manner. Interpreters are available at all centres, although not always in sufficient number and with gaps for some rarer languages. Child Protection Officers provide protection and care for children 24/7 in all TRCs, while social workers through Centers of Social Welfare perform the role of legal guardians. Child Protection Officers ensures Child Protection Monitoring, appropriate mechanisms are in place for identification, care, referral, registration and reunification. In cooperation with relevant representatives of CSW and other organisations working in TRC, they follow up and support particularly vulnerable individuals. The protection services are aimed at preventing and adequately responding to violence, neglect and abuse and family separation, and equitable access to justice. The support provided includes educational, developmental, psychosocial and recreational activities. Roles and responsibilities of legal guardians vis-à-vis care workers/child protection officers based in TRCs should be improved, and standardized child protection case management should be implemented. As the number of UASC is increasing, the number of legal guardians does not suffice. UASC are also provided with free legal aid in all TRCs. However, there is a need to enhance the quality of legal advice to UASC, including development of child-friendly information brochures on legal pathways for UASC stranded</p>

in BiH and ensuring availability of other durable solutions (asylum, voluntary returns to the countries of origin), and improved collaboration between legal guardians/care workers and legal aid providers.

Child-friendly spaces, spaces for teenagers and mother-baby corners are made available thanks to funding provided by the European Union and the support of UNICEF, Save the Children, World Vision, Zene sa Une and SOS Childrens' Village. UNICEF to add here some details on the work of the CFS and on interpretation available at these centers.

Child-friendly spaces (CFS) provide children with opportunities to develop, play, learn, and strengthen their resilience, as well as access mental health and psychosocial support, while mother-baby corners provide women with children (under 5 years of age) access to a safe and private space for breastfeeding, information on infant and young child feeding counselling, and access to MHPSS.

Limited accommodation in safe houses is available for particularly vulnerable categories in Una-sana Canton and Dobož.

Nevertheless, the limited bed capacity of the existing centres compared to the number of persons estimated to be in the country poses a concrete challenge to ensuring that children are not left sleeping rough and therefore more exposed to the risk of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation. Although families with children and unaccompanied minors have priority access to the centres, in 2019, the number of persons outside official accommodation facilities in both Sarajevo and Una-Sana Canton increased substantially, while no facilities are available in new areas of transit such as Tuzla. Overcrowded centres in some periods of the year and the reduced number of staff available during night shifts are additional challenges. Furthermore, identification of minors and capacity to conduct proper age-assessment is still insufficient, leading to a number of minors being accommodated among adults.

Many UASC arriving in BiH lack official documents showing their identity and age. Chronological age is important as it is linked to appointment of guardianship and referral to appropriate care and services. Service for Foreign Affairs and Centers for Social Welfare lack the tools and capacity to conduct a multidisciplinary and holistic age assessment that would ensure all the necessary safeguards and principles explored are in place and the rights of the applicant are protected. While benefit of the doubt is given as soon as doubts on the claimed age appear, many adult men use this and claim to be children in order to get access to accommodation and services. That poses children at great risks of exploitation and abuse.

In Una-Sana Canton, the authorities, in cooperation with the UN and NGOs, have agreed "Standard operating procedures for the prevention of and the protection from gender-based violence in emergency, crises situations and disasters" in May 2019. Complaints mechanisms, including for reporting incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, were agreed in all five temporary reception centres and they are under development in the two government-run reception centres.

These guidelines have been developed to provide a coordinated multi-beneficiary response to gender-based violence in camps / informal settlements in Una-Sana Canton, as well as in other places where refugees / migrants / internally displaced persons will be located. The guidelines will be used by institutions and organizations responsible for crisis management. This document sets out everything related to accommodation risk factors, identifying vulnerability and risk factors, providing field services and providing emergency response across sectors (medical, psychological, etc.). All this concerns the preventive action of field staff, the identification of potential victims, as well as the preparation for potential risky situations, which also includes compliance with all legislation and bylaws regarding responses when children or minors are unaccompanied and at risk to be potential victim. Also part of the guidelines are the referral mechanisms that

have been developed for each accommodation facility (camp) so that all relevant agencies and government institutions can be interlined and coordinated in responding to the gender-based violence.

With regard to first aid services, the target groups of these guidelines are women and men, girls and boys who have faced a humanitarian crisis and / or natural disasters - including asylum seekers, refugees, potential victims of gender-based violence, human trafficking and smuggling of persons, migrants and internally displaced persons - in situations of displacement, transit, temporary / permanent admission and first aid, and in care centers. Women and girls are considered a priority because they are at the highest risk for gender-based violence as are unaccompanied children in such situations, former victims of gender-based violence, but also as witnesses.

Victims of SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse can be referred to various safe houses around the country, but the capacity is particularly limited in Una-Sana Canton.

As regards unaccompanied and separated children, procedures for referring victims of gender-based violence are included in the standard operating procedure for victims of gender-based violence adopted by state institutions. UNICEF supports centres for social welfare in introducing a case management methodology and immigration appeals commissions based on the Federal Case Management Guidelines, which implies an investigation of individual proclamation and individual care plan for each child, and will conduct detailed case management for the most vulnerable children and establish an Immigration Appeals Commission that will involve all relevant actors.

In 2019, referral pathways for the protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children were developed with UNICEF support for Sarajevo, Herzegovina-Neretva and Una Sana Cantons. The pathways include referral to competent authorities in case a minor is identified as victims of abuse, violence and exploitation.

In June 2018, UNFPA in Sarajevo conducted a quick assessment of the response to gender-based violence in the context of mixed migration in BiH. The assessment found that women and girls, including young boys, especially those traveling alone, are at high risk of specific forms of violence, primarily sexual and gender-based violence by traffickers, migrants themselves, criminal groups and individuals in their countries of origin or route country.

UNFPA has developed regionally and with the assistance of an implementing partner (Save the Children International) conducted an informal educational program to protect boys and boys on the move against gender-based violence (eng. „Boys on the Move“ <https://eeca.unfpa.org/en/publications/boys-move-brochure>).

UNFPA is also working on ongoing training for all field staff (humanitarian and local institutions) on the topic of gender-based violence and principles regarding sexual exploitation and harassment to prevent and ensure the best access for persons at risk and to avoid revictimization of survivors.

Part of the future activities will also concern the adaptation of the already existing Protocol for the Clinical Management of Rape Victims, which also includes segments of work with survivors of rape, and the provision of emergency medical interventions and the existence of PEP drugs to prevent potential HIV infection on time. It is important to emphasize that all of the mentioned activities are designed in accordance with the identified needs in the field and the shortcomings of the existing protection mechanisms.

<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>The State Agency for Refugees (SAR) to the Council of Ministers could provide information, which is available, to the child protection authority for data collection.</p> <p>SAR collects monthly statistics on the number of asylum seekers identified as vulnerable. In August 2018, SAR began collecting and reporting separate statistics for victims of psychological, physical and sexual violence (prior to this, victims of different forms of violence were all grouped into one category).</p> <p>Refugee status in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be granted to an alien who for reasons of a well-founded fear of persecution due to his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a specific social group is outside his/her country of origin and who, for those reasons, is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country or return thereto. The status shall be granted regardless of the alien's belonging to a particular race, religion, nationality, social group or expression of certain political opinion at the basis of which he/she was persecuted. It is sufficient for the authority or organization persecuting that person to consider that the alien has such affiliation.</p> <p>Persecution is a violation of fundamental human rights or a set of actions that result in violation of fundamental human rights grave enough in their nature or recurrence. One of the acts of persecution can take the form of acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence.</p> <p>According to the law the State Agency for Refugees shall have the right to collect information about the applicants for international protection with a view to determining the State responsible for examining the application for international protection, establishing the identity thereof and clarifying the circumstances relevant to the application filed.</p> <p>The State Agency for Refugees shall create its own information bank under a procedure set out by its Chairperson and in compliance with the requirements for the protection of personal data.</p> <p>The government agencies shall provide information requested by the State Agency for Refugees for clarifying the circumstances relating to the filed application.</p> <p>The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees shall, through his/her representative in the Republic of Bulgaria, have the right to information, as well as to access to any stage of the procedure for granting international protection and temporary protection. He/she may get acquainted with any specific case and give a written or oral opinion thereon.</p> <p>The temporary operational body shall exchange information with the European Union Member States and European Union bodies, as well as with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees regarding the national legislation and other provisions related to the implementation of temporary protection, the number of aliens who have been granted temporary protection, the capacity for additional aliens who may be received and information about individual aliens in the cases of family reunions and transfer of aliens enjoying temporary protection.</p>
<p>Croatia / Croatie</p>	<p>In order to fulfil the requirement of putting in place effective mechanisms for data collection with a specific focus on children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation, in addition to the existing practices of collecting data on victims of criminal offences of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and criminal offences against sexual freedom disaggregated by age, sex and kinship, as of 1 May 2019 the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia has also been collecting data disaggregated by the special vulnerability criterion – applicants for international protection, persons granted international protection and irregular migrants.</p>
<p>Cyprus / Chypre</p>	<p>Specialised services are provided to all child victims of sexual abuse residing in Cyprus. Data collection includes, amongst others, the country of origin and ethnicity of the child victim.</p>

<p>Czech Republic / République tchèque</p>	<p>The data concerning criminal proceedings in the Czech Republic are collected by both Police and the Ministry of Justice which collects the data coming from courts and public prosecutor’s office. Therefore, two different statistical data exist and different indicators are collected. Currently, competent authorities work on a new system of criminal statistics which would overall improve the data collection in the Czech Republic. For this reason, a working group composed of representatives of the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Police, Prosecutor General’s Office and other stakeholders, has been set up. One of the tasks of the working group is to ensure that the statistics are collected in accordance with the requirements of personal data protection. Currently, it is possible to indicate whether the offender or victim are foreigners, however, it is not possible to distinguish whether a victim is affected by the refugee crisis.</p> <p>The social and legal protection of children authorities also fill in statistical records. These records contain data disaggregated by sex, age and health condition of the child in whom a suspicion of abuse for child pornography or prostitution was ascertained or proved in the given year. Suspicion of these forms of abuse may be ascertained within the regular activities of the respective authority, or on the basis of a notification by another person or authority, or on the basis of information provided by the child itself.</p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p><u>Danish Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior</u></p> <p>All persons staying lawfully in Denmark are entitled to assistance pursuant to the Consolidation Act on Social Services. This includes support measures within the area of social services and child protection. The Act directly covers children, whose application of asylum is being processed. Children whose application for asylum has been rejected and therefore do not have legal residence in Denmark may under certain circumstances receive special measures pursuant to the principles of the Act.</p> <p>The Danish Ministry of Social Affairs and the Interior collects national data about out-of-home placements with or without consent and notifications concerning children and adolescents who are neglected or in other terms do not thrive. Children and adolescents affected by the refugee crisis who have a foreigner number are also included in the statistics.</p> <p>Cf. the Consolidation Act on Data Collection on Social Affairs, municipal councils are obligated to report data concerning all notifications and cases of out-of-home placements. In that matter, they have to state the reasons for the notifications and out-of-home placements, so these can be included in the national statistics. One of the categories in regard to reasons concern sexual assaults.</p> <p>If the municipal council has reason to assume that, a child or adolescent is in need of special support, the municipal council are obligated to conduct a child protection examination in order to clarify the needs of the child or adolescent. In case of violence or sexual abuse towards a child or adolescent, the examination must be carried out in a special Children's House.</p> <p>All Children’s Houses are required to register key information about the children and adolescents who come in the Children’s House as well as information on the consultative advice provided. Registration is reported to the national database of Children’s Houses, which The National Board of Social Services (Socialstyrelsen) is responsible.</p> <p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u></p> <p>The Danish Immigration Service does not collect data regarding victims of sexual exploitation with the aim to make statistics or review the registered data of said group. The data that can be collected pertains to whether the minor meets the requirements to obtain the special set of rights as a victim of human trafficking or not.</p> <p>However, this data will not indicate whether or not the minor has been subject to previous sexual abuse, as it only indicates if the minor would be considered a victim of human trafficking.</p>

Finland / Finlande	<p>According to the Finnish Child Welfare Act, authorities and persons employed by or in positions of trust for organizations such as social and health-care services and child day care, education services, youth services, the police service or in a reception centre and organisation centre have by law a duty to notify without delay, and notwithstanding confidentiality provisions, the municipal body responsible for social services if, in the course of their work, they discover that there is a child for whom it is necessary to investigate the need for child welfare on account of the child's need for care, circumstances endangering the child's development, or the child's behaviour.</p> <p>According to the Child Welfare Act, the municipal body responsible for social services must keep a register of child welfare notifications and requests for investigating the need for child welfare made instead of child welfare notifications, and their content.</p> <p>The collection, storage and sharing of data is also regulated (for example) in the Data Protection Act.</p>
France	<p><u>Le droit français encadre très strictement la collecte de données personnelles dans le cadre penal :</u></p> <p>Depuis le 1^{er} juin 2019, la loi du 6 janvier 1978, dite « Informatique et Libertés », est en vigueur dans une nouvelle rédaction. Elle comporte notamment les dispositions relatives aux « marges de manœuvre nationales » autorisées par le Règlement général sur la protection des données (RGPD) que le législateur a choisi d'exercer ainsi que les mesures de transposition en droit français de la Directive « police-justice ». Elle précise en effet les différents régimes applicables en fonction de la nature des traitements concernés : traitements relevant du RGPD, traitements « police-justice », traitements intéressant la défense nationale ou la sûreté de l'Etat, etc. Elle comporte en outre des dispositions communes, applicables à tout traitement.</p> <p>L'article 6 de la loi du 6 janvier 1978 interdit le traitement des données à caractère personnel qui révèlent la prétendue origine raciale ou origine ethnique d'une personne physique.</p> <p>Les exceptions à l'interdiction mentionnée au I sont fixées dans les conditions prévues par le 2 de l'article 9 du règlement (UE) 2016/679 du 27 avril 2016 et par le II de l'article 31 de la loi.</p> <p>En outre les traitements de données à caractère personnel mis en œuvre pour le compte de l'Etat qui ont pour objet la prévention, la recherche, la constatation ou la poursuite des infractions pénales doivent être autorisés par arrêté du ou des ministres compétents, pris après avis motivé et publié de la commission nationale de l'informatique et des libertés (CNIL). Ceux qui portent sur des données mentionnées au I de l'article 6 (donc notamment des données à caractère personnel qui révèlent une prétendue origine raciale ou ethnique d'une personne physique) doivent être autorisés par décret en Conseil d'Etat pris après avis motivé et publié de la CNIL.</p> <p>Conformément à l'article 88, le traitement de ces données est possible uniquement <u>en cas de nécessité absolue</u>, sous réserve de garanties appropriées pour les droits et libertés de la personne concernée <u>et, soit s'il est autorisé par une disposition législative ou réglementaire, soit s'il vise à protéger les intérêts vitaux d'une personne physique.</u></p> <p>L'article 87 de la même loi prévoit que ces traitements ne sont licites que si et dans la mesure où ils sont nécessaires à l'exécution d'une mission effectuée ou pour l'une des finalités énoncées (prévention et détection des infractions pénales, enquêtes et poursuites notamment). Le traitement doit assurer la proportionnalité de la durée de conservation des données compte tenu de l'objet du fichier et de la nature ou de la gravité des infractions concernées.</p>

La validation par le Conseil constitutionnel du fichier des ressortissants étrangers se déclarant mineurs non accompagnés :

Par une décision n° 2019-797 QPC du 26 juillet 2019, le conseil constitutionnel a jugé conformes à la Constitution les dispositions de l'article L611-6-1 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile (dans sa rédaction issue de la loi n°2018-778 du 10 septembre 2018 pour une immigration maîtrisée) instituant **un fichier des ressortissants étrangers se déclarant mineurs non accompagnés**, tout en en précisant, d'une part, que ces dispositions n'ont ni pour objet ni pour effet d'affecter, notamment, la possibilité de contester devant un juge l'évaluation réalisée et, d'autre part, que la majorité d'un individu ne saurait être déduite ni de son refus opposé au recueil de ses empreintes ni de la seule constatation, par une autorité chargée d'évaluer son âge, qu'il est déjà enregistré dans le fichier en cause ou dans un autre fichier alimenté par les données de celui-ci.

Les dispositions contestées créent **un fichier comportant les empreintes digitales et la photographie des ressortissants étrangers qui se déclarent mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille**. Ces données peuvent être recueillies dès que l'étranger sollicite une protection en qualité de mineur. Dans un tel cas, la collecte, l'enregistrement et la conservation des empreintes digitales et de la photographie d'un étranger permet aux autorités chargées d'évaluer son âge de vérifier qu'une telle évaluation n'a pas déjà été conduite.

Au regard du droit au séjour, les mineurs étrangers peuvent séjourner en France sans être titulaires d'un titre de séjour et ne peuvent pas faire l'objet d'une obligation de quitter le territoire français. **Au titre de la protection de l'enfance, les mineurs étrangers non accompagnés, peuvent, dans les conditions de droit commun, bénéficier d'une prise en charge par les services de l'aide sociale à l'enfance (ASE)**, chargés de mettre en œuvre cette protection qui, aux termes de l'article L. 112 -3 du code de l'action sociale et des familles, « *vise à garantir la prise en compte des besoins fondamentaux de l'enfant, à soutenir son développement physique, affectif, intellectuel et social et à préserver sa santé, sa sécurité, sa moralité et son éducation, dans le respect de ses droits* ». Le même article précise, à son cinquième alinéa, que cette protection « *a également pour but de prévenir les difficultés que peuvent rencontrer les mineurs privés temporairement ou définitivement de la protection de leur famille et d'assurer leur prise en charge* ». Cette prise en charge est donc conditionnée au respect de deux critères : la minorité et la situation de danger. **Elle comprend l'hébergement du mineur et son accès aux soins, à l'éducation, à la formation professionnelle ou encore au soutien psychologique.**

Le mineur non accompagné fait l'objet tout d'abord d'une **phase préalable de mise à l'abri dans le cadre de l'accueil provisoire d'urgence d'une durée de cinq jours** que le président du conseil départemental est tenu de mettre en place. Durant cet accueil provisoire, des investigations sont réalisées pour évaluer la situation de la personne au regard notamment de son âge. Les conditions d'évaluation de la situation des personnes mineures non accompagnées sont précisées par l'article R. 221 -11 du code de l'action sociale et des familles. Selon cet article, l'accueil provisoire de cinq jours doit permettre aux services du conseil départemental de **procéder aux investigations nécessaires en vue d'évaluer la situation de la personne « au regard notamment de ses déclarations sur son identité, son âge, sa famille d'origine, sa nationalité et son état d'isolement »**.

Cette évaluation, qui peut être réalisée par les services du conseil départemental ou, par délégation, par une structure associative, s'appuie essentiellement sur **des entretiens conduits par des professionnels disposant d'une formation ou d'une expérience** définie par un arrêté interministériel, avec le concours du préfet de département pour **vérifier l'authenticité des documents d'identité détenus par la personne et le concours de l'autorité judiciaire lorsque des examens**

radiologiques osseux apparaissent nécessaires à la détermination de son âge. Cet article R. 221-11 renvoie en outre à un référentiel national précisant les modalités de l'évaluation. L'évaluateur doit analyser la cohérence des éléments recueillis au cours d'un ou de plusieurs entretiens. Ces éléments constituent un faisceau d'indices permettant d'apprécier la réalité de l'âge et de la situation d'isolement allégué. Il est par ailleurs précisé que le président du conseil départemental veille à ce que les **évaluateurs disposent de la formation ou de l'expérience nécessaire et au caractère pluridisciplinaire de l'évaluation**. Au terme des entretiens, l'évaluateur rédige un rapport d'évaluation et rend un avis motivé quant à la minorité et à l'isolement de l'évalué, en indiquant le cas échéant les doutes qui subsistent. Ce rapport et cet avis sont transmis au président du conseil départemental.

Sur la base de cet avis motivé et du rapport d'évaluation, **le président du conseil départemental apprécie la nécessité d'une saisine de l'autorité judiciaire, soit aux fins d'assistance éducative, soit afin de solliciter la réalisation d'investigations complémentaires dans le respect des conditions posées à l'article 388 du code civil.**

D'autres méthodes de collecte de données : la recherche-action de Trajectoires sur la situation des mineurs non accompagnés marocains d'avril 2018²

L'association Trajectoires a été sollicitée par la Ville de Paris afin d'améliorer sa connaissance des MNA marocains présents dans le 18^e arrondissement de la capitale et structurer la réponse collective à proposer à ces jeunes. Le rapport a été établi sur la base de données recueillies lors de missions effectuées au Maroc, en Espagne et en France entre décembre 2017 et avril 2018, par un juriste et un sociologue spécialisés sur cette thématique.

Le public ciblé est constitué de très jeunes (à partir de 10 ans) marocains (ou se présentant comme tels) polyconsommateurs de stupéfiants, se livrant à des activités délinquantes (vol, trafic de stupéfiants...) et exposés à des situations dangereuses (SDF, prostitution...). **Ce rapport met en avant une difficulté majeure de prise en charge liée à l'extrême mobilité de ces jeunes**, qui ont pu transiter par une dizaine de villes européennes et bénéficier de diverses prises en charge au titre de la protection de l'enfance. Le rapport souligne que l'organisation d'un travail d'échange concernant le suivi social de ces jeunes au niveau national, européen et marocain constitue une réelle piste d'amélioration.

Depuis fin décembre 2017, le CASP (centre d'action social protestant) propose un accompagnement en lien avec d'autres partenaires associatifs (Aux captifs la libération et Trajectoires notamment), par une maraude et une mise à l'abri encadrée par une équipe spécialisée. Ce programme a été doublé d'une prise en charge avec l'AMESIP (association marocaine d'aide aux enfants en situation précaire) qui est venue à plusieurs reprises à Paris afin d'aider les acteurs publics à poser un diagnostic et établir un contact avec ces mineurs. Un partenariat a été mis en place avec le centre Babel, centre ressource européen et le professeur Moro, ethnopsychiatre, pour assurer la supervision de l'équipe.

Le développement de la coopération bilatérale :

La France et le Maroc sont liés par la convention de La Haye du 19 octobre 1996 sur la responsabilité parentale et la protection des mineurs applicable dans les relations entre les deux Etats depuis le 1^{er} février 2011, date de son entrée en vigueur en France. Cette convention, qui s'applique à tous les mineurs en danger, s'applique aux mineurs marocains non accompagnés (MNA).

² <http://www.trajectoires-asso.fr/admin/uploads/file/etude-trajectoires-mna-marocains-en-errance-SANS-PHOTO.pdf>

	<p>Le chapitre V de cet instrument permet la mise en place d'une coopération entre les autorités compétentes des deux Etats en matière de protection des mineurs, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire de leurs autorités centrales.</p> <p>Dans le cas spécifique des mineurs marocains présents sur le quartier de la Goutte d'Or dans le 18^e arrondissement, les autorités marocaines et françaises ont conclu un arrangement administratif permettant à des policiers marocains de prêter assistance aux policiers parisiens aux fins d'identification des mineurs interpellés dans le cadre d'une procédure pénale.</p>
<p>Georgia / Géorgie</p>	<p>Since 2015 the Ministry of Justice of Georgia as the Head of the Inter-agency Council on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, set up in 2006, collects the THB related statistics, including sexual exploitation, from different responsible Agencies into single integrated database. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, Office of the Prosecutor General and the State Fund for Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking proactively provide the Ministry of Justice with the following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) information on the human trafficking cases – number of investigations, prosecutions, cases sent to the court and convictions segregated by forms of exploitation; 2) information on alleged perpetrators (prosecuted persons and convicted traffickers) – number, citizenship, age, sex and imposed sanctions; 3) information on THB statutory victims (status granted by the law enforcement under Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia) – citizenship, sex, age, type of exploitation, country where the person was exploited, the type of service provided from the State Fund (legal consultation, court representation, medical service, psychological assistance, shelter, crisis center, compensation); 4) information on THB victims (status granted by the permanent group under THB council, when the person does not want to cooperate with the law enforcements) – citizenship, sex, age, type of exploitation, country where the person was exploited, the type of service provided from the State Fund (legal consultation, court representation, medical service, psychological assistance, shelter, compensation). 5) Police Cooperation and cooperation within the framework of mutual legal assistance on criminal matters – statistics segregated by number and countries of incoming and outgoing MLA and extradition requests, statistics segregated in number, countries and form of exploitation of outgoing police cooperation requests. <p>The segregated database has additional cell to indicate any additional information about the Traffickers and/or the (statutory) victims of human trafficking. Whether the child victim or presumed victim of sexual exploitation is affected by the refugee crisis, such information is included in the mentioned cell.</p> <p>Based on the database and the identified cases, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia makes analysis of the recent THB trends, means and methods of exploitation in and outside of Georgia, profiles of the prosecuted and convicted persons, victims and statutory victims, as well as services provided to them.</p> <p>The analysis of the profiles of victims and statutory victims of human trafficking shows that there were no children, affected by the refugee crisis, identified as (statutory) victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation.</p>
<p>Germany / Allemagne</p>	
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	

**Hungary /
Hongrie**

Formerly, the Unified Statistics System of the Investigating Authorities and Prosecutors (ENyÜBS'13) has had been collecting data on the circumstances of the victim's stay. **From July 1, 2018, data collection has been conducted within the ENyÜBS'18 System** along with the criminal proceedings, acts underlying the criminal proceedings, the defendants and the victims as observation units. **Each segment belonging to the observation units has become interconnectable**, thus creating a more complete, multifaceted data collection, and it has become possible to connect data on the criminal offences/victims with the defendants in its entirety. Within the framework of data collection, the information shall be provided on any act identified as a criminal offence as provided for by the Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code during the criminal proceedings or as part of a criminal report, and in connection with which procedural and investigative acts had been carried out. Also, information on any offender or a natural person who may be associated with the relevant laws must be provided following the rules on the procedure.

The statistical System records data when the investigating authority or the prosecutor has taken a procedural decision underlying the provision of statistical data, and in connection with which the statistical information has been recorded. Therefore, the System is subsequent concerning the date and time of the recording of the data. Thus, it does not show how many criminal offences took place in a given year. Still, it **instead shows the number of cases where legal decision has been made and taking this account, the number of cases in which statistical data were provided. It is also possible to query the victim's and the defendant's age, their nationality, their legal status of staying in Hungary, and the relationship between the defendant and the victim from the database.**

In the view of the above written, neither the statistics system of ENyÜBS'13 nor the ENyÜBS'18 registered any criminal offences of sexual exploitation, sexual harassment or sexual abuse committed against a person under the age of 18 years, who has been affected by the refugee crises, between March 30, 2018, and June 20, 2018, as well as between July 1, 2018, and September 30, 2019. No cases were registered in which the Prosecutor General must have taken a decision on initiating criminal proceedings against a foreign citizen, who committed such a crime against such a person abroad within the given time. Also, no request for assistance had been submitted to Hungary from any foreign state concerning criminal offences covered by the Lanzarote Committee's Special Report.

Act XXXIV of 1994 on the Police and Decree No 329/2007 (XII.13.) of the Government on the tasks and competence of the police forces has provisions, which says that **gathering data and information and investigating cases of criminal offences committed against juveniles fall within the exclusive competence of the Police.** Based on section 106 of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, the aliens policing authority can perform queries from criminal records and provide data through the registry query interface, thus in case of a suspected crime, the aliens policing body can inform the investigating authority immediately.

Management of the data, which had come to the attention of aliens policing and asylum authority, **is consistent with the requirements of protecting personal data.** There is no legal obstacle that could limit data collection linked to sexual exploitation and abuse.

It has to be emphasised, from the point of view of the asylum authority, that **all the essential information is recorded in the personal file of the foreign national asylum applicant regarding the asylum procedure and refugee care and assistance.** For example, if a minor applicant reports about sexual exploitation and/or abuse to the employee of the authority, this information will be recorded in the personal file of the minor applicant.

Hungary also would like to highlight its **signalling system for child protection**, which is regulated by Act XXXI of 1997 on *the Protection of Children and Guardianship Administration* (from now on referred to as 'Child Welfare Act'). The national and local Government operate the child protection system. Tasks related to the signalling system for child protection are carried out by persons and organisations listed under section 17 (1). Two kinds of obligations derive from this status:

a) whenever the relevant authority acquires information on a child being exposed to the threat of crime or being mishandled, it is **obliged to immediately alert the competent child welfare agency** in the child's place of residence, and

b) if the circumstances identified by the relevant authority seem to expose the child's life or physical integrity to serious threats or risks, it **simultaneously initiates proceedings of the Guardianship Authority.**

Under Article 17 Paragraph (3a) of the Child Welfare Act to prevent and eliminate the endangerment of the child the members of the signalling system act applying the functional and operational technical methods used to operate the signal system methods which shall be published by the Human Resources Minister on the website of the Ministry under his supervision.

As is it required by the Lanzarote Convention, **this signalling shall be treated as confidential**, since this serves the highest protection of personal data, the effective operation of the signalling system and the protection of the signalling person or organisation.

Under section 16 (5) of Act CXXXV of 2005 on *Crime Victim Support and State Compensation* (from now on referred to as 'Victim Support Act'), the Victim Support Service (from now on: VSS) **provides information to the child welfare services and the guardianship authority on the data contained in its register on the circumstances of the victimisation, and on the data that may suggest the risk of the child being endangered.** Therefore, the VSS is not only entitled, but also obliged by the Victim Support Act to provide the child welfare services or the guardianship authority with information on the data included in its register, to prevent or eliminate the endangerment of the children.

The identification of and assistance to victims of human trafficking is regulated by Decree No. 354/2012 (XII.13.) of the Government, which designates a personal care provider as a body for identification, this means that not only child protection institutions but child welfare and social welfare institutions providing personal care are designated for the identification. The identification must take place through the web-based System (from now on: EKAT system) operated by the Ministry of Justice. During 2018, professionals must be designated in the field of social child welfare and child protection who are going to be involved in victim identification and shall receive training and information on the tasks involved. To effectively and properly operate the System, the Ministry of Human Capacities has informed all the child welfare and child protection services on the functions involved.

Section 1 a) of the Decision No. 1125/2019 (III. 13.) of the Government says that the knowledge necessary for identifying victims shall be given as part of the training of professionals to be involved in victim identification, to this end, the Government requests the ministers committed to reviewing the currently available training material.

Projects EFOP-3.8.2-16-2016-00001 and VEKOP-7.5.1-16-2016-0000, titled "Social Human Resource Development", were used to develop the training material, train the trainers and ensure free participation for the further training of professionals working in the child welfare and child protection field throughout the country. As part of the review as mentioned above, it was identified that certain materials of the Ministry of Interior on identifying victims of human trafficking and fighting against human trafficking must be integrated into the training of professionals of the child welfare and child protection services the two appropriate training that needed improvement were:

- "Description of the Signalling System. Prevention of Child Abuse." (5 hours long e-learning programme)
- "Reducing child prostitution, trafficking in children." (30 hours long professional training)

The materials of the Ministry of Interior are the following:

- content on the operation and use of the EKAT system;
- the victim identification protocol (checklist);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Prosecutor General’s Guideline in a clear, easily understandable language; • material on the NGOs working in the field of human trafficking prepared by the National Police Headquarters. <p>These materials are currently being incorporated into the training courses.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors in specialised child protection care and young adults receiving after-care as unaccompanied minors shall also be subject to the individual record sheets that have been introduced as part of an amendment to the Act XXXI of 1997 (Child Welfare Act). This sheet shall contain all the relevant information about the recipient; thus, if the recipient is known to have been the victim of sexual exploitation or violence, it shall include information on this.</p> <p>The content of these sheets is accessible only to the bodies; institutions and persons involved in the care for the person concerned as prescribed by law, thus, primarily child welfare institutions, the legal representative of the child and the guardianship authority. According to section 11 (1b) of the Child Welfare Act, which was introduced as an amendment at took effect on January 1 2018, the investigation and handling of child abuse cases that took place in specialised child protection and correctional institutions shall be conducted according to the institutional, maintained and sectoral Methodology approved by the Minister of Justice and published on the webpage of the Ministry.</p> <p>To meet the legal requirements, the Ministry of Human Capacities prepared and published the “Institutional, maintenance and sectoral methodology on the investigation and handling of cases of child or young adult abuse taken place in child protection institutions, foster parents’ networks and correctional institutions” on May 12, 2018, on the webpage of the Ministry. The Methodology shall be applied in every child welfare institution, correctional institution regardless of the form of care and the body running them.</p> <p>The Methodology considers the sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, to be child abuse. Thus, it should be applied if suspicion of child prostitution emerges. The Methodology does not differentiate among suspicion, well-founded suspicion and proof, the child welfare institutions and correctional institutions have no discretion: they must take all the steps prescribed by the Methodology, including reporting to the Police, when the suspicion of child abuse or child prostitution arose. The application of the Methodology is obligatory for children’s homes accommodating and caring for unaccompanied minors in case of suspicion of child abuse or child prostitution.</p>
<p>Iceland / Islande</p>	<p>Iceland has reliable information on the number of asylum-seeking children and reported cases involving sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.</p> <p>Child Protection Authorities in Iceland have responsibilities to all children staying in the country, including migrant children, offering them the same level of protection. Iceland has formal mechanisms for data collection on all child protection cases in the country, including cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Iceland is currently working to improve data collection even further by developing a nation-wide electronic database. In January 2020 Iceland established a special Centre on Violence against Children, under the auspices of the The Government Agency for Child Protection. One of the main focuses of the Centre will be data collection on all forms of violence, prevention and effective protection measures.</p>
<p>Italy / Italie</p>	<p>The Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography, established at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers by Law 38/2006., has among its tasks to acquire and monitor data and information relating to the activities carried out by all public administrations in the field of prevention and fight of the phenomenon of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>Article 17, paragraph 1-bis, of Law No 269 of 3 August 1998, as amended by Law No. 38 of 6 February 2006, authorises the establishment at the Observatory of a database to collect, with the contribution of data provided by other central administrations, all the information useful for monitoring the phenomenon of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.</p>

	<p>The Observatory's Database represents a unicum in the panorama of systems dedicated to knowledge on this specific topic because it succeeds for the first time in providing an information offer, in a single database, of data derived from several sources. To date, the database contains data provided by the Ministry of the Interior, the Department of Juvenile Justice of the Ministry of Justice and Istat (Italian Statistical Office).</p> <p>With regard to the national data on sex offenders and victims collected by the Ministry of Justice, these data are distinguished between Italians and foreigners as regards both perpetrators and victims.</p> <p>In addition, a centralized, computerized database on the phenomenon of trafficking is being implemented within the Equal Opportunities Department, able to carry out real-time processing. The new data collection system named SIRIT (Computerized system for the collection of trafficking information), is implemented by those bodies which are responsible of the projects of assistance and social protection of victims of trafficking and exploitation co-financed by the Department for Equal Opportunities according to art. 18 legislative decree_286-98 and art.13 Law_228-2003. [On this point see also the 2018 GRETA Report concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Italy]</p> <p>Data about the presence of unaccompanied foreign children is collected by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies (Directorate General for Immigration and Integration Policies). At the date of 31st January 2019 there are 6,054 unaccompanied foreign children in reception centres while the total number of irretraceable children which has been registered over the years is 5,383. (https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-stranieri/Pagine/Dati-minori-stranieri-non-accompagnati.aspx)</p>
<p>Latvia / Lettonie</p>	<p>For the protection of children's rights and interests, ensuring processing of the required information and enhancing inter-institutional cooperation, "Information system for the support of minors" has been established.</p> <p>Statistics on criminal offences and delinquencies are summarized by the Information Centre of Ministry of the Interior (MoI IC), which maintains the Criminal Procedure Information System. The information system accumulates information on the following subjects: initiated criminal proceedings (initiated criminal cases) and detected criminal offences nationwide, as well as the criminal proceedings, which have been received from abroad and the pre-trial investigation of which has been conducted in the Republic of Latvia (number and nature of criminal offences, distribution of these criminal offences, place and date of initiation of the criminal case); natural persons who have committed criminal offences and legal entities, in the interests of which natural persons have committed criminal offences (against whom charges have been brought, criminal case has been sent to court, number of persons, their characteristics, personal data, classification of criminal offence); results of pre-trial investigation of the criminal proceedings (criminal cases) (significant decisions taken in the criminal case, dates of decisions); direction of the criminal proceedings (criminal cases).</p> <p>Legal grounds of the Information system are the Statistic Law (effective from 06.11.1997); Criminal Law (effective from 01.04.1999); Criminal Procedure Law (effective from 01.10.2005); Cabinet Regulations No. 850 of 14.09.2010 "Regulations Regarding the Criminal Procedure Information System".</p> <p>Statistical reports on the persons, who have right to defence, and victims are available on the Information Centre website http://www.ic.iem.gov.lv, section "Statistics". Separate annual reports dedicated to the children affected by the refugee crisis are not prepared.</p> <p>The State Police prepares report on situation juvenile delinquency, children-victims of criminal offences, as well as the problems related to crime prevention. The aforementioned report does not separate number of the children affected by the refugee crisis, who are victims of criminal offences, sexual exploitation or sexual</p>

abuse, as there are not many children affected by the refugee crisis who come to Latvia in general. Data on children who are victims of violence and abuse and who receive state-financed social rehabilitation are disaggregated by sex, age, type of services, type of violence.

According to the data collected by the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, in 2018 there were 40 children asylum seekers (including 7 unaccompanied minors) in Latvia, out of these 18 children were granted international protection status. In 2017, there were 155 children asylum seekers (including 11 unaccompanied minors) in Latvia, out of these 151 children were granted international protection status. 22 children asylum seekers in 2018 and 126 children asylum seekers in 2017 were accommodated in the Accommodation Centre for Asylum seekers.

According to data provided by the Mol IC, 5,548 (-714) persons in total have been recognised as victims of criminal offences in the first 6 months of 2019, including 265 (+17) children.

	In 6 months 2018			In 6 months 2019			+/-
	Boys	Girls	Total:	Boys	Girls	Total:	
Section 159 - rape	0	8	8	0	13	13	+5
Section 160 - Sexual Violence	7	29	36	6	22	28	-8
Section 161 - Acts of Sexual Nature with a Person who has not Attained the Age of Sixteen Years	1	13	14	0	7	7	-7
Section 162 - Leading to Depravity	1	11	12	1	19	20	+8
Section 162 ¹ - Encouraging to Involve in Sexual Acts	1	3	4	0	14	14	+10

Liechtenstein

Due to the small size of Liechtenstein and the manageable numbers of asylum applications as well as of children affected by the refugee crisis, Liechtenstein considers the current mechanisms for disaggregated data collection as adequate also regarding presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. If a

	suspicion in this regard arises during the asylum proceedings the competent authorities are informed immediately, and the respective data are collected with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection.
Lithuania / Lituanie	If there are case of sexual abuse or exploitation of the child, it is always having to be notified to the State Childs Protection and Adoption Service (hereinafter - Service), it doesn't matter where the abuse happened. The Service have to take the child to receive necessary integrated assistance in a child-conducive (friendly) environment in The Support Centre for Child Victims of Sexual Abuse (hereinafter- Support Centre). This Centre collects annual data about all children, who suffered sexual abuse. In this data is also included the information, from what place these children came from (Lithuania municipality, country, refugee centre and etc.) and their legal status. This data is given to Social protection and labour ministry. So far, we did not get any children who affected by refuge crisis sexual abuse or exploitation cases.
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	The National Agency for Children- Agenzija Appogg together with the National Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers and the Director (Protection of Minors) hold statistics of all children they are in touch with. Research was carried out in 2018-2019 on the well being of al foreign children residing in Malta, including migran children affected by the refugee crisis.
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	<p>The Bureau for Migration and Asylum (BMA) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs administrates databases on migrants, on persons included in the asylum system and stateless persons. All databases include children and their family members. The databases allow to distinguish persons according to their age group.</p> <p>Generally speaking, the process of ensuring protection of such children is functional and implemented basing on the 3 basic legislative acts applied by the BMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Foreigners in the Republic of Moldova no. 200/2010; • Law on asylum in the Republic of Moldova no. 270/2008; • Law on the integration of foreigners in the Republic of Moldova no. 274/2013. <p>In addition, the BMA ensures compliance with the provisions of Law no. 140/2013 on special protection of children at risk and children separated from parents.</p> <p>To mention that in the last 5 years there were no cases of unaccompanied minors/refugees or abused minors. However, the database allows the necessary information on such cases to be introduced.</p>
Monaco	<p>La Principauté de Monaco recense précisément les mineurs migrants signalés sur son territoire (2 km²). On en compte, en moyenne, moins d'une dizaine par an. Le temps de séjour en Principauté est en moyenne inférieur à 24 heures, Monaco n'étant ni un pays de destination ni un canal d'immigration. En outre, au cours de ce bref séjour, aucun cas de maltraitance n'a été signalé et aucun enfant ne s'est déclaré victime de tels faits. Dans ces conditions, il n'est pas paru nécessaire aux autorités monégasques d'aller plus loin dans la collecte des données et de mettre en place un mécanisme de collecte spécifique aux enfants réfugiés susceptibles d'avoir subi des abus sexuels.</p> <p>Toutefois, deux précisions doivent être apportées.</p> <p>D'une part, dans l'hypothèse où la Principauté devait être un jour davantage exposée à la crise migratoire, la législation en cours d'élaboration sur la protection des données personnelles ne devrait pas faire obstacle à une telle collecte de données. Comme le RGPD de l'Union Européenne, elle prévoit qu'un traitement de</p>

	<p>données sensibles reste possible s'il est mis en œuvre par une personne morale de droit public et justifié par un motif d'intérêt public, ou encore s'il est réalisé à des fins archivistiques dans l'intérêt public, à des fins de recherche scientifique ou historique ou statistique.</p> <p>D'autre part, l'absence d'un système de collecte de données ne préjuge en rien de la capacité de la Principauté à prendre en charge un mineur réfugié isolé, qui sera, sur avis du Parquet Général, confié au Foyer de l'enfance (Princesse Charlène), et bénéficiera d'une prise en charge globale (éducative/sanitaire/psychologique) (voir <i>infra</i>, Rc n° 13 et 31).</p>
Montenegro / Monténégro	<p>Given the fact that there are no cases of children affected by the refugee crisis who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse we cannot talk about database with the purpose of collecting those data.</p>
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	<p>The Netherlands has various effective mechanisms for data collection.</p> <p>Signals of human trafficking from the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) are centrally collected and shared once a month with the EMM (Expertise Center for Human Trafficking and Smuggling). With the help of various information systems, the EMM attempts to analyze the collected information. This leads to research proposals for investigative services. If there are insufficient indications that could lead to a research proposal or investigation, the signals are registered in a theme registry, where they are kept for five years. Because of this registration of signals, information from one signal could be associated with other signals in the future.</p> <p>Moreover, CoMensha gathers data on all victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands. The police and other investigative agencies are required to report all alleged victims to CoMensha. Also, other various parties who come into contact with alleged victims are asked to report these victims to CoMensha, for instance youth care providers. So, the information in their system about these victims includes data about trafficking, including (if reported) exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>There are also special Indicators developed to identify asylum seeking children that are placed in protective shelter, this includes (the amount of) victims of trafficking in human beings (sexual exploitation/abuse).</p> <p>Continuously there are initiatives that contribute to better, more complete collection of data and/or remove obstacles. For example, recently a project is started by CoMensha with four youth care organizations, who also pay attention to possible signals of victimship of trafficking, which entails research on the knowledge level, which resources/tools are used and difficulties. This will lead to new approaches and/or fixes, that will be implemented during the pilot. During the project will also be examined what is/are the best way(s) of registration of problems of victims of human trafficking – including abuse/exploitation. Afterwards the knowledge gained, tools and other outcomes will be shared with/implemented by other organizations.</p>
North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord	<p>In order to obtain data on child victims of abuse and neglect, a system has been developed to collect data on violence against children by increasing the capacity of institutions to monitor the state of violence against children. In connection with this activity, during 2017, "Indicators for Monitoring the Situation of Child Victims" were developed as required by the National Coordinative Body for the Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect", providing a unified model and procedure for collecting and analyzing statistical procedures, in order to monitor the situation of all child victims. Based on the data obtained for child victims of violence, a situational report has been drafted.</p> <p>In order to determine the state of violence against children in the country, and in order to undertake the necessary measures and activities for providing protection to children and prevention and deterrence of violence, a comprehensive study on child violence has been drafted. The main objective of the study is the</p>

	<p>identification and assessment of the state response mechanisms for prevention, identification, reporting, referral and protection in cases of violence against children and providing recommendations for strengthening the child protection system and improving the protection of child victims to all forms of violence. For the same purpose, the civic association Macedonian Young Lawyers Association has prepared a comparative analysis of the legislation regarding protection of children against violence, which was presented before the National Coordinative Body for protection of children from Abuse and Neglect. The recommendations, measures and activities originating from the above stated study and comparative analysis of the legislation have been incorporated by the National Coordinative Body for Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect into the 2020-2025 Strategy on Protection of Children against all forms of violence including a 2020-2022 Action Plan, adopted by the Government in December, 2019.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>The Border Guard has powers to identify, prevent and detect the crime of human trafficking (Article 189a(1) of the Polish Criminal Code) and slavery (Article 8 of the provisions implementing the Polish Criminal Code), which covers also the minor victims of sexual abuse against migrants or refugees. The bodies of the Border Guard have a right to process information (including personal and statistical data) in so far as necessary for the performance of tasks and the execution of powers related to preventing and fighting against crimes. The collection of data, in particular statistical data, on minors, including foreign children abused, for example, sexually, applies only to the victims of human trafficking within the meaning of the definition of human trafficking as included in Article 115(22) of the Polish Criminal Code.</p> <p>The Office for Foreigners is a party to the <i>Agreement on standard procedures in identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of sexual violence or gender-based violence against foreigners staying in facilities for asylum seekers</i> entered into in 2008 by and between the Office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Police Commander in Chief, La Strada Foundation and Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre. The objective of the agreement is to strengthen and enhance the cooperation in the field of identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of violence that may be encountered by foreigners taking advantage of social welfare provided by the Head of the Office for Foreigners. Pursuant to the agreement in question, each facility has its own Local Cooperation Team which meets at least once per quarter and is responsible for monitoring the current situation within the facility, the scale of violence risks and the situation of families with violence records, ensuring adequate security measures within the facility and its vicinity, identifying the cases of violence and providing an immediate adequate response. The actions of cooperation teams go beyond the scope of sexual violence and gender-based violence indicated in the Agreement as in reality the teams analyse, monitor and react to any cases of violence occurring in the facilities. It is possible to gain access to the identified cases of violence based on documentation (minutes of the Local Cooperation Teams' meetings) kept as part of following the provisions of the Agreement.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>1. According to the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, all citizens, including foreign citizens, have the right to health protection and access to their care is a determining factor in their integration. According to Order No. 25360/2001, any migrant in Portugal who needs health care has the right to be assisted at a Health Center or a Hospital, regardless of their nationality, socioeconomic status, legalization, or other irregular situation. Thus, Article 4 (1) (n) of Decree-Law 113/2011 of 29 November guarantees exemption from moderating fees to refugees and Article 52 of Law No. 27/2008 of 30 June, guarantees medical assistance within the National Health Service.</p> <p>The National Health Service is organized to respond to the Promotion and Protection of Children's Rights through the National Child and Youth Health Programme (PNSIJ) (Rule No. 10/2013 of the Directorate-General for Health Gof 31 May 2013), by assessing family risk at all Child and Youth Health Surveillance consultations of the Children's Health Action at Risk (ASCJR) (Order No. 31291/2008 of 5 December, Minister of Health). Programmatic objectives of this Action are to promote the rights of children and young people, in particular health, through the prevention of maltreatment, the early detection of contexts, risk factors and warning signs, the monitoring and provision of care and the signaling and / or referral of the identified cases, as well as adjusting the organizational models of the services, increasing the technical preparation of professionals, coordinating the response mechanisms and promoting the circulation of relevant information on time.</p>

	<p>2. This is carried out at the national level through the network of Support Centres for Children and Youth at Risk (NACJR), which are present in all groups of Primary Health Care Centres (CCSP) and Hospital Centres For Support For Children And Youth At Risk (NHACJR), existing in all maternities and hospitals with pediatric support. These Centers consist of multidisciplinary teams made up of professionals from the fields of medicine, nursing, psychology and / or social work who are responsible for raising awareness of the population and training health professionals and professionals from other sectors in the area of children and young people at risk, collect and organize case-by-case information on situations of maltreatment in children and young people treated at health services, provide consultancy support to health professionals and teams regarding the signaling, follow-up or referral of cases, exceptionally managing, clinical situations that transcend the intervention capacities of other professionals, as well as foster the establishment of intra-institutional and intersectoral cooperation mechanisms in response to this phenomenon, under the principle of subsidiarity, namely with Children and Youth, trough the Commission For The Protection Of Children And Youth (CPCJ) and with the Public river before the courts. Children’s Health Action At Risk (ASCJR) produces annual reports and, through its Core network, collects data on all typologies that pose a risk of child and youth abuse; however, these are not disaggregated to identify children affected by the refugee crisis.</p> <p>3. A mechanism for data collections is a key tool to monitor, evaluate and find adequate responses to these pheonomena. The National Republican Guard (GNR) has effective data collection mechanisms, with legal restrictions to do so, taking into account personal data protection requirements. Similarly, the Portuguese Immigration and Border Service (SEF) has a data collection mechanism which fullfils all the legal requirements and obligations concerning database and personal data protection without compromising the operation of the mechanism.</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Authority for the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, Children and Adoptions (NARPDCA) provides annual statistics on child abuse, neglect and exploitation, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (www.copii.ro). <p>For each of the following forms of violence against children - physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, child labour, sexual exploitation and exploitation for committing crimes – data is disaggregated as follows:</p> <p>urban/ rural; children remained in their families/ children removed from their families with emergency placement decided by the DGASPC’s manager/ emergency placement decided by the court; penal investigation initiated; cases on-going/ closed</p> <p>cases occurred within the family/ foster family/ residential centres/ schools/ other services/ other places</p> <p>masculine/ feminine; age groups < 1 y/ 1-2 y/ 3-6 y/ 7-9 y/ 10-13 y/ 14-17 y/ over 18 y</p> <p>rehabilitation services (psychological counselling/ psychotherapy/ other therapies), medical services (other than rehabilitation), educational services (school reintegration/ professional counselling and training) and legal counselling and/or legal assistance</p> <p>Data is not yet disaggregated by children affected by refugee crisis who are victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation, but this aspect will be taken into consideration at the next revision of the procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pursuant to Law no. 122/2006 on asylum in Romania, the category of vulnerable persons or persons with special needs includes minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled people, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons with mental disorders, persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, mental or sexual violence or persons in other special situations, similar to the ones mentioned above.

	<p>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>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>
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>Russian legislation and law enforcement practice treats in the same way victims of sexual violence who are either Russian citizens or refugee children.</p>
San Marino / Saint-Marin	
Serbia / Serbie	<p>Data collection</p> <p>In accordance with national legislation, there are special procedural and reception guarantees for the potential beneficiaries of international protection in vulnerable situation. That among other categories include minors, unaccompanied minors, and persons who were subjected to torture, rape, or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.</p> <p>In line with this provision of the Law, Commissariat for Refugees and Migration as reception authority established standard procedure for identification of the persons falling under defined categories. The procedure is in line with the methodology developed by the European Asylum Support Office and its practical tools. All persons identified as vulnerable category are referred to relevant services (investigation, prosecution, health and social protection, etc.) in accordance with national procedure.</p> <p>All foreseen activities are properly documented and recorded in Commissariat's data information system with full respect of the Law on the Protection on Personal data. (Added by Commissioner for Refugees).</p>
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	<p>The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic carries out statistical surveys, the purpose of which is to obtain information on the implementation of measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship in the competence of state administration protection of children and social guardianship. The aim is to monitor the application and observance of children's rights and to use the results of the statistical survey for conceptual, legislative and methodological work in the field of child protection and prevention of socio-pathological behavior. The report contains indicators relating to the number of cases for which social protection measures for children and social guardianship (minors, majors) were carried out, indicators relating to the implementation of individual social protection measures for children and social guardianship in the reference year, including the reasons for implementing these measures.</p> <p>The authorities responsible for the statistics are Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, which is also responsible for publishing reports on their website: www.upsvar.sk. The form shall separately monitor the implementation of measures for unaccompanied minors ("UM"), committing crimes on UM, in particular, whether unaccompanied minors have not been the victims of human trafficking. In particular, measures to help children mistreated, sexually abused and bullied are being monitored. The data are collected using the information system KIDS (information system in the competence of Offices of labour, social affairs and family) and can be monitored anonymously up to the level of the reporting unit (Offices of labour, social affairs and family, facilities of the social and legal protection of children and social guardianship).</p>

	<p>At the end of each month, the facilities prepare a written report on the status of unaccompanied minors in the Centre for Children and Family (currently it is only Medzilaborce). The report pursues the following information: date of arrival in the territory and the establishment, country of origin, status of the position of unaccompanied minors, total number of unaccompanied minors at the end of the calendar month. The report also includes extraordinary findings, e.g. sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, suspected trafficking, or the date of departure of unaccompanied minors, stating the reason for the departure.</p> <p>National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children (hereinafter as “NCC”) which is an organisational part of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, in cooperation with the relevant ministries and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic, has been working on a draft to update the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence (document approved by Government Resolution No. 24/2014 and subsequently updated by Government Resolution No. 474/2017). The update of National Strategy on the Protection of Children against Violence was adopted on 18th December 2019 by the government of the Slovak Republic. Part of the updated material is to complement the tasks that need to be worked out by 2022. Under the strategic objective number 2 of the Strategy (Ensure systematic monitoring and evaluation of child protection systems against violence) have proposed a new task <i>Explore linking options, the establishment of a single and compatible child information database to identify in a timely manner the need to assist the child</i>. The aim of this task is to exchange information of individual departments in relation to data with information about the child, which is available to each department. The NCC, as gestor of the given task, has the ambition to create a working group within which information on the way of data processing and data compatibility within individual ministries will be summarised and evaluated. In 2020, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic will cooperate with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic, as well as self-government and non-governmental organisations.</p>
<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>The police, based on the provisions of the Police Tasks and Powers Act (which also determines the conditions and method of collecting data), have a centrally managed record of criminal offences. The record also includes victims of crime including victims of sexual abuse. The record does not contain data on the status of the victim (e.g. whether a migrant is a victim). The Slovenian police also have a register of child sexual exploitation materials: the register is not yet operational – installation of hardware and software is in process. The register will contain material (photos, videos...) relating to offences against sexual integrity of minors.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>Article 23.1 of Law 12/2009 of 30 October, regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection, provides that the Asylum and Refuge Office, of the Ministry of Interior, will be the competent body for the processing of applications for international protection.</p> <p>The Subdirectorate General for International Protection, of the Directorate General for Internal Policy, is the specialized body that assumes this function and is responsible for the investigation and processing of procedures in the field of international protection. Minors seeking international protection who have been victims of any form of abuse, neglect, exploitation, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, or who have been victims of armed conflict will receive appropriate medical and psychological assistance and qualified assistance as required (Article 47).</p> <p>Any Unaccompanied Foreign Minor who has been located in the national territory will be registered in the Unaccompanied Foreign Minors Registry (RMENA). The General Commissariat of Foreigners and National Police Borders of the General Directorate of National Police do the management and recording of data in the RMENA.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>When someone reports a crime, information about the victim is being registered by the Swedish Police Authority. However, the police have not a certain database (or equivalent) with information on victims or presumed victims of crime. Police activities and datasets focus on persons that can be suspected of crime.</p>

	<p>The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is commissioned to support and coordinate the work of responsible authorities and also other actors in combating and preventing prostitution and human trafficking for sexual and other purposes. When it comes to data collection, the Gender Equality Agency collects data relating to its work, but that does not distinguish between children affected by the refugee crisis and other children.</p> <p>In January 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden were given a government assignment concerning missing unaccompanied children. The County Administrative Boards were assigned to, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and actors, conduct a national mapping of missing unaccompanied children and propose measures to the government to prevent their disappearances. In 2016 the County Administrative Boards of Sweden therefore conducted a mapping of unaccompanied children who went missing in the period 2013-2016. According to the report <i>Lost in Migration – A Report on Missing Unaccompanied Minors in Sweden</i> unaccompanied children in the arrival phase were especially at risk of going missing. Results and methods have been spread to authorities, municipalities, county councils and other concerned actors.</p> <p>In 2018 the County Administrative Boards received an extension to the assignment. Before the end of the year every county was assigned to (in cooperation with other actors) produce regional procedures and guidelines on prevention and response to missing unaccompanied children.</p> <p>The Swedish Migration Agency can collect and process information on suspected sexual offenses within the framework of the examination of an application for a residence permit, including applications for asylum. Information provided in the context of such an application is protected by secrecy according to the <i>The Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (SFS 2009:400)</i>, which means a prohibition on disclosing information whether orally or by making an official document available or in any other way. The law also entails provisions that enables the secrecy information to be disclosed under certain preconditions.</p> <p>When there is a suspicion of some suspected crimes, e.g. human trafficking, there is a possibility for the Migration Agency to make a police report and disclose relevant information. Information regarding sexual abuse of children, and other forms of abuse, may be disclosed if there are grounds for reporting suspected child abuse to the Social services. If, within the framework of the investigation of a suspected crime, the police ask for information the law entails provisions that enables the secrecy information to be disclosed under certain preconditions.</p> <p>The Migration Agency cannot, outside its mandate to examine applications for residence permits, collect and process personal information on suspicions that someone has been subjected to sexual abuse.</p> <p>If information is processed so that it can no longer be linked to an individual, it can be collected and stored. Statistics can be produced.</p>
<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Les collaborateurs du Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations (SEM), à l'instar des autres employés de la Confédération, sont tenus de dénoncer aux autorités de poursuite pénale, à leurs supérieurs ou au Contrôle fédéral des finances tous les crimes et délits poursuivis d'office dont ils ont eu connaissance ou qui leur ont été signalés dans l'exercice de leur fonction (art. 22a al. 1 de la loi sur le personnel de la Confédération [LPers ; RS 172.220.1]). Ces crimes et délits englobent notamment les actes d'ordre sexuel avec des mineurs, l'encouragement à la prostitution, la pornographie et la traite des être humains (art. 182, 187, 188, 195, 196 et 197 du Code pénal suisse du 21 décembre 1937 [CP ; RS 311.0]). En outre et afin de récolter des données de qualité, le SEM conduit des auditions spécifiques pour les mineurs et les victimes d'exploitation en procédure d'asile. La transmission d'information est soumise aux dispositions légales applicables en matière de protection des données.</p>

	<p>La statistique policière de la criminalité (SPC), préparée par l'Office fédéral de la statistique (OFS), comporte des informations sur les actes d'ordre sexuel dont sont victimes les enfants et sur les actes de violence dont les mineurs sont les victimes ou les auteurs. La SPC procède à des analyses en matière de prévention de la criminalité et traite les thèmes qui s'y rattachent.</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>Our country became a party to Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking as of 19/03/2009. The convention in question was incorporated into our domestic law, approved by Law dated 30/01/2016 and no. 6667. Regulations stipulated in the convention were incorporated into our domestic law through Law on Combatting Human Trafficking and Protection of Victims that entered into force on 16/03/2016. Through the Law, fundamental regulations in matters as preventing the crime of human trafficking and within the scope of this crime; rules and procedures regarding identification procedure without exception of foreigner or citizen, time given to evaluate for the victim of human trafficking, conditions of residence permit, rules and procedures regarding the operation of national commission authorized with determining policies in combatting against human trafficking, rights and services to be entitled to victims, voluntary and safe return procedure. education and awareness studies in this field, health services to be provided to victims and access to the labour market of victims, were enforced.</p> <p>Within this scope, law enforcement contacts with Provincial Directorates General of Migration Management for children that are thought to be subject to human trafficking. At the end of the examination and assesment made by the qualified personnel in Directorates General of Migration Management, in the event that the child is identified, within the scope of Article 23 of Law, the child is delivered to relevant Provincial Directorate of Family, Labor and Social Services and victim support services continue there. In addition to this, During the procedure conducted by Provincial Directorate General of Migration Management, interviews are made with the persons who are suspected to be victims of human trafficking and law enforcement is informed for the criminal investigation.</p> <p>The data entry procedure of the children who are identified as victims, is maintained in GöçNet database, according to Article 14 titled "Creating a database, privacy and sharing of the data" of Law. According to the article; <i>Privacy is fundamental in terms of the personal data collected of the victims. Within the scope of the procedure during combatting against human trafficking and protection of the victims, authorities and officials, cannot reveal any kind of private information, document and personal secrets that they obtained except from the authorities, cannot use to advantage of himself of the third parties. Personal information regarding the identity and security of the victim cannot be declared to anyone by any means, except from the procedure for identification and detection of the family members.</i></p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>For collecting data about children, their status and needs Unified Information and Analysis System (EIAS "Children") is used. It was created for accumulation, storage, accounting, retrieval and use of data on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - orphans; - children deprived of parental care; - children who are in difficult circumstances, including victims of different forms of violence. <p>The information contained in the child's electronic registration card is protected in accordance with the legal acts in the field of protection of information and personal data. The State ensures the protection of information and takes measures to organize work related to the protection of personal data when processed in the Data Bank in accordance with the legal acts in the field of information and personal data protection.</p> <p>All regional, city, district level child services with different levels of access are connected to EIAS "Children" (more than 2 thousand users, who have appropriate permission to work at EIAS "Children").</p>

Recommendation R11 / Recommandation R11

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties, while providing adequate protection to child victims irrespective of where the exploitation/abuse occurred, should do their utmost to be able to distinguish between sexual exploitation and sexual abuse occurring prior to the entry of the child victim on their territories and after the entry (R11).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties, tout en apportant la protection nécessaire aux enfants victimes d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels, quel que soit le lieu où de tels actes se sont produits, devraient tout mettre en œuvre pour pouvoir faire la distinction entre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels subis par l'enfant avant son entrée sur le territoire et les actes subis après son arrivée (R11).

**Albania /
Albanie**

Information from the General Prosecutor's Office:

It is necessary to determine the location where the criminal offence happened, in order to determine if the Albanian prosecution has jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute. In these circumstances, the proceeding authority will seek by all available procedural means (expert acts, declarations, international cooperation) to prove whether the criminal offence of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse occurred before or after the entry of a minor victim into Albanian territory.

Information from the General Directorate of State's Police:

The legislation pays particular attention to protecting children from trafficking and any form of sexual exploitation and abuse. In this context, specific procedures for the identification, reporting, treatment, assistance and protection of children in need of protection have been drafted and adopted, and ways of co-operation and co-ordination of work between state institutions or different actors have been defined and clarified.

Standard working procedures have also been drafted and adopted on the actions and procedures to be followed by the Border and Migration Police Officer, when they identify foreign nationals in an irregular situation at the border or in the territory. If a minor is identified during the verification process of foreign individuals, measures are taken to assist and ensure their accommodation, as well as to enable the presence of a psychologist or social worker prior to the interviewing process. The Border and Migration Police Officer pays special attention to any possible indicators of violence, sexual abuse, trafficking, etc. during the interview of the minor.

Consequently, the State Police structures, where appropriate, co-operate and coordinate their work with regional structures of the State Social Service and / or Child Protection Units at municipalities or local administrative units, the National Reception Center for Victims of Trafficking, as well as national or international organizations that provide assistance and services to children in need of protection, including children affected by the refugee crisis.

<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>Le Service d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (SAPRE) fournit des soins complets aux réfugiés. Ce service est composé de 4 professionnels (2 travailleurs sociaux, 1 psychologue et un avocat) et avec le nombre de réfugiés dans le pays (3 mineurs et 6 adultes) il permet un suivi et un accompagnement intensifs.</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>In Austria, there are several rights and measures of protection for child victims in criminal proceedings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of a curator (special representative) for the minor victim if a legal representative of the minor victim is suspected of having committed the criminal offence or if there is the risk of a conflict of interests between the minor victim and his legal representative, or if no legal representative can assist the minor victim in criminal proceedings (§ 66a para. 3 Criminal Procedure Code = CCP); • Information on the escape and recapture as well as the first unmonitored release from the institution or on a pending or an actual release of the prisoner including any instructions given to him in order to protect the victim (§§ 106 para. 4, 149 para. 5 of the Prison Act); • Psycho-social and legal support for the proceedings that is free of charge, if this is necessary to preserve the rights of the victim, taking into account their personal concerns. Some victims are afforded this support in any case (victims whose sexual integrity might have been violated and who are under the age of 14); • Adversarial questioning of a witness in order to avoid secondary victimisation and the direct contact of the witness and the defendant. The participation at the interrogation of other participants in the proceeding may be limited by the use of technical means of audio and visual transmission for following the interrogation and the right to ask questions being exercised without being present at the interrogation. Moreover, in some cases it is possible to appoint an expert to conduct the interrogation (§§ 165 and 250 CCP); • If an adversary questioning has taken place, the witness is released from the obligation to further testify and the protocol of the adversary questioning can be read in the main trial phase (§ 252 para. 1 subpara. 2a CCP); • Protection of the identity of the witness (§§ 10 para. 3, 161 para. 1, 162 CCP); • Protect the victim's privacy (§ 228 para. 4 CCP - TV and radio recording as well as taking pictures or film of the trial are inadmissible; § 7a para. 1 subpara. 1 of the Law on the Media); • Provide for the possibility for a witness to be interrogated at home or at another place (§ 160 para. 1 CCP and § 247a CCP); • Victims under the age of 18 years are considered to be particularly vulnerable in any event and have special rights during the criminal proceedings in addition to the general victims' rights, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to be interviewed during the investigation proceedings by a person of the same sex if the victim so wishes and if possible; ○ to refuse to answer specific questions as far as they go into detail of the criminal act and the victim considers the answer unbearable, or which concern circumstances of the victim's intimately personal area of life; ○ upon request, to be interviewed during the investigation and the trial phase in a protecting manner (§§ 165, 250 para. 3 CCP), namely a minor victim who could have been injured in his or her sexual sphere by the offence the accused person is charged with, in any event in the manner described in § 165 para. 3, if necessary by an expert; ○ upon request to exclude the public from the main trial (§ 229 CCP); ○ to be immediately informed ex officio of the release or escape of the accused person from custody and provisional custody (§§ 172 para 4, 177 para 5, 181a CCP); ○ to be interviewed in the presence of a person of his/her trust (§ 160 para. 2 CCP); ○ to be notified of their special rights prior to their initial interrogation (§ 70 para. 1 CCP).

<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>Selon le Service des Tutelles, le tuteur, par le biais de l'instauration du lien de confiance, met sur pied l'encadrement nécessaire à la gestion de traumatismes éventuels.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine</p>	<p>The Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, the Sector for international operative police collaboration within the Ministry of Security of BiH, represents a single point of exchange of information at the strategic and operational level as part of conducting international investigations, realizes international cooperation domestic police, judicial and other bodies with related bodies in different countries of the world, applying the best practices. Cooperation is also being carried out with Interpol, Europol and the SECI Center, as well as other bodies and in accordance with the signed contracts.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>The officials at the accommodation centres and those conducting the procedure under the Asylum and Refugees Act with aliens seeking international protection, especially with aliens from a vulnerable group, shall receive appropriate training that shall also cover the elements listed in Article 6, paragraph 4, letters (a) to (e) of Regulation (EU) No. 439/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 establishing a European Asylum Support Office (OJ L 132/11 of 29.5.2010).</p> <p>According to the law "persons from a vulnerable group" shall mean minor or underage persons, unaccompanied minor and underage persons, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents with underage children, victims of human trafficking, people with serious health problems, people with mental disorders, and people who are victims of torture, rape or other serious forms of mental, physical or sexual violence.</p> <p>SAR is constantly increasing the administrative capacity of its employees. In 2019 a series of trainings were held to increase administrative capacity, with almost 90% of employees completing trainings.</p> <p>An unaccompanied minor or underage alien who seeks or has been granted international protection who is in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria shall be appointed a representative from the municipal administration, designated by the mayor of the municipality or by an official empowered thereby. The State Agency for Refugees shall exercise control and shall take measures for the protection of minor or underage aliens seeking international protection from physical or psychological violence, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.</p> <p>An alien shall be accommodated in a transit centre, a registration-and-reception centre or another type of accommodation facility provided by the State Agency for Refugees after having his/her health condition, family and material status assessed under the terms and procedure established by the Chairperson of the State Agency for Refugees. The alien shall undergo medical examination and testing and shall be quarantined till the time the results thereof are issued. The medical examination shall determine whether the applicant for international protection belongs to a vulnerable group and has special needs.</p> <p>The medical examinations shall be carried out at the medical units of the territorial structures. The operation of the medical units shall be ensured by a medical doctor, a nurse or feldscher.</p> <p>The medical units shall perform the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. initial medical screening upon the registration of applicants for international protection; 2. ongoing medical monitoring; 3. provision of first aid; 4. control on the applicants' hygienic state; 5. ongoing control on the observance of hygienic requirements; 6. preparing and keeping medical records for each applicant.

	<p>When aliens are seeking international protection during the procedure under the Asylum and Refugees Act the authorities shall take into consideration the specific situation and the special needs of aliens from a vulnerable group.</p> <p>Aliens belonging to a vulnerable group and who were granted temporary protection shall receive necessary medical or other services according to requirements and procedures applicable to Bulgarian nationals.</p> <p>Aliens from vulnerable groups accommodated at a closed-type centre shall be monitored and, if the need be, shall be provided with appropriate assistance depending on their special situation.</p>
<p>Croatia / Croatie</p>	<p>The Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children adopted in 2018 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter: the Protocol) describes activities related to mandatory initial medical examinations of unaccompanied children in the process of their identification prior to institution placement. The initial medical examination of an unaccompanied child requires the presence of a trained employee of a social welfare centre or guardian <i>ad litem</i>. For the examination to be efficient and the child to understand what is happening, it is important to ensure the presence of a translator of the language that the child understands. The initial medical examination includes a mandatory full body examination and the determination of the child's physical condition. In addition to the physical condition, the medical history must <i>inter alia</i> include a record of injuries (description, indications on a human body drawing), if present, data on chronic diseases or specific conditions of the child, as well as recommendations for any further medically indicated specialist examinations or medical consultations.</p> <p>The same protocol is also used to conduct the initial assessment of unaccompanied children, carried out by a trained employee of the competent social welfare centre. The initial assessment of an unaccompanied child's needs implies assessing needs as well as the nature and level of risk using available methods, techniques and instruments of assessment. While interviewing a child, the trained employee takes into account information collected from previous interviews and observations, and collects other necessary data about the child (family information, as well as all other relevant information needed to eliminate any doubt as to the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse against the child or violence; information on experiences during the journey and protective factors accessible by or available to the child; as well as other relevant information).</p> <p>With regard to providing healthcare to child victims of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, we would first like to point out that the healthcare system has been built based on the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p> <p>The Republic of Croatia directly fulfils the requirement to ensure healthcare to children.</p> <p>The right to healthcare is governed in the Republic of Croatia by the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette no. 85/10 – consolidated text), i.e. by its Article 59 guaranteeing the right to healthcare, as well as by the following legal acts: Healthcare Act (Official Gazette no. 100/18), Mandatory Health Insurance Act (Official Gazette no. 80/13, 37/13 and 98/19), Patient Rights Protection Act (Official Gazette no. 169/04), Act on Quality of Healthcare and Social Welfare (Official Gazette no. 124/11), Voluntary Health Insurance Act (Official Gazette no. 85/06, 150/08 and 71/10), Act on Mandatory Health Insurance and Health Care of Aliens in the Republic of Croatia (Official Gazette no. 80/13 and 15/18), and many other acts and bylaws.</p> <p>Two priorities for action in the healthcare system, defined <i>inter alia</i> in the 2014-2020 National Strategy for Children Rights in the Republic of Croatia, are as follows:</p>

1. To incorporate children health and well-being as an inherent component in the development and implementation of all policies and strategies;
2. To ensure accessible and available services in line with expert recommendations, adhering to the principles of equality, availability, accessibility, continuity and cross-cutting co-operation, with active user participation.

Victims of sexual violence are provided healthcare within the frameworks set out in the Healthcare Act, Mandatory Health Insurance Act, Patient Rights Protection Act and other legislation in this area.

Victims of sexual violence undergo examinations in general hospitals and clinical healthcare institutions – clinics, clinical hospitals and clinical hospital centres (hereinafter: the healthcare institution). Healthcare institutions are obliged to provide urgent and comprehensive medical care in order to preserve physical and mental health in accordance with contemporary standards and practices, regardless of when the sexual violence occurred.

The treatment of unaccompanied children is based on the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: protection of children's well-being, protection from any form of discrimination, right to life, safety and development, and right to participation and freedom of expression of their own opinion.

Unaccompanied children are a particularly vulnerable group of children that require special protection and care and have been exposed to different risks during their journey, including possibly different forms of violence as well as sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Under the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children, an unaccompanied child has the same scope of right to healthcare as if he/she were a person insured under the mandatory health insurance scheme.

Under the same Protocol, healthcare includes an initial medical examination carried out immediately after finding the child on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, as well as ensuring continued healthcare for the child after his/her placement in a social welfare facility or, if the child is over 16, in a reception centre for asylum seekers.

In the case of suspected sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as identified by a primary care physician and/or social worker/employee of the Ministry of the Interior, the child must be provided with specialist healthcare and medical consultations in an appropriate specialist and consultant healthcare institution (polyclinic, hospital).

In accordance with the conclusion of the Commission for the Advancement of Comprehensive Protection of Children's Health of the Government of the Republic of Croatia (*Povjerenstvo za unaprjeđenje sveobuhvatne zaštite zdravlja djece Vlade Republike Hrvatske*), expert clinical teams in the field of sexual abuse of children have been set up in clinical hospital centres as competent to conduct the initial examination of children in the case of suspected sexual abuse.

	<p>During 2016/2017, activities were carried out in Croatia within the framework of the CARE (Common Approach for Refugees and other migrants' health) project, financed by EC/CHAFEA and aimed at advancing and promoting refugees' and migrants' health in Member States that were and still are affected by significant migrant flows.</p> <p>Italy, Greece, Malta and Slovenia participated in the project along with Croatia, and the project's main objectives included education and establishment of multidisciplinary teams in reception centres for migrants and ensuring provision of adequate healthcare; establishment of an adequate system for tracking and rapid detection of communicable diseases; assessment of the current policy in vaccination and establishment of an integrated system of monitoring the health status of migrants on their journey from their origin country through transit countries to their arrival to the destination EU Member State.</p> <p>Moreover, another important objective of the project was to raise public knowledge and awareness regarding migrants' health and rights, to raise the knowledge of and train health and other professionals (social workers, mediators, etc.) working directly with migrants, as well as to promote migrants' health literacy.</p> <p>The Zagreb and Kutina Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers have available a psychosocial support team of the Croatian Red Cross, comprised of specially trained experts in the fields of psychology and social work. Upon the arrival of a family or unaccompanied child to the reception centres, the psychosocial support team carries out the initial assessment of the needs and screening of the newly arrived people. Since these are particularly vulnerable migrant groups, the screening of children is done with particular care in order to identify the children's needs and to notify of these needs relevant institutions responsible for children's rights and well-being in a timely manner. Competent institutions, such as the Ministry of the Interior, social welfare centres and child protection clinics, are immediately notified if a child victim of sexual violence, which occurred on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, during the journey or in the child's origin country, or any other form of exploitation of children has been identified.</p>
<p>Cyprus / Chypre</p>	<p>Services to child victims are provided regardless of where the exploitation took place. If a child enters the Republic of Cyprus and reports sexual abuse, the case will be investigated in order to determine when and where the abuse took place and take any legal action, where necessary. Protection and support services are provided to the child victim.</p> <p>Victims of sexual exploitation/abuse are identified either at the point of entry in the Republic of Cyprus (as part of interagency screening for vulnerable/high risk persons) or at a later stage while in the Republic of Cyprus through the process of interviewing by authorities who act in a multidisciplinary approach to the extent possible or through referrals by NGOs who are involved in the area of migration.</p>
<p>Czech Republic / République tchèque</p>	<p>Child victims are always considered to be particularly vulnerable under the Act on Victims of Crime and are entitled to use a variety of measures to ensure their best interests. They are provided with all required professional assistance, whether psychological counselling, social counselling, legal advice, legal assistance or any restorative programs, free of charge. The Act on Victims of Crime provides that all the information must be provided in the language victim claims to understand or in the official language of the state of victim's citizenship.</p> <p>The Czech Police place great emphasis on improving the quality of work with child victims or witnesses of serious crime. The hearing of witnesses under the age of 18 must be carried out in a particularly gentle and substantive manner so that interrogation in the further proceedings is no longer necessary. If the act or its continuation adversely affects the mental state of the child, it can be interrupted or terminated if there is no risk of delay. Children's hearings are conducted in pre-trial proceedings in so-called special interrogation rooms, e.g. in specially adapted premises where the child feels natural and safe. In 2016, the Office of the</p>

	<p>Criminal Police and Investigation Service set up a Methodology for approach to a particularly vulnerable victim, which includes, for example, the texts of Advising the Child before Questioning in a Special Interview Room, Especially Vulnerable Victim, The Role of a Child in Criminal Proceedings.</p>
Denmark / Danemark	<p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u> All asylum seeking and migrant children who are under the provision of the Danish Immigration Service and who are victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation/sexual abuse have access to protection, treatment and other relevant measures regardless of where the exploitation/abuse has taken place.</p> <p><u>Danish National Police</u> Danish police are well aware of the characteristics of both sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and strongly enforce the legislation regarding any forms of sexual offences against children. When an offence is reported – or if the police during an interview of a newly arrived person get information about an offence – the police collect all sorts of evidence available and, if relevant, the Danish police use international bodies like Europol, Interpol, and liaison officers to establish a possible foundation to investigate and prosecute.</p> <p><u>Danish Prosecution Service</u> The Danish Prosecution Service handles cases involving exploitation or abuse of children with the utmost seriousness. The Danish Prosecution Service works together with all relevant authorities in the effort to prevent and prosecute these crimes.</p>
Finland / Finlande	<p>The personnel of the Finnish Immigration Service and the reception centres have gone through training to ensure the detection of possible sexual exploitation or sexual abuse occurring. Recommendations and training are provided by (for example) EASO and national child protective services.</p> <p>In reception centers, a meeting with a social worker, and when needed, with a psychologist, is organized to all children applying for international protection. Part of these meetings is to detect any indicators showing that the child might have faced exploitation. Due attention in all stages of the asylum process is always given to minors and especially unaccompanied minors to detect possible signs of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, and (compulsory) training is provided to officials to enhance this (for example training modules by EASO).</p> <p>All unaccompanied minors are appointed a legal guardian and a legal advisor to ensure that the child’s best interests are taken into account and to ensure the well-being of the child together with officials.</p> <p>In 2019, a new crisis and family worker quota for 12 persons was launched in the reception system. These crisis and family workers focus on giving short-term aid in crisis situations, and also in longer-term purposeful family work with families with children.</p>
France	<p>Sur le plan judiciaire, lorsqu’une enquête judiciaire est ouverte, les autorités compétentes s’attachent à caractériser le plus précisément possible les faits d’exploitation et d’abus sexuels subis par le mineur. Ces recherches s’attachent notamment à déterminer le lieu et la date des faits. La localisation des faits revêt une importance particulière du fait de la territorialité de la loi française, sauf exceptions limitativement prévues par les textes.</p>
Georgia / Géorgie	<p>The LEPL-State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of (Statutory) Victims of Human Trafficking” (hereinafter the State Fund) has been functioning under the state control of the Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia.</p>

	<p>The State Fund is not an institution that individually (specifically) provides services to minors who have become victims of refugee crisis and need assistance. However, if a child is found to be a victim of sexual violence and sexual exploitation under Georgian law and he/she (his/her representative) applies to the State Fund, the State Fund provides the appropriate services, regardless of the circumstances of the victims, including even if they are victims of refugee crisis.</p> <p>One of the aims of the State Fund includes: Protection, assistance and rehabilitation of the victims/statutory victims/alleged victims (both adults and minors) of human trafficking and/or domestic violence and/or violence against women and/or sexual abuse, regardless of the race, skin color, language, sex, age, religion or belief citizenship, origin, property or social status, place of residence, political or other opinions, national, ethnic or social affiliation, profession, marital status, health status, disability, sexual orientation Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, Regardless of liturgical or other beliefs or other signs. The Georgian legislation prohibits any kind of discrimination in public and private spheres. The internal regulations of the State Fund are in accordance with the Georgian legislation.</p>
<p>Germany / Allemagne</p>	
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>According to section 33 of the Criminal Code, Hungarian criminal law shall apply to criminal offences committed in Hungary; criminal offences committed on vessels flying the flag of Hungary or on aircraft flying the flag of Hungary being outside the territory of Hungary and acts committed by Hungarian nationals abroad if the act constitutes a criminal offence under Hungarian law. In accordance, the power of the State to bring persons to justice covers every criminal offence regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator or the victim. In case of vessels or aircrafts flying the flag of Hungary, crimes committed on these vehicles shall be regarded as committed within the territory of Hungary, and it is irrelevant if they are outside the area of Hungary. However, according to the above-written provisions, the Hungarian jurisdiction extends to acts committed by Hungarian nationals abroad as well. Thus, any occasion a criminal offence defined in the Special Part of the Criminal Code is committed by a Hungarian citizen, and they shall be held liable.</p> <p>Section 3 (2) of the Criminal Code further states that Hungarian criminal law shall apply to acts committed by persons other than Hungarian nationals abroad if the act constitutes a criminal offence under Hungarian law and is also punishable under the law applicable to the locality where it was committed, or is a criminal offence against the State, except for espionage against allied armed forces and espionage against the institutions of the European Union, whether or not the act is punishable under the law applicable to the locality where it was committed, or is a criminal offence defined in Chapter XIII or XIV, or any other criminal offence to be prosecuted under an international treaty promulgated in an Act. Also, Hungarian criminal law shall apply to acts committed by persons other than Hungarian nationals abroad against a Hungarian citizen, or a legal person or other legal entity without legal personality established under Hungarian law, which is punishable under the Hungarian law. In cases provided for by section 3 (2), the initiation of the criminal proceedings is dependent on the decision of the Prosecutor General. All the above-written rules prevail regarding foreign nationals affected by the refugee crises (e.g. third-country citizens, refugees, protected persons, persons admitted to Hungary or have residence permit for humanitarian purposes, or persons illegally entering the country), including children as well, if they have become victims of sexual exploitation, abuse or related criminalised acts, which constitute a criminal offence under the Hungarian Criminal Code, before (i.e. abroad) or during their stay within Hungary (i.e. in Hungary).</p> <p>The prosecutors' office as a law enforcement authority promotes the fulfilment of the prescribed duties of protecting victims of sexual and related offences by the enforcement of all the rights and meeting all the obligations provided for by Article 29 (1) of the Fundamental Law, Act CLXIII of 2011 on prosecution and Act XC of 2017 on criminal proceedings. In this regard, if the criminal proceedings are conducted within Hungary, then the prosecuting authority shall pay special attention to victims under the age of 18 years, and victims of sexual offences (and also crimes against personal freedom and crimes against children and the</p>

family) regardless of the place of commission of the criminal offence or the nationality of the victim. Such victims shall be regarded as persons requiring special treatment. In addition to the general protective and lenient rules, additional stricter provisions guarantee the avoidance of meeting of the perpetrator and the victim and prevent secondary victimisation (for example mandatory audio and video recordings, restriction of presence at procedural actions, confidential management of personal data, exclusion of the public from court procedures, etc.) [sections 82, 85, 86, 87-89 of the Act on Criminal Proceedings]. Compliance with and the enforcement of these individual provisions and the implementation of the rights of the child are obligations for all authorities acting in the case. Moreover, the Act on Criminal Proceedings expresses verbis says that during criminal proceedings involving a child victim the provisions of the Fundamental Law, the New York Convention on the Rights of the Child, Act XXXI of 1997 on child protection and any other relevant laws must be obeyed. Criminal proceedings shall be conducted out of turn, if it involves the participation of a child victim [section 79 (1) b) of the Act on Criminal Proceedings]. If the perpetrator of a criminal offence against the freedom of sexual life and sexual morality committed the criminal offence against a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years, he shall be disqualified permanently from exercising any profession or performing any other activity that involves the education, supervision, care, or medical treatment of a person below the age of eighteen years, or in the context of which he is in a position of power or influence towards a person below the age of eighteen years. The perpetrator of a criminal offence of endangerment of a minor shall also be sentenced to such disqualification, however, in exceptional cases; thus, cases deserving special consideration, the mandatory application of exclusion from a profession may be dispensed with. According to 572 (1) of the Act on Criminal Proceedings, the criminal court can terminate parental rights of the defendant upon the motion of the prosecutor if the court has found the defendant guilty for committing an intentional criminal offence against his/her child.

According to Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals, anyone can be considered as „*persons requiring special treatment*“ if they meet the following criteria: unaccompanied minors, or vulnerable persons such as minors, elderly people, disabled people, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other severe forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence if they are found to have special needs after an individual evaluation of their situation.

It has to be emphasised that the protection of vulnerable persons is guaranteed under the reception conditions. According to section 21 (1) a) and section 33 (1) of Decree No. 301/2007 (XI.9.) of the Government on the implementation of Act LXXX of 2007 on Asylum, unaccompanied minors between age 14 and 18, and minors arriving with family are placed at separate accommodation at the reception centre. According to section 33 (4) section of Decree No. 301/2007, unaccompanied minors under age 14 shall be placed in a child protection institution, provided that the refugee authority has determined the minor status of the child concerned. Paediatrician and psycho-social care are available for minor applicants. If the health state of the applicant cannot be treated in the transit zone, according to the decision of the health care personnel, the medical treatment of the minor applicant can be relocated to the territorially competent hospital. Section 26 and 27 of Decree No. 301/2007 regulates the health care, for example, primary medical care and hospital care in case of emergencies. If the applicant requires special treatment since it is necessary taking into account the situation of the applicant or the medical opinion, he/she is entitled to free health care, rehabilitation, psychological and clinical psychological care and psychotherapeutic treatment.

The non-stop social care, providing five meals daily, the opportunity for immediate school enrolment under age 21 and free time activities also contribute to the protection of minors.

Social and information service operates at the receiving station according to section 2 (4) a) and c) Decree No. 52/2007 (XII. 11.) of the Minister of Justice and Law Enforcement on the organisational structure of refugee affairs.

	<p>Daily five meals are provided for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and children according to section 21 (1) b) and section 33 (1) of Decree No. 301/2007 and section 4/D (2) g) and (3) of Decree No. 52/2007. Children get half a litre of milk or equivalent dairy products, and fruit, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers get one litre of milk or comparable dairy products and fruit daily. The health, age and dietary standards based on religion are taken into account. Education is provided by the territorial school districts according to Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education, and the asylum authority provides the equipment according to section 99/E of Decree No. 301/2007. Social workers and charitable organisations offer programs in transit zones according to section 4/D (2) f) of Decree No. 52/2007 (XII. 11.).</p> <p>Also, according to the Act on the prosecution, the prosecutor can exercise legal control over the operation of child protection institutions [section 29 (7)]. Such Institution is the Children’s Centre for unaccompanied minors of the Karolyi Istvan Children’s Home, which is controlled by the Chief Public Prosecutor’s Office of Pest County. So far, no requests or complaint has been made regarding the operation of this institution.</p> <p>The protection against exploitation and/or abuse and prevention thereof is guaranteed for unaccompanied minors placed in specialised child protection and unaccompanied minors who have received after-care after becoming of legal age based upon the rules of operation of the institutions they are placed in.</p>
Iceland / Islande	<p>All investigations of alleged child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse include a focus on when and where the alleged crime was committed. All children have a right to appropriate supportive services and therapy according to their specific needs.</p>
Italy / Italie	<p>Italian law distinguishes different types of sexual abuse – sexual violence, sexual acts with minors, group sexual violence and grooming – and sexual exploitation (child prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism) stating that the sanctions provided for by the Italian Criminal Code and the related jurisdiction also apply when the offense is committed abroad by an Italian citizen, or against an Italian citizen, or by a foreigner together with an Italian citizen (art. 604 C.C.).</p> <p>Art. 604 of the Criminal Code provides for the cases in which one of the offenses concerning child pornography (but also child prostitution, enslavements, sex tourism, trafficking, sexual violence, sexual acts with minors, grooming, etc.) is committed abroad, stating that the sanctions provided for by the Italian Criminal Code and the related jurisdiction also apply when the offense is committed abroad by an Italian citizen, or against an Italian citizen, or by a foreigner together with an Italian citizen; in the latter case the foreigner is punishable when it comes to a crime punishable with imprisonment of no less than a maximum of five years and when the Minister for Justice requested it. The protection of minors present in the Italian territory is therefore ensured in all cases of abuse and exploitation, not only when these crimes were committed when the minor was already in the Italian territory, but also when the criminal acts took place in the foreign territory before the minor's arrival in Italy, in all the cases indicated above.</p> <p>In particular, concerning the protection of the child victim of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, it is provided that, with one of these crimes, the Juvenile Court has to be informed in order to adopt the appropriate measures. Moreover, emotional and psychological assistance must be assured to the child at all stages and levels of the legal action, through the support of the Juvenile Justice Services, as well as the one of groups, foundations, associations and non-governmental organisations with proven experience in assisting and supporting victims of such crimes.</p> <p>Concerning international cooperation in this area, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation financed during the last years a number of projects specifically aimed at the prevention and fight against abuse and sexual exploitation of children, sexual trafficking.</p>
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>Paragraph 3 of Section 7 of the Asylum Law states that the State Border Guard and the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs (OCMA) shall evaluate whether the asylum seeker has special reception or procedural needs. Accordingly, officials of those authorities should be able to recognise signs of sexual exploitation and violence.</p>

	<p>According to the Asylum Law, an asylum seeker who has special reception or procedural needs is a minor person, a person with disabilities, an age person who, upon reaching in the Republic of Latvia, grants an old-age pension, a pregnant woman, a parent with a minor child, a victim of human trafficking, a person who needs care because of the state of health, a person with mental disabilities, a person who has suffered torture, rape or other serious psychological, physical or sexual abuse, or other specifically protected by a person whose capacity to exercise rights and fulfil his duties during the asylum procedure is limited. In this cases State Border Guards use the tools provided by the European Asylum Support Office.</p> <p>By the Order No. 328 issued by the Cabinet of Ministers on 2 July 2019, “Plan for the Protection of Minors from Criminal Offences Against Morality and Sexual Inviolability 2019-2020” has been approved. The plan includes the measures that provide for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1.3.2 Training of the State Police officials in the educational programmes implemented by the Police College, including topics related to recognition of sexual offences against minors, recommended action and possible risks of children. - 1.3.3 Organisation of training for the specialists of the OCMA and the State Border Guard, whose duties are related to contacts with children in order to form understanding of these persons on matters like recognition and detection of signs of sexual violence against children and sexual exploitation of children, reporting and action in such cases. <p>OCMA pays particular attention to the training of the staff members who are involved in the asylum process – either when interviewing children and taking decisions or providing the reception. OCMA realizes how crucial is to enhance ability of employees to recognize signs of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation (previous or current) particularly in child asylum seekers and to channel victims for necessary support – consultations with medical experts or consultations by psychologist etc. During the last years OCMA has provided possibility for the staff members to take part in trainings provided by the European Asylum support office on such topics as “Trafficking in Human Beings”, “Interviewing Vulnerable Persons”, “Interviewing Children”, “Gender, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation” and “Reception” where particular attention is paid to the aspects of child protection.</p> <p>At the same time, from 1 January to 14 October 2019, the State Police College provided implementation of the informal adult education for the State Police officials, including topics related to recognition of sexual offences against minors, recommended action and possible risks of children: “Protection of the rights of Children” – trained 132 State Police officials; “Protection of the rights of Children - 2” – trained 123 State Police officials; “Action to be taken by police officer in cases related to domestic violence” – trained 67 State Police officials;</p> <p>During the period from 16-28 June 2019, a representative of the State Police participated in the course 34/2019 “Children’s Sexual Exploitation – Identification of Victims”, organised by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL). Goal of the course was to develop skills of law enforcement officers in identification of victims at national and international level, as well as to improve cooperation among the law enforcement institutions in the area of identification of victims of children’s sexual exploitation.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>The legislative basis for the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention is found primarily in the Liechtenstein Criminal Code (StGB, Section 10, Offences Against Sexual Self-Determination and Other Sex-Related Offences). Recommendation R11 is already</p>

	implemented, as Liechtenstein distinguishes between sexual exploitation and sexual abuse occurring prior to the entry and after the entry. In case of recommendation R11 the distinction is made by the National Police that investigates cases of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.
Lithuania / Lituanie	As in the information provided above was mentioned (R7), that Centre collect all information about children who were sexually abused in Lithuania. In this information data there is collected information, where the child suffered the abuse, in which place and country.
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	Indeed, legal protection and protection services are given irrespective of where the criminal offence involving abuse/exploitation occurred. Medical examinations, together with a psychological assessment carried out by medical professionals, should be able to verify such a distinction.
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	In cases of detection of sexual abuse of migrant children, the migration authority refers the case for examination to authorities provided by Law no. 140/2013, including police or prosecutor's office. Victim children on the territory of the Republic of Moldova are granted protection regardless the place of abuse.
Monaco	<p>Pour les raisons indiquées précédemment (v. <i>supra</i>, Rc n° 7), qui tiennent au nombre extrêmement faible de mineurs migrants sur le territoire monégasque, au temps de séjour à Monaco inférieur à 24 heures et à l'absence totale de signalement pour des faits de maltraitance ou d'abus sexuels sur ces mineurs, les autorités monégasques n'ont pas estimé utile de mettre en œuvre des mesures visant à distinguer entre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels, selon qu'ils ont été subis avant ou après l'entrée sur le territoire.</p> <p>Cependant, dans l'hypothèse où un enfant mentionnerait :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Un abus sexuel commis avant son entrée sur le territoire monégasque : le Foyer de l'Enfance Princesse Charlène organiserait et financerait sa prise en charge psychologique en faisant appel, si besoin, à un traducteur assermenté (v. <i>infra</i>, Rc n° 15). Les autorités monégasques pourraient, par ailleurs, faire appel aux outils de coopération internationale pour signaler ces faits ou faire poursuivre les auteurs présumés dans un autre Etat (v. <i>infra</i>, Rc n° 12) ; - Un abus sexuel commis sur le territoire monégasque : la protection de l'enfant serait assurée par la procédure suivante : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La personne ayant recueilli la parole de l'enfant aurait l'obligation de faire un signalement auprès du Procureur Général ; 2. Dans l'hypothèse où l'auteur présumé serait un professionnel du Foyer de l'Enfance, il serait suspendu sans délai de ses fonctions ; 3. L'enfant bénéficierait d'une prise en charge psychologique.
Montenegro / Monténégro	In the event that the sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis is detected, it would certainly make a difference where and when it happened to provide as effective protection and support for the children as possible. Since no cases of sexual exploitation or abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis have been identified so far, there was no specific situation where this issue could be discussed separately.
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	The Dutch procedure to apply for a residence permit for victims of human trafficking is open to refugee children in both categories. The circumstance whether the exploitation/abuse has taken place outside or within the Netherlands is not a condition for applying. So, the Immigration and Naturalization Office (IND) does not make that distinction in their collection of data regarding victims. But, of course, in a concrete case the official authorities are alert on where the exploitation/abuse occurred, so that adequate protection to child victims can be realised and that the offenders will be prosecuted in the Netherland or abroad (if possible).

	<p>In the Netherlands data of signals of human trafficking is also collected by other actors in the field. The signals of human trafficking from the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) are centrally collected and shared once a month with the EMM. With the help of various information systems, the EMM attempts to analyze the collected information. This could lead to research proposals for investigative services. If there are insufficient indications that could lead to a research proposal or investigation, the signals are registered in a theme registry, where they are kept for five years. Because of this registration of signals, information from one signal could be associated with other signals in the future.</p> <p>Moreover, CoMensha gathers data on all victims of human trafficking in the Netherlands. The police and other investigative agencies are required to report all alleged victims to CoMensha.</p> <p>Also, other various parties who come into contact with alleged victims are asked to report these victims to CoMensha, for instance youth care providers. So, the information in their system about these victims includes data about trafficking, including (if reported) exploitation and abuse.</p> <p>These and data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) (on victims of trafficking - are used by the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children. The National Rapporteur reports to the government about the nature and extent of trafficking and sexual violence against children in the Netherlands. He monitors the effects of the policies conducted in these areas and makes recommendations to improve the approach to human trafficking and sexual violence against children. In his Human Trafficking Victims Monitor the National Rapporteur also focuses explicit on the exploitation of minors and the integrality of the approach to tackle it.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>Due to the particular vulnerability of (unaccompanied) children among illegal migrants and refugees, their status and rights are specifically regulated by the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by the Republic of North Macedonia the provisions of which have been implemented in the national legislation. In order to identify and protect this category of persons more effectively, while assisted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR, as well as by the inter-institutional cooperation of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Inter-municipal Social Work Centres, IOM (International Organization for Migration - Skopje), ICMPD and others, Standard Operating Procedures on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Foreign Children have been prepared.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures on the Treatment of Vulnerable Categories of Foreigners have also been adopted, where the first of the six developed procedures is precisely the procedure for Reception, Identification and Referral of Vulnerable Categories of Persons, whereby children, in particular victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse fall into this category.</p> <p>While being applied until now, both SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) have proved to be quite effective and consistently applied and, together with the provisions contained in the existing national legislation, enable the smooth exchange of information and data between the competent institutions.</p> <p>Standard Operating Procedures on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Foreign Children and Standard Operating Procedures on the Treatment of Vulnerable Categories of Foreigners have been developed and adopted (where the first of the six developed procedures is the procedure for Reception, Identification and Referral of Vulnerable Categories of Foreigners), whereby children, especially victims or presumed victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, fall into this category).</p> <p>While being applied until now, both SOPs (Standard Operating Procedures) have proved to be quite effective and have been consistently applied, and together with the provisions contained in the existing national legislation, enable smooth exchange of information and data between the competent institutions.</p>

<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>Polish legislature on sexual crimes against children does not differentiate between the Polish or foreign minors (including the migrant or refugee children), thus the minor victims of sexual exploitation should be entitled to full protection, regardless of where the crime was committed (for example before the child arrived in Poland). When it comes to prosecuting the perpetrators - foreigners, regardless of where the sexual crime towards a child was committed, attention must be paid to provisions of Chapter XIII of the Penal Code related to liability for crimes committed abroad. This is in particular the case with Article 110 of the Act on the application of Polish criminal law to foreigners who committed a prohibited act abroad - section 2 of the Act stipulates that Polish law applies to foreign nationals who commit the aforementioned act if in the Polish Penal Act it carries a penalty exceeding 2 years of imprisonment (which is the case with the crimes of sexual exploitation of minors described in the Polish Penal Code). Although Article 111 of the Polish Penal Code introduces an obligatory condition for such liability for an act committed abroad, which is recognition of the committed act as crime also by the law applicable at the place where it was committed, in the case of sexual exploitation of children a great majority of countries around the world penalizes such behaviors as highly harmful in social terms and affecting persons, who deserve special treatment and protection, such as children.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data collected by Children’s Health Action At Risk (ASCJR), from the Hospital Centres For Support For Children And Youth At Risk (NHACJR) network, does not disaggregate refugee child and therefore it is not possible, in the health field, to identify if the situation occurred before or after the child's entry into the national territory. However, the protection and physical and mental health care provided to refugee children is ensured globally and the access is free and universal. 2. Portuguese legislation distinguishes between sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The Portuguese Criminal Code provides a definition for the crime of sexual abuse of children (art. 171) and a definition for the crime of pimping minors (art. 175). This distinction is always considered by the Security Services and Forces.
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<p>In all the proceedings that occur either in the field of social protection or even more in criminal proceedings, identifying the time and place of the abuse are an essential concern, in order to be able to proceed forward and provide the adequate protection for the child.</p> <p>When underlining the importance of distinguishing between sexual exploitation and sexual abuse occurring prior to the entry of the child victim on their territories and after the entry, the report of the Committee refers especially to judicial criminal proceedings.</p> <p>In this particular field, establishing the circumstances in which the act was perpetrated, which includes the time and place, is crucial in order to engage criminal responsibility and is among of the main concerns of the investigation, as part of the necessity to acquire the most relevant information possible about the sexual abuse committed on the child.</p> <p>According to the general principles of the Criminal procedure code (Law 135/2010 regarding the Criminal procedure code, art. 5), “the judicial bodies have the obligation to ensure, based on evidence, the truth of the facts and circumstances of the case, as well as the person of the suspect or the accused”.</p> <p>Also, in order to establish territorial jurisdiction of the state, determining the place where the abuse was committed is essential.</p> <p>Also, from a social protection perspective:</p> <p>Children affected by refugee crisis who are unaccompanied on Romanian territory are protected in a residential service within the child protection system. A detailed evaluation is mandatory and in case of suspicion of violence against children – prior to the entry and after the entry on Romanian territory – special procedures and interventions are taken, according to the provision of Government Decision no. 49/2011 for the approval of the Framework methodology for multidisciplinary and network prevention and intervention in cases of violence against children and domestic violence and the Methodology for multidisciplinary and interinstitutional intervention on exploited children and those at risk of child labour, child victims of human trafficking, and Romanian migrant children victims of other forms of violence on the territory of other states. Procedures are carried out by General Departments for Social Assistance and Child Protection (GDSACP).</p>

	If there is suspicion of violence against children affected by refugee crisis who are accompanied on Romanian territory by their parents, professionals interacting with them should mandatorily report to GDSACP and the above-mentioned procedures are implemented. Mandatory report is stipulated by Law no. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of child rights.
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	The Russian Federation keeps records of victims on its territory and, on the basis of cooperation agreements, exchanges data with partner countries, see, for example, information on cross-border cooperation (submitted in response to R28).
San Marino / Saint-Marin	
Serbia / Serbie	Regarding the protection of unaccompanied children who have been exposed to sexual abuse, the guardianship authority has a role of a coordinator, and under the Family code, General Protocol on the Protection of children from Abuse and Neglect, and special protocols on the protection of children from abuse and neglect applicable to every individual system comprising protection of children (social protection, health care, education, law enforcement), the instructions of line ministries, and other acts. (Added by Public Prosecutor).
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	<p>Within the framework of providing protection to child victims in the area of identification of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of a child, before or after entering the territory of the Slovak Republic, the health care system provides special medical procedures for children before or after entry. The Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic professionally guides the provision of health care and issues standard procedures for prevention, standard diagnostic procedures and standard therapeutic procedures, which it publishes on their website. Procedures for the protection of child victims and the identification of evidence by healthcare providers are carried out on the basis of a professional methodology developed according to § 45 par. 1, b) and c) of Act no. 576/2004 on Health Care, Services Related to the provision of Health Care and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts, as amended, effective from 1 January 2013.³</p> <p>Employees of authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship (“social and legal protection authorities”) attend several thematic workshops, methodological days and educational activities, their professional focus shall include knowledge of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the procedure for identifying the symptoms of sexual abuse / maltreatment and ensuring adequate professional assistance and care. Professional employees of social and legal protection authorities and facilities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship have adequate knowledge to identify sexual abuse or exploitation, as well as procedures for working with children with CAN syndrome. As part of the implementation of the activities of National Project “Support of deinstitutionalisation of substitute care”, a methodological instrument was developed in 2013 under the title “Manual on CAN Syndrome”. The aim of the methodological handbook is to describe the symptoms of child maltreatment, abuse and neglect and to describe the competences and recommended procedures of professional workers within their work with children with CAN syndrome.</p> <p>One of the effective measures to identify victims of sexual abuse or exploitation in the Centre for Children and Family Medzilaborce (where a dedicated separate unaccompanied minors’ group is located) is a case conference that takes place no later than 48 hours after placing the unaccompanied minor in the facility (the problem is to ensure the presence of an interpreter). The case conference takes place in the presence of an interpreter, social worker, guardian, psychologist, and</p>

³ Bulletin of Ministry of health of the SR - Expert guidance of the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic on symptoms and diagnosis of neglect, maltreatment or abuse of a minor and on the procedure of healthcare providers in reporting suspicions of neglect, abuse or abuse of a minor; Number: 07566 - 2012 – OZS. <https://www.health.gov.sk/?vestniky-mz-sr>

	<p>head of educational facility, nurse and director of the centre. In the course of the case conference, they seek to identify, through indirect questions and later also directly, those unaccompanied minors who may have been victims of sexual exploitation or abuse. CAT (computer-aided translation) linguistic programs (for unaccompanied minors with at least elementary knowledge of Slovak / English language) are also used for this purpose, possibly with the assistance of an interpreter (for unaccompanied minors who do not have the basics of Slovak and cannot communicate in English). When it comes to the finding, the child has been sexually abused; the Centre for Children and Family expert team begins to focus more on victims. The Centre for Children and Family psychologist cooperates with the clinical psychologist, as necessary, to make professional diagnosis with recommendations for further action.</p> <p>The Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic ascertains within the asylum procedure and during the asylum interview also identification of vulnerability, i.e. whether a person (child) has not been sexually abused or exploited. If such a child victim is identified, it is ascertained when and where such action took place. Probably due to the low number of asylum seekers, such proceeding has not been recorded by the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior. In case, when a child victim would be found to be a victim of trafficking in human beings, each victim of trafficking in human beings has the right to join the program of support and protection of victims of trafficking in human beings under the authority of the Information Center for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. The program for victims includes their isolation from the criminal environment, the possibility of suitable and safe accommodation, assistance to a Slovak citizen in assisted voluntary return to the Slovak Republic, assistance to a European Union citizen and third-country national in assisted voluntary return to their country of origin, and mediation of aid for the organization operating in the country of origin, social assistance, social counseling, psychological counseling, psychotherapeutic services, interpreting and translation services, legal law counseling, health care, retraining courses, possibility of inclusion in witness protection program under special law, one-off financial compensation under special law, information on tolerated residence in the territory of the Slovak Republic and, if necessary, information on the possibility of granting international protection if the victim is a third-country national.</p>
<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>It is important to note, that notwithstanding the legal status of a child, every right under Convention on the rights of a child as well as every other international treaty (such as Lanzarote Convention) that is binding Slovenia, is ensured for each child that is under jurisdiction of Slovenia. If there is a suspicion that a sexual abuse has been committed against a migrant child, every authority has to act in accordance with Domestic Violence Prevention Act and Criminal Procedure Act: police and prosecution have to be informed, Social service Centre has to be informed as well.⁴ Once informed, police and prosecution will act in line with domestic legislation, including taking into account whether the sexual abuse and exploitation occurred prior or after the arrival in Slovenia. The police and the prosecution investigate and prosecute in accordance with articles that provide for the competence of Slovene courts for criminal offences committed in Slovenia and outside of Slovenia.</p> <p>Based on territorial principle in Article 10 of the Criminal Code (CC), the Republic of Slovenia has jurisdiction in cases where the offence was committed on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Also relevant is Article 19 of the CC regulating the place where the offence was committed: the lawgiver chose to enact the principle according to which the offence was committed both at the place where the offender had worked or had to work, as well as the place where the consequence occurred.</p>

⁴ Art. 145. of Criminal Procedure Act (CPA), Art. 6 of Domestic Violence Prevention Act.

	<p>An attempt to commit a criminal offence shall also be deemed to have been committed at the place where the offender has worked, as well as at the place where the consequence took or should have taken place. Thus, for example, when the offence is committed in the territory of several State Parties, if it has been committed, at least in part (commission, consequence) in Slovenia, the place of enforcement is deemed to be also in the Republic of Slovenia and therefore our criminal law is applicable on the basis of the territorial principle mentioned in Article 10 of the CC.</p> <p>In addition to the territorial principle, we also point out that Article 11 and Article 12 of CC establishes the validity of Slovenian Criminal Code and consequently the powers of the Slovenian authorities for a Slovenian citizen even if he commits a criminal offence abroad. At the same time, in accordance with Articles 11 and 13 of the Criminal Code, the same applies to a foreigner who commits an offence abroad if he is apprehended in the Republic of Slovenia if he or she is not handed over to a foreign Country (universality principle).</p> <p>Furthermore, migrant children who have been victims of any form of abuse shall have access to rehabilitation and to appropriate psychological treatment⁵.</p> <p>The Government Office for Support and Integration of Migrants pays special attention to children and unaccompanied minors as the most vulnerable category of persons. In the event of any indication of any signs of violence or behavioural disturbances, it shall act, in accordance with its powers, inter alia, to convene a specific group of experts in different fields. To this end, an agreement on the agreement on the Standard Operational Procedures for Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence and Violence by Gender against Persons under the Provisions of the International Protection Act.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>If a minor suffers, sexual abuse in Spain the attention given by police officers always will be personalized, respectful and preferential. The necessary measures will be taken from the beginning to protect the dignity, physical and moral integrity of the minor. Medical and psychological care will be offered. The minor will have access to the necessary professionals for the type of assistance required, as well as an interpreter, if necessary.</p> <p>In case of exploitation or sexual abuse, Article 262 of the criminal procedure Act provides that those who, due to their positions, professions or offices, have notice of any public offense, will be obliged to report it immediately to the Prosecutor's Office, to the competent Court, to the investigating Judge and, failing that, to the municipal or to the nearest police officer to the site if it is a flagrant crime.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>Sweden has jurisdiction with respect to offences committed on its own territory. An offence is considered to have taken place on Swedish territory as long as any part of the crime is located here (i.e. downloading of child pornography or receiving videos of sexual abuse). In the case of certain offences, Swedish courts have jurisdiction for crimes committed abroad by e.g. Swedish citizens and aliens habitually resident in Sweden even if the act is not subject to responsibility under the law of the place where it was committed. This is the case for certain sexual offences committed against persons under the age of 18 (rape, gross rape, sexual assault, gross sexual assault, negligent rape, negligent sexual assault, rape of a child, gross rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, gross sexual assault of a child, exploitation of a child for sexual posing, gross exploitation of a child for sexual posing, purchase of a sexual act from a child, procuring and gross procuring).</p> <p>Once a crime has come to the attention of the Swedish Police Authority, a preliminary investigation is initiated. The object is to find out who can be suspected of the crime and whether or not there is sufficient evidence to initiate an action. In the case of most crimes, such as sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the prosecutor has what is known as an absolute duty to prosecute. This means that the prosecutor is obliged to initiate a prosecution if he or she considers there to be sufficient evidence to prove that a crime has been committed and that a certain person has committed it.</p>

⁵ Para 4. of the Art. 15. čl. of the International Protection Act in connection with Art. 86. of the International Connection Act.

	<p>The Government has adopted a national strategy for mental health for the period 2016-2020. The strategy is based on five focus areas that have been identified as the main challenges when it comes to strengthening mental health and wellbeing and combating mental ill health. The five focus areas are: 1) Preventive and promotional efforts 2) Accessible services early 3) Vulnerable groups 4) Participation and rights 5) Organization and leadership. : It is important to bear in mind that each focus area covers people of all ages – children, young people, adults and the elderly – as well as girls and boys, men and women. Just as the focus areas have been developed in collaboration with a number of key stakeholders, all improvement work in the field of mental health must be conducted simultaneously, and in a collaborative manner. For those who suffer from mental ill health early interventions must be available. Obviously, we also need a properly chosen specialized psychiatry, with the right tools and the right mission. All three elements - prevention, early intervention and more specialized psychiatry – are crucial for a successful work against mental ill health and disease. Through an increased focus on prevention and preventive measures the more specialized psychiatric services are also given better opportunities to help those in greatest need.</p> <p>Public responsibility for the welfare of children up to 18 years of age is clearly stated in the Swedish Social Services Act. The legislation clearly tasks public officials of each municipality with the responsibility for ensuring that all who reside there are given the assistance and support they need. Swedish social services are responsible for assessing whether or not a child’s needs are being met and for maintaining contact with children and their families. In work with children at risk, they are required to collaborate with healthcare professionals, schools and the Swedish Police Authority. Collaboration between local agencies is also required within the remit of proactive work, in which healthcare services and schools play a central role.</p> <p>Barnafrid at Linköping University Barnafrid which is a national knowledge center with the aim of assembling and disseminating knowledge about violence and other abuses against children has been commissioned to develop a training programme in psychiatric trauma care for staff who meet children and young people in health care. Civil society has also taken action in the area.</p> <p>When the Migration Agency detects a possible case of human trafficking for sexual purposes, no matter if it concerns a child or an adult, the Agency handles it in the same way regardless if the exploitation has occurred within or outside the territory. The main task of the Migration Agency is to detect indicators of possible human trafficking. Thereafter the Agency reports the indications to the police and offers the victims support in the ways possible, for instance by contacting healthcare, counseling, the Social services etc. The involvement of the Social services is stated through national legislation.</p> <p>Case officers at the Migration Agency have an obligation to notify the Social services when there is suspicion of child abuse and to provide information that may be important in the investigation of the child’s need for protection and support. This also applies to cases concerning children who are themselves suspected of being victims of human trafficking, as well as children of victims of human trafficking. In cases where there is a concern for the welfare of a child, the obligation to notify supersedes the obligation to maintain secrecy between authorities.</p>
<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Le personnel du SEM est formé en matière d’audition et de reconnaissance des victimes potentielles de traite des êtres humains dans la procédure d’asile. Cela inclut également la capacité à distinguer une exploitation sexuelle liée à la traite des êtres humains d’autres abus sexuels et de découvrir si l’exploitation et les abus sexuels subis par l’enfant ont eu lieu avant son entrée sur le territoire ou après son arrivée.</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>- Mobile Teams have been created within the scope of the activity initiated in the second half of 2017 for children at risk on the streets as direct service for children by our Ministry. In addition, mobile social service units consisting of social workers have been established with the aim of identifying children at risk in need of social service intervention. Activities on detection and intervention are conducted for such children with school absenteeism or under the risk of being neglected, abused, dragged into crime and so on, by matching Mobile Social Service Units with the schools located in the disadvantaged areas of the city.</p> <p>- Within the scope of the Children in Safe Program conducted by our Ministry, an activity was initiated to monitor the children who were identified as at risk or under social service intervention.</p>

	<p>- Social Cohesion Program has been carried out by our Ministry in cooperation with UNICEF Turkey since 2015 in order to provide social integration of Syrian children living outside the camps with the help of Committees on Child Rights and mutual dialog and information exchange between Syrian and Turkish children. Social Cohesion Training Module contains issues and trainings in Turkish and Arabic such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convention on the Rights of Children, ▪ Society We Live in, ▪ Safety, Prevention of Violence-Abuse, Discrimination, Child Labour and Early Marriage, ▪ Culture-Tolerance-Cooperation, ▪ Understanding Each Other and Expressing, ▪ Crucial Institutions Servicing.
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>The Law of Ukraine on Refugees and Persons Who Need Additional or Temporary Protection that introduces two new forms of protection (additional and temporary) came into force. The law regulates the provision of protection to persons (including children) who do not fall under the refugee criteria, but also need protection. The terms defining such categories of children as “a child separated from the family”, “a child in need of additional protection”, “children in need of temporary protection” have been regulated. The law prohibits the expulsion or forcible return of a refugee or a person who needs additional or temporary protection to countries where their lives are in danger. It regulates the access of a child separated from a family who is not a citizen of Ukraine to the procedure for recognition as a refugee or additional protection, as well as the duty of the migration service authorities, together with the custody and guardianship authority, to take measures for the temporary placement of such a child in the appropriate children's institution or a family and the duty of the Migration Service body to assist children separated from the family, to search for parents or other legal representatives.</p> <p>The social protection of children separated from the family and who are not Ukrainian citizens is ensured in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (No. 832 dated November 16, 2016). Cases of risks that a child may be abused or sexually exploited as a result of family reunification is considered in accordance with current legislation. The Joint Order of the Ministry of Social Policy, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health (No. 564/836/945/577 dated August 19, 2014) determines the Procedure for consideration of appeals and communications concerning the ill-treatment or threat of child abuse. Every child is guaranteed the right to liberty, personal integrity, protection of dignity and the best interests of her.</p> <p>The state protects the child from all forms of physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence, ill-treatment, neglect and ill-treatment, involvement in the worst forms of child labor, including from the parents or persons who replace them, and also takes the necessary measures to ensure the rights of children who witnessed a criminal proceeding. The Service for Children is the coordinator of measures to protect children against abuse or threats of their commission. In case of necessity, the entities organize the provision of emergency medical aid (emergency aid), psychological and other types of assistance to a child who has suffered from ill-treatment. Subjects of social work send messages to the Service for Children in the form established by the Ministry of Social Policy, in particular the families in which physical, psychological, sexual, economic violence against children, physical abuse, ill-treatment of children was committed or there is a real threat of its commission. Consideration of reports of families in which physical, psychological, sexual, economic violence against children, physical abuse, or abuse of children was committed, or there is a real threat of its commission, is carried out in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>In case of receiving from the subjects of social work a notice concerning the families in which the physical, psychological, sexual, economic violence against children, physical abuse, ill-treatment of children was committed or there is a real threat his commission, the Service for Children within three working days</p>

	<p>involves a center for social services for the family, children and youth, and, if necessary, other social work subjects for verifying the information indicated in the notification and ensuring, in case of rebounds of social support of the family, protection of the rights of children in such a family. For the organization of social protection of a child who is in difficult circumstances, giving her and her parents (or persons replacing them) a complex of social services based on materials prepared by the Center for Social Services for Family, Children and Youth and other entities social work, the Service for children, if necessary, sends the child to the institution of social protection of children. If an immediate threat to the life or health of the child has arisen, the guardianship and guardianship authority, who became aware of this, shall decide on the immediate removal of the child from the parents or persons who replace them.</p>
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Recommendation R12 / Recommandation R12

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should fulfil obligations to prosecute the offenders and to provide international co-operation between the Parties in instances where the offence occurred prior to arrival on the territory for the purpose of investigation and prosecution (R12).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient remplir leurs obligations visant à poursuivre les auteurs de tels actes et à instaurer une coopération internationale entre elles lorsque l'infraction a été commise avant l'arrivée sur leur territoire, à des fins d'enquête et de poursuites (R12).

**Albania /
Albanie**

Information from the General Prosecutor's Office:

The reasoning given for recommendation 11 is also valid in regards to this recommendation. The prosecutor will record the criminal proceeding, and if after the evidence collected it turns out that the offence occurred before the minor arrived in the Albanian territory, they will request to transfer the criminal proceeding to the state from which the minor victim has entered Albania or the country of origin, as appropriate.

Information from the General Directorate of State's Police:

The commencement of criminal prosecution for offences committed outside the territory of the Republic of Albania is provided for in two provisions of the Criminal Code :

Article 7 « Implementation of the criminal law for criminal offences committed by foreign nationals »

A foreign citizen who commits criminal offences in the territory of the Republic of Albania is responsible under the criminal law of the Republic of Albania.

Article 7 /a "Universal Jurisdiction", second paragraph.

The criminal law of the Republic of Albania is also applicable to a foreign citizen who commits any of the offences outside the territory of the Republic of Albania, for which specific laws or international agreements to which the Republic of Albania is a party, determine the applicability of the albanian criminal legislation.

Regarding international co-operation, Albania adheres to the international organization INTERPOL, with full rights, and has Operational Agreements with EUROPOL. Consequently the State Police structures continuously co-operate and exchange information with these organizations. The co-operation is realized through the Europol National Office and Interpol National Headquarters in Tirana, at the Department of International Relations, in the General Directorate of State Police, which also have direct access to their respective systems and databases.

	These official communication tools and channels are used in all cases where it is necessary to obtain and / or exchange information with counterpart law enforcement authorities, as well as for the identification of persons, assets, documents and as part of the investigation of criminal offences, including cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse identified during alien entry / exit checks at the border or asylum procedures for children affected by the refugee crisis.
Andorra / Andorre	Andorre rejoint l'Interpol en 1987. Il convient de tenir compte du fait que tous les services des États chargés des enquêtes criminelles peuvent coopérer avec leurs homologues des autres pays membres par le biais d'Interpol et que tous les services fournis par Interpol sont accessibles à tous les bureaux de police des États membres.
Austria / Autriche	Based on reciprocity, it is possible, under Austrian law, to render mutual legal assistance even in cases where no bilateral or multilateral agreement applies in respect of the requesting State. Additionally, Austria has ratified the most common multilateral agreements within the Council of Europe or the United Nations. In respect of applicability of the mutual legal assistance regime it is, time wise, irrelevant, whether the offence was committed before the victim entered Austrian territory. It is also irrelevant where the offence was committed.
Belgium / Belgique	<p>Les articles 3 et 4 du Code pénal détermine le champ d'application de la loi pénale en Belgique :</p> <p>« <i>L'infraction commise sur le territoire du Royaume, par des Belges ou par des étrangers est punie conformément aux dispositions des lois belges</i> » (art.3 C. pén.)</p> <p>« <i>Les infractions commises hors du territoire du Royaume, par des Belges ou par des étrangers, n'est punie, en Belgique que dans les cas déterminés par la loi</i> » (art.4 du C. pén.)</p> <p>L'article 10ter du titre préliminaire du Code d'instruction criminelle prévoit que « <i>pourra être poursuivie en Belgique toute personne qui aura commis hors du territoire du Royaume :</i></p> <p><i>1° une des infractions prévues aux articles 379, 380, 381 [383bis, §§ 1er et 3, [4 433quinquies à 433octies]4 du Code pénal] ;</i></p> <p><i>1bis. une des infractions prévues aux articles 433novies/2 à 433novies/10, en cas de prélèvement d'organes pratiqué ou envisagé en échange d'un profit ou d'un avantage comparable ;</i></p> <p><i>2° une des infractions prévues [3 aux articles 371/1 à]3 377 [2, 377quater]2 et 409, du même Code si le fait a été commis sur la personne d'un mineur ;</i></p> <p>... »</p> <p>Les principales infractions listées dans l'art. 10ter concernant des mineurs sont donc : l'attentat à la pudeur avec ou sans violence, le viol, la corruption de la jeunesse, la prostitution d'enfants, le proxénétisme, la pédopornographie et la traite.</p> <p>Ainsi, avec la loi du 13 avril 1995, les autorités belges deviennent compétentes pour poursuivre tout abus sexuel commis sur des enfants à l'étranger, quelle que soit la nationalité de la victime ou de l'auteur, pourvu que ce dernier soit trouvé sur le territoire belge. En étendant le principe d'extraterritorialité aux abus sexuels sur des enfants, cette loi permet de faciliter la mise en mouvement de l'action publique lorsque les auteurs se sont rendus coupables d'infractions à caractère sexuel sur des mineurs à l'étranger.</p> <p>La modification de l'art. 10ter, qui étend la compétence extraterritoriale aux crimes sexuels commis sur les enfants, s'inscrit dans une loi plus générale visant à renforcer la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et la pornographie infantile.</p> <p>Contrairement à d'autres pays européens, la Belgique ne limite pas sa compétence extraterritoriale à ses résidents ou ses citoyens. Elle vise toute personne, c'est-à-dire qu'elle est applicable à tous les citoyens du monde. En matière d'infractions sexuelles commises sur des mineurs, la Belgique s'octroie donc une compétence</p>

	<p>répressive universelle avec laquelle elle peut désormais poursuivre un citoyen étranger ayant commis des faits à l'étranger sur des victimes étrangères.... mais trouvé en Belgique.</p> <p>En effet, la présence du suspect sur le territoire belge au moment où les poursuites sont engagées est une condition sine qua non. Si l'action publique est mise en mouvement avant la venue du prévenu en Belgique, elle n'est pas recevable.</p> <p>Un autre élément à souligner est que la plainte est optionnelle : une plainte de la victime n'est pas nécessaire pour enclencher la procédure. Cet élément est d'une importance capitale car les victimes sont souvent les grandes absentes de ce genre d'affaires, soit parce qu'elles ne se reconnaissent pas comme telles, soit parce qu'elles ne connaissent pas l'existence de leurs droits ou ne peuvent pas les faire exercer (corruption, obstacles financiers, etc.). De plus, les victimes résident éventuellement à l'étranger et il n'est pas évident de les impliquer dans la procédure, ni de recueillir assez d'informations sur elles.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine</p>	<p>Sector for international operative police collaboration, within its prescribed competencies, works on criminal investigation of perpetrators and secures international collaboration in cases where the crime occurred prior to the arrival on the territory of our country. Requests for verification and treatment in such cases are submitted to the domestic competent police agencies and other competent authorities, thereby contributing to the coordination and actions on the rights and safety of children affected by the refugee crisis.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>Refugee status in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be granted to an alien who for reasons of a well-founded fear of persecution due to his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a specific social group is outside his/her country of origin and who, for those reasons, is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country or return thereto.</p> <p>The status shall be granted regardless of the alien's belonging to a particular race, religion, nationality, social group or expression of certain political opinion at the basis of which he/she was persecuted. It is sufficient for the authority or organization persecuting that person to consider that the alien has such affiliation.</p> <p>Actors of persecution can be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the State; 2. parties or organisations controlling the country or a substantial part of the territory of the State; 3. non-state actors if it can be demonstrated that the actors mentioned in items 1 and 2, including international organisations, are unable or unwilling to provide protection against persecution. <p>Persecution is a violation of fundamental human rights or a set of actions that result in violation of fundamental human rights grave enough in their nature or recurrence.</p> <p>The acts of persecution can take the form of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. acts of physical or mental violence, including acts of sexual violence; 2. legal, administrative, police or judicial measures which are in themselves discriminatory or which are implemented in a discriminatory manner; 3. prosecution or punishment which is disproportionate or discriminatory; 4. denial of judicial redress resulting in a disproportionate or discriminatory punishment; 5. prosecution or punishment for refusal to perform military service in an armed conflict, where performing military service would include crimes or acts falling within the scope of the grounds for exclusion as set out in Article 12, paragraph 1, items 1 - 3; 6. acts of a gender-specific or child-specific nature. <p>The fears of persecution may be based on events which have occurred after the alien left his/her country of origin or on an activity carried out by him/her after his/her departure, in particular where it is established that this activity constitutes the expression or continuation of convictions or orientations held in the country of origin, unless such activity was carried out for the sole purpose of making such alien eligible for protection under this Act.</p>

	<p>Protection against persecution may be provided by the state, parties or organisations, including international organisations, controlling the state or a significant part of its territory provided that the latter wish to provide and are able to provide effective protection whereto the alien has access and such protection is of a non-temporary nature.</p> <p>To fulfill its priorities in the context of multilateral cooperation on migration and refugees, Bulgaria cooperates with a number of international bodies/organizations in this field, among which are the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration.</p>
<p>Croatia / Croatie</p>	<p>Judicial cooperation with Member States of the European Union is regulated in the Republic of Croatia by the Act on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters with Member States of the European Union (Official Gazette No. 91/10, 81/13, 124/13, 26/15, 102/17, 68/18, 70/19).</p> <p>Directive 2014/41/EU regarding the European Investigation Order in criminal matters (hereinafter: the Directive) was transposed into the judicial system of the Republic Croatia by Amendments of 26 October 2017 to the Act on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters with Member States of the European Union, and its implementation falls under the competence of county state attorney's offices. The Directive enabled faster and more efficient collection of evidence, leading to proceedings being conducted in a more effective manner due to the significant reduction of the time-limit for obtaining evidence from abroad. As an instrument of judicial cooperation, the European Investigation Order sped up proceedings compared to traditional forms of international legal assistance and intensified judicial cooperation between criminal prosecution bodies. It serves its purpose and this type of immediate cooperation of judicial authorities fulfils the requirement to ensure fast and effective judicial cooperation in the earliest stages of the proceedings, thereby significantly contributing to the effectiveness of criminal prosecution bodies of EU Member States. Immediate contact between other prosecuting states while dealing with international cases helps to accelerate proceedings in international criminal cases and to harmonise international legal assistance requests with the legal framework and other requirements and circumstances that enable faster quality handling of cases involving international legal assistance and judicial cooperation.</p> <p>EUROJUST and the European Judicial Network (EJN) have proven to be highly effective tools for faster and more efficient execution of international letters of request and coordination of proceedings while using instruments of judicial cooperation, as well as for obtaining relevant information on legal framework and case-law.</p> <p>In addition to the judicial cooperation with Member States of the European Union, we point out that the Republic of Croatia is party to the following conventions of the Council of Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – European Convention on Extradition (Official Gazette No. 14/1994); – European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (Official Gazette No. 4/1999); – Convention on Cybercrime (Official Gazette No. 9/2002); – Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Official Gazette No. 14/1994). <p>For states not subject to the <i>acquis</i>, bilateral agreements are in force regulating the matter of mutual legal assistance. Bilateral agreements have been concluded with the following states: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo, Republic of North Macedonia, Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</p>

<p>Cyprus / Chypre</p>	<p>Depending on the specific circumstances of the case, the Police, where possible, will undertake the necessary actions for cooperation with other Parties in instances where the offence occurred prior to arrival on the territory for the purpose of investigation and prosecution.</p> <p>For example, the Police has a specific Unit for Domestic Violence and Child Abuse that has a mandate to investigate and cooperate with other countries for the purpose of investigation and prosecution of such cases. Furthermore, the Police has a specific Unit for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings that also has a mandate to investigate and cooperate with other countries for the purpose of investigation and prosecution of cases of Trafficking.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as regards investigation and prosecution, legal and procedural obstacles occur in cases where the offence took place in countries that have a completely different legal framework and/or have not ratified relevant conventions.</p>
<p>Czech Republic / République tchèque</p>	<p>Legal assistance in criminal proceedings is provided and requested on the basis of bilateral and multilateral treaties on legal assistance adopted within the UN, the Council of Europe, the European Union, or on the basis of the principle of mutuality. The Czech Republic as a party to conventions on extradition has the obligation to extradite persons who are criminally prosecuted by the respective authorities of the other party, or to extradite persons who are requested by these authorities to serve the sentence of imprisonment. As the respective criminal offences are contained in Czech legislation, they can be certainly considered to be criminal offences allowing extradition under any of the conventions on extradition to which the Czech Republic is a party.</p> <p>The central judicial authorities for international cooperation in criminal proceedings aiming at gathering evidence for the criminal proceedings are the Ministry of Justice and, in the pre-trial proceedings, the Prosecutor's General Office. As for the cooperation within the EU, public prosecutors and judges use the European Judicial Network and Eurojust to discuss the cases requiring international legal assistance. The Probation and Mediation Service is an active member of the Confederation of European Probation, focused mainly on the development of restorative justice in an international context.</p> <p>The Ministry of Interior negotiates and concludes bilateral international treaties on police cooperation, which fall within its competence. The purpose of these international treaties is to provide a legal framework for the efficient cooperation between the police authorities of the Czech Republic and of the other contracting state, and enhance international cooperation in the area of prevention, identification, investigation, prosecution and punishment of criminal offences listed therein. They promote cooperation to combat sexual abuse of children and child pornography, trafficking in human beings, solicitation, illegal trafficking in human organs and tissues, organised crime and other.</p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p><u>Danish Prosecution Service</u></p> <p>The Danish authorities have a range of possibilities to provide and receive international mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, including those involving exploitation or abuse of children.</p> <p>Denmark is party to conventions relating to Mutual legal assistance in criminal cases, extradition and transfer of criminal proceedings, which enables the Danish Prosecution Service to cooperate with relevant international authorities for the purpose of identifying and prosecuting perpetrators across borders.</p> <p>Although mutual legal assistance in criminal matters is not specifically legislated upon the Danish authorities apply national legislation by analogy in all cases where assistance from Denmark is requested. Therefore, Danish authorities can comply with such requests for mutual legal assistance regardless of the existence of bilateral or multilateral agreement between Denmark and the requesting country. Danish authorities will thus be able to comply with a request if the investigative measure(s) covered by the request from the relevant national authority could be carried out in a similar national case in Denmark.</p>
<p>Finland / Finlande</p>	<p>The obligation of personnel and officials, also within the asylum process, to inform all criminal acts towards children is regulated not only in the Child Welfare Act, but also in the Criminal Code of Finland.</p>

	<p>All unaccompanied minors are appointed a legal guardian and a legal advisor to ensure that the child's best interests are taken into account and ensure the well-being of the child together with officials.</p> <p>Furthermore, in April 2019, the Government set up a working group with the task of preparing a comprehensive reform of legislation governing sexual offences, including sexual offences against children. The goal of the reform is, inter alia, to improve the level of protection of sexual self-determination. The aim of the working group is to finalise a report on the subject in late spring 2020.</p> <p>In investigative matters, the Finnish police co-operates with other Parties as well as Europol and Interpol when needed.</p> <p>All offences that fall under the Convention are being prosecuted by the National Prosecution Authority according to the existing legislation. Furthermore, requests for judicial assistance are handled properly.</p>
France	<p>La France indique, comme plus de la moitié des Parties à la Convention, que, même si elle n'est pas expressément définie, l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés peut être combattue dans le cadre des plans d'action (et autres cadres équivalents) visant à lutter contre la traite des êtres humains.</p> <p>Un guide à l'attention des travailleurs sociaux a été diffusé par la Mission interministérielle de protection des femmes contre les violences et de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains (MIPROF).</p> <p>La France a fait le choix d'une application large de la loi française dans l'espace. Ainsi, celle-ci s'applique aux faits commis en tout ou partie sur le territoire national qui s'étend aux eaux territoriales permettant ainsi de poursuivre les faits d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels qui pourraient être commis sur des bateaux de passeurs lorsque ceux-ci se situent dans les eaux territoriales françaises (articles 113-1 et 113-2 du code pénal).</p> <p>Il est également possible de poursuivre en France les crimes commis par des français à l'étranger ainsi que les délits lorsque ceux-ci sont également réprimés par la législation du pays de commission des faits (article 113-6 du code pénal). De même, les complices de faits commis à l'étranger lorsque ces faits sont réprimés par loi française et par la loi étrangère et s'ils ont été établis par une décision étrangère définitive, peuvent être poursuivis et réprimés en France (article 113-5 du code pénal).</p> <p>En outre, les individus impliqués dans des faits d'immigration illégale, pouvant constituer en des faits d'exploitation selon les conditions de prise en charge des migrants, peuvent être poursuivis en France peu importe leur lieu de commission, dans les eaux territoriales françaises ou en haute mer, sous réserve du respect de la souveraineté des Etats étrangers éventuellement compétents (loi n° 94-589 du 15 juillet 1994 relative à l'exercice par l'Etat de ses pouvoirs de police en mer pour la lutte contre certaines infractions relevant de conventions internationales).</p> <p>En matière d'entraide pénale internationale, la France est liée par des conventions bilatérales avec 51 Etats et avec 52 en matière d'extradition. Ces instruments bilatéraux permettent de coopérer avec les Etats partie, le cas échéant dans le cadre d'enquêtes portant sur des faits d'abus sexuels ou d'exploitation sexuelle de mineurs. A défaut de convention, la coopération peut se faire sur le fondement de l'offre de réciprocité.</p>

	<p>Si les faits ont été commis dans le cadre de l'activité d'une organisation criminelle transnationale, la convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée dite convention de Palerme pourrait également constituer un support d'entraide.</p>
<p>Georgia / Géorgie</p>	<p>The 4-years process of negotiations on conclusion of bilateral Agreement between Georgia and EUROJUST was finalized successfully by signature of the Agreement on 29 March 2019, in the Hague, Netherlands.</p> <p>Cooperation with EUROJUST will further develop existing legal and institutional mechanisms so that to provide for convergence with EU standards and policies within the framework of judicial cooperation in criminal matters. This cooperation will strengthen joint EU/Georgia institutional and policy capacity to deal with transborder crimes, including human trafficking.</p> <p>An effective juvenile justice system is a priority for the Prosecutor's Office of Georgia, which implies introducing child-centered approaches to the justice process whereas the best interests of the child are taken into account and prioritized.</p> <p>The primary task of the Prosecutor's Office in the process of justice is to protect the interests of the victim, including timely and effective response to crimes committed against juveniles. In this regard, it is especially important to protect victims of crimes against sexual liberty and sexual inviolability and to effectively prosecute perpetrators thereof.</p> <p>The prosecution carries out a strict criminal policy against the perpetrators of the aforementioned crimes. Prosecution pays a special attention to monitoring of these types of cases, which is carried out by the Department of Prosecutorial Activities Supervision and Strategic Development. The monitoring is mainly focused on timely and effective investigation of cases involving sexual violence and also covers the final decision-making that has to be processed in good time.</p> <p>From September 1 of 2017, the Istanbul Convention entered into force with respect to Georgia and amendments were made to the Criminal Code considering ratification purposes of the Istanbul Convention. The definitions of crimes have been updated in accordance with these changes, such as "rape", "violent act of sexual nature" and "coercion into sexual intercourse or any other act of sexual nature".</p> <p>In 2019, the Council of Europe organized a meeting, in which the prosecutor's office made a report on the compliance of national legal framework with the Lanzarote Convention, prosecution rates, demand and application of restrictive measures, as well as criminal justice policies on juvenile sexual violence crimes. The local legislative framework is almost completely in line with the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse.</p> <p>In 2019, the Department examined sexual offenses committed against juveniles for the purpose of developing analysis and recommendations for prosecutors. The analysis focuses on two main areas: the criminological part and the effectiveness of the investigation. In the first case, particular attention shall be paid to matters of forensic importance such as the circumstances of the offense: who reported the crime; place, time, type of violence and intensity of violence perpetrated; object used to commit a crime (Knife Firearm, Blunt Object), relationship between the abuser and the victim; whether violence is committed one or multiple times; whether the crime is committed under trust; risk groups; personal characteristics of victims and abusers - age, gender, nationality, education,</p>

	<p>whether they belong to minorities, etc.; When did the law enforcement services become aware of a sexual assault?; what are the reasons for delaying reports?; What are the levels of cooperation etc.</p> <p>As to the effectiveness of the prosecution, in this regard, attention is paid to how timely and accurate are charges initiated and investigations carried out, whether the juvenile victim is identified in time, particular attention is paid to how intensely investigative actions are carried out, whether all necessary investigative actions were taken to prosecute the perpetrator, whether the prosecutor had initiated prosecution timely and in a proper manner, what is the standard of proof in these cases and the practice in case law, attention is paid to what kind of investigative activities, forensics were conducted on criminal cases, whether all the norms and standards established by the Juvenile Justice Code were adhered during the investigation of cases where juveniles are involved, was there any reason to initiate prosecution in an unsolved case.</p> <p>Prosecutors will be provided with information on the issues identified as a result of various studies of criminal cases, namely - juvenile justice, domestic violence, legal writing.</p> <p>Considering that Georgia is not a country affected by the refugee crisis and the law enforcement system is not challenged by sexual abuse in the wake of the refugee crisis and sexual abuse against children victimized by sexual assault and exploitation, the system still has all the human resources, qualified professionals and appropriate legal framework to insure effective prosecution of such crimes by the law enforcement and prosecution service.</p> <p>After a thematic study of criminal cases, on the analysis of crimes of sexual abuse against juveniles, which will soon be the basis of developing a recommendation on procedural guidance and effective prosecution of sexual assault and sexual exploitation cases, the prosecutor's office plans to give prosecutors specific recommendations in order to ensure effective prosecution of cases of children affected by sexual exploitation and cases of sexual abuse in the wake of the refugee crisis.</p>
Germany / Allemagne	<p>At both the national and international level, Germany is engaged in sustained efforts to achieve the goals set down in the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. In order to ensure that investigation and prosecution remain swift and effective in cross-border matters, Germany has signed the Council of Europe's Conventions on Extradition, Enforcement of Decisions, and Mutual Assistance along with all the Additional Protocols and has put them into effect (apart from the Additional Protocols that were not signed until May 2019 and the Protocol of Amendment). This basis makes it possible to conduct unrestricted cross-border cooperation with regard to the criminal offences described in the report. In practice, German law enforcement agencies use these legal instruments with success.</p>
Greece / Grèce	
Hungary / Hongrie	<p>According to the Act on Criminal Proceedings, a member of the public authority and a public official shall report any criminal offence to be prosecuted by a public prosecutor [section 376 (1)]. Besides, if the authority establishes a fact or circumstance during its proceedings that makes it necessary to initiate further court or administrative or other procedures, then the authority must inform the body entitled to initiate or conduct the proceedings (section 111).</p> <p>Regarding criminal offences to be prosecuted by a public prosecutor, including criminal offences of sexual nature committed against children, anybody can report the crime to the authorities [section 376 (1)]</p> <p>Regarding the rules on jurisdiction, see R11.</p>

As it was written regarding R7, the asylum authorities must file a report immediately in case of a suspicion of a criminal offence.

According to the Act XXXVIII on international criminal assistance, the criminal proceedings conducted before the judicial authority of a foreign state may be accepted if taking into account the place of perpetration, the actual residence of the defendant or the interest of the victim, it is should be practical to conduct the proceedings in Hungary [section 43 (1)]. Thus, the Hungarian legislation takes only note of practicality regarding accepting or conducting criminal proceedings in Hungary, and it is not limited to only proceeding regarding Hungarian perpetrators or victims. If criminal proceedings are ongoing abroad and taking over is justified, the Prosecutor General contacts the foreign state, therefore [section 43 (3)]. The Act provides the same conditions for transferring the criminal proceedings. [section 37 (1)-(2)] To take over criminal proceedings, before the indictment has been filed, the Prosecutor General, after that, the Minister of Justice will reach out to the foreign state. The Prosecutor General or the Minister of Justice can examine the conditions of taking over the criminal proceedings upon the request of the foreign country, [section 38 (1)-(2)].

If Hungary does not have jurisdiction over a case or the criminal proceedings are initiated upon the motion of the Prosecutor General, or the criminal proceedings are terminated in Hungary because the jurisdiction of a foreign state can be established regarding the criminal offence subject to proceedings and the successful completion of the proceedings to be conducted in the foreign country can be expected, then, before the indictment has been filed, the Prosecutor General, after that, the Minister of Justice can report the criminal offence to the foreign state [section 45 (1) and (3)].

Act XIX of 1994 promulgated the European Convention on mutual assistance in criminal matters, which is significant in cases that involve the transfer of criminal proceedings regarding criminal offences that fall under the jurisdiction of the judicial authorities of the members of the Council of Europe. Act CLXXIII of 2017, which promulgated the Convention's first Additional Protocol, made it possible for the judicial authorities of most of the members to cooperate directly in criminal proceedings falling under the subject matter of the Lanzarote Convention.

Within the framework of international assistance in criminal matters, we have to mention the case where a member of the Council of Europe is also a Member State of the European Union, Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters between the EU countries and its additional protocol and Act CLXXX of 2012 on the cooperation with Member States of the EU in criminal matters serve as ground for uniform application of provisions on mutual assistance and collaboration. According to these, tools of cooperation during investigation that can be used if there is a foreign element in the case include the issuing and execution of a European arrest warrant, transfer of the requested person to conduct criminal proceedings, issue and executing a European Investigation Order, legal assistance for the enforcement of an order on the preservation of evidence, things to be seized and property to be confiscated, as well as setting up a joint investigating team.

To sum up all, there is a comprehensive network of legislation in Hungary that makes it possible to make use of international cooperation and assistance in criminal matters with member of the Council of Europe, including the establishment of the most appropriate direct relationships with the relevant authorities in cases of sexual exploitation and assault of children as well.

Also, the Prosecutor General's Office of Hungary acts as a central judicial authority in international legal assistance cases, and performs the task arisen from the membership within Eurojust,

Also, in case of suspicion of abuse or exploitation of unaccompanied minors placed in specialised child protection and unaccompanied minors who have received after-care after becoming of legal age, the Methodology mentioned in R7 is applicable for child welfare and protection services and correctional institutions.

Iceland / Islande	Iceland is committed to prosecuting offenders and to provide international co-operation.
Italy / Italie	<p>See the previous point.</p> <p>“Italian law distinguishes different types of sexual abuse – sexual violence, sexual acts with minors, group sexual violence and grooming – and sexual exploitation (child prostitution, child pornography and sex tourism) stating that the sanctions provided for by the Italian Criminal Code and the related jurisdiction also apply when the offense is committed abroad by an Italian citizen, or against an Italian citizen, or by a foreigner together with an Italian citizen (art. 604 C.C.).</p> <p>Art. 604 of the Criminal Code provides for the cases in which one of the offenses concerning child pornography (but also child prostitution, enslavements, sex tourism, trafficking, sexual violence, sexual acts with minors, grooming, etc.) is committed abroad, stating that the sanctions provided for by the Italian Criminal Code and the related jurisdiction also apply when the offense is committed abroad by an Italian citizen, or against an Italian citizen, or by a foreigner together with an Italian citizen; in the latter case the foreigner is punishable when it comes to a crime punishable with imprisonment of no less than a maximum of five years and when the Minister for Justice requested it. The protection of minors present in the Italian territory is therefore ensured in all cases of abuse and exploitation, not only when these crimes were committed when the minor was already in the Italian territory, but also when the criminal acts took place in the foreign territory before the minor's arrival in Italy, in all the cases indicated above.</p> <p>In particular, concerning the protection of the child victim of sexual abuse or sexual exploitation, it is provided that, with one of these crimes, the Juvenile Court has to be informed in order to adopt the appropriate measures. Moreover, emotional and psychological assistance must be assured to the child at all stages and levels of the legal action, through the support of the Juvenile Justice Services, as well as the one of groups, foundations, associations and non-governmental organisations with proven experience in assisting and supporting victims of such crimes.</p> <p>Concerning international cooperation in this area, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation financed during the last years a number of projects specifically aimed at the prevention and fight against abuse and sexual exploitation of children, sexual trafficking.”</p>
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>In accordance with Paragraph 4 of Section 4 of the Criminal Law, foreigners, who do not have a permanent residence permit in the Republic of Latvia and who have committed a criminal offence in the territory of another state or outside the territory of any state, in the cases provided for in international agreements binding upon the Republic of Latvia, irrespective of the laws of the state in which the offence has been committed, shall be held liable in accordance with this Law, if they have not been held criminally liable for such offence or brought to stand trial in the territory of another state.</p> <p>One of the basic principles of criminal proceedings is mandatory nature of criminal proceedings, that is, the official who is authorised to conduct criminal proceedings has an obligation within his or her competence to initiate criminal proceedings and to lead such proceedings to the fair regulation of criminal legal relations provided for in The Criminal Law in each case where the reason and grounds for initiating criminal proceedings have become known.</p> <p>According to Section 370 of the Criminal Procedure law, criminal proceedings may be initiated, if the actual possibility exists that a criminal offence has taken place. Criminal proceedings may also be initiated if information contains particulars regarding a criminal offence that has possibly taken place, and the examination of such information is possible only with the resources and methods of criminal proceedings.</p>

	<p>Section 402 (Holding a Person Criminally Liable) and 403 (Commencement of Criminal Prosecution) of the Criminal Procedure Law establish, that a person shall be held criminally liable, if the evidence gathered in an investigation indicates the guilt of such person in the criminal offence being investigated, and the prosecutor is convinced that the evidence confirms such guilt. A prosecutor - person directing the proceedings may commence criminal prosecution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) if he or she has received a decision of an investigator regarding the necessity for the commencement of criminal prosecution; 2) on the basis of his or her initiative, removing the criminal proceedings from the records of the investigator. <p>In addition, we would like to inform you that up to now there have been no cases in the international cooperation where Latvia has requested and ensured international cooperation in the field of criminal law regarding sexual exploitation of children affected by the refugee crisis and sexual abuse against such children.</p> <p>Upon identification that the children affected by the refugee crisis, may have been sexually abused or suffered from sexual violence abroad, the State Police would request the required information from the countries concerned. In cases, when the children affected by the refugee crisis would have been sexually abused or suffered from sexual violence in any Member State of the EU, the State Police would use the legal framework related to the European Investigation Order. Whereas, if it would be found that a child affected by the refugee crisis has been sexually abused outside the EU territory, the State Police would use the legal framework related to the request for legal assistance, if it would be possible. If such a need would arise at the prosecution stage, the Prosecutor General's Office would also use of all available means of international cooperation, including submitting requests for legal assistance, request for the extradition of a person or a request regarding the transfer of criminal proceedings. International cooperation in the investigation of these crimes will be organized according to the same principles and procedures as cooperation in the investigation of any other crime.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>Pursuant to § 64 (1) (4a) of the Criminal Code, domestic jurisdiction over offences committed abroad may be established if the victim is a Liechtenstein citizen or has his domicile or habitual residence in Liechtenstein. This would also cover cases in which refugee children have become victims of sexual abuse or exploitation prior to their arrival in Liechtenstein. International cooperation in the field of criminal law is guaranteed both by various multilateral treaties, of which Liechtenstein is a State Party, and by the Liechtenstein Mutual Legal Assistance Act. In cases in which there is no mutual legal assistance agreement with a State requesting mutual legal assistance, Liechtenstein can provide mutual legal assistance pursuant to Art. 3 para. 1 of the Liechtenstein Law on Mutual Legal Assistance.</p>
Lithuania / Lituanie	<p>There is a full obligation in Lithuania to start international cooperation with the agencies to prosecute or inform about the crime the other country, where happened the sexual assault or similar crime, if offence occurred prior to arrival of the child in the Lithuania. The tasks and co-operation depend on the situation of the crime, of the victim, offender and from which country he is, or in which country the crime happened.</p>
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	<p>The rules of criminal procedure are enforced locally, thereby ensuring the necessary prosecution of all offenders. Furthermore, the <i>International Relations Unit</i> (IRU) which is a specialised unit within the Police force coordinates activities with EUROPOL, INTERPOL (since 1971) and the Schengen Information System, and is tasked with exchange of information. Malta also has several extradition treaties in force.</p>
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	<p>International law enforcement cooperatrion on cases of sexual abuse of children (including occurred prior to arrival on the territory of the country) is mainly conducted via International Police Cooperation Center. All law enforcement agencies, as well as the migration authority, are connected to the International Police Cooperation Center's communication system for facilitation of fast and productive exchange of information. In case of abuse occurred prior to arrival on the territory of the country, investigations are carried out and parties involved agree on the question where the offender shall be prosecuted and judged.</p>

<p>Monaco</p>	<p>Dans l’hypothèse, qui ne s’est jamais présentée jusqu’à présent, où l’infraction contre l’enfant réfugié aurait été commise avant l’arrivée sur le territoire monégasque, la Principauté dispose d’outils de coopération internationale au niveau de l’enquête comme au niveau des poursuites.</p> <p>1.- Au niveau de <u>l’enquête</u>, deux éléments majeurs doivent être signalés.</p> <p>D’une part, Monaco use des outils de coopération INTERPOL et EUROPOL, afin de transmettre et recevoir toute demande d’information sur des infractions contre l’enfance et notamment pour la protection contre l’exploitation et les abus sexuels. En tant que membre de l’O.I.P.C. – INTERPOL, Monaco dispose d’une large consultation du Fichier I-24/7 sur lequel sont diffusés les avis de recherches tant des auteurs d’infractions graves commises contre des enfants, que des victimes mineures signalées d’exploitation et d’abus sexuels. Pour ce qui concerne EUROPOL, Monaco a signé un accord d’association stratégique et opérationnelle avec cet organe européen le 6 mai 2011, qui a été étendu, en 2018, à toutes les matières de compétence de cet organisme, dont la traite des êtres humains et la criminalité organisée. En pratique, les enquêtes qui intéressent les auteurs majeurs d’exploitation ou d’abus sexuels, sont confiées à la Section de Lutte contre le Crime Organisé (SCO) au sein de la Division de Police Judiciaire.</p> <p>D’autre part, il convient de signaler que les juridictions monégasques peuvent créer une équipe commune d’enquête, avec l’accord préalable du Directeur des services judiciaires et le consentement de l’Etat étranger concerné, dès lors qu’un traité conclu avec cet Etat le prévoit (art. 596-2 et s. Code procédure pénale). Dans ces conditions, il pourrait donc être envisageable qu’une équipe d’enquête soit constituée avec un Etat étranger, au sujet de faits d’abus sexuels commis à l’encontre d’un mineur réfugié sur le territoire de cet autre Etat. D’autres instruments, tels que la vidéoconférence portant sur l’audition ou l’interrogatoire d’une personne, ainsi que la confrontation entre plusieurs personnes, si des auteurs présumés ou des témoins se trouvaient à l’étranger, permettent de mener l’instruction dans ce cadre particulier (art. 596-5 et s. CPP).</p> <p>2.- Au niveau des <u>poursuites</u>, en vertu de l’article 8, 3°, du code de procédure pénale, l’auteur de faits pénalement sanctionnés commis à l’encontre de mineurs (dont l’attentat à la pudeur, art. 261 et 263 CP ; le viol, art. 262 CP ; l’incitation à la débauche et la corruption de mineurs, art. 265 CP ; le proxénétisme, art. 269 et 269-1 CP ; l’entretien de relations immorales avec un mineur, art. 273 CP ; la pornographie, art. 294-3 CP, etc.) peut être poursuivi et jugé dans la Principauté même s’il a commis ces faits à l’étranger, dès lors qu’il est trouvé en Principauté. La gravité des faits justifie cet aménagement des principes de compétence juridictionnelle.</p> <p>Il faut ajouter, de manière plus générale, que conformément à l’article 34 du code de procédure pénale, toute personne peut déposer plainte auprès du Procureur Général ou de la Direction de la Sûreté Publique pour dénoncer une infraction commise sur un mineur même dans un autre Etat. Les juridictions monégasques s’estimeront ensuite compétentes ou incompétentes, avec, dans ce dernier cas, une transmission de la procédure initiée par leurs services aux autorités judiciaires territorialement compétentes.</p>
<p>Montenegro / Monténégro</p>	<p>In the case of sexual exploitation or abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis, it would be reported to the competent authority, and the children affected by the refugee crisis would undoubtedly be provided with effective and timely support to exercise their rights and have adequate protection. Due to the fact that there were no reported or identified cases, we cannot speak of practical examples that would serve as an indicator of case processing.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>When the crime occurs after arrival the offenders will be prosecuted in the Netherlands. If the crime happened abroad, if possible legal co-operation will be taken upon with the country where the crime occurred.</p>

<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia is in accordance with the Recommendation no. 12. Namely, the legal framework of the Republic of North Macedonia for international cooperation in prosecuting perpetrators of acts under the Convention consists of ratified international conventions on legal aid in criminal matters and the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.</p> <p>When receiving information on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis, the Ministry of the Interior acts immediately in accordance with the positive legislation. In cases where the crime was perpetrated before arriving on the territory of our country, the information is being shared through the INTERPOL, EUROPOL or SELEC channels.</p> <p>INTERPOL has an I24/7 system through which information on all crimes, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children is shared.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>Polish legislature on sexual crimes against children does not differentiate between the Polish or foreign minors (including the migrant or refugee children), thus the minor victims of sexual exploitation should be entitled to full protection, regardless of where the crime was committed (for example before the child arrived in Poland). When it comes to prosecuting the perpetrators - foreigners, regardless of where the sexual crime towards a child was committed, attention must be paid to provisions of Chapter XIII of the Penal Code related to liability for crimes committed abroad. This is in particular the case with Article 110 of the Act on the application of Polish criminal law to foreigners who committed a prohibited act abroad - section 2 of the Act stipulates that Polish law applies to foreign nationals who commit the aforementioned act if in the Polish Penal Act it carries a penalty exceeding 2 years of imprisonment (which is the case with the crimes of sexual exploitation of minors described in the Polish Penal Code). Although Article 111 of the Polish Penal Code introduces an obligatory condition for such liability for an act committed abroad, which is recognition of the committed act as crime also by the law applicable at the place where it was committed, in the case of sexual exploitation of children a great majority of countries around the world penalizes such behaviors as highly harmful in social terms and affecting persons, who deserve special treatment and protection, such as children.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Criminal Investigation Police is prepared to ensure, within the framework of international cooperation, the exchange of criminal information both multilaterally, through the Interpol and Europol cooperation channels, and bilaterally, through a network of liaison officers with all parties involved, as encouraged in the recommendations of the Lanzarote Committee on Migrant Children. Therein, it is stated that <i>“Parties should fulfil obligations to prosecute the offenders and to provide international cooperation between the Parties in instances where the offence occurred prior to arrival on the territory for the purpose of investigation and prosecution.”</i> <p>However, in the search carried out in the Criminal Police's information system, regarding new inquiry cases involving refugee children, victims of offences prior to their arrival in Portuguese territory, and new inquiry cases involving offenses of a sexual nature, the result was negative for children under the age of 18, and no investigation was found corresponding to the requested.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Whenever it is requested by a responsible authority and through the official channels, Immigration And Border Service (SEF) fully cooperates and exchanges relevant information for the purpose of investigating and prosecuting potential instances of offence. To promote data exchange, Immigration And Border Service (SEF) uses specific channels to share information with Europol, Interpol and other agencies.
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<p>If the offence is committed on Romanian territory, the general rules of criminal law and criminal procedure are applied, irrespective of the nationality of the child or of the perpetrator, which means that they are under Romanian jurisdiction and the perpetrator is subject to criminal prosecution in this country (Article 8 of Law 286/2009 regarding the Criminal code - The Romanian criminal law applies to offenses committed in Romania).</p>

If case of offences that occurred outside Romanian territory, the rules of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters can apply, on base of international treaties in the respective field of regulation, according to the European Union rules or, even in the absence of treaty, on the basis of international courtesy, with an assurance of reciprocity.

Law 302/2004 international judicial cooperation in criminal matters regulates in detail the following procedures:

- extradition;
- surrender based on a European arrest warrant;
- transfer of procedures in criminal matters;
- recognition and enforcement of judgments;
- transfer of convicted persons;
- judicial assistance in criminal matters;
- other forms of international judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

Art. 126 from Law 302/2004 on judicial cooperation in criminal matters provides the following rule:

"ART. 126

Terms

Romanian judicial authorities may request the competent authorities of another state to initiate a criminal procedure or to continue it, when the exercise by the requested foreign state serves the interests of a good administration of justice or favors, in the case of conviction, social reintegration and there one or more of the following are incident:

- a) the investigated person has his habitual residence in the requested state;
- b) the person investigated is a citizen of the requested state or if that state is his / her state of origin;
- c) the investigated person executes or is going to execute a sentence deprived of liberty in the requested state;
- d) the investigated person is the subject, in the requested state, of a criminal investigation for the same fact or related facts;
- e) the transfer is justified by the interest to discover the truth and, especially, if the most important evidence is found in the requested state;
- f) the execution of a possible sentence of conviction in the requested state is likely to improve the possibilities of social reintegration of the convicted person;
- g) the presence of the person investigated at the hearings in the criminal proceedings instrumented by the Romanian judicial authorities cannot be ensured, even when there is the possibility of hearing by video conference, but it can be ensured in the requested state;
- h) a possible sentence of conviction could not be enforced in Romania, even when there was the possibility of making an extradition request or issuing a European arrest warrant, the requested state being able to do so;
- i) the defendant has been definitively convicted in Romania, there are incidents one or more of the cases provided in letter. a) - h), and the Romanian state cannot enforce the sentence of conviction, even having the way of extradition or the European arrest warrant open, and the requested state does not accept, as a principle, the execution of a foreign sentence of conviction or refused to put in execution of the sentence of conviction given by the foreign court."

Also, we mention that the judicial system did not register any cause of sexual abuse of a refugee child produced prior to entering the Romanian territory.

<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>The activities are held on the basis of a number of international and bilateral treaties.</p> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Law No. 26-FZ (dated April 26, 2004) on the Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Additional Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and children, and punishment for it" - Agreements on cross-border cooperation (i.e. with Estonia, Latvia, Finland, countries of the Caspian region, see links in response section R 28)
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><u>Public prosecution.</u></p> <p>In accordance with the relevant national legislation, the child sexual abuse and exploitation are criminal offences prosecuted <i>ex officio</i>. Consequently, the public prosecutor is obliged to conduct criminal prosecution where there are grounds for suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed or that a certain person has committed a criminal offence prosecutable <i>ex officio</i>. Exceptionally, a public prosecutor may decide to defer prosecution or not to prosecute in compliance with the provisions of the Code (the principle of legality of prosecution – Article 6, para. 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code). The public prosecutor and police are obliged to impartially clarify the suspicion about the criminal offence in connection with which they are conducting official actions and to examine with equal diligence both the facts against the defendant and the facts in his favour.</p> <p>The referred provisions are applicable regardless of a victim’s special personal characteristics i.e. whether the victim is a migrant. It should be noted that commission of criminal acts against sexual freedom to the detriment of minors, and in particular children, is qualified form of such criminal acts which is sanctioned more rigorously.</p> <p>Furthermore, please note that the provision of the previous Article 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which has foreseen that certain criminal acts against sexual freedom may be prosecuted only based on victim’s proposal for prosecution, has been deleted.</p> <p>In addition, with regard to the recommendation on establishment of international cooperation aimed at investigation and prosecution in case a criminal act has been committed prior to arrival of a minor on the national territory, please be informed that public prosecution’s offices cooperate with competent authorities of other countries in cases that have international character when evidence or procedural actions need to be conducted on the territory of another country. International cooperation is established based on the ratified bilateral and multilateral agreements and MoUs signed between the Republic Public Prosecution’s Office and public prosecutions of other countries and based on the Law on International Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Official Gazette of RS, 20/2009).</p> <p><u>Additional information sent on 21 December 2018:</u></p> <p>Following its authority, a centre for social work shall forward the reported abuse and neglect to law enforcement and prosecution, and institute proceedings before court. Also, in addition to the provision of safety for a victim of abuse and of all the required conditions for the regular development and growth of the victim-child, counselling and trauma-informed support shall be provided to a victim. (Added by Public Prosecutor).</p>

**Slovak Republic
/ République
slovaque**

The valid and effective legislation of the Slovak Republic is the basis for international cooperation between the contracting countries also in this area. The Slovak Republic fulfills its obligations under the Convention and prosecutes the offender even in such cases.

Pursuant to the principle of universality expressed in § 6 of the Criminal Code, crime is also being considered if the offense is committed outside the territory of the Slovak Republic by a foreign national who is not resident in the territory of the Slovak Republic and the following conditions must be met: in the territory where it was committed, the offender was detained or arrested in the territory of the Slovak Republic and was not extradited to a foreign state.

§ 6

(1) This Act shall be applied to determine the criminal liability for an act committed outside the territory of the Slovak Republic by a foreign national who does not have a permanent residency status in the Slovak Republic also when

- a) the act gives rise to criminal liability under the legislation effective on the territory where it was committed,*
- b) the offender was apprehended or arrested in the territory of the Slovak Republic; and*
- c) was not extradited to a foreign state for criminal prosecution purposes.*

It is also possible to apply § 3 of the Criminal Code:

§ 3 Territorial application

(1) This Act shall be applied to determine the criminal liability for an act committed on the territory of the Slovak Republic.

(2) The criminal offence is considered as having been committed on the territory of the Slovak Republic even if the offender

- a) committed the act, at least in part, on its territory, if the actual breach of or threat to an interest protected under this Act took place or was intended to take place, in whole or in part, outside of its territory, or*
- b) committed the act outside of the territory of the Slovak Republic, if the actual breach of or threat to an interest protected under this Act was intended to take place on its territory, or such a consequence should have taken place, at least in part, on its territory.*

Territorial competence is defined as the scope of the Criminal Code to assess crimes committed in the territory of the Slovak Republic and its sovereign territory regardless of the nationality of the offender. Based on the principle of territoriality, crimes are considered to be committed in the territory of the Slovak Republic even then, if it should have occurred, albeit in part, in the Slovak Republic, even if the offender's conduct, in whole or in part, was performed in or outside the territory of the Slovak Republic.

As regards the obligation of international cooperation, here, the reference can be made to the provisions of title V of the Code of Criminal Procedure governing foreign relations, legal aid, and extradition as an institute allowing extradition of a criminal offender located in the territory of one state, to another state or to an international tribunal for criminal prosecution. The legal framework of extradition for prosecution is regulated in the European Convention on Extradition, Act No. 154/2010 on the European Arrest Warrant, as amended, and title V of Part Two of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

	<p>Police officers assigned to the National Unit for Combating Illegal Migration by the Bureau of Border and Alien Police Office of the Presidium of the Police Force, operatively search for cases of trafficking in human beings, victims as well as perpetrators of this crime, while submitting a complaint to the investigator following the collection of sufficient documentation to initiate criminal prosecution. Many cases whose victims of human trafficking are Slovak citizens are detected and investigated abroad, as the actual exploitation of these victims occurs abroad. For this reason, it is more expedient to conduct criminal proceedings in the country of exploitation. Slovak police is also actively involved in the investigation of these cases. In the meaning of the concluded bilateral agreements on police cooperation, the Slovak police provide appropriate cooperation to foreign partners, either in the form of providing information, providing legal assistance, or by actively participating in joint investigation teams (JIT). International cooperation is also carried out through the Europol National Bureau, the Interpol National Bureau, police attachés abroad or directly with the relevant police departments abroad.</p>
<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>As noted above, based on territorial principle in Article 10 of the Criminal Code (CC), the Republic of Slovenia has jurisdiction in cases where the offence was committed on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Also relevant is Article 19 of the CC regulating the place where the offence was committed (ubiquity principle, see above). In addition to the territorial and ubiquity principles, we also point out that Article 11 and Article 12 of CC establishes the validity of Slovenian CC and consequently the powers of the Slovenian authorities for a Slovenian citizen even if he commits a criminal offence abroad. At the same time, in accordance with Articles 11 and 13 CC, the same applies to a foreigner who commits an offence abroad if he is apprehended in the Republic of Slovenia if he or she is not handed over to a foreign Country.</p> <p>Slovenia provides for international cooperation with the Parties to the convention based on the bilateral agreements, based on the ETS 30 (European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters) and also on the basis of the Lanzarote Convention. In the context of criminal investigations (regardless of the status of the victim), the Slovenian police cooperate with foreign security authorities where the nature of the case requires international police cooperation. The police may also propose to the judicial authorities the application of the international legal aid mechanism.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>Article 23.1 of the Organic Law 6/1985 of 1 July, on the Judiciary establishes that in the criminal order, the Spanish jurisdiction involves the hearing of proceedings relating to crimes and misdemeanours perpetrated on Spanish territory or on board Spanish vessels or aircraft, notwithstanding the stipulations of international treaties to which Spain is a signatory.</p> <p>Article 23.2 adds that crimes committed outside the Spanish territory also fall under the Spanish jurisdiction providing that those held criminally responsible are Spanish or are foreigners who have acquired Spanish nationality subsequent to the perpetration of the act and where the requisites described in the law are met.</p> <p>In addition to that, international legal cooperation is provided in accordance with treaties or agreements, either bilateral or multilateral, or the principle of reciprocity.</p> <p>Spain is bound by the instruments adopted at EU level, has signed bilateral agreements on mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters with many countries and it is also a party to United Nations and Council of Europe multilateral agreements.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>The Swedish Police Authority exchanges information with other Parties for example within the cooperation of Europol and Interpol.</p> <p>See also answer to R35.</p> <p>The involved authorities include the Police Authority, the Migration Agency and the Social services. All children that are reported as missing are put on a warrant list by the Police Authority who then based on the circumstances in each individual case, take further action.</p>

In January 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden were given a government assignment concerning missing unaccompanied children. The County Administrative Boards were assigned to, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and actors, conduct a national mapping of missing unaccompanied children and propose measures to the government to prevent their disappearances. Results and methods have been spread to authorities, municipalities, county councils and other concerned actors. In 2018 the County Administrative Boards received an extension to the assignment. Before the end of the year every county was assigned to (in cooperation with other actors) produce regional procedures and guidelines on prevention and response to missing unaccompanied children. One report has been translated to English *Lost in Migration – A Report on Missing Unaccompanied Minors in Sweden*.

The Swedish Police Authority considers that unaccompanied children that come to Sweden is a specific vulnerable group that under specific circumstances can be victims for human trafficking. The Police decided in 2018 on a national plan against human trafficking in order to develop its work in this field. Some of the actions in the plan with relevance for this recommendation: (1) increase the number of cross border cases, (2) incorporate international contacts as a natural part of the work, (3) to a greater extent benefit from participation in the EMPACT and actively participate in the joint action days and (4) initiate more operational meetings at Europol in human trafficking cases with the aim of initiating parallel or joint investigations.

The Migration Agency works closely together with different agencies (see answer to recommendation R13: *“In 2009, the Government commissioned the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to coordinate and strengthen the work against human trafficking for all purposes. The National Task Force against prostitution and human trafficking (NMT) was then established. On 1 January 2018, the coordination task was transferred from the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. The transfer included the responsibility for the work carried out within the framework of NMT. The Gender Equality Agency cooperates with a range of actors within, inter alia within the NMT. NMT consists of government agencies that work against prostitution and human trafficking and serves as a strategic and operative resource for the development of the coordination of government agencies and NGOs. The goal is to prevent prostitution and trafficking for sexual and other purposes in Sweden. An important part of the work is to improve the protection of victims and increase the prosecution of perpetrators. A special support structure designed to assist government agencies in their work against prostitution and trafficking has been developed within the framework of NMT. The support structure includes a telephone helpline, a re-migration programme (operated in cooperation with the UN body IOM, International Organization for Migration) and regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking who, among other things, offer victims support (there is at least one regional coordinator in each Swedish Police Authority region). NMT also offers support and training for municipalities, government agencies and NGOs.*

The Migration Agency works closely together with the regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The regional coordinators are a helping hand between the different agencies with, for instance, communication between the Agency and the Police regarding cases that the Agency have reported. The Agency is now able to ask possible victims if they wish to have counseling and support from a regional coordinator. In regard to the victim’s safety and rights, the Agency has noted positive effects by this cooperation.

The social services play a central role when it comes to supporting and protecting children who are victims or potential victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) or exploitation. To support the social services and to increase their knowledge about and awareness of THB and exploitation of children the National Board of Health and Welfare has published a guidance for the social services that provides personnel with practical support in the handling of cases and clarifies the responsibilities of the social services in accordance with Swedish and international law.

In 2017 the National Board of Health and Welfare was assigned by the Government to establish a Knowledge Centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons. The premise for the work of the Centre is that the National Board of Health and Welfare is responsible for the areas of activity relating to social services and health care, and the Board has special responsibility for coordinating government measures in the areas of activity relating to children and young persons. The work of the Centre aims at ensuring that professionals who receive and assist unaccompanied minors and young persons have the right prerequisites for providing them with good quality care based on the individual needs and rights of the child or young person. Highlighted measures are those promoting greater cooperation

between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and the social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend to school. The assignment lasts until the end of 2020.)”

When the Agency detects a possible case of human trafficking, other than reporting this to the Police and the Social services, the Agency also writes internal reports. These reports are the basis for yearly statistics showing potential trends about where the victims come from, age and gender etc., which might be a helpful instrument in order to work with prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation. The Migrations Agency’s statistics are important for external parties, such as the National Operative Policedepartement and Frontex.

The Ombudsman for Children in Sweden has been commissioned by the Government to contribute to increased knowledge about why unaccompanied children disappear. The Children's Ombudsman was instructed to listen to children who have turned up after a period of disappearance and about the circumstances related to their disappearance. The results are presented in the report *Unaccompanied children who go missing.*”

Sweden is a party to many international instruments on mutual legal assistance and extradition within foras such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Union and the Nordic countries which facilitates international co-operation.

If the prosecutor, on objective grounds, judges that there is sufficient evidence to establish that the suspect has committed an offence, he/she is obliged to prosecute.

See also answer to R11.

“Sweden has jurisdiction with respect to offences committed on its own territory. An offence is considered to have taken place on Swedish territory as long as any part of the crime is located here (i.e. downloading of child pornography or receiving videos of sexual abuse). In the case of certain offences, Swedish courts have jurisdiction for crimes committed abroad by e.g. Swedish citizens and aliens habitually resident in Sweden even if the act is not subject to responsibility under the law of the place where it was committed. This is the case for certain sexual offences committed against persons under the age of 18 (rape, gross rape, sexual assault, gross sexual assault, negligent rape, negligent sexual assault, rape of a child, gross rape of a child, sexual assault of a child, gross sexual assault of a child, exploitation of a child for sexual posing, gross exploitation of a child for sexual posing, purchase of a sexual act from a child, procuring and gross procuring). Once a crime has come to the attention of the Swedish Police Authority, a preliminary investigation is initiated. The object is to find out who can be suspected of the crime and whether or not there is sufficient evidence to initiate an action. In the case of most crimes, such as sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the prosecutor has what is known as an absolute duty to prosecute. This means that the prosecutor is obliged to initiate a prosecution if he or she considers there to be sufficient evidence to prove that a crime has been committed and that a certain person has committed it.

The Government has adopted a national strategy for mental health for the period 2016-2020. The strategy is based on five focus areas that have been identified as the main challenges when it comes to strengthening mental health and wellbeing and combating mental ill health. The five focus areas are; 1) Preventive and promotional efforts 2) Accessible services early 3) Vulnerable groups 4) Participation and rights 5) Organization and leadership. It is important to bear in mind that each focus area covers people of all ages – children, young people, adults and the elderly – as well as girls and boys, men and women. Just as the focus areas have been developed in collaboration with a number of key stakeholders, all improvement work in the field of mental health must be conducted simultaneously, and in a collaborative manner. For those who suffer from mental ill health early interventions must be available. Obviously, we also need a properly chosen specialized psychiatry, with the right tools and the right mission. All three elements - prevention, early intervention and more specialized psychiatry – are crucial for a

	<p>successful work against mental ill health and disease. Through an increased focus on prevention and preventive measures the more specialized psychiatric services are also given better opportunities to help those in greatest need.</p> <p>Public responsibility for the welfare of children up to 18 years of age is clearly stated in the Swedish Social Services Act. The legislation clearly tasks public officials of each municipality with the responsibility for ensuring that all who reside there are given the assistance and support they need. Swedish social services are responsible for assessing whether or not a child's needs are being met and for maintaining contact with children and their families. In work with children at risk, they are required to collaborate with healthcare professionals, schools and the Swedish Police Authority. Collaboration between local agencies is also required within the remit of proactive work, in which healthcare services and schools play a central role.</p> <p>Barnafrid at Linköping University Barnafrid which is a national knowledge center with the aim of assembling and disseminating knowledge about violence and other abuses against children has been commissioned to develop a training programme in psychiatric trauma care for staff who meet children and young people in health care. Civil society has also taken action in the area.</p> <p>When the Migration Agency detects a possible case of human trafficking for sexual purposes, no matter if it concerns a child or an adult, the Agency handles it in the same way regardless if the exploitation has occurred within or outside the territory. The main task of the Migration Agency is to detect indicators of possible human trafficking. Thereafter the Agency reports the indications to the police and offers the victims support in the ways possible, for instance by contacting healthcare, counseling, the Social services etc. The involvement of the Social services is stated through national legislation.</p> <p>Case officers at the Migration Agency have an obligation to notify the Social services when there is suspicion of child abuse and to provide information that may be important in the investigation of the child's need for protection and support. This also applies to cases concerning children who are themselves suspected of being victims of human trafficking, as well as children of victims of human trafficking. In cases where there is a concern for the welfare of a child, the obligation to notify supersedes the obligation to maintain secrecy between authorities."</p>
Switzerland / Suisse	<p>L'article 5 CP (infractions commises à l'étranger sur des mineurs) permet de poursuivre en Suisse toute personne, qui se trouve en Suisse, ayant commis à l'étranger une infraction d'ordre sexuel grave sur un mineur, sans tenir compte du droit en vigueur dans le pays concerné. Elle ne tient donc pas compte du principe de double incrimination, ni du fait que le pays où l'acte a été commis peut appliquer des peines plus clémentes. Le prévenu peut faire l'objet de poursuites quelle que soit sa nationalité. La coopération internationale est mise en œuvre selon les règles de l'entraide judiciaire.</p>
Turkey / Turquie	<p>Any kind of sexual abuse and exploitation act of children constitutes a crime according to the laws of our country. In the event that such act is found out by law enforcement and legal authorities, actions are taken immediately, and necessary legal investigation is conducted within the framework of legal statute to clear the event and for the penalization of the offender.</p> <p>On the other hand, in the event that the offenders of such crimes are abroad, the offense is committed abroad or the evidence and other documents regarding the offense has to be obtained from other countries; if it is a matter of urgency, through Interpol; however, under usual conditions, within the framework of mutual and multilateral legal assistance agreements of which Our Country is a party, the necessary legal assistance is provided or the extradition of the offender is requested from the relevant countries. Likewise, such requests of the foreign countries are complied with within the shortest time.</p>
Ukraine	<p>This issue is regulated by the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Article 8. The operation of the law on criminal liability in regard to offenses committed by foreign nationals or stateless persons outside Ukraine</p> <p>1. Foreign nationals or stateless persons not residing permanently in Ukraine, who have committed criminal offenses outside Ukraine, shall be criminally liable in Ukraine under this Code in such cases as provided for by the international treaties, or if they have committed any of the special grave offenses against rights and freedoms of Ukrainian citizens or Ukraine as prescribed by this Code.</p>

	2. Foreign nationals or stateless persons not residing permanently in Ukraine shall also be criminally liable in Ukraine under this Code if they committed any offense provided for in Articles 368, 368-3, 368-4, 369 and 369-2 of this Code outside Ukraine in complicity with officials who are not Ukrainian nations, or if they offered, promised, provided unlawful benefit to such officials or accepted an offer, promise of unlawful benefit or obtained such benefit from them.
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Recommendation R13 / Recommandation R13

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should encourage the co-ordination and collaboration of the different actors who intervene for and with children affected by the refugee crisis to ensure that preventive measures in regards to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are in place and protective measures are taken as speedily as possible (R13).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient encourager la coordination et la collaboration des divers acteurs intervenant en faveur et auprès des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés afin de s'assurer que des mesures de prévention de l'exploitation et des abus sexuels soient effectivement en place et que des mesures de protection soient prises dans les plus brefs délais (R13).

**Albania /
Albanie**

Information from the General Directorate of State's Police:

The co-operation and co-ordination of the work of the various actors on the identification, reporting, treatment, assistance and protection of children in need of protection (which may include children affected by the refugee crisis), is defined in a number of by-laws, and specifically:

- DCM no. 578, dated 03.10.2018, "On referral and case management procedures, drafting and content of the individual protection plan, financing of the costs of its implementation, and implementation of protection measures".
- DCM no. 353, dated 12.06.2018, "On the rules of operation of the inter-sectoral technical group for child protection at Municipalities and Administrative Units".
- DCM no. 499, dated 29.08.2018 in case of victims or potential victims of trafficking, the "Standard Operating Procedures for the Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking" apply.

Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

The Standard Operating Procedures is the basic document for identifying, referring, protecting and assisting potential victims / victims of trafficking. The purpose of adopting SOPs is to protect and identify in a timely and appropriate manner, potential victims / victims of trafficking, adult or minor, Albanian, alien or stateless, of all types of exploitation, internal or international trafficking, whether or not it is linked to organized crime. The procedures provide for specialized sectoral and cross-sectoral / multidisciplinary interventions. This document includes a large number of state and non-state institutions as part of the initial identification.

The institution responsible for the formal identification of minors is the group responsible for the formal identification at the borders and territory of the Republic of Albania. This is an Ad-Hoc group which conducts formal interviews of the persons identified as potential victims of trafficking and it is comprised of a state

	<p>police officer from the fight against illicit trafficking sector and a child protection worker in the municipality / administrative unit in the presence of a psychologist in case the potential victim/victim is a minor.</p> <p>Responsible structures that cooperate and are responsible for implementing safeguards are the centres at the time the children are placed in its premises, the child protection unit, police structures and state social service workers, the multi-sectoral group that assesses and decides the intervention and measures to be taken on a case-by-case basis. The protection and enforcement of safeguards are very important for the decisions and future of the case, and in particular for the children. The Responsible Authority has made a major contribution to providing these services to potential victims / victims of trafficking, as well as the reception and reintegration centres for trafficking victims.</p>
<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>Le Service d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (SAPRE) réalise une mise en réseau et une coordination avec tous les agents impliqués.</p> <p>En ce sens l'art. 67 de la Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et adolescents expose :</p> <p>“Art. 67. Coordination efficace contre les abus.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Les administrations publiques, dans le cadre de leurs compétences, doivent mettre en place les mécanismes de coordination nécessaires pour assurer une coopération efficace dans la prévention, la détection, la notification et l'orientation des abus et des adolescents. Cette coordination doit permettre des soins immédiats et un rétablissement physique et mental, ainsi qu'une réinsertion sociale et une intervention judiciaire correspondante. <p>La coopération visée à la section précédente concerne les administrations publiques, les services publics et privés et les professionnels spécialisés et spécialisés en particulier dans les domaines de la santé, de l'éducation, des affaires sociales, de la jeunesse et des sports, loisirs, culture, police et justice, et doit inclure la fourniture de protocoles d'action et de collaboration. Ces protocoles doivent prévoir la procédure à suivre en cas de soupçons fondés selon lesquels une infraction pénale a été commise ou que des mesures conservatoires doivent être prises (...)”</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>As part of the government support of supervised visits, which is also used to a large extent by families with a migration or refugee background, a training course has been launched to raise awareness of and deal with (suspected) cases of domestic violence, sexual abuse and other hardship cases, which will be offered for the fifth time in 2020. In the module "Child's Endangerment" special mention is made of the need for an exchange with cooperation partners.</p> <p>Asylum seekers in the Land Vorarlberg are looked after in refugee aid facilities. Unaccompanied Minor Refugees (UMF) are cared for in child and youth welfare facilities and are subject to their standards. The Feldkirch district administration, child and youth welfare department, applies for custody in court for all UMFs in Vorarlberg and conducts regular help plan meetings with them and their guardians. In order to further develop child protection standards in basic care quarters as well, the awareness training courses developed by UNICEF were carried out with the staff of the refugee aid organisations. Multipliers were also trained in Vorarlberg to pass on this knowledge from UNICEF.</p> <p>In addition, protection concepts have been developed within the institution, which are based on the minimum child protection standards of UNICEF. It is intended to follow basic principles such as child welfare, securing development opportunities, non-discrimination and the participation of children/adolescents and their parents as well as other adult persons. Furthermore, these concepts should have an impact on the basic framework conditions (selection of the staff, preventive measures, dealing with violence etc.) and lead to other positive effects.</p> <p>These internal protection concepts are annually reviewed by the institutions and introduced to the responsible departments in the office of the Vorarlberg state government.</p>

	<p>The “Caritas Refugee Aid” has reporting obligations to the Child and Youth Welfare Service. If there is a suspicion that a child is neglected, mistreated or sexually abused in a primary care facility, the responsible employees get in contact with the locally responsible district authority and make a report. This report is followed by a risk assessment by the child and youth welfare services. If the suspicion gets confirmed, a special “help for education” (outpatient or inpatient) is organised and the necessary protective measures are taken to ensure the best interests of the child. The operators of primary care facilities in Vorarlberg are in close contact with the competent police departments of the municipalities in which the accommodation is located.</p>
<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>La circulaire 05/2017 du 23 décembre 2016 relative à la mise en œuvre d’une coopération multidisciplinaire concernant les victimes de la traite des êtres humains et/ou de certaines formes aggravées de trafic des êtres humains (MB 10 mars 2017) abroge et remplace la COL 08/08 du même nom.</p> <p>La nouvelle circulaire a été réécrite en concertation avec l’ensemble des acteurs dans le cadre des travaux de la Cellule interdépartementale de lutte contre la traite et le trafic d’êtres humains. Elle se veut davantage orientée vers la pratique et se présente sous une forme simplifiée et structurée et ce, afin d’accroître sa lisibilité.</p> <p>L’application correcte de cette circulaire doit permettre de déterminer la manière dont les victimes présumées de traite (et/ou de certaines formes aggravées de trafic d’êtres humains) doivent être détectées, orientées et accompagnées, ainsi que les modalités à respecter pour l’obtention du statut de protection des victimes de la traite des êtres humains (exploitation sexuelle).</p> <p>En vue d’atteindre ces objectifs la circulaire :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explique le rôle de chacun des partenaires compétents et la concertation requise entre tous (les autorités de police et de l’inspection, l’Office des Etrangers, les centres d’accueil spécialisés et les magistrats du ministère public) ; - Rappelle certaines obligations légales des différents partenaires ; - Sensibilise l’ensemble des acteurs compétents y compris les acteurs de première ligne via des sessions de formation sur la détection, l’identification et la protection des victimes. <p>Les plans d’action nationaux relatifs à la traite des êtres humains, à savoir ceux de 2012-2014 et 2015-2019, contiennent différentes initiatives visant à améliorer la détection, l’identification et l’orientation de victimes mineures. Ces initiatives découlaient principalement de l’évaluation de la circulaire multidisciplinaire de 2008 (circulaire révisée en 2016).</p> <p>Un autre point d’action du Plan d’action national concernait la collaboration avec les entités fédérées pour la sensibilisation du personnel du secteur de l’Aide à la jeunesse à la traite des êtres humains.</p> <p>Des actions ont été entreprises avec les communautés.</p> <p>En Communauté française et en Communauté germanophone, une fiche d’information sur la TEH a été ajoutée dans le manuel sur les violences scolaires en 2017. Une formation a eu lieu en 2017 sur la question de la traite des mineurs (y compris l’exploitation sexuelle) à l’attention des services de la Communauté française compétents dans l’aide et la protection de la jeunesse. Par ailleurs, il a été décidé d’organiser deux nouvelles formations pour les intervenants de première ligne des services d’aide à la jeunesse et de protection de la jeunesse. Une formation a été donnée en mai et en septembre 2019, une autre est planifiée en 2020 à l’attention des magistrats. L’objectif est aussi de désigner dans chacune de ces institutions des personnes de référence en matière de traite des êtres humains. Du matériel didactique (indicateurs, ...) est mis à disposition des participants. Les formations se basent sur le projet REACT (Reinforcing Assistance to Child Victims of Trafficking) développé par ECPAT qui fonctionne avec des situations tirées d’exemples concrets.</p> <p>Cependant, différentes questions sont apparues lors des travaux.</p>

	<p>C'est pourquoi, il a été proposé de rédiger un addendum au plan d'action. Cet addendum vise à formuler plusieurs propositions d'actions visant à améliorer la détection, l'identification, l'orientation et la protection de toutes les victimes mineures de traite.</p> <p>Ce plan d'action porte sur les initiatives qui relèvent exclusivement du Fédéral ou sur les questions qui nécessitent une concertation entre le niveau fédéral et les entités fédérées.</p> <p>L'addendum au Plan d'action national « Lutte contre la traite des êtres humains 2015-2019 » « Victimes mineures de la traite des êtres humains » a été approuvé en juillet 2018.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, la COL 01/15 - directive du Ministre de la Justice et du Collège des Procureurs généraux relative à la recherche et aux poursuites des faits de traite des êtres humains - établit qu'un magistrat du parquet de la jeunesse doit également être présent lors des réunions de coordination Traite des êtres humains au niveau des arrondissements judiciaires.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine	<p>Foundation Bosnia and Herzegovina Women's Initiative (BHWI) conducts preventative activities through individual counseling, group workshops, occupational, educational and recreational activities, with the aim of raising awareness of users about the risks and ways of protecting and self-protecting against sexual violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse, and educating on others relevant topics in line with the needs of children and adults, and based expert staff assessments.</p>
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	<p>Legislation in the Republic of Bulgaria guarantees the best interests of children. When interviewing children, seeking international protection, a social worker from the Child Protection Department, a representative designated by the mayor of the respective municipality under Article 25 of the Law on Asylum and Refugees, legal representative and translator are present. No interview can be conducted in the absence of the abovementioned participants and all protection measures are being taken. If necessary, a team of representatives from different institutions is convened to protect the best interests of the children.</p> <p>Individual counseling is offered, provided by a psychologist and social worker. The consultation identifies vulnerable persons and provides them with social and psychological support, assistance in finding work, visiting a doctor and enrolling in a school for unaccompanied minor beneficiaries.</p> <p>Safe zones have been set up in Bulgaria for unaccompanied children, seeking international protection who have come to Bulgaria on their own and do not have an adult escort. In the zones psychological assessments of children are made. Various group activities are organized for young people, including sports, board games and English lessons. Social workers provide 24/7 childcare.</p> <p>IOM also provides translators from rare languages such as Kurdish and Arabic in Bulgaria, as well as support from IOM Bulgaria's mobile teams made up of lawyers, psychologists, social workers and a social mediator. Entry into the area is forbidden to outsiders without special access, and security and order in the Zone will be subject to constant security.</p>
Croatia / Croatie	<p>The co-ordination and collaboration of the different actors to ensure that efficient preventive measures in regard to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of unaccompanied children are in place has been achieved in the Republic of Croatia. In that regard, the implementation of the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children in itself implies the efficient collaboration of interdepartmental bodies supported by coordination provided by the Interdepartmental Commission for Protection of Unaccompanied Children (<i>Međuresorno povjerenstvo za zaštitu djece bez pratnje</i>) (hereinafter: the Interdepartmental Commission). The Interdepartmental Commission comprises representatives of the ministry competent for social welfare affairs, Ministry of the Interior, ministry competent for education, ministry competent for health, Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, and international organisations working to protect children and refugee rights, as well as representatives of civil society organisations working to protect children rights, if needed.</p>
Cyprus / Chypre	<p>Due to the refugee crisis and the increasing number of people in need of protection arriving in the Republic of Cyprus, a national action plan has been developed and is being implemented since 2014, by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with all the relevant Ministries/Departments to address the situation caused by a massive influx of persons in need of protection, arriving in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. This National Action Plan determines the procedures on how</p>

	<p>to prepare, equip and provide training to professionals, and on the interagency cooperation (government departments, services and international organisations and NGOs).</p> <p>Through this Action Plan early detection of vulnerable groups of people, including unaccompanied minors, and families and children at risk, is possible since all the relevant actors (i.e. Social Welfare Services, Asylum Services, Immigration Office, Health Services, Civil Defence, Red Cross, etc.) come together from the time of their entry to the Republic of Cyprus. At the point of entry, persons in need of protection are provided with the essentials, a registration takes place and an initial screening is undertaken, aiming towards the identification of persons that possibly belong to such vulnerable groups, so that any special needs are taken into consideration during later procedures.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are taken in care of the Director of Social Welfare Services, who acts as a guardian safeguarding access to their rights (i.e. education, health, activities, asylum application, etc.) based on the best interest of the child. Unaccompanied minors are placed in foster or residential care.</p> <p>The Social Welfare Services continue their cooperation with families and children that might have been detected as being at risk in order to further examine the cases and provide support and counselling services. Also, they are in close cooperation with the Asylum Service and the Kofinou Reception Center.</p> <p>All Officers who come into contact with children (including unaccompanied children), receive training on issues concerning children in migration, children at risk, etc. Specifically, the Republic of Cyprus participates in EASO Support Plan, which includes training of professionals on issues of migration.</p> <p>Cases of sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children are handled based on the best interest of the child and according to the specific needs of the child. The Social Welfare Services, based on article 31(2) of the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law of 2014 (L.91(I)/2014), ensure that assistance, support and protection are provided to a child as soon as they or any other service involved have good reason to believe that a sexual offense has been committed against the child.</p> <p>A National Strategy on the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography was National Strategy, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 21st March 2016.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National Strategy, the Children’s House has been established, since September 2017 by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance and operates as a unique entity of four governmental services (the Social Welfare Services, the Police, the Mental Health Services, the Ministry of Education and Culture) and an NGO. Child friendly services are provided to children victims, based on a multidisciplinary/interagency approach.</p>
<p>Czech Republic / République tchèque</p>	<p>Law enforcement authorities (police, public prosecutors and courts) are required to cooperate and to assist each other in the exercise of their tasks under the Criminal Procedure Code. These authorities are obliged to provide each other with information and assistance. Under the Act on Social and Legal Protection of Children, social and legal protection authorities are required to report to law enforcement authorities information indicating that a crime has been committed. In the provision of assistance to victims of these crimes, law enforcement authorities cooperate with subjects providing assistance to victims of crimes under the Victims of Crime Act.</p>

	<p>Social and Legal Child Protection Act emphasizes the provision of timely assistance to families with children through social work and the provision of necessary follow-up services. Authorities for social and legal protection of children assess the situation of the child and its family at risk and on its basis create an individual child protection plan to resolve the situation. They organize case conferences to share information about the child, coordinate the procedures of all involved subjects, and evaluate progress in meeting the plan. In addition to social workers, health care professionals, educators, psychologists, police officers and other professionals, the conference also directly involves the child with his/her family in solving their situation. Workers of authorities for social and legal protection of children also specialize in and are continually educated about the protection of tormented and abused children.</p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u></p> <p>In case that a minor applies for asylum in Denmark and there are indications during the asylum case that the minor has been/is subject to human trafficking the Danish Immigration Service will either based on their own information or based on information gathered by Center against Human Trafficking assess whether or not there can be made a decision as to whether the minor has been or is a victim of human trafficking, since this entails access to e.g. legal and social rights and possibly protective accommodation.</p> <p>When a caseworker comes in contact with a minor that has potentially been or is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, there will always be paid attention to such circumstances. The caseworker is trained in talking to minors and an interpreter is always present that speaks the language of the minor. Should the minor disclose information regarding sexual abuse and/or imminent risk of such during the stay in Denmark, the Danish Immigration Service – as representative of the authorities – has an obligation to notify relevant authorities in order to protect the minor.</p> <p>In the case that there are indications of human trafficking, the caseworker in the Danish Immigration Service can also refer the minor to talk to the Center against Human Trafficking, if the minor consents to.</p> <p>Furthermore, it should be noted, that there in general exists a close collaboration between the Asylum Division of the Danish Immigration Service, Center against Human Trafficking and the Red Cross when it comes to potential victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>Measures to prevent abuse of asylum seeking and migrant children are not limited to cases of sexual exploitation or abuse. Rather, Danish legislation requires that measures are taken to address the needs of all children in vulnerable situations. Thus, in accordance with section 154 of the Social Services Act any person who learns or becomes aware that a person under the age of 18 is being neglected or abused by his/her parents or other persons involved in his/her upbringing, or is living under conditions endangering his/her health or development, is obligated to notify the municipal authorities. In addition, public service providers such as asylum center staff and professionals associated with asylum center operators e.g. teachers, health care professionals, social workers etc. are subject to stricter obligations to notify the municipal authorities if they become aware of circumstances that give rise to the presumption that a person under the age of 18 may need special support or may have been exposed to abuse. Public service providers are generally trained in detecting and responding to children in need of special support.</p> <p>In cases where asylum seeking and migrant children under the the Danish Immigration Service’s provision are in need of special support – e.g. in case of sexual exploitation or abuse – the asylum center operator is obligated to notify the municipal authorities immediately and in cooperation with the municipal authorities to initiate the appropriate response.</p>
<p>Finland / Finlande</p>	<p>Different actors within the asylum process cooperate closely. Different actors, such as the Immigration Service and reception units, share a mutual database to which different actors have access and the possibility to add information on an applicant’s case, which enhances co-operation and sharing of information.</p> <p>Based on Finland’s new Government Programme, a Parliamentary Committee will be appointed to prepare a national strategy for children based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Its task will be to formulate a vision for a child and family-friendly Finland that spans Government terms and crosses</p>

	<p>administrative boundaries. Common goals will be reached through cross-sectoral measures promoting child rights-based governance and decision-making and fostering a child and family-friendly society. The Government will assess the impacts of its decisions on children, improve child budgeting, strengthen knowledge about child wellbeing and foster the inclusion of children and young people.</p> <p>The national “Psykye”- project (“Psyche”) aims to enhance the knowledge of reception centers, the Assistance System for Victims of Human trafficking and detention units through training and information material.</p> <p>The project “Terttu” aims to establish a unified operational model to establish the welfare, health and service need of the asylum seekers (including minors). Through the project, data will be collected and analyzed so that the development of services for the asylum seekers are based on nationally monitored information.</p> <p>There are no specific measures or services particularly and distinctively directed to the children affected by the refugee crises in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health’s (MSAH) administrative field, but these children are entitled to and provided with the same services and measures as children who have permanent residence in Finland. These measures and services include, <i>inter alia</i>, the right to health care and child welfare services. Legal bases are found, for example, in Act on the Reception of Persons Applying for International Protection and on the Identification of and Assistance to Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings (746/2011), Health Care Act (1326/2010), and in Child Welfare Act (417/2007). These legal acts include also provisions on coordination and collaboration of different authorities.</p> <p>In addition to legislation, Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) has launched a project (so-called <i>Barnahus</i>-project) in June 2019. The project seeks to mainstream practices in investigation processes of suspected cases of violence against children as well as in support and treatment provided for children who have encountered violence. One of the objectives is to build up interprofessional cooperation including police, prosecutor, forensic psychology units, child welfare, somatic and psychiatric medical care, schools, early childhood education and care, child health clinics. The project is funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.</p> <p>In November 2019, THL, in cooperation with national organisations and authorities published a National Action Plan aiming to prevent sexual abuse and violence against children. Non-violent Childhoods, the new action plan for the prevention of violence against children, contains 93 measures for preventing violence against 0-17-year old children and youth. It will be implemented in Finland during 2020-2025. In preparation of the Action Plan a specific focus has been given to the obligations emerging from the legislation and international conventions (incl. Lanzarote convention). A steering group, coordinated by THL, will monitor implementation of the targets.</p> <p>Finally, THL has also established a web-based education portal called <i>Luo luottamusta, suojele lasta</i> (unofficial translation <i>Create trust, Protect a child</i>). The aim of the portal is to and strengthen different authorities’ skills to work with the children and families as well as to enhance the collaboration and coordination between officials.</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>La France indique, comme plus de la moitié des Parties à la Convention, que, même si elle n’est pas expressément définie, l’exploitation sexuelle des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés peut être combattue dans le cadre des plans d’action (et autres cadres équivalents) visant à lutter contre la traite des êtres humains.</p>

	<p>Un enquêteur de l’OCRVP est membre de la VIDTF (Victim Identification Task Force) qui regroupe des enquêteurs spécialisés de plusieurs pays et les membres de l’AP-TWINS. Ces derniers procèdent à l’analyse de contenus inconnus issus de la base internationale d’image d’Interpol (International Child Sexual Exploitation database – ICSE) afin d’aider à l’identification des victimes et de leurs abuseurs. Les travaux de la VIDTF ont notamment permis à l’OCRVP d’identifier plusieurs victimes françaises et d’interpeller leurs agresseurs.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, l’OCRVP fait ponctuellement appel à l’AP-TWINS afin de bénéficier d’un appui opérationnel et logistique dans le cadre d’opérations nécessitant une expertise et l’utilisation de matériels spécifiques. Un soutien opérationnel et technique est systématiquement proposé par l’Agence aux enquêteurs.</p> <p>L’office central pour la répression de la traite des êtres humains (OCRTEH) alimente également l’AP PHOENIX (TEH et réseaux de prostitution), afin d’identifier des auteurs et des victimes. A noter que l’OCRTEH n’a pas détecté à ce jour d’organisation criminelle active en France spécialisée dans l’exploitation sexuelle de mineurs. Cet office reste toutefois particulièrement vigilant.</p> <p>Au cours de l’année 2018, sur les 147 victimes d’exploitation sexuelles mineures identifiées au cours des enquêtes, seules 18 étaient étrangères (Nigeria 3, Maroc 3, Côte d’Ivoire 3, Algérie 2, Cameroun 2, Roumanie 1, Belgique 1, Espagne 1, Serbie 1, République Dominicaine 1), les autres étant toutes françaises et victimes de réseaux de proxénétisme de cité.</p>
<p>Georgia / Géorgie</p>	<p>Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), including sexual exploitation remains one of the key priorities of the Government of Georgia. In this regard Georgian Anti-Trafficking policy is entirely focused on so called 4 Ps and we are committed to adopt efficient measures in order to enhance Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership.</p> <p>Government of Georgia acknowledges that combating sexual exploitation of children requires concerted interagency policy. In this respect the role of the Interagency Council on Combating Trafficking in human beings set up in 2006 remains indispensable in adopting serious and sustainable measures against the mentioned crimes. The Council chaired by the Minister of Justice of Georgia is the major policy shaper with regard to combating trafficking and includes representatives from all line ministries and agencies (Ministry of internal Affairs, Office of the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internally Displaced Persons from the Occupied Territories, Labor, Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, LEPL State Fund for the Protection and Assistance of (statutory) Victims of Trafficking and Public Defender’s Office, etc.). Furthermore, NGOs and international organizations are actively involved in the activities of the council.</p> <p>In addition to the Council, where there are mainly the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, temporary working groups under the Inter-Agency Council is periodically gathering. Working groups are consisted of relevant Governmental Agencies, NGOs and International Organizations and their aim is to draft relevant legislative amendments, policy documents, guidelines and/or SOPs, etc. for further improvement of measures against sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>In every two years the Inter-Agency Council elaborates and approves the National Action Plans (NAP) on Combatting Trafficking in human beings. On 24 December 2018 the Inter-Agency Council Approved current NAP for 2019-2020 with a main focus on prevention of human trafficking, including sexual exploitation of children, protection of children victims.</p>

The NAP also includes the commitment of Government to conduct awareness raising activities among asylum seekers and refugees on THB-related risks and the available services for presumed victims, as well as for (statutory) victims of exploitation.

It should be noted that various preventive measures (information meetings, public lectures, conferences, round tables, dissemination of multilingual brochures, videos etc.) are conducted by the Governmental Agencies individually, as well as in close cooperation with each other and local NGOs and IOs.

As for the protection, The Government of Georgia has a Special referral mechanism for officials on Identification and Protection of (statutory) victims of THB, including sexual exploitation. In particular, the Basic Structure of the Referral Mechanism is as follows:

1. Identification of the Victims of Trafficking: preliminary identification; special social worker who has right to conduct identification questioning; identification questionnaire; organ taking final decision as to the persons status as a victim;
2. Protection of the Victim of Trafficking: legal aid; medical aid; social aid; protective measures;
3. Rehabilitation of the Victim of Trafficking: social programs; Reintegration process.

Apart from the special A-TIP Referral Mechanism, the revised Child Protection Referral Mechanism was adopted on September 12, 2016. It is noteworthy that unlike the previous referral instrument which was adopted by the heads of three line ministries (Minister of Interior, Minister of Healthcare, Minister of Education) back in 2010, the new one is upgraded to a higher level and has been approved by the Government of Georgia. The Child Protection Referral Mechanism expanded the responsible entities for referring child violence cases to the relevant agencies. In particular, all governmental institutions and their structural units, LEPLs, medical institutions and local municipalities have become obliged to refer the possible case of child violence, including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse to the Social Service Agency and the police. The failure to report such cases to the relevant state bodies by persons involved in the child referral mechanism will invoke administrative liability.

Based on the new Child Protection Referral Mechanism, all involved agencies approved internal instruction. The new referral mechanism foresees development of an integrated database of the child violence cases. The database will put together information about the child victims, perpetrators, forms of violence, etc. It will be technically administrated by the police and will be accessible to all the agencies involved in the referral proceedings.

Apart from the referral mechanisms, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Services Agency signed a Memorandum of Understanding, under which the two agencies are working closely together, not only on referral of alleged crimes of human trafficking or any other crime committed against minor but they closely cooperate during the investigation as well.

Notably, Georgia is in Tier 1 according to the 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 US Reports on Trafficking in Human Beings and shares leading position among other western countries, including the EU member states. It should be underlined that according to the 2018 and the latest US THB reports only Georgia takes the position in Tier 1 comparing to other EAP states. Furthermore, Georgian Anti-Trafficking Referral Mechanism is considered as one of the best practices.

OSCE/ODIHR has chosen the Georgian Anti-Trafficking national referral mechanism as one of the successful and decided to reflect it in the revised Practical Handbook on National Referral Mechanisms of OSCE/ODIHR. With the special invitation of the ODIHR, the representative of the Ministry of Justice also participates in the revision process of the Handbook.

	<p>The international organization “Walk Free Foundation”, which measures the Global Slavery Index every year, ranked Georgia 18th out of 183 countries, in its 2019 report “Measurement, Action, Freedom”. The report outlines that Georgia as a low GDP country, is notable by its effective measures taken to combat TIP and is ranked 1st in the region.</p>
Germany / Allemagne	<p>Published in connection with the National Initiative for the protection of refugees and migrants living in refugee accommodation centres, the Minimum Standards for the Protection of Refugees and Migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres contain – under Minimum Standard 3 (“Internal structures and external cooperation”) – information on how to involve cooperation partners. See page 20 of the following German document: https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/117472/bc24218511eaa3327fda2f2e8890bb79/mindeststandards-zum-schutz-von-gefuechteten-menschen-in-fluechtlingsunterkuenften-data.pdf</p> <p>English version: https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/121372/ab3a1f0c235a55d3b37c81d71f08c267/minimum-standards-for-the-protection-of-refugees-and-migrants-in-refugee-accommodation-centres-data.pdf</p> <p>Minimum Standard 3: “Internal structures and external cooperation”: External cooperation</p> <p><u>Involving cooperation partners</u></p> <p>“In order to introduce and ensure individual and needs-based support, affected persons must be supported in finding and contacting competent contact persons and entities. Accommodation centres must - based on an analysis of the resources of the local municipality - have a database and list of addresses of suitable local contact persons, counselling services and institutions that are available to provide further support. This includes e.g. women’s shelters, women’s counselling services, women’s emergency hotlines, specialised counselling services (such as for those affected by human trafficking), organisations of refugees, organisations of migrants, organisations of persons with disabilities, organisations of LGBTI* persons, refugee counselling services, administrative police and crime investigation departments, centres that work with perpetrators, justice, legal advice, assistance for persons with disabilities, youth welfare office, youth welfare centres, health care (including HIV/Aids and counselling offices for addicts), psycho-social or psycho-therapeutic counselling offices, in this regard experienced specialists (child protection workers), religious and belief societies/communities (e.g. mosque communities), language and culture mediators etc. If necessary, specially trained staff will accompany affected persons to appointments and advise them on the choices of support available. The address database must be continuously updated, and each accommodation centre should actively seek cooperation with local partners. This facilitates the exchange of information and establishes “shortcuts” and direct personal contacts so that residents receive the support they need in case of conflict, suspected violence or actual violence. Staff will thus be able to quickly refer affected persons to the appropriate forms of assistance. As part of this networking, standardized procedures and contact persons at the locally responsible youth welfare office should be determined. In addition, regular network meetings should be convened with the local support structures.”</p> <p><u>Cooperation with schools and day-care centres</u></p> <p>“Cooperation with nurseries and child day-care centres and schools (including educators, teachers, social workers) is also essential in order to facilitate rapid enrolment and good integration in early childhood care as well as in day-to-day school life. Within this framework, it can also be determined, where applicable, whether there is a particular need for assistance or support, which the social workers at accommodation centres could apply for. In addition, nursery staff, teachers and social workers are important contact partners whenever the welfare of a child appears threatened.”</p>

Greece / Grèce	
Hungary / Hongrie	<p>According to Section 107 (1) of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals „<i>The immigration authority may disclose data from the immigration sub-registers to foreign law enforcement agencies, border authorities, immigration and law enforcement authorities, international organisations, to Community bodies established on the strength of directly applicable Community legislation according to directly applicable Community legislation or international agreement, to the extent specified therein.</i>”, thus laying the ground for any possible cooperation among the different Hungarian and foreign agencies in such cases.</p> <p>The refugee authority co-operates with governmental and non-governmental organisations in the protection of minors. If the person seeking asylum is an unaccompanied minor, the refugee authority shall appoint a guardian <i>ad litem</i>. (Act LXXX. of 2007 on Asylum, Section 35). As necessary, discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Human Capacities providing the professional conditions for education, as well as with the regionally competent school districts and educators. Furthermore, there is a strong professional relationship among social workers in the transit zone and medical staff (included the psychiatrist providing psycho-social assistance).</p> <p>Hungary would like to draw attention to the information written at Recommendation 7 on the signalling system for child protection. Besides, members of the signalling system must co-operate with and inform each other to promote growing up in a family for children and to prevent and tackle child abuse and endangerment [section 17 (1)-(3) of the Child Welfare Act]. The prosecutors’ office is also a member of the signalling system and must issues a signal to the child protection services in case of child endangerment. The Working Group for Child-friendly Justice of the National Office for the Judiciary has taken a survey on the operation of the signalling system within the court system. According to the information received, issuing a warning within the signalling system was mostly necessary concerning procedures on parental rights, preventive restraining order, as well as regarding procedures on infractions and crimes committed by juveniles. Courts usually issue a warning signal for the social services or the prosecutors by forwarding a written request and attaching all the relevant documents. It must be highlighted that courts organise several conferences and meetings in cooperation with the social services and child-protection centres every year, where problems regarding the signalling system can be addressed.</p> <p>When performing its tasks, the VSS co-operates and liaises, among other things, with youth protection organisations, child welfare and child protection institutions providing personal care, family support services, social service providers and institutions providing primary and specialised care, and public education institutions according to section 43 (1) of the Victim Support Act. Under section 43 (2) of the Victim Support Act whenever the VSS acquires information on a child being exposed to threat of crime or being mishandled, the VSS is obliged to alert the competent child welfare agency in the child’s place of residence, immediately and if the circumstances identified by the VSS seem to expose the child’s life or physical integrity to serious threats or risks, the victim support service simultaneously initiates proceedings of the Guardian Authority.</p> <p>The rules and conditions for ad hoc guardians appointed and available for unaccompanied minors over the age of 14 years, placed in the transit zones were reviewed by the designated guardianship authorities after extensive professional preparation and limited the appointments to persons who have experience in victim protection, child protection and guardianship issues. The Ministry of Human Capacities has facilitated this review and preparation of appropriate and experienced ad hoc guardians by organising professional meetings where the knowledge and experience of these guardians could be shared, and the cooperation of the relevant professionals could be strengthened.</p>

<p>Iceland / Islande</p>	<p>All relevant agencies have agreed upon collective work procedures with the aim of ensuring the appropriate response to cases of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The Act on Foreigners in force from 2017 underlines cooperation between immigration authorities and The Government Agency for Child Protection. The Government Agency is responsible for the Barnahus, the multi agency response to cases of violence against children. Iceland is currently working on a bill to strengthen even further co-ordination and cooperation of all welfare services for children in a broad sense.</p>
<p>Italy / Italie</p>	<p>Coordination of prevention and protection measures in relation to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is ensured by the National Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography set up by law 38/2006. This law specifies that the main task of the Observatory is to acquire and monitor data and information relating to the activities carried out by all public administrations, for the prevention and fight of the phenomenon of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children.</p> <p>The Observatory is chaired by the Head of the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and consists of five members appointed by the Minister for Equal Opportunities, including a technical-scientific Coordinator, a representative respectively of the Department for Family Policies, the State Police, the Carabinieri, the Guardia di Finanza, representatives of the Ministry of Justice, as well as four members of the most representative national associations in the fight against the phenomenon of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children in addition to trade unions.</p> <p>The internal Regulation assigns the Centre several tasks, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the promotion of studies and research on the phenomenon; - the drafting of an annual technical-scientific report summarising the activities carried out, also for the purpose of preparing the Annual Report to the Parliament; - the preparation of the National Plan to prevent and combat the sexual abuse and exploitation of children; - the acquisition of data concerning the monitoring and verification of the results, coordinating the methods and types of acquisition and ensuring their homogeneity; - the reporting of the activities carried out, also through its institutional website and the dissemination of targeted publications. <p>The Observatory is also responsible for implementing the National Plan to Prevent and Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children, approved by the National Observatory for Children and Adolescents in accordance with the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation. During the last period a particular attention has been devoted to the monitoring of actions relating to the promotion and primary prevention in the socioeducational and health field; the accompaniment of family vulnerability; training of professionals and networking.</p> <p>Concerning the specific issue of trafficking for sexual exploitation, with Legislative Decree no. 24 of March 4, 2014, which transposes the EU Directive no. 36 of 2011, on the prevention and repression of trafficking in human beings and the protection of victims, the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers was identified as the body responsible for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating the outcomes of policies for prevention, law enforcement and social protection of victims with particular reference to the activities of guidance and coordination of social prevention of the phenomenon and assistance to victims, as well as planning of financial resources for interventions of assistance and social integration of victims.</p> <p>The main innovations included in the decree were:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the adoption of the First National Plan to combat trafficking, across the various levels of government, particularly that of the Regions and Local Authorities; - the unification of the two project typologies in a single programme of emergence, assistance and social integration; - the obligation of training for all the operators involved; - a system of compensation for the victims. <p>In 2016, the Council of Ministers adopted the first National Action Plan against trafficking and serious exploitation of human beings for the years 2016-2018. The National Action Plan also contains in an annex the “Guidelines for the definition of a mechanism for rapid identification of victims of trafficking and serious exploitation”. These guidelines describe the situations in which possible victims of trafficking could be found and the professionals who may be involved in the identification process (e.g. immigration officials, social workers, prosecutors, judges, asylum officers, staff working in detention centres, prison staff, labour inspectors, trade unions, international organisations, law enforcement officers, diplomatic and consular staff). All professionals who come into contact with a presumed victim of trafficking must inform the responsible person in the institution they belong to, following the instructions provided, so that further steps can be implemented.</p> <p>The Department of Equal Opportunities also coordinated a number of awareness raising activities including the website entitled “Osservatorio interventi tratta” which includes the information materials and relevant reports.</p> <p>Moreover, the recently approved law on the system of protection and reception of unaccompanied foreign children Law no. 47 of 2017 at Article 17, provides for a specific assistance programme for trafficked minors.</p> <p>[For more information on trafficking please see the 2018 GRETA Report concerning the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by Italy]</p> <p>To be mentioned also UNHCR ITALY Strategy on sexual and gender based violence 2017-2019 for the promotion of equal and effective access to mechanisms of prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence and the widening of safe integration perspectives for asylum seekers, refugees and other persons covered by the UNHCR mandate at risk in Italy.</p> <p>The overall aim of the strategy is to reduce the risks and mitigate the consequences of sexual and gender-based violence suffered by women, men, boys and girls through a coordinated response mechanism, based on a multi-sectoral approach focusing on the survivor of the violence, and on equal and non-discriminatory access to services available to citizens. All areas of action aim to: include men who have survived sexual and gender-based violence, involving men and boys in prevention activities; mitigate the specific risks of sexual and gender-based violence to which people are exposed even when they move further across the territory (minors, in particular); address the risks arising from sexual and gender-based violence and ensure safe environments; and protect people with special needs who are exposed to a higher risk of sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination.</p>
<p>Latvia / Lettonie</p>	<p>In Latvia, regulatory enactments stipulate that the children affected by the refugee crisis (regardless of whether they are asylum seekers or persons holding the status of international protection) and children residing in Latvia hold equal rights and possibilities to receive assistance in relation to violence of any kind, as well as are equally protected against sexual exploitation and sexual violence. Preventive work aimed at prevention of insufficient supervision of children, obtaining of</p>

information on their delinquencies, as well as unlawful actions aimed at them or other persons, as well as to prevent further unlawful actions, is constantly in progress at the State Police in relation to every child regardless of his/her country of origin.

In order to improve safety of children, education of children and their parents are equally important, and, in this process, general preventive work of the State Police plays significant role. During the period from January to September 2019, the State Police officers, who perform their duties in the area of juvenile crime prevention, gave 641 lectures on violence, including sexual violence.

With regard to the inter-institutional cooperation in the area of protection of children's rights and interests, it should be indicated that it is enhanced in Latvia by using the information system for the support of minors. In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Section 67² of the Law on the Protection of the Children's Rights, the information system for the support of minors is a part of the State information system "Integrated Information System of the Interior", in which the information necessary for the protection of the rights of the child is included, integrating information of state and local government institutions, as well as of medical practitioners regarding minors who need support and cases when preventive measures should be taken for the protection of the rights of children. The purpose of the information system for the support of minors is to promote the protection of the rights and interests of children, ensuring processing of the necessary information and promoting inter-institutional cooperation in the following issues:

- 1) defence of the rights and interests of a minor;
- 2) supervision of ensuring the rights and interests of a minor;
- 3) preventive work;
- 4) provision of social assistance and social services;
- 5) prevention and resolving of criminal offences and other violations of the law;
- 6) searching for a minor;
- 7) ensuring execution of administrative punishments, criminal punishments, means of security and compulsory measures of correctional nature;
- 8) implementation of settlements and preparation of evaluation reports on a probation client.

Furthermore, Paragraph 3 of Section 6 of the Law on the Protection of the Children's Rights stipulates that protection of the rights of the child shall be implemented in collaboration with the family, state and local government institutions, public organisations and other natural persons and legal entities.

The organisation of institutional cooperation and the procedures for implementing the protection of children's rights are stipulated by the Cabinet Regulations No. 545 of 12 September 2017 "Regulations on Institutional Cooperation for the Protection of Children's Rights".

To reduce prejudices and negative attitude towards some groups of the third country citizens, an NGO "Shelter "Safe House"" implements a project "An information centre for newcomers" where information activities for local society are provided, trainings for specialists on intracultural dialogue and seminars for municipalities with participation of asylum seekers are organised, cooperation between state and non-governmental institutions on integration of third country citizens into local society is enhanced.

	From 2016 till 2021 a project “Support for persons with international protection status” aims to provide adopted learning courses and informative events for people seeking international protection. Within these support measures children of asylum seekers are involved in an adapted educational program.
Liechtenstein	In recent years the coordination and collaboration of the different actors who intervene for and with children affected by the refugee crisis was strengthened. The free legal advice for asylum applicants has been strengthened in a revision of the Asylum Act of Liechtenstein in December 2018. There is a close cooperation between the NGO Flüchtlingshilfe Liechtenstein that is responsible for the accommodation and care of the asylum applicants and the person of confidence of the Office of Social Services that is appointed to unaccompanied minors.
Lithuania / Lituanie	The children in Refugee centre are attending school, where they have a curriculum about the sexual abuse and protection. In the Refugee centre the psychologist has the group activities adapted to their needs (age, language, etc.) about protection from sexual abuse for the children.
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	<p>The National Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers (AWAS) acts as a facilitator between public entities responsible for providing services to ensure that national obligations to beneficiaries of international protection and asylum seekers are accessible and encourages networking between relevant local voluntary organisations in Malta.</p> <p>In the case of alleged or actual sexual abuse the Director (Protection of Minors) would ensure that the child is protected, and a care order may be issued, and receives all the necessary services required. The assistance of the Executive Police may also be obtained, in the exercise of his functions.</p> <p>With regards to prevention, as is also explained hereunder, Kiko and the Hand is distributed among all early years school children, that is state/public, private and church schools. The Office of the Commissioner for Children aims to embark on a project to produce a child-friendly information leaflet for children affected by the refugee crisis, to inform them about their rights in general and prevention from sexual abuse and exploitation, in multiple languages.</p>
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	<p>Although no cases of sexual abuse of migrant children were registered by the BMA, cooperation plans between BMA and 4 NGOs specialized in the field were signed, in order to provide a wide range of services, to realize measures and activities for refugee children. Some activities are partially covered by UNHCR. Migrant children have access to the system of social protection, education, medical services, and representation. The legislation on asylum since 2016 expressly provides to asylum seeking children equal rights for assistance as of those of citizens of the Republic of Moldova when it comes to access to medical services.</p> <p>In the Accommodation center (shelter) under the management of BMA there is a playground for children, NGOs organize activities for creation, children receive education (kindergarten and gymnasium within the Accommodation center), which are located next to the Center. The Accommodation Center offers psychological services and activities, based on contracts with social workers and psychologists.</p> <p>Separate living conditions for families with children are provided in the Center for the temporary placement of aliens. A mechanism for referral of children in custody is established and implemented through cooperation agreements with institutions of general education.</p> <p>At the same time, the BMA signed in 2016 a Collaboration agreement with the Municipal Directorate for the Protection of the Rights of the Child of the Chisinau municipality, to establish a mechanism for identifying, reporting and managing the cases concerning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unaccompanied foreign minors who arrived in Chisinau municipality not accompanied by parents or a legal representative; 2. Unaccompanied foreign minors who are not in the care of other persons provided by law; 3. Foreign minors who remained unaccompanied after entering the territory of the Republic of Moldova and are located in the municipality of Chisinau;

	<p>4. Unaccompanied foreign minors who have been released from the public custody of the Center for the temporary placement of aliens of the BMA. The main general objective of the Agreement is to provide assistance services for unaccompanied foreign minors.</p> <p>During the last 5 years of activity of the BMA, there have been no cases concerning children (including unaccompanied minors/ sexually abused minors) addressed by other institutions or received from other institutions. Only in one case a foreigner who was in public custody declared himself a minor and applied for asylum (no signs of sexual abuse in this case) invoking instability in the country of origin. After 6 months, the person was transferred to custody of local administration, until he reached the age of 18. The Chisinau City Hall appointed a guardian and the child was located in a specialized Center for children, with all the necessary services: medical, social, psychological etc.), under the management of the City Hall.</p>
Monaco	<p>La coordination et la collaboration entre les différents acteurs intervenant après des enfants réfugiés est optimale à Monaco, en raison de l'exiguïté du territoire monégasque (2 km²), de l'absence de relais territoriaux (le périmètre de l'unique commune se confond avec celui de l'Etat) et du nombre limité des entités compétentes (l'unique structure d'accueil des mineurs, le service administratif dédié à la protection de l'enfance...). Ainsi, tout mineur isolé trouvé sur le territoire monégasque est recueilli par les services de police qui s'assurent de son état de santé et tentent d'établir son identité par tous moyens.</p> <p>Dans l'intervalle, l'autorité judiciaire, dûment saisie, décide ou non du placement du mineur dans le foyer de l'enfance, sauf si son état de santé exige son hospitalisation immédiate. Puis, sur instruction du Parquet Général, le mineur isolé est remis par les agents de la Sûreté Publique à l'unique structure d'accueil des mineurs en Principauté : le Foyer de l'Enfance (Princesse Charlène).</p> <p>Dans ce cadre, une prise en charge globale (éducative/sanitaire/psychologique) de l'enfant est assurée. Une visite médicale est effectuée par le médecin-inspecteur de la Direction de l'Action et de l'Aides Sociales dans les 24 heures de l'arrivée de l'enfant qui, en cas de plaie importante ou de doute de pathologie contagieuse adresse le mineur aux Service des Urgences de l'Hôpital public (Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace).</p> <p>S'agissant des mesures de <u>prévention</u>, il faut souligner que le Droit monégasque contient des principes généraux qui permettent de vérifier que les personnes qui, par leur profession, sont en contact régulier avec les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés, n'aient pas été précédemment condamnés.</p> <p>Ainsi, les fonctionnaires et agents de l'Etat, dont les éducateurs spécialisés au Foyer de l'enfance et les personnels de l'hôpital public font l'objet d'une enquête administrative et doivent être de « bonne moralité » pour être recrutés (Loi n° 975 du 12 juillet 1975 portant statut des fonctionnaires de l'Etat, art. 18 ; arrêté ministériel n° 2016-622 du 17 octobre 2016 portant application de l'article 3 de la loi n° 1.430 du 13 juillet 2016, art. 1^{er}, 2° ; Ordonnance n° 13.839 du 29 décembre 1998 portant statut des praticiens hospitaliers au Centre hospitalier Princesse Grace). A cette occasion, les fiches de recherche lancées par le canal d'INTERPOL et les fichiers de police français sont mis à disposition.</p> <p>Les personnes privées, telles que les traducteurs assermentés, font également l'objet d'un contrôle à l'occasion de la délivrance d'un permis de travail ou d'une autorisation d'exercer (Loi n° 629 du 17 juillet 1957 tendant à réglementer les conditions d'embauchage et de licenciement en Principauté ; Loi n° 1.144 du 26 juillet 1991 concernant l'exercice de certaines activités économiques et juridiques, art. 5). Enfin, les bénévoles agissant dans le cadre d'associations humanitaires, qui ne sont pas, en principe, au contact d'enfants migrants, sont en tout état de cause signataires d'une Charte de bonne moralité.</p> <p>S'agissant des mesures de <u>protection</u>, et ainsi qu'il a déjà été indiqué (V. <i>supra</i>, Rc n° 11), la protection de l'enfant serait assurée par la procédure suivante :</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La personne ayant recueilli la parole de l'enfant aurait l'obligation de faire un signalement auprès du Procureur Général ; 2. Dans l'hypothèse où l'auteur présumé serait un professionnel du Foyer de l'Enfance, il serait suspendu sans délai de ses fonctions ; 3. L'enfant bénéficierait d'une prise en charge psychologique.
<p>Montenegro / Monténégro</p>	<p>Preventive measures are of paramount importance when it comes to protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation or abuse. In this regard, various measures are being taken to proceed with the continued provision of child protection to foreigners seeking international protection.</p> <p>All children foreigners seeking international protection who have requested admission in Montenegro are provided with appropriate accommodation by the Reception Center, providing adequate material, legal and psychological assistance from the moment of admission, the right to health care, right to education, right to social protection. When accommodating in the Reception Center for foreigners seeking international protection, particular attention is paid to gender, age, position of vulnerable groups, health and disability, as well as to family unification. In the event of the placement of unaccompanied minors, their specific needs and their best interests are taken into account. Unaccompanied minor migrants, as well as accompanied minors (by relatives or parents), are always placed separately. The expert staff of the reception Center conducts an initial assessment of the situation and needs of the child from the first contact. Given the fact that the process of assessing the best interests of the child should take place in a safe and friendly atmosphere, at the Reception Center, it is carried out by a social worker, a psychologist, an educator, a healthcare professional.</p> <p>Safety and security at the accommodation, especially for children, is of great importance. Gender-separated toilets, adequate facility lighting, and child-friendly facilities at the Reception Center not only make a huge difference to the well-being of children, but can also eliminate the risk of abuse. The Reception Center is covered 24 hours by security - video surveillance, presence of security of the Center and police officers in civilian clothes. Separate accommodation for families with children and unaccompanied and minors, given their vulnerability, also provides additional security. Coordinated cooperation also includes the professional teams of the Red Cross of Montenegro, which provide support through the UNHCR project as well as the International Organization for Migration. The Centers for Social Work and guardians of unaccompanied minors are also involved in the collaboration. In this regard, protection of children from sexual exploitation or neglect is continuously implemented through the cooperation of the various actors.</p> <p>If necessary, the Center for the Reception of foreigners seeking international protection would immediately contact the relevant institutions, which are under an obligation to provide support and protection to children.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>The Netherlands tackles the situation of sexual exploitation of children affected by the refugee crisis within the context of existing action plans, frameworks etc, like the project Ravot. The Ravot Project aimed at developing a transnational referral mechanism among Hungary, Belgium and the Netherlands, for referral, assistance and safe return of victims trafficked for the purpose of sexual and labor exploitation. An online platform is created that can be used for professional and academic purposes. The project also aimed at developing a better understanding and trust between non-governmental organizations and the relevant authorities in the field of human trafficking. As part of this project a manual has been developed that describes what kind of support for victims of human trafficking exists in the three countries. A website has been built where the different national referral mechanisms of the three countries are shown in a flowchart. You can also find an interactive map on the website in which the relevant organizations are represented in the three countries. See: http://www.ravot-eur.eu/nl/.</p> <p>Also in the asylum seekers' Centre in Ter Apel organizations have developed a protocol that describes how to act when a potential victim of human trafficking/abuse is identified. It involves work arrangements, like (the way and conditions for) the exchange of information between organizations in the immigration chain.</p>

	<p>Another example of successful cooperation is the development of the Benelux brochure. The Benelux brochure is a brochure in which the referral mechanisms of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are explained. In this brochure practical examples illustrate the scope of cross-border cooperation. The brochure also contains contact details of organizations that have a role in tackling human trafficking and in supporting victims. This brochure is outdated and currently it is being discussed whether the brochure will be updated shortly.</p> <p>Two other EU projects that can be mentioned are the EU AMIF SAFE! Project and the EU AMIF STEP-project.</p> <p>The EU AMIF SAFE! Project (Safe and Adequate Return, Fair Treatment and Early identification of Victims of Trafficking project) has been executed by a cooperation of the Dutch Police, various specialised NGO's and IOM The Netherlands, Hungary and Bulgaria, and expertise from Macedonia. HVO-Querido, a Dutch NGO, had the lead in this international project. Other NGO's were IOM the Netherlands, LaStrada International, Fairwork, Humanitas and CoMensha.</p> <p>https://www.comensha.nl/actualiteiten/item/project-eu-amif-safe-afgerond-belangrijke-documenten-beschikbaar/en-het 'Safe Future Methodology Concerning Children: The interests of the child should be the first priority!': https://www.comensha.nl/actualiteiten/item/engelse-versie-safe-future-methodiek-inzake-kinderen/.</p> <p>The EU AMIF STEP-project is focused on the sustainable integration of Trafficked human beings through proactive identification and Enhanced Protection (STEP). A toolkit was developed in a collaboration project between the Netherlands Red Cross, the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (in Dutch COA), VluchtelingenWerk Nederland (Dutch Refugee Council), CoMensha and Nidos, within the scope of the transnational STEP project: Sustainable integration of Trafficked human beings through proactive identification and Enhanced Protection. European partners are the British Red Cross, the Croatian Red Cross and France Terre d'Asile: https://www.comensha.nl/mensenhandel-academy/asielketen/step-toolkit-voorlichtingsmateriaal/step-toolkit-voor-asielketen/.</p> <p>Further can be mentioned the close cooperation between COA, Safe at Home, the Police and (youth) health care organizations. Within the organizations that together form the migration chain the subject of sexual abuse is addressed in meetings that take place on a regular basis. For example, there is the chain meeting on protective shelter by COA, Nidos, IND, police, Comensha, EMM, lawyers and the Legal Aid Board (the organization that is responsible for granting by the government subsidised legal aid).</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>In December 2017, the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia took the decision to establish a National Coordinative Body for Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect, the objective of which is to monitor and coordinate the implementation of the activities for protection of children from Abuse and Neglect. The National Coordinative Body for Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect is composed of representatives of all relevant ministries, civil society organizations and international organizations.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>As part of performing, among others, the above-mentioned tasks, the Border Guard cooperates with a number of institutions, in particular: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, International Organisation for Migration and non-governmental organisations that provide support to the child as a victim. The cooperation is based on the institutional launching of support, in particular in a form of safe accommodation, medical care, psychological care, interpreting/translation services, legal services, food, etc., provided by the National Consulting and Intervention Center (<i>Krajowe Centrum Interwencyjno-Kryzysowe</i>), supervised by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, and implemented, as a task committed by the Ministry, by non-governmental organisation selected in a competitive procedure (at this moment by the La Strada Foundation against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery and Stowarzyszenie Pomoc im. Marii Niepokalanej z Katowic).</p>

The *Agreement* (referred to in point R7) on standard procedures in identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of sexual violence or gender-based violence against foreigners staying in facilities for asylum seekers was entered into by and between the following parties: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Police Commander in Chief, La Strada Foundation and Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre. Local Cooperation Teams consist, by law, of the following members:

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

Additionally, having regard that foreign children have a right to special protection and help, and in reference to the rights enjoyed by any child under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to protection against any form of harm under Article 19 of the Convention, the *Policy of protecting children against harm in centres for foreigners* was established and implemented in cooperation with 'Dajemy Dzieciom Się' Foundation. The Policy was created as part of the project entitled 'Chronimy dzieci w ośrodkach dla uchodźców – kompleksowy system ochrony dzieci przed przemocą i wykorzystywaniem' [We protect children in refugee centres – comprehensive system of protecting children against violence and exploitation], co-funded by the Programme of the National Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the State's budget.

Under the Policy introduced in November 2016 all employees of the Office for Foreigners and the employers of companies and organisations committed by the Head of the Office to act within the premises of the centres or carrying out projects targeted at their residents are required to take steps aimed at ensuring safety to all foreign children.

The document specifies the standards and procedures of conduct aiming to:

- increase the awareness of the importance of protecting children against any form of harm,
- provide guidelines and specify the procedure and scope of responsibility in any actions related to children's safety,
- ensure safety to children by prevention efforts aimed at education in the field of the protection of the rights of the child and minimising the risk of harm, as well as intervention efforts aimed at taking appropriate steps if harm to a child is suspected or identified.

An integral part of the Policy is a handbook entitled „Chronimy dzieci w ośrodkach dla cudzoziemców” [We protect children in the centres for foreigners] addressed to the employees of the Department of Welfare in the Office for Foreigners who work in the centres. The manual consists of two parts. The first part focuses on the analysis of standards. Guidelines, ideas, specific tools and information about solutions offered have been developed for each standard to support its implementation. The second part is supposed to support the dissemination of knowledge on the identification of violence, legal aspects of protecting children against harm, as well as legal and psychological support, among people involved in the programme.

The Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners also provides for regular monitoring and evaluation, as well as consultations with centre staff and residents. A few months after the adoption of the Policy, its implementation in the centres was subject to evaluation. In May 2017 a study report on the *Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners* was drafted. The evaluation showed that it is important to improve and consolidate knowledge about the issues covered by the Policy among the employees of the centres, to react to the risks to children's safety, in particular by following appropriate procedures, and to identify the symptoms of harm caused to a child, as well as to consult difficult and problematic scenarios with experts.

Another important element of the Policy is the obligation to verify persons who perform duties requiring contact with minors within the premises of the centres in the child sex offender register. The Office requires this type of verification from, among others, entities that compete for a public contract to conduct education activities or organise trips for children.

Steps taken by the Office to ensure the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse have also been focused on the transfer of adequate knowledge to parents. As already mentioned, apart from the activities organised, the Office arranges, within the Policy of protecting children against harm in the

	<p>centres for foreigners, induction courses for each newly admitted person to provide accessible information on the rules of life in Poland (including proper care for children). Additionally, in accordance with the procedure envisaged for the cases of marriage entered into by a minor person, parents and the 'spouse' of the minor person receive necessary information in this regard, including information on their liability.</p> <p>If in the course of an international protection procedure it is revealed that a child was subject to sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, in particular if this took place in the territory of the Republic of Poland, the Office for Foreigners informs of this fact competent authorities, such as the Border Guard, the Police or the Prosecutor's Office.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>The different actors who intervene for and with the children affected by the refugee crisis cooperate and collaborate.</p> <p>1. The System for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child (Approved by Law No. 147/99 of September 1 and updated by Law No. 142/2015 of September 8) includes collaboration and coordination guiding principle (article 4). The structures and services, as entities with competence in matters of childhood and youth, have first level intervention responsibilities in accordance with article 7 of the above-mentioned Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting primary and secondary prevention actions, in particular by defining local action plans for children and youth, with a view to promote, defend and implement the rights of children and youth; • promoting and integrating partnerships and drawing on partnerships where, under the circumstances of the case, their isolated intervention is not appropriate for the effective promotion of the rights and protection of the child or youth. <p>Children's Health Action At Risk (ASCJR), through its national network of Centres, in collaboration and partnership with other community entities, develops and promotes actions and measures to promote and protect the rights of all children, including refugee children.</p> <p>The translation of the Council of Europe manual "How to convey child-friendly information to children in migration: A handbook for frontline professionals" is currently under way for further publication of guidelines for various sectors, including health professionals in this field (including issues of sexual exploitation and abuse).</p> <p>2. Considering the quota established by the Portuguese Government, the Resettlement National Programme expected to welcome in Portugal 1,010 refugees between 2018 and 2019, 404 of whom from Egypt and 606 from Turkey. The refugees are under the protection of UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. To reach them, the ACM together with the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) implemented selection missions in the settlement locations. In these missions, ACM develops a plenary meeting regarding the presentation of the welcoming programme and the support services for migrants' integration available in Portugal, as well as the country culture, demography, human rights, citizen's rights and duties. Complementary topics such as domestic violence and gender equality are also addressed.</p> <p>In addition, and through interviews, in these missions the ACM is also committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the real expectations and motivations of applicants through the filling of a specific form; • Social profiling the applicant/household through social information collected; • Match the applicant/household with the available Portuguese local institutions hosting refugees, considering the characteristics and needs both of the applicant/household and of the destination place/location to achieve a better integration as possible; • Explain the support and integration plan model. <p>During these interviews, or even after, if any suspicions of a child being at risk occurs, ACM would immediately report the case to the competent entities.</p>

	<p>3. The Security Services and Forces cooperate closely with other national authorities, state bodies and non-governmental organizations working on the national referral mechanism for human trafficking and the national mechanism for the protection of children and youth, including the Portuguese Observatory For Human Trafficking (OTSH) and the Commission for the Protection of Children and Youth (CPCJ), among others.</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to Law no. 122/2006 regarding the asylum in Romania, in the category of vulnerable persons or persons with special needs are included minors, unaccompanied minors, disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents accompanied by their minor children, victims of trafficking persons with mental illness, persons who have been subject to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, psychological or sexual violence, or in other special situations similar to those mentioned above. <p>After identifying individuals as belonging to one of the vulnerable categories mentioned (the identification must take place, according to – art. 51 of the law mentioned above, as soon as possible after the submission of an asylum application), General Inspectorate for Immigration, through the responsible specialists, collaborate with the relevant institutions and NGO partners in order to provide the appropriate assistance.</p> <p>This assistance is not limited in time, continuing throughout the asylum procedure and later on after obtaining the form of protection, as long as the state of vulnerability persists.</p> <p>In order to carry out the individual evaluation and to take appropriate measures to ensure the rights and guarantees provided by this law, the competent authorities must grant specialized support, at the request of the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>The law also provides the obligation for the General Inspectorate for Immigration to monitor the situation of applicants with special reception needs and, together with the competent authorities, to ensure that the assistance offered to them is provided.</p> <p>Also, in order to manage the situations of sexual violence, the personell of the regional centers of procedures and accommodation of the asylum seekers inform the refugees about the acts of sexual or gender violence, as well as about the consequences of these facts (according to art. 60, lit. a) of the OMAI no. 130/2016 for the approval of the Regulation of internal order of the regional centers of procedures and accommodation of the asylum seekers sylum procedure).</p> <p>In case of sexual violence occures, the personell of the regional centers of accommodation and asylum procedures notifies the competent public authorities and institutions and collaborates with national and international non-governmental organizations and bodies, as well as with public authorities and institutions with responsibilities on this line, to assist the victims in an adequate manner (according to art. 60, letter b) and c) of the OMAI no. 130/2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign diplomatic and consular missions have the obligation to notify the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection and and the General Inspectorate for Immigration about all the situations in which they know of foreign nationals children who are on the territory of Romania, who, for whatever reasons, are not accompanied. In this situation the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, until the legal measures falling within the competence of the General Inspectorate for Immigration, will request the Bucharest Court to establish the placement of the child in a special protection service proposed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection. - Also, regarding the unaccompanied minors, in order to provide the legal protection guaranties for them, the General Inspectorate for Immigration collaborates with the structures of the local public administration authorities with responsibilities in the field of protection and promotion of the rights of the child, as well as with the competent judicial authorities, as the case may be, in order to clarify the legal situation of the minor or if a special protection measure was instituted (art. 16 of the above mentioned law).

	<p>For each child affected by refugee crisis who is unaccompanied on Romanian territory, GDSACP nominates a professional who will protect his/ her rights and accompany he/she during the whole process in obtaining refugee statute or seeking asylum in other country.</p> <p>General Inspectorate for Immigration and NARPDCA, together with other relevant institutions and NGOs are in process of elaboration a methodology for these nominated persons. The actions taken by this person should be understood as preventive measures in regard to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.</p> <p>The procedure provided by Government decision 49/2011 - <i>on the approval of the Framework Methodology on multidisciplinary and networking prevention and intervention in child violence and family violence, and the Multidisciplinary and inter-institutional intervention methodology on children exploited and at risk of exploitation by work, child victims of trafficking in human beings as well as Romanian migrant children victims of other forms of violence on the territory of other states</i>, summerized in answer for R37, is also relevant for this recommendation.</p>
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>Coordination and interagency collaboration are implemented through a number of interagency bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Governmental Commission for Minors and Their Rights Protection is the coordinating body to ensure a unified state approach to issues on protecting minors' rights and legitimate interests, coordinates the activities of federal executive bodies and executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation related to the enforcement of legislation in the field of prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency, the protection of minors' rights; - Coordination Council under the Government of the Russian Federation for the implementation of activities under the "Decade of Childhood" program to ensure the interaction of federal authorities, government authorities of the Russian Federation, local government, scientific, public and other organizations (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 823, July 14, 2013); - The plan of the first stage of this program until 2020 is approved by the RF Government's order No. 1375 of July 6, 2018. <p>Coordination and collaboration examples regarding particular institutions:</p> <p>1) The Fund for Support of Children in a difficult life situation (http://fond-detyam.ru/dobrovoltsy-detyam/2018/). The Fund was established by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation, March 26, 2008 No. 404. The founder of the fund on behalf of the Russian Federation is the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection; the Board of 11 Trustees of the Foundation includes representatives of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, religious and commercial organizations, and the media. The composition of the Foundation's Board of Trustees is approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>2) Social rehabilitation center for minors "Altufevo" (http://srcaltufevo.ru/), established by the Department of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Moscow, in partnership with UMHCR, Russian Red Cross, Charity Foundation "Kind Heart", Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Russian Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, etc.</p>
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><u>Ministry of justice.</u></p> <p>The enormous significance of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence lies both in the enhancement of the multi-sector cooperation between all the authorities obliged to provide help and assistance to minor victim – a child and in its preventive character, which is in line with the main goal and the provision of the Article 4 of the Lanzarote Convention, which introduces an obligation for the countries to introduce preventive measures for all the forms of violence against</p>

	<p>children. The above-mentioned criminal acts in terms of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence imply that, as a first step, liaison officers shall be appointed (Article 24 of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence) in every basic and higher public prosecutor's office, at police administration, basic and higher court and the centre for social work.</p> <p><i>Public Prosecution.</i></p> <p>Pursuant to the Law on prevention of domestic violence which is implemented for criminal offences against sexual freedoms, marriage and family, Group for Coordination and Cooperation is established for territorial jurisdiction of each Basic Public Prosecutor's Office (58 groups in total). The Group for Coordination and Cooperation consists of representatives of basic public prosecution's offices, police administrations and Social work centres, situated in the area for which the group is established.</p> <p>Upon receipt of a assessment establishing a direct risk of violence, Group for Coordination and Cooperation drafts an individual victim protection and support plan, which contains comprehensive and effective measures for the protection and support of the victim, and also for other members of the family in need of support.</p> <p>Co-ordination and collaboration of the different actors to ensure preventive measures</p> <p>In order to provide adequate response to the protection and reception needs of migrants, different coordination mechanisms are established both on central and on the level of reception centres. Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, state authority responsible for the reception of migrants, regularly organise coordination on the centre level with all relevant stakeholders: health authorities, social service, school administration, police, local authorities and NGOs active in centre. The meetings are platform for the assessing current protection challenges, needs and action needed to be done for the specific centre.</p> <p>On the national level, there are three groups relevant for the coordination in this field: Protection working group in cooperation with UNHCR, Child protection working group in cooperation with UNICEF and Working group for the prevention of gender based violence with special Sub-group for the protection of the “boys in the move” in cooperation with UNFPA.</p> <p>In order to have efficient referral mechanisms, cooperation between Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Commissariat and local centres for social welfare and health institutions is established at operational level. (Added by Commissioner for Refugees).</p>
<p>Slovak Republic / République slovaque</p>	<p>The coordination and cooperation of individual actors in the field of protecting children against violence works broadly and without closer specifying the victims, i.e. it also applies to children affected by the refugee crisis. The system of protection of children against violence is in the Slovak Republic conceived generally for any child who is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse.</p> <p>With effect from 1 November 2019, the Act no. 300/2019 Coll. which amends and supplements Act no. 453/2003 on State Administration Bodies in the Area of Social Affairs, Family and Employment Services and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts, as amended, was adopted. This Act establishes the competence of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic as the central body of state administration for the co-ordination of state policy in the area of protection of children against violence and co-ordination of tasks in this area. Pursuant to the amendment in question, within the coordination of state policy in the field of child protection against violence in order to ensure fulfilment of tasks in this area, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic- through its organisational unit, the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children - creates conditions for mutual cooperation and exchange of information between state administration authorities, the Police Force, schools, school facilities, municipalities, higher</p>

territorial units, health care providers and other entities involved in the field of protection of children against violence. Legislative anchoring of such competence of the Ministry ensures continuity of coordination of protection of children against violence at national and local level, which dates back to 2014 when the National Strategy for the Protection of Children against Violence was adopted and the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children (hereinafter as "NCC") was established. The NCC continues to guide and methodically manage the coordination of the protection of children against violence, thereby ensuring the fulfilment of tasks in this area and thus continuing to create conditions for mutual cooperation and information exchange. This will ensure a comprehensive alignment of all tasks and cooperation between actors involved in this issue at national and local level. The aim of this legislation amendment is not only to strengthen legal certainty in cooperation among respective entities, but also to improve access to quality assistance services for children at risk of violence. Working together with relevant partners, i.e. representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Health, Education, Science, Research and Sport, Culture, Justice and NGO representatives, a unified procedure will be established for all authorities in the protection of children against violence, without prejudice to their competences arising from other law acts.

With effect from 1 January 2019, the legal conditions for the provision of professional assistance to a child who is a victim of trafficking in human beings, a child abused or sexually abused and conditions for verifying the risk of child abuse, sexual abuse or other acts endangering his life, health, favourable psychological, physical or social development (e.g. §46, § 46, etc.) have been made accurate and clarified. The new conditions of assistance are part of a broader concept of fundamental changes in the conditions of assistance to children and families in Slovakia. Centres for Children and Family have been created from various types of facilities, in which the conditions of performance have been redesigned according to the purpose of the aid they specialize in and the forms of assistance they provide (residential, outpatient, in field), including specification of professional, personnel, spatial standards and system changes financing. On the basis of any notice that a child is neglected, abused, bullied or their rights are violated otherwise, the authority of social and legal protection of the child and the social guardianship assesses the life situation of the child and his family and determines the level of threat to the child in the family (non-threatened, low, medium and high threat); depending on seriousness of the child situation, they perform measures to improve life situation of the child in cooperation with the family, the municipality or an accredited entity, while following a jointly developed plan of social work with the family. Considering the fact that professional assistance in crisis situations of a child who is a victim of the crime of trafficking in human beings, of a child abused or sexually abused physical (or the verifying the risk of child by sexual abuse or other acts threatening child's life, health, favourable mental, physical or social development) has its specifics - the performance of aid is regulated separately in the form of a specialized program. Since the essence of such specialization is to provide professional assistance to a child in a crisis situation (crime) or to verify whether the child is at risk, e.g. by sexual abuse (the diagnosis is essential, in addition to focusing on professional assistance in existing situations, confirmation or rebuttal of whether or not a child is at risk of e.g. sexual abuse), the focus is place on the timeliness of such measures. In addition to the possibility of placing a child in the Centre for Children and Family on the basis of an agreement with a parent / person who is responsible for care of the child (on the recommendation of the authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship) and upon the request of the child (§ 46 paragraph 2), the child could be placed at the Centre also on the basis of a court decision ordering an urgent measure or imposing an educational measure. The Centre for Children and Family, the purpose of which is a specialized program, is obliged to carry out measures according to the Centre's specialized program, but it is not obliged (unlike the programs of other centres) to publish the program on its website.

The whole system of social and legal protection of children and the social guardianship is designed in such a way that in cooperation with other responsible entities the assistance in due time can be provided to children in need, including children who report abuse in their family (regardless of whether the primary victim is a child or who is possible perpetrator). Legal conditions allow for varying intensity and form of child support (depending on the level of threat taking into account

family circumstances and family options) - from outpatient assistance, through residential forms of assistance based on agreement with parents to court decision ordering an urgent measure and residential aid based on court's decision. With effect from 1 January 2019, the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family methodically guides all Centres for Children and Family which implement measures of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship. All regulations, methodological guidelines or internal standards issued by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family are binding on entities implementing these measures based on the accreditation granted (non-state entities), thus standardizing procedures and processes in accredited entities.

From the criminal law point of view, in the context of preventive or protective measures, we would like to draw the attention to the Act no. 274/2017 Coll. on Victims of Criminal Offences and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts (hereinafter the "Victims Act"), which comprehensively regulates the rights, protection and support of victims of crime, including, inter alia, protection against secondary victimisation or repeated victimisation. According to § 8 par. 4 of this Act, in order to protect the child victim from repeated victimisation or threatening danger, the competent authority is entitled to decide to impose special measures pursuant to a special regulation. This is especially the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 171/1993 Coll. on the Police Force, as amended, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Civil Disputes Code and Act no. 78/2015 Coll. on the control of the execution of certain decisions by technical means and on amendments to certain acts, as amended.

According to § 2 par. 1, par. a) of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 171/1993 The Police Force cooperates in the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular in the protection of life, health, personal freedom and security of persons and in the protection of property. This provision is the legal basis for providing short-term police protection to the vulnerable person and thus to the child victim who has been abused. Pursuant to Section 72 of the Act of the National Council of the Slovak Republic No. 171/1993 Coll. everyone has the right to contact police officers and departments of Police Force for assistance, while police officers and departments of Police Force are obliged to provide assistance within the scope of this Act. Accordingly, in the case of a child abuse situation, the Police Force is obliged to intervene and take the necessary steps to ensure child protection. Pursuant to Section 8 of Act No. 305/2005 Coll. on the social and legal protection of children and on the social guardianship and on amendments and supplements to certain acts, as amended, the child has the right to apply for assistance in the protection of his/her rights the authority of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, other state authority which is obliged to protect children's rights, while all authorities, legal and natural persons are obliged to provide immediate assistance to the child in the protection of his or her life and health and are obliged to take measures to safeguard his or her rights and legally protected interests, including by mediating such assistance.

In general to the Victims Act, this law grants particularly vulnerable victims, who are children (§ 2 (1) (c) (1)) a greater extent of support and assistance or services to which the victim is entitled as well as specific access from law enforcement authorities and victim support bodies. In § 3 (8) lays down the principle that law enforcement authorities, courts and victim support bodies are obliged to take into account the best interests of the child in the case of a particularly vulnerable victim (child). Every child victim, regardless of the nature of the crime he/she is a victim of, has right to be provided with assistance, support and protection under this Act, as well as other law acts. According to the Victims Act, the child victim has the right to information pursuant to § 4 from the first contact with the competent authority, i.e. police officer, a prosecutor, a victim assistance body, the right to professional assistance under § 5 consisting of general professional assistance and specialised professional assistance, the right to legal assistance under § 7, the right to protection against secondary victimisation or repeated victimisation under § 8; the right to compensation under § 9 if the child is a victim of a violent crime. § 6 of the Victims Act lays down the conditions for the

provision of professional assistance, stipulating that, the particularly vulnerable victim is, in justified cases, provided with specialised professional assistance also after 90 days in accordance with his / her specific needs and to an extent proportionate to the crime criminal proceedings and a reasonable time thereafter.

Within the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic there are departments dealing with the protection of children affected by the refugee crisis and within their competence they support cooperation and coordination of various actors. If the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic is invited to cooperate and co-ordinate with another entity, it will be involved will continue to be involved in these activities within its competence. The Bureau of Border and Alien Police Office of the Presidium of the Police Force is also prepared to cooperate in this area, in particular by implementing preventive measures consisting in providing sufficient information and in the manner specified in Recommendation R15.

In the area of cooperation among various actors providing preventive measures to protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the healthcare provider has a statutory obligation to inform executive departments of state-guaranteed protection and aid to persons and social aid to ensure providing protective measures for child at risk about the established facts of suspected neglect, maltreatment, sexual abuse or sexual exploitation.⁶

We would like to note that on 18th December 2019 the government of the Slovak Republic adopted the update of National Strategy on the Protection of Children against Violence (the document was prepared by the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of violence against Children in close cooperation with Ministries of Interior, Health, Justice, Culture, Education, Science, Research and Sport, and General Prosecutor's Office). The proposal for an update has resulted from the identified needs from the application practise. The strategic material reflects the challenges arising from the fulfilment of the existing tasks at national and local level, current issues in the field of child protection against violence resulting from transnational cooperation and commitments resulting from ratification of Lanzarote Convention. The Strategy aims at monitoring ongoing streamlining of the protection of children against violence in the areas of prevention, identification and intervention by examining the existing system, application practise, monitoring the status quo of actual legislation, analysing the options of improvement and promoting multidisciplinary cooperation among those involved in child protection. The update of the material consists of setting new tasks while maintaining the structure of the five strategic objectives and refining the formulation of some existing tasks and their measurable and evaluation indicators. The document was complemented by comprehensive results of the research on the prevalence of violence against children carried out by the Institute for Labour and Family Research in cooperation with the Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology in the first half of 2017. The continuity and sustainability of the existing outputs of the implementation as well as the implementation of the newly proposed tasks will be crucial in the further implementation of the National Strategy in further developing the system of coordinating child protection against violence at national and local level, in supporting the multidisciplinary cooperation continuous systemic education of employees of respective entities involved in the area of protection of children against violence and last but not least in promoting raising awareness activities in the field of protection of children against violence.

⁶ §79 para. 4 letter a) of Act no. 578/2004 Coll. on Health Care Providers, Health Care Workers, Professional Organisations in Health Care and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts, as amended, The provider holding a license or a holder of a license for independent medical practice is further obliged to immediately (without delay) notify the law enforcement authority (55ja) and the authority of social and legal protection and social guardianship according to a special regulation (55jb) in whose district the minor resides, suspected sexual abuse (55jc) or other abuse of a minor (55jd) rape of minor (55is) sexual violence against minor (55jf) sexual exploitation of a minor (55jg) sexual intercourse between relatives involving a minor (55jh) maltreatment (55ji) or neglect of a minor (55jj). <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/578/20190901>

<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>Various actors dealing with the refugee crisis collaborate and coordinate between themselves, thus ensuring that preventive measures in regard to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are in place and protective measures are taken as speedily as possible. Their collaboration is formalized <i>with Rules on cooperation between the police and other authorities in the detection and prevention of domestic violence</i> (Pravilnik o sodelovanju policije z drugimi organi in organizacijami pri odkrivanju in preprečevanju nasilja v družini).</p> <p>In the case of an unaccompanied minor, Slovenia hosts the said minor in accordance with the provisions of <i>Protocol on the Cooperation between the Centers for Social Work and Police</i> (based on Article 82 of the Foreigners Act). Under this Protocol, the Center for Social Work in Postojna is competent for further procedures. The Center first designates a guardian of unaccompanied minor. Guardian is a designated expert. Migrant unaccompanied minors and migrant families with unaccompanied minors are placed in suitable facilities for the accommodation of minors where his or her rights will be guaranteed. If this is not possible, an unaccompanied minor and a family with an unaccompanied minor may be accommodated at the Aliens Center. Possible transport of a minor (unaccompanied legal alien) to the Aliens Center of Postojna is carried out by Center for Social Work, with police cooperation. If a police officer is involved, this task must be carried out, as a rule, in civil clothing and with an unmarked car.</p> <p>Furthermore, Coordination between interdisciplinary experts is provided in <i>Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Action in cases of Sexual Violence and Gender Violence</i>. An expert Commission is convened within 48 hours if there is a suspicion of the abuse. The Commission shall seek solutions in the best interests of the child.</p> <p>The Commission is composed of representatives of various institutions and non-governmental organizations. In addition to these members, representatives of other assistance providers (Centre for Social Work, Police, Healthcare, Schools) are invited, based on the circumstances of the concrete case. If an unaccompanied minor is involved, the legal representative also participates in the Commission meetings.</p> <p>When considering a specific case, an assistance and a treatment plan is prepared that includes the following interdisciplinary measures: assessment of the threat of abuse, security plan, search for a safe accommodation, advocacy plan, legal aid and other forms of assistance such as: psychotherapeutic assistance, professional psychosocial counselling, as well as personal growth and empowerment workshops, companionship, leisure activities and individual assistance. If needed, the aid recipient is referred also to other relevant aid and support institutions.</p> <p>Protective measures are taken speedily in all cases involving children victims of sexual abuse, see for instance Art. 6 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and Art. 15 of the International Protection Act.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>The Framework Protocol on certain actions in relation to Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (2014) is intended to coordinate the intervention of all institutions and administrations involved, from the location of the minor or alleged minor until their identification, determination of their age, and placement in the public entity for the protection of minors. The Protocol seeks to achieve the proper functioning of the Registry of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (RMENA).</p> <p>Furthermore, in September 2018, the Ministry of Health proposed to the Autonomous Communities the revision of the Framework Protocol in order to provide greater guarantees for minors placed in child protection systems.</p>

	<p>A draft Organic Law on the Comprehensive Protection of Children and Adolescents against Violence is currently being prepared, among other measures; it provides for the elaboration of a Strategy for the Eradication of Violence against children and adolescents and incorporates awareness-raising, prevention, detection and intervention measures in different areas.</p> <p>This draft Organic Law, which amends 11 laws, establishes a very broad concept of violence covering all forms of physical, psychological or emotional harm or abuse, including sexual assault or abuse, corporal punishment, simple neglect or negligent treatment.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>In 2009, the Government commissioned the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to coordinate and strengthen the work against human trafficking for all purposes. The National Task Force against prostitution and human trafficking (NMT) was then established. On 1 January 2018, the coordination task was transferred from the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. The transfer included the responsibility for the work carried out within the framework of NMT. The Gender Equality Agency cooperates with a range of actors within, inter alia within the NMT. NMT consists of government agencies that work against prostitution and human trafficking and serves as a strategic and operative resource for the development of the coordination of government agencies and NGOs. The goal is to prevent prostitution and trafficking for sexual and other purposes in Sweden. An important part of the work is to improve the protection of victims and increase the prosecution of perpetrators. A special support structure designed to assist government agencies in their work against prostitution and trafficking has been developed within the framework of NMT. The support structure includes a telephone helpline, a re-migration programme (operated in cooperation with the UN body IOM, International Organization for Migration) and regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking who, among other things, offer victims support (there is at least one regional coordinator in each Swedish Police Authority region). NMT also offers support and training for municipalities, government agencies and NGOs.</p> <p>The Migration Agency works closely together with the regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The regional coordinators are a helping hand between the different agencies with, for instance, communication between the Agency and the Police regarding cases that the Agency have reported. The Agency is now able to ask possible victims if they wish to have counseling and support from a regional coordinator. In regard to the victim's safety and rights, the Agency has noted positive effects by this cooperation.</p> <p>The social services play a central role when it comes to supporting and protecting children who are victims or potential victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) or exploitation. To support the social services and to increase their knowledge about and awareness of THB and exploitation of children the National Board of Health and Welfare has published a guidance for the social services that provides personnel with practical support in the handling of cases and clarifies the responsibilities of the social services in accordance with Swedish and international law.</p> <p>In 2017 the National Board of Health and Welfare was assigned by the Government to establish a Knowledge Centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons. The premise for the work of the Centre is that the National Board of Health and Welfare is responsible for the areas of activity relating to social services and health care, and the Board has special responsibility for coordinating government measures in the areas of activity relating to children and young persons. The work of the Centre aims at ensuring that professionals who receive and assist unaccompanied minors and young persons have the right prerequisites for providing them with good quality care based on the individual needs and rights of the child or young person. Highlighted measures are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and the social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend to school. The assignment lasts until the end of 2020.</p>

<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Concernant la coordination et la collaboration des divers acteurs intervenant en faveur et auprès des enfants, aussi ceux touchés par la crise des réfugiées, voir sous https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/federal-gazette/2012/7051.pdf @article 10 de la Convention de Lanzarote.</p> <p>La coordination stratégique de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains en Suisse relève de la responsabilité de fedpol, avec l'appui de son unité spécialisée (Service de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et le trafic de migrants – SETT). Cette coordination inclut également les mesures contre la traite des mineurs. Dans le contexte de la crise migratoire, des mineurs ont cependant été régulièrement exploités ou maltraités à l'étranger avant d'entrer en Suisse. La Suisse considère que les pays où ces exploitations ont eu lieu sont en premier lieu responsables de la prévention.</p> <p>Voir aussi la réponse à la Rec. 37.</p> <p>« Le représentant juridique du requérant mineur non-accompagné (RMNA), en sa qualité de personne de confiance, défend les intérêts spécifiques du RMNA. La personne de confiance soutient le Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations (SEM), en particulier pour les points suivants : clarification de l'origine, famille (y c. clarification des possibilités d'hébergement chez des proches), environnement social, santé, risques (trafic d'êtres humains, criminalité, etc.) et éventuelle mise en réseau avec des services spécialisés. Si la personne de confiance estime qu'il est nécessaire de prendre des mesures pour assurer le bien de l'enfant, elle implique le SEM et les services compétents (Offices cantonaux de protection de l'enfant et autres institutions cantonales). La personne de confiance travaille également en étroite collaboration avec le personnel impliqué dans l'encadrement au Centre pour requérants d'asile (CFA).</p> <p>Comme mentionné dans notre réponse à la recommandation 7, les collaborateurs SEM, à l'instar des autres employés de la Confédération, sont tenus de dénoncer aux autorités de poursuite pénale, à leurs supérieurs ou au Contrôle fédéral des finances tous les crimes et délits poursuivis d'office dont ils ont eu connaissance ou qui leur ont été signalés dans l'exercice de leur fonction (art. 22a al. 1 de la loi sur le personnel de la Confédération [LPers ; RS 172.220.1]). Dans ce cadre, des accords sont prévus entre les autorités compétentes et des processus sont établis à l'interne afin de définir les flux d'informations et de coordonner les différents acteurs impliqués.</p> <p>En procédure d'asile, les thématiques des mineurs, de la traite des êtres humains et des persécutions liées au genre sont chapeautées par trois groupes de spécialistes basés à la centrale du SEM, appelés <i>Policies</i>, qui assurent une pratique conforme au droit en vigueur et coordonnent les efforts entrepris par le SEM en faveur des requérants d'asile mineurs et/ou victimes d'exploitation. Pour les soutenir dans l'accomplissement de leurs tâches, chaque CFA nomme un collaborateur spécialisé pour la thématique des mineurs et un autre pour celle de la traite des êtres humains. Ces spécialistes, appelés <i>Focal Points</i>, informent notamment la Policy compétente sur les tendances qui se dessinent en Suisse, sur des dossiers particuliers ou sur d'éventuels besoins en formation. »</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>- According to Article 11 titled "Activities to reduce the demand of Law on Combatting Human Trafficking and Protection of Victims; Directorate General of Migration Management is assigned to conduct educational information and awareness raising activities in social and cultural areas to prevent the demand that causes human trafficking and all forms of abuse of the persons, including mainly women and children. Within this scope, information and awareness raising activities have been conducted for around 8,000 employees of public institutions and organizations, employees of non-governmental organizations, media representatives and private sector employees in the last 5 years. In addition to this, two public service ads one of which focuses on child exploitation and the other focuses on women exploitation, were prepared and a documentary was broadcasted. Over 10 thousand written and visual materials were distributed to relevant authorities.</p> <p>- In our country, Child Monitoring Centers (ÇİM) were established under the Ministry of Health, where forensic interviews and forensic and psychiatric examinations were conducted in order to prevent secondary abuse of the children who were abused or thought to have been abused. Personnel of our Ministry have been assigned in all ÇİMs as well.</p>

	<p>- Expert Response Teams have been established in 81 provinces to intervene in cases of neglect, abuse and violence against children. These teams provide services for victims and their families.</p> <p>- Social Cohesion Program aims to minimize children's social adaptation problems, increase their awareness of the existing risks and resources in society, ensure that they live in line with their rights, and at the same time develop mutual understanding and tolerance among cultures. The program is conducted through trainings with peer-teaching technique and sociocultural activities by Turkish and Syrian children registered in Provincial Children Committees on the Rights of the Child. Social Cohesion Training Module prepared by trainers and on the basis of empowerment approach contains issues and trainings in Turkish and Arabic such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convention on the Rights of Children, ▪ Society We Live in, ▪ Safety, Prevention of Violence-Abuse, Discrimination, Child Labour and Early Marriage, ▪ Culture-Tolerance-Cooperation, ▪ Understanding Each Other and Expressing, ▪ Crucial Institutions Servicing. <p>- Psycho-Social Support Program, which is constituted according to the needs of children, is implemented in all Child Support Centers under our Ministry providing services for unaccompanied asylum seeker children who are victims of crime, pushed to crime and living on the streets.</p> <p>- Child Support Training and Development Program was prepared for children under protection and care. Formatter trainings have been completed in order to extend the program to all around Turkey.</p> <p>- In 2017, Social Media Working Group was established under our Ministry to detect the risks that children may face through digital environments and to carry out preventive activities. Social Media Working Group intervenes in the content determined in cooperation with the Information and Communication Technologies Authority and the Department of Combating Cybercrime. Social and psychological support is also provided to the children and their families through Provincial Directorates.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>The mechanisms of interactions between the executive bodies on work with children separated from a family who are not citizens of Ukraine and applied for an asylum status or additional protection, including in the process of their temporary placement in childcare institutions, have been regulated. Since 2017, such an interaction has been taking place pursuant to Procedure for Interaction between State and Local Executive Bodies in identifying children separated from a family who are not citizens of Ukraine.</p> <p>The procedure and methodology for assessing the age of children, including refugee children and asylum-seekers, have been introduced, and the procedure for identifying the age of children separated from the non-Ukrainian family has been approved. The survey is conducted based on cultural and ethical principles. In determining age, doubts are resolved to the benefit of a child separated from the family.</p> <p>The procedure for granting a child separated from the family the status of a child deprived of parental care enabling children to use the full range of state services provided for such children has been regulated. However, there is no provision for the possibility of obtaining the status of a child deprived of parental care,</p>

unaccompanied children who do not have refugee status or a person in need of additional protection, that is, asylum seekers cannot receive such a status. Where a child separated from the family is found, the custody and guardianship authority issue a power of attorney to the employee of the child service to represent the child's interests.

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the Procedure for the interaction of state bodies and local self-government bodies in identifying children who are separated from their families and who are not Ukrainian citizens. The Procedure determines the mechanism of interaction between state bodies and local governments when working with children who are separated from their families and who are foreigners or stateless persons and have expressed the desire to personally or through other persons to acquire refugee status or a person who needs additional protection in accordance with the Law Ukraine "About refugees and persons in need of additional or temporary protection". The work of the state bodies and bodies of local self-government with a child separated from the family is conducted in compliance with the following principles:

- 1) protection of the rights and interests of the child;
- 2) prevention of discrimination against children;
- 3) taking into account the opinion of the child in solving issues relating to her life;
- 4) ensuring the confidentiality of information about the child.

A clear algorithm for action is foreseen:

- identification of children separated from the family;
- temporary placement of a child separated from a family;

Determined powers of legal representatives and authorized bodies for the social protection of a child separated from the family.

Recommendation R15 / Recommandation R15

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that information and advice concerning prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse should be provided to children affected by the refugee crisis in a manner adapted to their age and maturity, in a language they understand and which is sensitive to gender and culture (reiteration of 1st implementation report, Recommendation R23) (R15).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les informations et les conseils en matière de prévention et de protection contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels devraient être communiqués aux enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés d'une manière adaptée à leur âge et à leur maturité et dans un langage qu'ils puissent comprendre et qui tienne compte des différences culturelles et de sexe (reprise de la recommandation R23 du 1^{er} rapport de mise en œuvre) (R15).

<p>Albania / Albanie</p>	<p><u>Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:</u> Regarding procedural safeguards, the Criminal Procedures Code has provided in various provisions, safeguards and guarantees for victims. Article 58 provides for the right of every victim to communicate in her or her language and to be assisted by an interpreter, sign language interpreter or facilitator of communication for persons with disabilities in speech and hearing. Trafficking of minors is provided as a separate figure of the criminal offence in the Criminal Code. Articles 58/a and 58/b of the Criminal Proceedings Code specifically guarantee the rights of a minor victim and a sexually abused or trafficked victim. Accordingly, the law has recognized special protection for these categories of victims, who are often unwilling to co-operate in criminal investigations fearing that they or their families may be harmed. The proceeding authority should treat the minor victim of the offence with due regard to age, personality and other circumstances in order to avoid harmful consequences for their future development and education. The law guarantees the confidentiality of the minor's personal data.</p>
<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>La Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et adolescents expose :</p> <p>« Art. 26. Droit à l'information. (...)</p> <p>2. Les enfants et les adolescents ont le droit de rechercher, d'accéder, de recevoir et d'utiliser des informations appropriées à leur âge et à leur condition de maturité, dans n'importe quel format, sans aucune autre limitation que celles établies par la réglementation applicable, au profit de leur plein développement physique, mental, spirituel et social. Les administrations publiques, dans le cadre de leurs compétences, doivent veiller à ce que les</p>

	<p>enfants et les adolescents aient une maîtrise critique et responsable des technologies de l'information et de la communication. En outre, une attention particulière doit être apportée à cet égard, afin qu'ils puissent saisir les opportunités offertes par le monde numérique, identifier les à risques résultant de l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies et disposer des outils et stratégies pour gérer et se protéger contre ces risques.</p> <p>(...) »</p> <p>De plus, la loi 4/2018 du 22 mars, sur la protection temporaire et transitoire pour des raisons humanitaires, prévoit également que les réfugiés doivent utiliser une langue qu'ils comprennent, avec l'aide d'un interprète si nécessaire.</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>The Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection financially supports the project "<i>Courageous Girls -Violence Prevention Workshops for Girls and Young Women 2019</i>" of the association "<i>Wendepunkt -Women for Women and Children</i>". This aims amongst other things at the sustainable anchoring of a "strong" image of women among girls and young women as well as on the examination of gender stereotypes and partnership models.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection funds the projects "<i>Transcultural Violence Prevention and Health Promotion</i>" and "<i>Violence Prevention in the Transcultural Classroom</i>" of "<i>samara - Association for the Prevention of Sexual Violence</i>", which develop and implement specific concepts for the prevention of violence for teachers, girls and boys and their parents with a migration background.</p> <p>The Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service have trained their staff, who work in the field of child protection, accordingly. They inform refugee children (in particular unaccompanied refugee minors) about advice and support services in a manner that is adapted to their age and sensitive to culture. They also recognise the need for protection at an early stage. Care centres for refugee children are required to have comprehensive concepts for sex education, gender and culturally sensitive education, and for the prevention of violence. A supervising authority monitors the adherence to these concepts. In addition, the City of Vienna has a number of special facilities to provide children with therapy, who have experienced sexual violence. They include a special crisis centre for unaccompanied minors and a large number of social therapy facilities as well as a home to protect victims of honour-based violence. In addition, the Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service provide affected refugee children with psychotherapy in their mother tongues or with the support of interpreters. The City of Vienna also provides young people and women with peer training and peer mentoring and has several intercultural and socio-medical advice centres.</p> <p>The importance of education and information measures was also part of the awareness trainings for employees of the primary care facilities in the Land Vorarlberg. The heads of the refugee aid organizations and their staff were informed that information material in simple language (including visual language) should be set up and be accessible for children and young people to inform them about their rights. The association Zartbitter (www.zartbitter.de) offers appropriate information material in several languages.</p>
<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>La Belgique renvoie à la réponse fournie précédemment pour la Rec 3.</p> <p>REC 3 :</p> <p>Au niveau du Service des Tutelles, les jeunes sont invités à un entretien pour information. Les Centres d'observation et d'orientation (COO) et l'Office des étrangers informent également les jeunes notamment avec des interprètes. Fedasil cherche à proposer un accueil adapté aux besoins de l'enfant. En ce qui concerne les MENA, dans une première phase, et indépendamment du dépôt d'une demande d'une protection internationale ou non, l'enfant est accueilli pour une période de maximum 2 x 2 semaines dans un (COO) pour mineurs étrangers non-accompagnés permettant ainsi aux équipes multidisciplinaires qui y sont actives</p>

	<p>d'informer l'enfant sur ses droits et sur ce qui est mis en place pour lui au niveau d'accueil, ainsi que de récolter des observations par rapport au fonctionnement de l'enfant, ainsi qu'aux besoins et vulnérabilités spécifiques de l'enfant et le cas échéant par rapport au réseau social ou familial de l'enfant en Belgique.</p> <p>Une brochure intitulée « Femmes, jeunes filles et asile en Belgique » (https://www.cgra.be/sites/default/files/brochures/asiel_asile_-_gender_genre_-_femmes_jeunes_filles_et_asile_en_belgique_-_fr_0.pdf) et réalisée en 2011 est distribuée aux demandeuses d'asile. Le Commissariat général aux réfugiés et aux apatrides (CGRA) prête une attention particulière aux situations et réalités qui touchent plus spécialement les femmes. En plus des renseignements disponibles dans la brochure générale « l'Asile en Belgique », le CGRA a voulu attirer son attention sur certains sujets spécifiques, particulièrement importants pour une femme ou une jeune fille. Ces informations concernent tant la procédure d'asile que d'autres domaines. Un chapitre spécifique sur la traite des êtres humains est présent.</p> <p>Une autre brochure intitulée « Guide pour le mineur non accompagné qui demande l'asile en Belgique » (https://www.cgra.be/sites/default/files/brochures/brochure_unaccompanied-foreign-minor_2017_french_2.pdf) a été réalisée en 2017 et réactualisée en janvier 2019. Elle reprend en langage compréhensible et en plusieurs langues la procédure spéciale mise et le parcours à suivre par les MENA demandeurs d'asile. Cette brochure est distribuée à chaque MENA le jour où il fait sa demande d'asile à l'Office des étrangers.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine</p>	<p>Foundation Bosnia and Herzegovina Women's Initiative (BHWI) ensures in the implementation of its activities the presence of adequate translators and cultural mediators to convey the information in a manner appropriate to the child's age, cognitive, social and emotional maturity, with sensitivity to gender and culture. Depending on the age of the victim, the severity and type of the stressful and / or traumatic experience, and the degree of impact it has had on the day-to-day social, emotional and cognitive functioning of the person, various psychosocial recovery of the child is done through various counseling, therapeutic, educational procedures and methods and reintegration.</p> <p>Taking into account cultural and traditional differences, the current context and the psychosocial situation of the victim, the BHWI team provides specific recommendations and a plan to assist the victim and family. Beneficiaries identified as victims of some form of violence are provided with ongoing individual and group psychological assistance and support through supportive, counseling and psychotherapy work, in conjunction with other family members and the community at large, based on an assessment of needs and developed of individual plan. Given its short-term retention and high user fluctuation, interventions are tailored to individual needs and primarily focused on triage, rapid counseling and crisis intervention.</p> <p><u>During its regular activities BHWI continuously ensures that children receive information about the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the risks of everyday life and in the context of migration, as well as how to protect themselves, tailored to their age and assists victims in physical and psychosocial recovery.</u></p> <p>The measures taken take into account the needs and desires of the child and the ongoing assessment of the risks and potential risks. Through support, the BHWI team establishes direct contact with the child / victim, monitoring the case during their stay in any part of the territory of BiH.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>Aliens shall be informed of the rights and obligations relating to the international protection granted thereto in a language that they understand. The authorities and organizations organize Bulgarian language courses. The applicant shall be informed in writing in a language he/she understands about the procedure to follow, his/her rights and obligations. The interview shall be held in a language requested by the alien. If this is not possible, the interview shall be held in a language that he/she understands.</p> <p>The SAR to the Council of Ministers has the opportunity to disseminate information, aimed at persons seeking international protection, who are accommodated in territorial units.</p>

	Currently, three films are being distributed by the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and Trafficking in Human Beings. The films are translated into the respective languages and are screened daily.
Croatia / Croatie	<p>According to the Protocol a child has the right to a translator from the identification procedure at the police station until being accommodate at the social services provider contact points. A translator is provided in all proceedings in which it is decided in the best interests of child.</p> <p>The presence of experts is mandatory (professional staff of social welfare centres or professionals of the institution - social workers, psychologists, social pedagogues and other professionals) during the conduct of all procedural actions towards children in a way they ensure that all procedures relating to children are conducted in a child-friendly and, understandable manner as well as in accordance with the child's best interests.</p>
Cyprus / Chypre	<p>As mentioned above at the point of entry of people affected by the refugee crisis, as well as in the first reception point, all the relevant Services cooperate in order to provide the necessary services to refugees and the necessary information on the services provided, especially concerning vulnerable groups. Furthermore, at the point of entry, persons in need of protection are provided with the essentials, a registration takes place and an initial screening is undertaken, aiming towards the identification of persons that possibly belong to vulnerable groups, so that any special needs are taken into consideration during later procedures.</p> <p>Each case of sexual abuse of children is handled according to the specific circumstances of the case and the needs of the child. The services provided in the Children's House are provided in a child friendly manner, taking into account the best interest of the child. Therefore, all the aspects and needs of the child, such as gender, age, cultural background, language, etc., are taken in due consideration when handling a case.</p>
Czech Republic / République tchèque	<p>The Facility for minor foreigners based in Prague is important for the institutionalized support for unaccompanied minors. The activity of the facility is regulated by the Act on the exercise of institutional or protective education and a related decree. The facility provides care to children who are not citizens of the Czech Republic and are in the care of the state on the basis of a preliminary measure of the court or a court decision on institutional care. Information and advice concerning prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is provided in cooperation with NGOs in form of workshops where both teoretical information and practical demonstrations on how to act in situations at risk are provided. The prevention is mainly targeted to trafficking in human beings as children affected by the refuge crisis might often be victims of it. The Facility often works with NGO Children Crisis Centre which issues prevention materials in form of short comic books adopted to children age and maturity.</p> <p>The E-Security project, which is focused on prevention, education, research, intervention, and awareness of risk behaviour on the internet and related phenomena, could be also mentioned. The project is not limited in time and focuses on dangerous internet phenomena that endanger both children and adult internet users. It focuses mainly on cyber bullying and sexting, cyber grooming, cyber stalking and stalking, risks of social networks, hoax and spam messages, and misuse of personal data in the environment of electronic media.</p>
Denmark / Danemark	<p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u></p> <p>As a main rule when talking to all minors, the Danish Immigration Service always try to communicate in a manner adapted to the minors personal circumstances. Should a minor have special needs due to the experienced sexual trauma e.g. gender of the caseworker or intepretor, the Danish Immigration Service will try to meet these needs if applicable.</p>
Finland / Finlande	<p>According to the Aliens Act, in any decisions issued under the Act that concern a child under eighteen years of age, special attention shall be paid to the best interest of the child and to circumstances related to the child's development and health.</p>

	Concerning the reception of children, a national project called “ <i>Lapset puheeksi vastaanottopalvelussa</i> ” (“ <i>Talking about children within the reception services</i> ”) was launched. The project aims to take better into consideration in everyday life the strengths and vulnerabilities of the child through discussions held with the child, the parents and other relevant parties.
France	Le second plan d’action national contre la traite des êtres humains 2019-2021 dont l’une des priorités est la protection des personnes vulnérables à la traite des êtres humains, en particulier les mineurs et les personnes migrantes, prévoit notamment de sensibiliser ces populations sur les risques d’exploitation qu’elles peuvent encourir à leur arrivée en France et des droits dont elles disposent, par le biais d’outils de communication tels que des campagnes d’affichage, distributions de flyers, et des messages sur les sites internet et les réseaux sociaux.
Georgia / Géorgie	<p>The State Fund provides victims/statutory victims/alleged victims of human trafficking and/or domestic violence and/or violence against women and/or sexual abuse with the following services within the Shelters and the Crisis Centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing psychological-social assistance/rehabilitation; • Organizing/receiving medical service; • Providing Legal assistance (including legal representation in court and in law enforcement agencies); • Translator service, if necessary; • Promoting reintegration in a family and society and other services; • Daily accommodation in the shelter (only for victim and/or statutory victim with his/her dependent(s)), including: nutrition, hygiene and other essentials; • Daily accommodation in the crisis center (for alleged victim with his/her dependent(s)), including: nutrition, hygiene and other essentials; • Compensation in the amount 1,000 (one thousand) GEL (for the victims of human trafficking). <p>There are 5 Shelters for victims/statutory victims/alleged victims of human trafficking and/or domestic violence and/or violence against women and/or sexual abuse: in Batumi, in Tbilisi, in Kutaisi, in Gori and in Kakheti (Sighnaghi) and 5 Crisis Centers - in Tbilisi, in Gori, in Kutaisi, in Ozurgeti and in Marneuli functioning under the State Fund.</p>
Germany / Allemagne	<p>Published in connection with the National Initiative for the protection of refugees and migrants living in refugee accommodation centres, the Minimum Standards for the Protection of Refugees and Migrants in Refugee Accommodation Centres contain – under Minimum Standard 3 (“Internal structures and external cooperation”) – remarks on the need for age-appropriate and gender-specific information. See page 19 of the following German document: https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/117472/bc24218511eaa3327fda2f2e8890bb79/mindeststandards-zum-schutz-von-gefluechteten-menschen-in-fluechtlingsunterkuenften-data.pdf</p> <p>English version: https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/121372/ab3a1f0c235a55d3b37c81d71f08c267/minimum-standards-for-the-protection-of-refugees-and-migrants-in-refugee-accommodation-centres-data.pdf</p> <p>Minimum Standard 3: “Internal structures and external cooperation”: Content-related measures</p> <p><u>Making information comprehensible and overcoming language and communication barriers</u></p>

	<p>“Information about rights, confidentiality, counselling options and further assistance must be communicated in a way that is easily accessible, comprehensible, age-appropriate and gender-specific, and available in all necessary languages as well as in plain language and in pictograms. Sex and gender-specific information directed to residents are to be displayed in safe locations. Information about helplines, flyers, brochures and addresses of women’s counselling services should for example be posted in women’s restrooms, and appropriate information for children should be accessible in rooms reserved for childcare or in other places created for children.”</p>
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>Section 86/F of Act II of 2007 stipulates that in immigration proceedings, during the hearing, persons requiring special treatment may use his/her native language or any other language he/she understands for verbal and written communication. As per section 72 (2) of Decree No. 114/2007 (V. 24.) of the Government on the Implementation of Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals <i>“Where the data and information available at the time of the opening of the proceedings suggest that the client is an unaccompanied minor, for the protection of the rights of the unaccompanied minor, the immigration authority shall request the guardian authority without delay at the time of the opening of the proceedings to have a guardian ad litem appointed”</i>.</p> <p>The refugee authority shall pay full attention to the applicant’s physical, mental and intellectual state during the provision of information relating to the proceedings and the statements made and shall conduct the procedural steps accordingly. Procedures related to minors, with particular regard to unaccompanied minors, are handled by competent staff with appropriate training and knowledge.</p> <p>Social workers communicate with minors in accordance with their age, maturity, and take into account their gender and culture-based characteristics. Arabic and Pashto interpreters are provided during social care.</p> <p>During the ‘Protecting children in the context of the refugee and migrant crisis in Europe’ project, implemented by the Budapest Office of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), child-friendly information material has been developed. Leaflets and posters contain information on rights and responsibilities, e.g. possibilities to take part in the asylum procedure or the available services. Information material is available in seven languages: English, Pashto, Dari, Farsi, Urdu, Arabic, and Hungarian.</p> <p>The development of child-centred justice has been a priority for the National Office for the Judiciary since 2012 to ensure that children’s rights are fully respected and effectively exercised in every case they are participating in or are affected by. Both in civil and criminal proceedings, the aim is to promote the child’s interest above else and treat them in accordance with their age and maturity regardless of their role in the proceedings. To this end, brochures were drafted for the children that make it possible for them to get acquainted with their procedural rights and obligations in a child-friendly manner and are available on the website of the courts. (https://birosag.hu/gyermekkozpontu-igazsagszolgalatas/fiataloknak-gyerekeknek/valaszolunk-kerdeseidre)</p> <p>The Working Group for Child-friendly Justice of the National Office for the Judiciary has prepared the necessary forms (to be sent attached to official documents) for the children regarding the new Criminal Procedure Code and the Civil Procedure Code, which makes it easy for the children to understand the content of official documents (e.g. subpoena) addressed to them.</p> <p>Also, the National Office for the Judiciary is part of the international campaign of the European Crime Prevention Network on the fight against human trafficking. It pays particular attention to the prevention of sexual abuse of children by awareness-raising activities.</p> <p>The provisions on providing information to victims of crime under the Act on Criminal Proceedings shall apply to victims of sexual crimes affected by the refugee crises. Accordingly, the investigating authority, the prosecutor and court shall inform the person participating in the proceedings about their rights and obligations</p>

before the procedural act they are involved in takes place. This rule gives rise to a right on the side of the victim; thus, the victim is entitled to receive information on their rights and obligations from the proceeding authorities. Under section 74 (2)-(3) of the Act on Criminal Proceedings, the authorities shall strive to give the information in a manner which is comprehensible for the victim and shall act in a manner which enables the victim to express his/her will properly. To this end, the authority shall make any statement clear and simple, take into account the mental state and personal characteristic of the person concerned. It shall make sure that the person concerned has understood what has been orally communicated to him/her, and if this is not the case, the authority shall explain what had been communicated. Moreover, the authorities shall proceed with special caution regarding persons requiring special treatment [section 85 (1)a]. During criminal proceedings, persons not speaking Hungarian can use their native throughout the whole proceedings both orally and in writing. This is included in the basic principles of the Act on Criminal Proceedings, saying that no one may be disadvantaged because he/she does not know the Hungarian language. The victim must be informed of this right by the authorities [section 51 (1) e)]. The use of the mother tongue shall be guaranteed by providing interpreters and translators. If the use of the mother tongue would be disproportionately difficult, then the person concerned (who does not speak Hungarian) can designate another language he/she speaks, and the use of this language shall be guaranteed. [section 78 (1)-(2)]. If the defendant speaks the Hungarian language, then the proceedings shall be conducted in this language, however, if the defendant decides to use his/her mother tongue, then from this point onward, a translator or interpreter shall be provided. Translating documents that must be served or are of significance may only be omitted if the defendant has expressly waived this in writing [section 78 (7)-(8)]. The right to use mother tongue also applies to access to the case files [section 51 (1)d), section 100 (1) b) and (2)-(4)]. The interpreter may translate the decisions and other documents to be communicated through announcement orally or in a summarised manner. If the presence of the interpreter is obligatory, any evidence taken in the absence of the interpreter or by incomplete interpretation cannot be used as evidence in further proceedings.

The relevant Hungarian legislation uses a general definition to the notion of the '*victim*', so there is no such different definition in the Hungarian law as a '*child victim*'. Therefore the general definition applies to the child (minor) victims as well. Considering that according to the regulatory framework of the Victim Support Act the victim is granted a **personalised service**, as a result of this principle, in the case of child victims the child's specific situation and interests are always taken into consideration. Article 16 Paragraph (5) and Article 43 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act also use the notion '*minor*'. According to Article 2:10 Paragraph (1) of Act V of 2013 on *the Civil Code*, as a general rule, **a minor is a person under the age of eighteen**. Accordingly, persons under the age of eighteen shall usually be considered a child for victim support.

As mentioned above Hungarian legislation uses a general definition to the notion of the '*victim*', however, **the service granted to the given victim is always personalised**, thus the needs of victims with exceptional circumstances are ever taken into consideration. Within general victim support, special victim groups are also entitled to specific victim support services. Under Article 4 Paragraph (1) of the Victim Support Act, the State shall provide services to the victim, **after the assessment of his/her needs**. The following services may be provided to the victim under the law: **a) providing help for the assertion of interests, b) immediate financial assistance, c) confirming victim status, d) counselling, e) provision of shelter (safe house)**. According to Article 4 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act, **the VSS, in the framework of providing help for assertion of interests shall help victims, in a manner and to the extent they may require, through the legal process of enforcement of their fundamental rights** and for having access to healthcare services, health insurance benefits and social welfare services, provides for this purpose: **a) information, b) legal advice, c) emotional assistance, d) other types of assistance, to help victims to get remedy for the injury**.

Under Article 24 Paragraph (1) of the Victim Support Act, the VSS **shall inform the victim, after having assessed his/her needs**, of **a) the victim's rights and obligations in criminal or misdemeanour proceedings; b) the types of support available to the victim and the conditions governing their application; c) other**

benefits, allowances and enforcement possibilities provided for by this Act; *d*) contact details of state, municipal, non-governmental organisations and religious communities involved in victim assistance; *e*) the options of avoiding repeat victimisation, having regard to the type of crime or property misdemeanour.

Under Article 24 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act if the VSS acquires information on a **natural person becoming a victim** from a request for assistance submitted to another authority, body or organisation, **informs** the client (according to the information available **regarding the victim's needs**) **in writing** with priority that **he/she may be entitled to assistance** and if so, that he/she may submit a request claiming the assistance.

According to Article 41 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act, the VSS compiles a brochure on the most critical information for victims and delivers this to the authorities and organs getting in contact with victims. Decree No. 32/2015 IM (Ministry of Justice) (from now on referred to as 'Decree No. 32/2015') on *the content requirements of information brochure compiled by the victim support service* sets forth the minimum information which the brochure must include. Under Article 1 Paragraph (1) of Decree No. 32/2015 of the Ministry of Justice (as a VSS) draws up an information brochure to ensure that the victims of crime get the necessary information without delay on their rights and the available services when getting in touch with the authority for the first time. Under Paragraph (2) of the same Article, the brochure can be drawn up generally or for special victim groups according to their age or the criminal act they suffered. **It is a fundamental legal expectation that the information provided should be phrased in a clear and articulated way, in the simplest available form to be easily understood.**

According to Article 3 of Decree No. 32/2015 the information brochure must at least contain the following information: *a*) the goal of services available for victims; *b*) reference to the fact that some services can only be granted under specific circumstances; *c*) the substance of the individual services; *d*) reference to the contact information to VSS, including telephone number and e-mail address; *e*) the contact to the cost-free Victim Support Line; *f*) **information that personalised information can be provided by the victim support services if the victim gets in touch with them.** Under Article 4 of Decree No. 32/2015 information on the customised information that is in line with their needs can only be provided by the VSS after the victim gets in touch with them personally via the contacts given on the information brochure.

It shall also be highlighted in connection with providing information for the victims under Article 4 Paragraph (3) Point *a*) of Government Decree No. 362/2016 (XI. 29.) on *the duties and competence regarding justice services* (from now on referred to as 'Government Decree No. 362/2016') the **Ministry of Justice acting as VSS provides personalised information** in the victim support proceedings and for this purpose operates continuously without any interruption the cost-free Victim Support Line [to which Article 24 Paragraph (4) of the Victim Support Act also refers]. Moreover, victims of crime and property misdemeanour are also provided with access to the service of *assertion of interests* in Victim Support Centres maintained by the Ministry of Justice. Under Article 10 Paragraph (6) of Government Decree No. 362/2016, if the information is required through the Victim Support Line by the victim, the information shall be provided by the Ministry of Justice irrespective of whether the victim submitted a request to the capital, regional or district government administration office, or not.

Under the current legislation victims, including child victims affected by migration, can have access to personalised information. Under Article 4 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act, in addition to customised information, the VSS shall assist (information, legal advice, emotional assistance, and other types of assistance) that is in accordance with the victims' needs, including those that are specific to the victim. The list is non-exhaustive precisely to appropriately address the individual, particular needs of each victim.

	<p>Under Article 25 Paragraph (1) of the Victim Support Act, after considering all the circumstances of the case, the VSS shall inform the victim of <i>a)</i> the health care and health insurance benefits available; <i>b)</i> health services, with or without a referral; <i>c)</i> the address and contact details of the institutions providing the services; <i>d)</i> the rights and obligations of patients; <i>e)</i> the role, name and contact details of the patients' rights representative; <i>f)</i> the content of the health mediation procedure; <i>g)</i> other means of enforcement than points <i>e)</i> and <i>f)</i>. Under Article 25 Paragraph (2) of the Victim Support Act at the request of the victim, the VSS will assist in <i>a)</i> accessing health care service as quickly as possible, <i>b)</i> enforcing the right to complain relating to health insurance. According to Article 25 Paragraph (3) of the Victim Support Act, to ensure that the victim has access to the most appropriate health service as quickly as possible, the VSS may enter into a cooperation agreement with the healthcare provider within its area of jurisdiction. Under Article 25 Paragraph (4) of the Victim Support Act, the VSS directs the victim, with his/her consents, to a health care provider. The VSS primarily directs the victim to the health care provider with which it has concluded a cooperation agreement.</p> <p>Concerning language use and the involvement of a translator or interpreter, it must be clarified, that in the framework of the provision of services, VSS typically carry out administrative proceedings. Accordingly, the rules of Act CL of 2016 on <i>General Public Administration Procedures</i> (from now on referred to as 'Public Administration Procedures Act') shall be applied during the proceedings. Article 21 of the Public Administration Procedures Act provides for the foreigners' right to the use of language. Under Article 21 Paragraph (1) of the Public Administration Procedures Act where the authority opens proceedings of its motion, which require immediate procedural action involving a person who is not a Hungarian citizen and who does not speak the Hungarian language during his stay in Hungary, or if a natural person requests urgent legal protection from a Hungarian authority, the authority shall take measures to ensure that the client is not prejudiced on account of his lack of command of the Hungarian language. Under Article 21 Paragraph (2) of the Public Administration Procedures Act, any client who cannot speak Hungarian may request the authority to assess his/her request in his/her native language or another intermediary language, in which his request is worded, also in cases not mentioned in Paragraph (1), provided that the applicant agrees to advance and cover the costs of translation and interpretation. As a complementary rule, Article 17 of the Victim Support Act states, that a victim who does not understand the Hungarian language or requires sign language interpreting due to his disability is entitled to translation or interpretation and the VSS bears the cost thereof.</p> <p>Also, according to the Child Welfare Act, unaccompanied minors enjoy the same care and possibilities as part of the specialised child welfare service. These include, amongst others, placement, food, clothes, health care, education, training, psychological care, active and educated free time activities as well. As part of the service provided by the child welfare and child protection institutions, the professionals must inform the children placed there about the tools and means to be used against sexual exploitation and abuse. Several religious and non-governmental organisations assist in performing this task.</p>
<p>Iceland / Islande</p>	<p>Iceland is committed to offering appropriate information and services to all children seeking asylum and effective mechanisms are in place. Same applies to specific groups offered asylum in the country. In recent years Iceland has put special efforts in awareness raising, prevention and protection of children against all forms of violence. This has included providing age appropriate materials for children and efforts to provide information in different languages.</p>
<p>Italy / Italie</p>	<p>Legislative measures concerning the general right of children (in particular migrant, refugees and unaccompanied foreign children) to receive information on matters that affect them are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative decree No 24 of 4 March 2014 Implementing Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, replacing Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA. At Art. 4 it states that unaccompanied minors who are victims of trafficking must be adequately informed about their rights, including possible access to the procedure for determining international protection.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legislative Decree, 15/12/2015 n° 212, G.U. 05/01/2016. Through this decree, Italy implements Directive 2012/29/EU on the rights, assistance and protection of victims of crime. With regard to the information and participation of the victim in the process, the decree intervenes on already existing institutions, integrating their rules in order to expand their operations, until now mostly addressed to certain categories of subjects and certain types of crime. In this way, procedural prerogatives traditionally reserved for the disabled or deaf and dumb are extended to victims of crime who do not know the Italian language, who are granted the rights to understand the acts necessary for their participation in the trial and to be understood from the very first contacts with the competent authority.- Law no. 77 of 27 June 2013 "Ratification and implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, done in Istanbul on 11 May 2011", which requires States to adopt measures based on an integrated approach, taking into account the relationship between victims, perpetrators, children and their wider social context, satisfying the specific needs of vulnerable people, including children who are victims of violence, also enhancing prevention and awareness-raising activities, also specifically related to children. <p>A recent project aimed at promoting the participation and listening of unaccompanied foreign minors in Italy was carried out thanks to an agreement between the National Ombudsman for Children and UNHCR, in 2017-2018. (https://www.garanteinfanzia.org/sites/default/files/report-agia-unhcr-finale.pdf) The actions implemented had a specific focus on promoting the right of the child to participate as a way of exercising their rights. The project saw the participation of more than 200 unaccompanied foreign minors welcomed in first and second hospitality facilities located in 10 Italian regions.</p> <p>In order to implement them, the methodology developed by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees was used. It was based on the principles of information, consensuality and voluntariness, and on a child-friendly approach, in order to build a space of listening and trust with the child.</p> <p>From the results obtained thanks to the focus groups conducted in 15 centres of first and second refuge, in 10 different Italian regions a summary of the possible risks was outlined together with the vulnerable elements and the expressed and shared needs of the children. The need for children to be heard and involved in decisions affecting them has become clear from this process. Boys and girls asked to be informed and to be able to express their point of view in the same way as the adults. As a result of the project recommendations were given concerning the right to listen of the child, which reaffirmed the importance that listening spaces adopt a participatory and child friendly approach, so as to allow the emergence of the child's experience and individuality.</p>
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>As the recommendation indicates minor protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in general, Latvia also provides information on the mechanisms of protection of such victims in criminal proceedings.</p> <p>In cases, when the State Police would identify that the children affected by the refugee crisis are sexually exploited or suffered from sexual violence, person directing the proceedings would act in accordance with the effective Paragraph 3¹ of Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Law, having regard to the age, maturity and any special needs of the minor.</p> <p>In addition, according to Section 96.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law a minor shall be specially protected victim. A specially protected victim may participate in procedural activities, with a permission of the person directing the proceedings, together with the trusted person, unless it is a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, a detained, a suspect, or an accused. A specially protected victim may request and receive information regarding release or escape of such arrested or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her, if there is a</p>

threat to the victim and there is not risk of harm to the arrested or convicted person. Such request may be notified until making of a final ruling in criminal proceedings.

In accordance with Section 97.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law (Fundamental Rights of a Victim in Criminal Proceedings), a victim has the rights to receive information regarding the conditions for applying for and receipt of a compensation, including State compensation and to submit an application regarding compensation for the harm inflicted in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law; to participate in criminal proceedings, using the language in which he or she is fluent, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter without remuneration; to receive contact information for communication regarding the particular criminal proceedings; to receive information regarding the support and medical assistance available; to request information regarding the direction of the criminal proceedings, regarding the officials who conduct or have conducted criminal proceedings.

Section 151.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law establish special features of interrogation of a specially protected victim in pre-trial criminal proceedings. Interrogation of a specially protected victim is performed in a separate room appropriate for such purposes or without the presence of persons not related to the particular procedural action. Interrogation of such person who has been recognised as a victim of violence committed by a person upon whom the victim is dependent financially or otherwise, a victim of human trafficking, or a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of the person, shall be conducted by a performer of an investigative action of the same gender. The above-mentioned condition need not be conformed to, if the victim himself or herself or his or her representative agrees there to. If the victim of a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of a person and the person who has the right to defence is of the same gender and if it is requested by the victim or his or her representative, the interrogation shall be performed by a performer of an investigative action of the opposite gender. Interrogation of a minor is conducted in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and Section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Law, namely, interrogation of a minor would be conducted by using the language, in which he/she can speak and, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter. Furthermore, be noted that, if necessary, a psychologist would be involved in procedural actions, who would ensure that information is provided to the child according to his/her age and degree of maturity.

According to the Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Law, provision of legal assistance to a minor victim and the representative of a minor victim is mandatory in criminal proceedings regarding a criminal offence related to violence committed by a person, upon whom the minor victim is financially or otherwise dependent, or regarding a criminal offence against morals or sexual inviolability. If a minor victim or his or her representative has not entered into an agreement with an advocate regarding provision of legal assistance, the person directing the proceedings shall take a decision to invite an advocate as the provider of legal assistance in accordance with the procedures provided for in Paragraph 6 of Section 104 of this Law. In such case payment to the advocate for the provision of State ensured legal assistance and the reimbursable expenses related to the provision thereof shall be covered in accordance with Cabinet regulations governing payment for the provision of State ensured legal assistance.

In accordance with the Asylum Law, the asylum seekers - children, who have suffered from the refugee crisis, are entitled to receive all the medical aid, non-provision of which may pose a threat to the development and health of the child, from the state funds, taking into account the special reception needs of the asylum seeker.

	In addition, when interacting with unaccompanied minors, border guard officials act according to international guidelines and recommendations on the protection of the rights of the child. (Transnational Child Protection: Practical guide for caseworkers and case officers: http://www.childrenatrisk.eu/public/PROTECT/Guide_for_case_workers_and_officers.pdf).
Liechtenstein	Information and advice concerning prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is provided involving interpreters where necessary. Due to the very limited number of children affected by the refugee crisis in Liechtenstein, no specific need for a standardized information campaign has been identified in this regard and information and advice is provided in each individual case by the competent authorities.
Lithuania / Lituanie	See recommendation 13. “The children in Refugee centre are attending school, where they have a curriculum about the sexual abuse and protection. In the Refugee centre the psychologist has the group activities adapted to their needs (age, language, etc.) about protection from sexual abuse for the children.” In the refugee centre all the specialist are trained to notice the possible abuse of children, they are trained how to react on that, how to deal with that in child friendly manner.
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	KIKO AND THE HAND is disseminated on a yearly basis among all school children in early years as part of an ongoing awareness-raising campaign to inform as well as educate children, educators and parents. Together with KIKO AND THE HAND, an information sheet on how it should be read to children is given, to ensure that it is read to all children in a manner which they would understand.
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	Migrant and refugee children receive treatment and assistance according to their needs according to the age: such as visits to theaters, museums, schooling, sports activities, etc.
Monaco	Lors de l’identification des mineurs, les services de police doivent faire face à des difficultés de communication liées à des obstacles linguistiques (dialectes peu répandus). Afin que l’enfant reçoive toutes les informations nécessaires à sa protection et à sa prise en charge, il est traité de deux manières, selon que l’enfant est trouvé seul ou en compagnie d’adultes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Si l’enfant est trouvé seul, il est conduit en urgence au Foyer de l'Enfance de la Principauté. S'il ne parle que sa langue maternelle, le personnel éducatif présent cherchera à communiquer avec lui par tout moyen et particulièrement quand il s'agit d'une langue peu usuelle, par le biais d'un site internet de traduction ou encore d'images quand l'enfant ou le jeune ne sait pas lire. Dans le cas extrêmement rare où le mineur reste plus d'un jour et que l'on a déterminé la langue parlée, il peut être fait appel à un traducteur sur la demande de la Direction des Services Judiciaires dans le cadre d'une procédure de placement en foyer, ou sur sollicitation directe du Foyer de l'Enfance. Le sens pédagogique et les compétences techniques du traducteur sont garanties par les procédures de recrutement à Monaco, puisque le traducteur salarié aura un permis de travail (Loi n° 629 du 17 juillet 1957 tendant à réglementer les conditions d'embauchage et de licenciement en Principauté) et que le traducteur exerçant à titre libéral possèdera une autorisation d'exercer délivrée par le Ministre d'Etat (Loi n° 1.144 du 26 juillet 1991 concernant l'exercice de certaines activités économiques et juridiques). - Si l’enfant est trouvé en compagnie d’adultes, il est alors confié aux autorités françaises qui sont chargées du contrôle de l’entrée dans l’Espace Schengen. La diffusion et la communication des informations aux enfants sont alors assurées par les autorités françaises.

<p>Montenegro / Monténégro</p>	<p>Culture, language, age, gender, maturity, mental state and many other factors influence the ways of communication with persons of all ages, especially children affected by the refugee crisis. Getting to know the children is of great importance, where it is very important to have a trusting relationship with them, so that children have the freedom to express themselves and communicate openly. In an adapted atmosphere and in a child-friendly space, children are free to express and communicate, and their freedom of speech is constantly encouraged. Despite the fact that the Reception Center has not had any detected cases of this type of violence so far, we firmly believe that continued support provided preventative action to make sure that such cases do not occur and that no sexual exploitation or abuse of children has been detected through communication so far, regardless of the fact whether it is the violence committed before or after arriving at accommodation.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>Information is provided to children, adapted to their age and maturity, in a language they understand. For example, in the Netherlands are also available the child-friendly information tools for child victims of trafficking that are developed within the context of the Ecpat International ReAct Project, in the languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Dari and Farsi, Dutch, English, French, German, Pashto, Pidgin English, Romanian, Serbian, Tigrinya, Vietnamese.</p> <p>When there are signs of exploitation with unaccompanied minors from the age of 15, they are housed in protected shelters. They receive intense assistance to increase their safety and resilience.</p> <p>Furthermore, COA is momentarily looking serious into the possibility of also using the awareness material, developed by the Council of Europe, in context of “The one in five campaign”.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>In terms of protection of children against all forms of violence, in 2017 and 2018 in cooperation with the UNICEF, cross-sectoral teams were trained to deal with the protection of children against violence (including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse). These trainings included expert staff from the Social Work Centres, the Police, Public Prosecutor's Office, education, health and civil society organizations that provide assistance and support to child victims.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>It should be emphasised that if a child is identified as a victim of human trafficking, including a minor that could have been exploited sexually, the officers of the Border Guard follow the <i>Algorithm of identifying and proceeding with a minor victim of human trafficking for the officers of the Police and the Border Guard</i>, developed by the Working Group on the Support for Human Trafficking Victims functioning under the supervision of the Analysis and Migration Policy Department at the Ministry of the Interior and Administration. In such circumstances, any procedural steps with respect to such foreign child are always taken in the presence of an interpreter, a psychologist and a court-appointed guardian (<i>kurator</i>). It should be noted, however, that any procedural steps with respect to a child that could be a victim of human trafficking, but also sexual exploitation in general, are taken in accordance with a special procedural mode provided for by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Proceedings (Article 185a of the Polish Code of Criminal Proceedings and subsequent articles). Pursuant to these provisions, such procedural steps are, as a rule, one-time, taken before the court in the presence of an expert witness in psychology, with sound and image being recorded. In practice, interviews are conducted in so-called ‘safe rooms.’ As far as the already mentioned court-appointed guardian is concerned, usually it is a representative of a specialised non-governmental organisation providing support. As for prevention, the officers of the Border Guard, including coordinators responsible for fighting against and preventing human trafficking within specific units of the Border Guard, take part in prevention efforts by attending training sessions with the learners of junior high schools, high schools, universities and teaching staff. In recent years the officers of the Border Guard organised sessions for thousands of children. Moreover, the Border Guard participates in prevention campaigns, such as ‘BIG RED BUS’ (in cooperation with the British Embassy) or the <i>##STOPHANDLOWILUDZMI</i> [<i>#STOPHUMANTRAFFICKING</i>] (in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice). The actions were open to the public.</p>

	<p>The <i>Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners</i> provides for the mechanism described in the question. Each centre for foreigners provides educational materials (leaflets, brochures, books, audiovisual materials) for parents concerning the rights of the child, upbringing without violence, protection of children against violence and exploitation, protection of children against peer violence and, as far as possible, educational activities for parents in this area are offered. Similar sessions are regularly provided for children, who are informed (using the language that the child understands well) whom they should contact for help and advice in case of harm or exploitation. The sessions are carried out by experts prepared to convey knowledge on the prevention of harm to children.</p> <p>Additionally, in accordance with the procedure applicable to the cases of marriage entered into by a minor, such minor has access to psychological support as part of which relevant information on exploitation may be provided.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The intervention of health professionals, according to national guidelines (as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the National Programme for Child and Youth Health - Rule No. 10/2013 of the Directorate-General May 31, 2013 and Children’s Health Action At Risk (ASCJR) - Order No. 31291/2008 of December 5 of the Minister of Health) should be adapted to the age and maturity of the children and should accommodate their specificities and needs, namely gender and cultural issues. In addition, the Basic Health Act (Law 95/2019 of 4 September 2019) also provides that everyone has the right to health protection with respect for the principles of equality, non-discrimination, confidentiality and privacy. (Base 2 (1) (a)). 2. In addition, a translation of the Council of Europe Manual “How to convey child-friendly information to children in migration: A handbook for frontline professionals” is currently under way for further publication of guidelines for health professionals on this subject (including issues of sexual exploitation and abuse). 3. In order to adequate responses to these children, the Security Forces and Services offer their staff training in specific subjects, including asylum, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse of minors. These modules are part of their annual training plans (both at initial and continuing training courses). <p>Additionally, the Security Forces and Services conduct awareness raising activities. Taking heed of the important nature of this recommendation, the Immigration And Border Service (SEF) developed a national campaign to raise awareness about Human Trafficking (HT), which was launched in October 2019 at an international conference organised by the Immigration And Border Service (SEF) in collaboration with Europol. Also, between the 18th and 22nd of November 2019, the Public Security Police (PSP) carried out 417 sessions for primary and secondary school children, aimed at promoting children’s rights and preventing maltreatment and sexual exploitation of children. 11,969 children from 326 different schools attended these sessions.</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the regional centers of procedures and accommodation of the asylum seekers, the interviewing of the minor asylum seekers shall be carried out in all cases where this is possible, depending on their age and degree of maturity. The interview of vulnerable applicants for international protection shall be carried out by the specially designated officials specialized in this regard, who will take into account the special situation of these persons. All decisions on minors shall be taken in accordance with the best interests of the child. - During the asylum procedure, the foreigner who requests the granting of a form of protection has the right to be advised and assisted by a representative of the non-governmental organizations, Romanian or foreign, in any phase of the asylum procedure, as well as the right to be informed, in a language that he/she understands or can be reasonably assumed that he/she understands, with regard to the procedure to be followed, the rights he has and the obligations incumbent upon him during the asylum procedure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In residential services, information and advice for children protected, as children affected by refugee crisis who are unaccompanied on Romanian territory, are provided in a manner adapted to their age and maturity, as it is stipulated in the minimum quality standards for residential services approved by Order of minister of labour and social justice no 25/2019. <p>Also, asylum seekers have the right of access to education, following an adaptation procedure. Thus, they benefit, for free, from an intensive training course for enrollment in the national education system.</p> <p>The course is organized by the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research, in collaboration with the General Inspectorate for Immigration.</p> <p>At the end of the preparatory course, the minor is evaluated in order to assess the level of knowledge of the Romanian language and the enrollment is established in a corresponding year of study.</p> <p>Following, within the pre-college education system pupils get information on children's rights, human rights, cases of infringement of these rights, typology of violence cases, as well as other ways of action in such cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by the mandatory national curricula: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ by the humanities, such as: <i>Civic education</i> (3rd grade, 4th grade), <i>Civic culture</i> (7th grade, 8th grade). ✓ By the discipline <i>Orientation and counselling</i> (1st to 12th grade) in which the management of risk situations (among which we can also name violence and sexual abuse) is looked at in the chapter „Life style quality”. - By the curricula established by each school on their own by the optional discipline <i>Education for health</i> (1st to 12th grade) which looks explicitly at the issue of violence and abuse in the chapter „Accidents, violence, abuse, humane values”. The discipline makes available to teachers both a coherent curricula, structured on school years, approved by the Ministry's Order No. 4496/2004, and a methodical guide and an informative one which can be used as teacher's guide as they are expressly elaborated for teachers use. - By extra-mural educational activities within projects and programs centred on the respect of children's rights (for example the National educational program for democratic citizenship). - For safe use of computer and internet by children, the Ministry of National Education has implemented at national level projects in partnership with a number of companies specializing in IT, like for example <i>Magic Desktop</i>, <i>Wild Web Woods</i> – especially created for minors.
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>The tasks of designing information for refugee children in their native languages are under consideration and in the course of implementation.</p> <p>A significant role in the decision belongs to the centers of social rehabilitation and public organizations, taking into account a specific region-dependant body of refugee.</p> <p>Volunteers are actively involved in the process on pro-bono conditions (participation of specialists in volunteer activities).</p> <p>See examples of information work with refugee children on the links: Civic Assistance Committee (Moscow) https://refugee.ru/en/help/become-a-volunteer/ Charity Foundation "Mosaic of Happiness" (Moscow) http://mozaikaschasty.ru/</p>

	<p>Examples of works performed by volunteers who are professionals in language service provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons of Russian as a foreign language for refugee children (remote districts of Moscow and the Moscow region); • English lessons; • Activities on socio-cultural adaptation; • Written translations of brochures, leaflets and news for refugees into Tajik, Uzbek, Kyrgyz, Arabic; • Written translations of analytical reports, studies and news about the situation of refugees in Russia in English, French, German. <p>Oral cross language and culture mediation.</p>
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development.</i> Children affected by the refugee crisis who came in Serbia were involved in elementary education. They are treated like other children with additional adequate support according their needs and specific situation with full respect of the different cultural context in the countries are coming from. In case of doubt or established discriminatory behavior, any kind of violence or sexual exploitation school acts immediately according the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Rulebook for recognition types of discrimination in education (2016) and - The Rulebook for treatment in case of doubt or established discriminatory behaviour (2018). (<i>Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development in cooperation with Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs and Office government of Serbia for human and minority rights</i>) - The Rulebook on prevention and protection of the violence (2010) <p><u>Public Prosecution.</u></p> <p>According to the Criminal Procedure Code, the authority conducting proceedings is required to inform all participants in the proceedings (defendants, victims, witnesses, etc), about the rights to which they are entitled. Parties, witnesses and other persons participating in proceedings are entitled to use their own languages and scripts during proceedings, and, where proceedings are not being conducted in their language and unless, after being advised on their right to translation, they declare that they know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted and that they waive their right to translation, the interpretation of what they or others are saying, as well as translation of instruments and other written evidence, are secured and paid from budget funds. Translation and interpretation are entrusted to a translator.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Law on Juvenile Offenders and the Criminal Justice Protection of Minors provides for special provisions on the protection of minors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Judges, public prosecutors and police officers involved in the proceedings must have specific knowledge of the rights of the child - prosecutor and judges shall treat the minor victim with care, having regard to his age, character, education and living circumstances, particularly endeavouring to avoid all possible consequences of the proceeding on his character and development - questioning of a child or minor shall be conducted with the assistance of psychologist, pedagogue or another qualified person - the questioning of the minor witness may be conducted at most twice, and exceptionally more if necessary to achieve the purpose of criminal proceeding

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the juvenile may be questioned with the aid of technical devices for transmitting of image and sound, and the questioning shall be conducted without presence of the parties and other participants in the proceeding in the room where the witness is located (questions are asked through a judge, psychologist, educator, social worker or other professional) - minors may be questioned as witness/victims in their apartment or other premises and/or authorised institution - if a juvenile is questioned as a witness who, due to the nature of the crime, consequences or other serious circumstances, is particularly or is in a particularly difficult mental stat, it is forbidden to confront him and the defendant. - if the identification of the defendant is carried out by the minor victim, the court will act especially cautiously, and such recognition will be performed at all stages of the proceedings in a way that completely prevents the defendant from seeing the minor - the minor victim is entitled to a legal representative, who has special knowledge in the field of the rights of the child, from the first hearing of the defendant, at the expense of budgetary funds. - criminal proceedings are urgent. <p>Information and advice concerning prevention of and protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse should be provided to children affected by the refugee crisis in a manner adapted to their age and maturity, in a language they understand</p> <p>As both Law on Civil servants and The Guide for Reception standards foresee, it is Commissariat’s obligation to provide adequate training for employees. On the other side, employees are obliged to improve their knowledge and skills continuously. There are several training curricula for the reception staff including identification of the persons in vulnerable position, prevention of the sexual and gender-based violence, child protection, trafficking in human beings and other relevant topics. Reception staff is trained to identify, to provide immediate urgent support and to refer to competent service victims or potential victims of sexual violence, including children.</p> <p>From the beginning of the refugee/migrant crisis, more than 150 Commissariat’s employees attended different training modules, including on child protection. In all centres, there is 24/7 presence of trained reception staff. Apart to this, Commissariat provide translation and interpretation service in all centres, as well as child friendly space in all centres with minors.150. (Added by Commisioner for Refugees).</p>
<p>Slovak Republic / République slovaque</p>	<p>The departments of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, which hold the competence above the issue of refugee crisis, support the implementation of this recommendation within their competencies. When communicating with a foreigner, an interpreter is added, who also needs to take into account person's age. Upon filing an asylum application for an unaccompanied minor without guardian, the unaccompanied minor shall be informed of his / her rights and obligations during the asylum procedure in a language which he/she understands. At the same time, the guardian of an unaccompanied minor is instructed in Slovak language. In relation to unaccompanied minors, the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic only carries out asylum procedures in the premises of the facility for social and legal protection of children and social guardianship.</p> <p>The overall care of unaccompanied minors is responsibility of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic in accordance with Act no 305/2005 on Social and Legal Protection of Children and Social Guardianship. In the environment of Centre for Children and Family Medzilaborce, unaccompanied minors are provided with social and psychological counseling and support in a language they understand and if necessary, legal aid is provided. The unaccompanied minor is given a telephone contact to child help lines, when needed the advice is translated into a language they understand. The Centre also has Wi-Fi connections that all unaccompanied minors have access to and can search for the necessary information in different languages.</p>

**Slovenia /
Slovénie**

The children can communicate in a language that they are able to understand through translators and interpreters in a child-friendly manner according to the age of the child. The best interests of a child are basic principles (see for instance International Protection Act (Art. 3, 15), Domestic Violence Prevention Act (Art. 5), etc).

Furthermore, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act (ZPND) provides that the authorities and organisations are obliged to implement all the procedures and measures necessary to protect the victim, while ensuring respect for the integrity of the victim. If a child has been subjected to violence, the child's best interests and rights take precedence over the interests and rights of the other parties to the proceedings (Article 5. ZPND). Victims of violence have the right to a counsel who, in accordance with special rules, protects the victim's benefits in the processes and activities that affect him (art. 8. of ZPND).

In order to take into account the best interests of the child, the quality of representation is essential. In criminal proceedings concerning sexual offences against children, a child victim must have at all times, since the start of the criminal proceedings, a designated person who is in charge of his or her rights, in particular as regards the protection of his/her integrity during the hearings etc. A child victim must also have a representative when he or she is heard in the pre-trial proceedings. (Art 65 of the Criminal procedure Code - CPA).

If the nature and seriousness of the offence or personal circumstances of a child victim so require, the person of a child's choice can be present (Art. 65 of the CPA).

Furthermore, the authority which conducts the pre-trial and criminal proceedings shall ensure that the injured person does not have unwanted contact with the suspect or accused person, unless the contact is strictly necessary for the purpose of pursuing the pre-trial or criminal proceedings. (see paras 3, 4, and 5) Article 65 of the CPA).

Furthermore, the child victim shall be informed of his or her rights and protection measures according to his or her personal characteristics or vulnerability, the nature, gravity and circumstances of the crime and the stage of the pre-trial or criminal proceedings (see para. 2 of Article 65a of the Criminal Procedure Act). These measures are all a reflection of a best interest of the child principle.

It is also important that the best interests of the child are taken into account by police officers at first contact with the child victim, on the basis of para 2 of the Article 18 of Police Tasks and Powers Act: the age of a child has to be taken into account. As a general rule, the best interests of the child must be taken into account by police officers in key situations (see explicit provisions in the articles 18 (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act Art. 36 (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act Art. 59 (1), (2) and (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act; Art. 65 (1) and (2) Police Tasks and Powers Act).

Furthermore, the Criminal Procedure Act (Art. 143č) provides that already at the first contact with the victim the competent authority must assess the level of the victim's exposure to secondary victimisation, intimidation and retaliation (individual assessment). This assessment is relevant for all further steps in criminal proceedings and is carried out at the earliest contact with the child.

	<p>In practice, if there is a suspicion of sexual abuse, the police immediately inform the competent social services centre (or their intervention agency) about the migrant victim of the sexual abuse. At the same time, the Police ask for the Social Centre expert to be involved. An expert together with a translator (for a language understood by a minor) shall carry out an interview with a minor, identify possible sexual abuse or other forms of abuse, provide a child with an initial social assistance, and obtain a declaration from him about establishment of a guardian for a special case. Where appropriate, the expert shall accompany the child victim in transit to an appropriate accommodation establishment.</p> <p>Finally, Social Protection Act (ZSV-I) (14a), which provides assistance and support to victims of all crimes in the form of a social service, regardless of whether they have declared the crime or whether the criminal proceedings is taking place (this is particularly important in the case of crimes where an abuse is not taking place within the family).</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>The Law 12/2009, regulating the right of asylum and subsidiary protection with respect to refugees, in article 47 states, that minors seeking international protection who have been victims of any form of abuse, neglect, exploitation, torture, cruel, inhuman treatment, or degrading, or who have been victims of armed conflict will receive adequate health and psychological assistance and the qualified assistance they need.</p> <p>The Child Protection Services shall inform the minor in an understandable language about the basic content of the right to international protection and about the procedure provided for the application, as well as the regulations in force regarding the protection of minors and human trafficking. This action will be recorded in writing.</p> <p>Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the standing of victims and Organic Law 1/1996, of 15 January, for the legal protection of minors seek:</p> <p>a) To ensure the best interest of the child.</p> <p>b) That the hearings of minors in judicial proceedings are carried out in an appropriate way to their situation and development, with the assistance, if necessary, of qualified professionals or experts, preserving their privacy and using a language that is understandable for the minor.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society (MUCF) was commissioned in 2016 to implement information initiatives on health and gender equality for newly arrived and asylum-seeking children and young people. In 2017 the digital platform youmo.se was launched, which is a site for young persons from 13 to 20 years of age and professionals working with youth with information about the body, sex, health, equality, rights and well-being. Youmo offers information in Arabic, Dari, Somali, Swedish, English, and Tigrinya and contains information on how to contact all the youth guidance centres in Sweden. The assignment also encompasses educational efforts around topics such as sexual violence, sexual harassment and legislation in the field, including the legislation on the purchase of sexual services. Youmo.se had on average 54,000 visitors a month in 2018. The visitors came from all over the world. Sweden continues to be the biggest country visiting the site, but around 80 percent of the visitors come from other countries; Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the USA. Those who are responsible for Youmo are county councils and regions in collaboration with MUCF. A guide on how to use Youmo as a tool in the work against sexual violence and harassment, directed towards teachers, social workers, youth centres, civil society actors and other professionals working with youth has been developed by MUCF and serves to spread information and good practices to those working with the target group. MUCF has produced a guidance material, with a starting point in the Youmo platform, in order to support how professionals can talk to newly arrived and asylum-seeking children and young people about issues such as health, sexuality and gender equality. The Authority, in collaboration with regional actors, has organized training days across the country and a national conference. In total over 1,300 adults who meet this group have been reached by educational efforts in 2018.</p>

The National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU) received between 2016 and 2018 a government grant to conduct co-ordination projects that aimed at strengthening youth organisations that work with newly arrived and asylum-seeking children and youth. The projects ranged from legal counsel to social and language activities. Some projects also aimed at providing knowledge and skills in order to motivate young newly arrived to organise themselves. In order for children to be able to participate they need to have knowledge about their rights. In 2015 the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden were assigned to develop a web portal, with information about the UNCRC for children, through teachers. In 2018 the portal my rights, minarattigheter.se, was launched. It contains information directed to children on children's rights, but also lessons for teachers to use in all subjects for all classes on how they can teach children about their rights.

The County Administrative Board in Östergötland shall contribute to strengthening the capacity and operations of state and municipal actors in order to prevent and combat honour-related violence and oppression, child marriage, forced marriage and genital mutilation of women and girls. The assignment also includes informing asylum-seeking children about their rights and strengthening organizations that promote children's right to a life free of honour-related violence and oppression.

The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority has since 2018 a governmental assignment to raise awareness of sex crime. A campaign, frivilligtsex.se, has been conducted aimed at young persons. Among other things, young persons can learn more about what is okay and not and where support and help can be obtained. The main message is that sex is always optional, otherwise it is a crime. The information has also been adapted in languages so it can be used by the target group of young new arrivals. The website is translated into a total of 15 different languages. Banners and videos have been translated into five of the most widely spoken languages among new arrivals in Sweden. The Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority has in a government mandate also developed information for children and young people aged 4-17 who are victims of crime. The concept is called *Jag vill veta* ('I want to know') and the materials (e.g. a children's book and the website jagvillveta.se) are tailored to enable children to seek information and learn about where to get help.

The National Board of Health and Welfare has several ongoing assignments to develop easily accessible knowledge support regarding violence for social services, healthcare and student health personnel. This enables a more systematic, comprehensive and equal work across the country, including prevention, identification and support. Most of the board's assignments in this field will be reported to the government in the year 2020-2021.

The National Board of Health and Welfare has published a report to raise awareness about young people who trade sex for money or other forms of compensation. There are also on-line information and web educations in order to increase knowledge and raise awareness among e.g. social workers, teachers and other professionals who come in contact with children, adolescents and other particularly vulnerable target groups.

Web based information material on trafficking in children can be found on the website "Kunskapsguiden", which is run by the National Board of Health and Welfare. The website contains information on risk factors and other signs, support and protection as well as information about the responsibility of various actors. Education and training programs for personnel at homes for unaccompanied children includes knowledge of THB and exploitation.

When a suspicion or risk of abuse or exploitation is detected anywhere through the asylum process or migration process in general, the Migration Agency is obliged to inform the Social services and the Police. In the initial phase of the asylum procedure, interview guides and protocols have been developed with the aim to support case officers to address relevant questions in order to enable detection. Information and guidance are an important part of the initial procedure.

	<p>The Agency offers case officers internal courses that focuses specifically on children in the migration process. During these courses, the participants can discuss and practice the best ways to provide a child with information and what questions to ask. The Agency also offers its employees an internal webbased course on trafficking in human beings. A section of this course focuses specifically on children and human trafficking. During this section, the participants are provided with knowledge on how to detect a child who may be a victim of human trafficking and then given a short test to determine which questions are most appropriate to ask a child concerning this.</p>
<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Dans les Centres pour requérants d’asile (CFA), chaque requérant d’asile mineur non accompagné (RMNA) se voit attribuer un représentant juridique dans le cadre de la procédure d’asile. Ce représentant juridique est également sa personne de confiance. En cette qualité, il a la responsabilité de lui donner les informations concernant les règles applicables au sein du CFA, ainsi que les règles de cohabitation générales en Suisse (brochure « Vivre en Suisse »). Le Secrétariat d’Etat aux migrations (SEM) met à disposition des fiches d’information pour illustrer ces règles. Elles sont rédigées de manière concise et illustrées de pictogrammes afin que même un mineur puisse comprendre leur signification. Les illustrations sont conçues pour être facilement comprises par les RA, quelle que soit leur niveau socio-culturel. En outre, ces fiches sont traduites dans la plupart des langues des pays de provenance des requérants d’asile. Il est explicitement mentionné que les abus sexuels sont interdits, que la violence contre les tiers, le conjoint et les enfants est interdite. De plus, le principe de l’égalité de traitement entre les hommes et les femmes est rappelé, de même que la mission de protection de la police et les numéros de téléphone d’urgence sont communiqués. Les parents accompagnés de leurs enfants ont la responsabilité de leur expliquer les règles susmentionnées. Lors des auditions menées par le SEM, un interprète traduit les informations données par le spécialiste du SEM dans une langue que le RMNA comprend. Ce spécialiste veillera à ce que le vocabulaire et le style utilisés soient adaptés au mineur afin de s’assurer que tout a été compris par ce dernier (prise en considération de son âge, de son développement socio-culturel, etc.).</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>- Social Cohesion Program has been carried out by our Ministry in cooperation with UNICEF Turkey since 2015 in order to provide social integration of Syrian children living outside the camps with the help of Committees on Child Rights and mutual dialog and information exchange between Syrian and Turkish children. The program aims to minimize children's social adaptation problems, increase their awareness of the existing risks and resources in society, ensure that they live in line with their rights, and at the same time develop mutual understanding and tolerance among cultures. The program is conducted through trainings with peer-teaching technique and sociocultural activities by Turkish and Syrian children registered in Provincial Children Committees on the Rights of the Child. Social Cohesion Training Module prepared by trainers and on the basis of empowerment approach contains issues and trainings in Turkish and Arabic such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convention on the Rights of Children, ▪ Society We Live in, ▪ Safety, Prevention of Violence-Abuse, Discrimination, Child Labour and Early Marriage, ▪ Culture-Tolerance-Cooperation, ▪ Understanding Each Other and Expressing, ▪ Crucial Institutions Servicing. <p>- Psycho-Social Support Program, which is constituted according to the needs of children, is implemented in all Child Support Centers under our Ministry providing services for unaccompanied asylum seeker children who are victims of crime, pushed to crime and living on the streets. Activities on adapting the program to unaccompanied children were completed in 2018 and personnel in Child Support Centers servicing for unaccompanied minors were trained.</p>

	- Child Support Training and Development Program was prepared for children under protection and care. Formatter trainings have been completed in order to extend the program to all around Turkey.
Ukraine	The curriculum for the "health basics" course in 1-9 grades, aims at educating about protection and improvement of health. The risk of sexual abuse and how to prevent it are discussed under the "social aspects of health" in different grades in a manner adapted to the evolving capacities of the children.

Recommendation R17 / Recommandation R17

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should exchange information on awareness raising activities which specifically focus on the risks faced by children affected by the refugee crisis with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (R17).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient échanger des informations sur leurs activités de sensibilisation axées tout particulièrement sur les risques d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels encourus par les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés (R17).

Albania / Albanie	<p><u>Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:</u></p> <p>The Office of National Anti-trafficking Coordinator (ONAC), in co-operation with partners, state and non-state actors who are required by the Standard Operating Procedures and under the National Action Plan for the fight against trafficking, develop projects and awareness raising campaigns especially for children.</p> <p>In the framework of the European Day against Trafficking of Persons, October is the month of the Fight against Trafficking of Persons. ONAC, in co-operation with partner organizations and state institutions, has developed awareness-raising activities to prevent trafficking of persons.</p> <p>In cooperation with Caritas, a roundtable on "Improving the protection system for children that are exploited for labour in neighboring countries" was held in Prizren, attended by representatives of the National Coordinator of Montenegro and Kosovo.</p> <p>The OSCE Presence in Albania, the ONAC and the Municipality of Tirana and police officers have conducted two trainings on inter-institutional co-operation to protect children from trafficking and economic exploitation.</p> <p>There have also been capacity building trainings on the implementation of standards operating procedures for victims/potential victims of trafficking, as well as their treatment in the reception and reintegration centres, and specifically on child-specific steps.</p>
Andorra / Andorre	<p>La Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et adolescents expose :</p> <p>« Art. 60. Prévention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Les administrations publiques, dans le cadre de leurs compétences, doivent mener, en priorité et avec la dotation budgétaire spécifique, les actions préventives nécessaires pour faire face aux indicateurs et facteurs de risque, et prévenir les situations susceptibles de mettre les enfants et les adolescents dans une situation de non-protection.

	<p>2. Les actions préventives visées à la section 1 ci-dessus impliquent également la prise en compte des causes structurelles pouvant conduire à une non-protection, individuelle, familiale ou sociale, et liées à la santé publique, à la pauvreté, à la vulnérabilité socio-économique, ou à la discrimination pour différentes causes, entre autres.</p> <p>(...) »</p> <p>« Art. 65. Sensibilisation des enfants et des adolescents. Les systèmes d'enseignement et de formation, dans le cadre de leurs compétences et à tous les stades de l'éducation, devraient mettre en œuvre des programmes de sensibilisation et d'éducation dans les groupes d'âge - en particulier dans le domaine des violences affectives et sexuelles, du harcèlement et du harcèlement sexuel -, qui permettent aux enfants et aux adolescents d'identifier les facteurs de risque d'exposition, notamment grâce aux technologies de l'information et de la communication, et à l'explication des mesures à leur disposition pour les protéger.</p> <p>(...) »</p>
Austria / Autriche	<p>Please see the answer to Recommendation 15.</p> <p>“The Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection financially supports the project "<i>Courageous Girls -Violence Prevention Workshops for Girls and Young Women 2019</i>" of the association "<i>Wendepunkt -Women for Women and Children</i>". This aims amongst other things at the sustainable anchoring of a "strong" image of women among girls and young women as well as on the examination of gender stereotypes and partnership models.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection funds the projects "<i>Transcultural Violence Prevention and Health Promotion</i>" and "<i>Violence Prevention in the Transcultural Classroom</i>" of "<i>samara - Association for the Prevention of Sexual Violence</i>", which develop and implement specific concepts for the prevention of violence for teachers, girls and boys and their parents with a migration background.</p> <p>The Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service have trained their staff, who work in the field of child protection, accordingly. They inform refugee children (in particular unaccompanied refugee minors) about advice and support services in a manner that is adapted to their age and sensitive to culture. They also recognise the need for protection at an early stage. Care centres for refugee children are required to have comprehensive concepts for sex education, gender and culturally sensitive education, and for the prevention of violence. A supervising authority monitors the adherence to these concepts. In addition, the City of Vienna has a number of special facilities to provide children with therapy, who have experienced sexual violence. They include a special crisis centre for unaccompanied minors and a large number of social therapy facilities as well as a home to protect victims of honour-based violence. In addition, the Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service provide affected refugee children with psychotherapy in their mother tongues or with the support of interpreters. The City of Vienna also provides young people and women with peer training and peer mentoring and has several intercultural and socio-medical advice centres.</p> <p>The importance of education and information measures was also part of the awareness trainings for employees of the primary care facilities in the Land Vorarlberg. The heads of the refugee aid organizations and their staff were informed that information material in simple language (including visual language) should be set up and be accessible for children and young people to inform them about their rights. The association Zartbitter (www.zartbitter.de) offers appropriate information material in several languages.”</p>

Belgium / Belgique	<p>Dans le cadre plus large de la traite des êtres humains, un groupe de travail sur la traite des êtres humains a été créé au niveau du Benelux en 2012. Ce groupe de travail se réunit régulièrement et se concentre sur l'échange de pratiques dans chaque pays et la mise en œuvre de projets conformément aux priorités des présidences successives.</p> <p>En 2016, sous la présidence luxembourgeoise du Benelux, l'accent a été mis sur la recherche de synergies entre les organisations sociales et ONG spécialisées qui agissent pour identifier, soutenir et si nécessaire prendre en charge les victimes de la traite des êtres humains et encourager des coopérations eurégionales entre les centres d'accueil des victimes. Une journée de réflexion a par ailleurs porté sur la coordination et la coopération Benelux entre les services d'accueil et d'assistance, les centres spécialisés, les services de police et d'immigration, les inspections sociales et du travail ainsi que pour les magistrats issus des trois pays.</p> <p>En 2017, les Pays-Bas ont décidé d'explorer le thème de la lutte contre l'exploitation des enfants et, entre autres, d'y consacrer un séminaire. Au cours de ce séminaire, les participants ont été invités à échanger leurs expériences et observations afin de réfléchir aux moyens d'améliorer la coopération dans ce domaine et ainsi de mieux prévenir et combattre le phénomène de l'exploitation des enfants. Cela a révélé, entre autres, qu'il fallait une coopération plus intensive entre les magistrats du parquet et les magistrats responsables de la traite des êtres humains. Il a également été recommandé de sensibiliser le grand public à la traite des êtres humains et les services avec le secteur de la santé devraient être améliorés.</p> <p>En 2018, la présidence belge du Benelux a choisi de travailler sur la sensibilisation du secteur médical, plus particulièrement du personnel des hôpitaux. Une campagne de sensibilisation a été lancée en 2012 et 2014 dans tous les hôpitaux de Belgique. L'un des instruments était une brochure destinée à sensibiliser le personnel de certains services de l'hôpital (par exemple les services d'urgence et les services de gynécologie) à la traite des êtres humains. L'évaluation a montré que certains hôpitaux avaient répondu positivement à cette initiative à l'époque, mais les centres d'accueil ont indiqué qu'elle avait peu d'effet sur l'orientation des victimes potentielles. La brochure a été mise à jour pour cette nouvelle campagne en 2018. En mai 2018, cette brochure a de nouveau été distribuée aux hôpitaux à l'initiative des services Justice et Santé Publique suite à la présidence belge du Benelux. Par ailleurs, une journée de sensibilisation avec les trois pays a été organisée par la Présidence belge en collaboration avec le secrétariat Benelux. Cette journée était destinée à la fois au personnel médical et aux acteurs impliqués dans la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et visait à sensibiliser le secteur médical et à échanger des expériences. Cette journée d'étude a permis de renforcer l'approche du sujet pour chaque pays et a conduit à des échanges directs avec les praticiens qui ont assisté au séminaire.</p> <p>En 2019, la présidence luxembourgeoise a souhaité mettre l'accent sur la thématique de la vulnérabilité des migrants et les risques d'exploitation dans le cadre de la traite. Une journée d'échange entre experts de la traite et de l'immigration s'est tenue à Bruxelles le 1^{er} octobre, mettant l'accent sur la détection, l'identification et la prise en charge des victimes de la traite parmi les demandeurs de protection internationale. Le but de cette journée était d'avoir un échange entre professionnels du domaine de la traite et du domaine de l'immigration et d'aboutir à des conclusions concrètes pouvant servir de base pour les discussions lors d'une conférence de grande envergure qui sera ensuite organisée.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina /	All issues regarding to the risks that children affected by the refugee crisis are facing, including sexual violence issues, are discussed regularly and key information is regularly exchanged during meetings of the Coordination Body for Migration of BiH, entity and cantonal migration headquarters, as well as during other meetings

Bosnie- Herzégovine	at the level of migration reception centers and at ad hoc meetings, which include relevant institutions at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN partner agencies involved in the migration processes (IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA), Save the Children, EMMAUS, BHWI, and numerous other NGOs.
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	<p>PROTECT – Prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against Migrants and Strengthening Support to Victims project is over. The project aimed to strengthen the capacities of existing national support services for sexual and gender-based violence to coordinate better and make these systems available for refugee, migrant and asylum seeker victims and potential victims of SGBV. The project also aims to raise awareness among and empower these communities. It was implemented by 12 IOM country offices, incl. Bulgaria.</p> <p>The following specific objectives and activities were implemented during the 18-month project cycle. 1. Strengthen and adapt existing national support services for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) to coordinate better and include refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers. 2. Build capacity for professionals who work with and for refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers with the aim of identifying and addressing the needs of victims and potential victims of SGBV more effectively. 3. Empower and inform refugee and migrant communities and asylum-seekers of SGBV and its prevention through a regional awareness-raising campaign.</p> <p>Migrant Information Session on "Discrimination and Domestic Violence" was held in the city of Bourgas. The victims of violence - domestic or sexual can be supported. The director of the Center for the Prevention of Violence and Crime in Burgas presented the opportunities for support to the victims and work with the abusers.</p> <p>There is an exchange of information and exchange of good practices with other countries to raise awareness.</p>
Croatia / Croatie	<p>The Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children provides that bodies competent for treatment of unaccompanied children are obliged to keep appropriate records, in line with provisions of applicable legislation within the competence of each body. The Ministry of the Interior and the ministry competent for social welfare affairs collect data on unaccompanied children and keep records, and exchange information as needed.</p> <p>In the area of care for unaccompanied children, co-operation was achieved with different international organisations such as UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM (International Organization for Migration).</p> <p>In 2018, the association Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (<i>Centar za nestalu i zlostavljanu djecu</i>) carried out the project “Unaccompanied children living in Croatia – (not) visible, (not) cared for, (not) safe?” (<i>Život djece bez pratnje u Hrvatskoj – (ne)vidljivi, (ne)zbrinuti, (ne)sigurni?</i>), financed by the Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy. The project’s objectives specifically focused on raising public awareness of the needs of unaccompanied children, on strengthening and connecting care systems, and raising awareness of the public and relevant institutions competent for the needs of unaccompanied children in Croatia.</p> <p>From January to December 2018, the Croatian Law Centre (<i>Hrvatski pravni centar</i>) carried out the project “Together Protecting Unaccompanied Children” (<i>Zajedno u zaštiti djece bez pratnje</i>), also financed by the Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy. Lawyers from three social welfare institutions that house unaccompanied children organise group meetings with employees of those institutions in order to resolve concrete problems that they face in practice and to provide legal assistance to unaccompanied children. Finally, the plan is to prepare a legal protection model for unaccompanied children, including proposals on how to improve the system.</p>

IOM carried out the project “Protecting Children in the Context of the Refugee and Migrant Crisis” with the following objectives: to prevent violence against children and guaranteeing their rights along the migration route – from point of entry, in hotspots, in transit and in reception centres; to support and strengthen the integrated national child protection system; to ensure capacity-building of child protection experts in the area of migration and asylum, NGOs and all other actors in this area, including volunteers; to collect data and monitor the condition of refugee and migrant children. The Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy supported the above project. The project was completed in April 2018. Some project activities focused on raising awareness about children’s exposure to risks.

The Department for Reception and Accommodation of Applicants for International Protection, part of the Immigration, Citizenship and Administrative Affairs Administration of the Ministry of the Interior, collaborated with UNHCR to contact all NGOs working at the Reception Centres for Applicants for International Protection in Zagreb and Kutina (IOM, Médecins du Monde, Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Law Centre, etc.) and to launch the initiative to adopt a Standard Operating Procedure (hereinafter: the SOP) for dealing with cases of sexual and gender-based violence at the Reception Centre for Applicants for International Protection.

In order to adopt the above SOP, a working group was formed comprising officials of the Department for Reception and Accommodation of Applicants for International Protection and representatives of the above international and non-governmental organisations working at the reception centres.

The draft SOP contains a glossary of terms used therein, definitions of all forms of violence against women, children and men, procedural steps along with clear and specific duties of each and every participant who recognises any described form of violence at the Reception Centre for Applicants for International Protection, and a description of the assistance to be provided to the victim. The SOP is based on terms defined in relevant international legal instruments on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as national primary and secondary legislation that governs the matter in question (Criminal Code, Gender Equality Act, Protocol on the Treatment of Sexual Violence, etc.). One of the more important provisions of the above SOP is the appointment of a SGBV coordinator at the Ministry of the Interior and a contact point in each organisation providing SGBV-related services, which will be organised and provide necessary assistance in a very short term, as well as to work to prevent abuse through different forms of information. Their work will obviously be restricted to applicants for international protection and persons directly granted international protection. The work of the SGBV Working Group is proposed to continue even after the adoption of the above SOP, however, rather than examining concrete cases, it will focus on reviewing trends, prevention and adopting recommendations, guidelines and other documents needed to keep records and perform analyses; a Case Management Team will also be formed comprising persons that provide assistance in a specific case.

For members of the SGBV Working Group, as well as other officials and employees of the Reception Centres who are in daily contact with applicants for international protection and persons granted international protection, thematic workshops will be organised as additional training on the access to and manner of providing assistance to victims of the violence in question with the objective of raising awareness on the possible risks faced by applicants for international protection, especially when they are children, with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The above SOP is planned to be completed by the end of 2019 or, at the latest, the beginning of 2020.

Cyprus / Chypre	The exchange of information on awareness raising activities with a specific focus on the risks faced by children affected by the refugees' crisis with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is very important. Exchange of information is through various European programmes concerning sexual abuse of children or children affected by refugee crisis, through publications, meetings, etc.
Czech Republic / République tchèque	The Czech Republic is a part of several international fora where good practice and information on awareness raising activities could be shared and exchanged; Lanzarote Committee being one of them. At EU level, the implementation workshops to the Directive 2011/93/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating the sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA, take place regularly. The Probation and Mediation Service is an active member of the Confederation of European Probation. The specialists of the Probation and Mediation Service participate in international conferences, mainly in Europe.
Denmark / Danemark	<p><u>Danish Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u> Denmark agrees with the recommendation and will, when relevant and appropriate, exchange information on awareness raising activities as suggested in recommendation R17 with relevant partners.</p> <p><u>Danish Centre against Human Trafficking (CMM)</u> The Danish Centre against Human Trafficking (CMM) is in accordance with the National Action Plan responsible for providing education and training so that relevant actors know the signs and signals that a person could be a victim of human trafficking. CMM has inter alia provided education and training of personnel in the Danish asylum system with specific focus on how to recognize the signs of human trafficking in children. CMM has furthermore facilitated a variety of different projects, with a special focus upon child victims. In 2019, CMM facilitated a cooperation day with the Danish Red Cross focusing upon enhancing cooperation procedures relating to the work with child victims. CMM and the Danish Red Cross have previously given presentations at municipal asylum centers for children. The CMM plans to resume this activity in 2020.</p> <p><u>Danish Ministry of Environment and Food</u> Both the CMM and the Department of Gender Equality at the moment placed in the Ministry of Environment and Food, which has the responsibility for coordinating the Governments efforts against human trafficking, participate in various international forums with the aim of exchanging knowledge and experience in the field, including in relation to trafficking in children. This for example includes the Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings under the Council of Baltic Sea States.</p>
Finland / Finlande	In respect of this Recommendation, reference is made to national projects mentioned above.
France	<p>La France a adopté en 2019 un second plan d'action national contre la traite des êtres humains 2019-2021 qui comporte de nombreuses mesures visant à informer et à communiquer pour mieux prévenir la traite des être humains, en particulier celle visant les mineurs, afin de favoriser la détection de ces situations, et à mieux protéger et accompagner les victimes, notamment d'origine étrangère.</p> <p>La direction des affaires criminelles et des grâces dans une circulaire en date du 24 novembre 2015 relative à la situation du Calais et à la lutte contre l'immigration irrégulière organisée et la délinquance connexe, a alerté les juridictions sur les liens qui peuvent exister entre le trafic de migrants et d'autres agissements criminels tels que le proxénétisme au préjudice de migrants. De même, en cas de poursuite et de jugement de tels faits, il leur a été rappelé la nécessité de prendre en compte la situation particulière des migrants et leur vulnérabilité.</p>

	<p>Ces questions sont susceptibles d’être évoquées à l’occasion des échanges fréquents qu’entretiennent les autorités françaises avec leurs partenaires étrangers, que ce soit dans le cadre de la coopération multi-latérale (Europol, Eurojust) ou des liens bilatéraux qu’elles ont en particulier avec le Royaume-Uni notamment par l’intermédiaire des magistrats de liaison en poste dans les deux pays, avec la Belgique et les Pays-Bas à l’occasion des réunions de la task force des procureurs généraux de la Mer du Nord.</p> <p>Le plan prévoit l’extension à l’échelle nationale du dispositif expérimental de protection des mineurs victimes de traite mis en place à Paris en 2016 entre le préfet de police de Paris, les chefs de juridiction du TGI de Paris, la maire de Paris et Présidente du Conseil départemental de Paris, la Secrétaire générale de la MIPROF, la Directrice de la PJJ, le Secrétaire général du Comité interministériel de prévention de la délinquance, le Bâtonnier de l’ordre des avocats de Paris et le Directeur de l’association Hors la Rue. Le but de ce dispositif est de faciliter l’identification et la protection des mineurs victimes, notamment en organisant leur prise en charge dans des conditions sécurisantes avec, le cas échéant, un éloignement géographique. Elle repose ainsi sur une coordination étroite entre l’ensemble des acteurs concernés et particulièrement les services enquêteurs, les associations d’accompagnement des victimes, l’autorité judiciaire et le Conseil départemental compétent.</p> <p>De même, la DPJJ participe au projet de création d’un centre dédié sécurisé de 15 places destiné à accueillir, sécuriser et stabiliser des mineurs et jeunes majeurs (jusqu’à 21 ans) victimes de traite et sous l’emprise de réseaux. S’inspirant d’un centre similaire existant en Belgique, cette structure permettra aux victimes de bénéficier, dans le cadre d’une mesure de placement en protection de l’enfance, d’un éloignement géographique en urgence et d’un accompagnement psychologique, judiciaire et sanitaire. Elles seront accueillies pour une durée de six mois renouvelables avant d’être dirigées vers d’autres structures d’accueil.</p>						
Georgia / Géorgie	Within the framework of the In-Service Training Program of the High School of Justice for Judges and Other Court Staff, during the reporting period, the High School of Justice conducted 3 trainings on Children’s Rights, under which issues related to sexual exploitation and sexual violence against child, as well as trafficking in child was also covered. The training was attended by 28 judges and 6 court staff (assistant to judges).						
Germany / Allemagne	From the viewpoint of refugees, Germany is primarily a country of destination whereas other countries are more likely to serve as transit states. Given this differentiation, it would certainly be worthwhile to conduct an overarching exchange of information. Nevertheless, it should be kept in mind that there is a wide range of different approaches to prevention and enforcement, and that best practices cannot always be transplanted and converted into concrete measures elsewhere.						
Greece / Grèce							
Hungary / Hongrie	<p>At the courts, various national, regional and local training are provided annually for exchange of information, an increase of preparedness and good communication with children. Also, the courts are represented in several international study visits and conferences for establishing a coordinated approach. It can be highlighted that 186 judges, 84 assistant judges and 14 clerks obtained a certificate as a lawyer specialised in juvenile cases, which makes it possible to conduct the procedures in a child-friendly manner and by taking into account the best interest of the child.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="371 1262 1951 1394"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="371 1262 595 1299">Date</th> <th data-bbox="595 1262 1518 1299">Topic</th> <th data-bbox="1518 1262 1951 1299">Organisation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="371 1299 595 1394">23-24. February 2017</td> <td data-bbox="595 1299 1518 1394">Procedural Rights of Juveniles Suspected or Accused in the European Union (PRO-JUS) – project closure conference</td> <td data-bbox="1518 1299 1951 1394">Terre des Hommes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Topic	Organisation	23-24. February 2017	Procedural Rights of Juveniles Suspected or Accused in the European Union (PRO-JUS) – project closure conference	Terre des Hommes
Date	Topic	Organisation					
23-24. February 2017	Procedural Rights of Juveniles Suspected or Accused in the European Union (PRO-JUS) – project closure conference	Terre des Hommes					

	03. March 2017	Preparatory meeting for national experts - Migrant Smuggling and International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters: EAW and MLA Simulations	EJTN
	29-31. March 2017	Study visit in Düsseldorf (administrative procedure, asylum, environment protection, tax law, social court)	North Rhine-Westphalia-Hungary joint committee cooperation
	06-07. April 2017	Cybercrime project – Sexual exploitation of children online	ERA
	26-28. April 2017	Migrant Smuggling and International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters: EAW and MLA Simulations	EJTN
	23-25. June 2017	German-Hungarian Conference on Asylum	Hungarian-German Lawyers' Association
	25. October 2017 - 03. November 2017	Cybercrime – 18 th annual training on the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet	EUROPOL
	02-03. November 2017	EU Asylum Law	EJTN
	22-24. November 2017	EU's Refugee Crisis and the Prosecution and Judgement of Core International Crimes	EJTN
	29. November 2017 – 01. December 2017	Linguistics Seminar on the Vocabulary of Asylum & Refugees	EJTN
	Date	Topic	Organisation
	18-19. January 2018	Annual Coordination and Planning Meeting	EASO
	19-20. February 2018	The life cycle of an e-evidence project: handling e-evidence in child sex abuse material	ERA
	14. May 2018	Interrogation of children – the Belgian practice	National Police Headquarters
	20. June 2018	Interrogation of children - CoMinor programme	University of Leuven

	25-26. June 2018	Child-friendly Justice	EU Commission
	28-29. September 2018	Regional International Roundtable for Fighting against Human Trafficking	Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe
	01-05. October 2018	CEPOL Investigating Financial Crimes and asset recovery in criminal proceedings of cases of human trafficking	EJTN
	22-23. November 2018	Roundtable discussion with EASO liaison officers and justices of the Court of Justice of the EU and European Court of Human Rights	EASO
	<p>As a reference, Hungary would like to attach an excel document, containing training in the topics of juvenile justice, rights of the child, child-friendly justice, asylum, family law, sensitising, child protection, victim support, evidence and victim support in relation to sexual criminal offences and judges specialised in juvenile justice that has been taking place since 2017 on a local and regional level in the country. (the document is in HU).</p>		
Iceland / Islande	Iceland actively participates in Nordic, European and international cooperation in the field.		
Italy / Italie	Italy participates in the international bodies aimed at promoting exchange of information on sexual abuse and exploitation, in particular the CAHENF-VAC group . Exchange of information and best practices is also provided within EU funded projects focusing on sexual and exploitation and sexual abuse and on migrant, refugees and unaccompanied foreign children.		
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>In broad context, the State Police implements recommendation towards the minor foreigners within the framework of the EMPACT (European multidisciplinary platform against criminal threats), THB (trafficking in human beings) platform, every year performing activities in JAD (Joint Action Days) (Measures of Joint Action Days against all kinds of exploitation of children, especially among foreigners).</p> <p>In October 2017, in cooperation with Riga Municipal Police and the regional units of the State Police, activities against any kind of exploitation of children were performed. In 2017, EMPACT measures resulted in 2 cases of employment exploitation and 1 case of sexual exploitation. Besides, in June 2018 and in June 2019, in cooperation with Riga Municipal Police, activities against the exploitation of children were performed.</p> <p>The State Border Guard uses the tools offered by the European Asylum Support Office www.easo.europa.eu/practical-tools, https://ipsn.easo.europa.eu/lv.</p>		
Liechtenstein	The competent Liechtenstein authorities follow developments regarding awareness raising activities in this field very closely and are open to information exchanges in this regard. Taking into considerations the very low number of children affected by the refugee crisis in Liechtenstein, awareness raising has been dealt with on a case by case basis.		
Lithuania / Lituanie	If Lithuania gets inquiries about the awareness raising activities with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the information is shared freely. However, it is notable, that Lithuania had no know cases of child, who was affected in refugee crisis, who suffered from sexual abuse.		
Luxembourg			

Malta / Malte	The dissemination of KIKO AND THE HAND among all schoolchildren in early years is done on a yearly basis. This is done to create awareness of the risks of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation among all children including migrant children, educators and parents. If a child comes forward about a personal experience he or she is given support and offered therapeutic services. Child Protection Services is also informed, and procedures are followed.
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	No awareness raising activities specifically focused on the risks faced by children affected by the refugee crisis were conducted due to the fact that no cases of abuse of such children were registered.
Monaco	<p>1.- La Principauté de Monaco mène de nombreuses actions de sensibilisation en matière de protection des droits de l'enfant. Chaque année, à l'occasion de la Journée Internationale des droits de l'enfant, la Direction de l'Education Nationale de la Jeunesse et des Sports en lien avec les autres entités compétentes organise des événements à thèmes pour sensibiliser le grand public à cette cause et recevoir des dons : intervention des présidents d'association humanitaires de la Principauté auprès des enfants (2016), tombola caritative (2016), concert caritatif (2017), spectacle de danse sur le thème de la liberté (2018), initiative « Tirelires droits de l'enfant » (2018), colloque de haut niveau sur les droits de l'enfant présidé par S.A.R. la Princesse de Hanovre (2018) ...</p> <p>En 2019, à l'occasion du trentième anniversaire de la Convention Internationale des Droits de l'Enfant, l'événement a pris une dimension encore supérieure, avec l'installation d'une montgolfière aux couleurs de cette manifestation gonflée sur l'espace public, l'organisation d'une vente de badge intitulée « Je participe à la Journée Internationale des Droits de l'Enfant », l'aménagement d'un « parvis en fête » composé de stands pédagogiques, d'ateliers de sensibilisation, de jeux festifs à l'attention des enfants et la tenue d'un grand concert caritatif donné par Michaël Gregorio. A cette occasion, une exposition sur le thème de la traite des enfants a été inaugurée dans le Lycée Albert 1^{er}, afin de sensibiliser le public aux différentes formes d'exploitation de l'enfant à travers le monde, telle que l'exploitation sexuelle, le travail forcé, le vol commis sous la contrainte ou le trafic d'organes. En parallèle, le public était encore sensibilisé à cette cause avec l'exposition du Haut-Commissariat aux réfugiés « Mon pays est un camp ».</p> <p>2.- Concernant les échanges avec les autres Etats au sujet des activités de sensibilisation, il est indiqué que, grâce à une collaboration entre le Gouvernement Princier et les autorités locales françaises, les manifestations organisées à Monaco font l'objet de publicité dans le pays voisin, relayée par la presse locale. Ces manifestations accueillent ainsi de nombreux visiteurs frontaliers, ce qui permet d'augmenter la portée et de renforcer l'effet des actions de sensibilisation de la Principauté. L'engagement monégasque en faveur des droits de l'enfant a, en outre, une dimension internationale, puisque le Département des Relations Extérieures et de la Coopération réaffirme régulièrement l'importance de ce thème pour la Principauté, auprès des instances internationales, notamment l'ONU et le Conseil de l'Europe. Enfin, à titre d'exemple, on pourra citer le protocole d'accord signé entre le Gouvernement Princier et l'association Sant'Egidio en faveur du programme "Corridors humanitaires" pour l'accueil de réfugiés en Italie, notamment ceux en provenance du Liban, pays prioritaire de la Coopération monégasque. Il s'agit plus particulièrement d'accorder à des personnes très vulnérables une entrée légale sur le territoire italien dans le cadre d'une admission pour motif humanitaire.</p>
Montenegro / Monténégro	Competent services support the exchange of information and data and raising awareness of the risk faced by the children foreigners seeking international protection against sexual exploitation or abuse as a vulnerable category. Given the fact that no victims were identified, there were no statistical indicators or cases on the basis of which the information would be exchanged. However, within the Reception Center for foreigners seeking international protection, the Centre's professional staff, in addition to physical security, also regularly communicate to raise awareness of all foreigners seeking international protection, and in particular

	<p>to children and other vulnerable categories, in an understandable way about protecting them from all forms of violence, while keeping in mind that direct communication opens the door to trust for later potential reporting to officials of the Center the cases of sexual exploitation and abuse.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>There is continuous attention for signals of human trafficking within the organizations involved in the immigration procedure. For the recognition of possible signs of human trafficking the Dutch Immigration and Naturalization Service (IND) also developed a list of indicators that has been brought to the attention of its personnel. Furthermore, the IND also uses the list of indicators on the website www.wegwijzermensenhandel.nl</p> <p>More in general concerning the identification of situations or victims of child abuse, including sexual abuse: professionals working in sectors such as health care, youth care, education and justice, including those working in the immigration chain, have to work according to the statutory 'Reporting Code Domestic Violence and Child Abuse'. The statutory enfold information about how to identify signs of abuses and how to assess the (sexual) abuse. Recently human trafficking (including sexual exploitation) has become an explicit topic in the code and also in the factsheet for medical professionals there is now special attention for sexual exploitation (f.e. the signals and how to act). The protocol includes the obligation for organizations or directors to stimulate the use of the protocol by the professionals they employ and also train them in using the protocol. And of the 1th of November 2018 there is also a protocol that contains agreements about the cooperation between Safe at Home organizations, the police, the Public Prosecution Service, the Council for Child Protection and Probation in case of suspicion of (sexual) child abuse. This protocol aims at the professionals, in order to advance an optimal cooperation from each specialism.</p> <p>The IND has developed a toolkit called "working together in the best interest of the child". It describes the actions an employee can take when there are concerns about the (interests of) a child. Furthermore, there are employees trained as contacts in matters on the interests of children and gender, whom the employees can get in touch with when they have any questions concerning these matters. In the upcoming months those contacts will give presentations within the organization. They can be of help in advising what to do when there are suspicions of child abuse. These contact persons are also in contact with contact persons of other relevant organisations, such as the Repatriation and Departure Service (DT&V) and the Child Care and Protection Board. When there are concerns about an unaccompanied minor this can also be addressed to the Nidos guardian of the child concerned. The contact persons can put the concerns through to the police or the organization "safe at home", security office of the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA), or can get into direct contact with those organizations.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are housed separately from adults, and when necessary placed in protective shelter. unaccompanied minors are, by definition, in a vulnerable position. This applies all the more for unaccompanied minors who are victims of human trafficking or are threatened to become a victim of human trafficking. Because of this, the Netherlands offers protected shelters for this specific group.</p> <p>For the Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (COA) protection of victims of sexual or domestic violence is a leading principle. 240 employees have since 2013 received a certified training on the reporting of domestic violence and (sexual) violence against children. This training constitutes a five-day programme. Depending on the size of the location for reception of asylum seekers each location counts 2-5 contact persons. Also, meetings are organised by those contact persons to share information on how to recognize signs of violence and abuse and the steps to be taken.</p> <p>Sexual abuse is a form of acute unsafety in the reporting mechanism. The contact persons are obliged in those cases to report this to the organisation "safe at home" (Veilig Thuis). In unsafe circumstances of sexual abuse or violence the COA will act immediately to stop the violence. This is done together with Safe at Home and if necessary, the Police.</p>

	<p>COA is also active on the prevention of human trafficking and people smuggling, under which sexual exploitation. COA organizes trainings for all employees on recognizing human trafficking. There also have been assigned contact persons for human trafficking and people smuggling on each COA-location. Indications of human trafficking are shared with the police and/or the Expertise Centre on Human Trafficking and People Smuggling (EMM).</p> <p>Also, the Red Cross has, in cooperation with other organizations, developed a toolkit to discuss human trafficking. This toolkit gives tools to address the issue and includes parts on how to address the issue specifically for minors.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>During the period 2015-2019, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy organized specific trainings on risk identification, protection and prevention of violence against refugee children, with a particular focus on 2019, on strengthening identification and information by way of issuing special Guidelines on Determining the Best Interests of the Refugee Child.</p> <p>For the purposes of exchanging information and best practices, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the social workers regularly cooperate with all relevant international organizations (UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM), as well as domestic NGOs, and organize regional meetings and specific study visits.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>The above activities are carried out comprehensively, while the cooperating institutions (listed in point R 13) work together or exchange information. These actions are taken within the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking which has been operating in Poland since 2003 and which is a strategic document regulating, among others, prevention activities in this field.</p> <p>Actions of the Office for Foreigners – see answer to point R 13 and R 15.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A translation of the Council of Europe Manual “How to convey child-friendly information to children in migration: A handbook for frontline professionals” is currently under way for further publication of guidelines for health professionals on this subject (including questions exploitation and sexual abuse). 2. In accordance with point 3.5. a) of Order No. 31292/2008 of December 5 of the Minister of Health, one of the competencies of the NACJR / Hospital Centres For Support For Children And Youth At Risk (NHACJR) concerns the awareness of the population and health professionals and other sectors to the problem of children and at-risk youth. Data gathered from the activities of these teams do not specifically disaggregate the proactive actions in the specific field of children affected by the refugee crisis in relation to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, so that future activities and reports can cover this area. 3. The Security Services and Forces cooperate closely with other national authorities, state bodies and non-governmental organizations working on the national referral mechanism for human trafficking and the national mechanism for the protection of children and youth, including the Observatory For Human Trafficking (OTSH) and the Commission For The Protection Of Children And Youth (CPCJ), among others. 4. ACM in Portugal, for the first 18 months the applicant/household are settled in host institutions, that are both locally and community based. Following the recommendations that the integration must be done at the local level, experience has also shown that local partnerships and agents are the best way to ensure the support and to answer to refugees’ needs in their pathway to integration. <p>Independent housing, food support, school attendance, access to health services – including mental health care and support, learning Portuguese language, and access to the labour market are just a few examples of the domains mobilized in a local level considering refugee integration.</p>

	<p>During this period, the local host institutions are responsible for welcoming and integration of refugees. These institutions have technical teams that work directly with assigned refugees. These teams usually integrate social services technicians, psychologists and educational technicians, and are qualified to identify and report children at risk and other vulnerabilities.</p> <p>To assure that all integration domains are provided, ACM also promotes Regional Meetings that bring together local, regional and national entities and institutions involved in the refugee integration process. Up to now, seven Regional Meetings took place, where workshops on <i>Relocation of Refugees in Portugal</i> and <i>Employability and Qualification</i> were developed. Moreover, during those meetings, a variety of other issues concerning the wellbeing and the best interest of the child comes to discussion, allowing the technical teams to share doubts, good practices and reflect on ways to increase child protection.</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<p>Based on GD no. 49/2011, at the level of every county and district of Bucharest an Intersectoral County Team for the prevention and combat of violence against children is established. Its main role is prevention. ICT is established by decision of the County council and has members from GDSACP, police, health, education, labour inspectorate and NGOs.</p> <p>Every year ICT sends its annual report to NARPDCA and information is centralized. During 2016-2018, the following exchange information on awareness raising activities were carried out by ICTS with specifically focus on children victims of violence, including children affected by refugee crisis, with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse:</p> <p>2016: Transnational project Romania – Sweden for supporting families - 1 county Support for children and youth in Europe affected by sexual violence, training course organized by Bedfordshire University – 2 counties</p> <p>2017: Child sexual abuse, training course organized by International Catholic Childaid Bureau and Save the Children Romania – national level.</p>
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>The Russian delegation to the Committee of the Parties participates in the exchange of information within the framework of the work of the Committee and places links on the website on the Lanzarote Convention on data provided by Committee members on tools to raise awareness of the sexual abuse and exploitation risks for children affected by the refugee crisis.</p>
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><u>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication.</u> In January 2018 Government Coordination Body was established and its goal is to achieve co-operation between the authorities (Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Culture and Information, Ministry of Justice) and coordinate the work in the function of improving the safety and protection of children in the use of information and communication technologies, initiating and monitoring preventive and other activities in the field of security and child protection on the Internet, proposing measures for improving security and protecting children on the Internet.</p> <p><u>Ministry of justice.</u> In this regard, aiming to raise the awareness of the public and with media support, the Ministry of Justice launched a campaign and formed the site “Turn off the violence” to help the victims, among whom there are minor victims as well, to recognise and report the violence, as well as to raise the awareness of the citizens</p>

	<p>on any unacceptable behaviour aimed at sexual exploitation and abuse of children. Creation of this site and addressing the public in this way is a form of partial implementation of the Article 8 and 9 of the Lanzarote Convention, which foresee provision of help to the children victims of sexual exploitation by providing the information, which is one of the main objectives of the Lanzarote Convention that obliges the countries to inform the public and especially the children on the rights they are entitled to.</p> <p>Exchange information on awareness raising activities which specifically focus on the risks faced by children affected by the refugee crisis with respect to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse</p> <p>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, as state authority responsible for reception, implements awareness raising activities in cooperation with UN agencies and relevant civil society organisations.</p> <p>There is regular presentation available to all accommodated persons in order to inform them about their rights, obligation and available services. There are also different materials (booklets, posters, leaflets, etc.) aimed to raise awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse. There are links to the some of the materials available also in reception centres.</p> <p>http://www.unhcr.rs/media/images/mods/zero/zero.jpg http://crpc.rs/dokument/Irregular%20Movement%20English.pdf http://crpc.rs/dokument/Booklet%20ENG.pdf</p> <p>Different activities conducted in centres in cooperation with CSOs (like education and occupation activities, leisure activities, group discussion, information provision and counselling) should contribute to the empowerment of all beneficiaries and to encourage them to ask for the protection from the any kind of violence and abuse. (Added by Commissioner for Refugees).</p>
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	<p>The exchange of information aimed at raising awareness of the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is part of the system of further education and training of professional employees of the authorities of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship, eventually workshops and methodological meetings aimed at addressing the issue. Specialist and educational staff of the Centre for Children and Family Medzilaborce are regularly trained and educated in order to provide unaccompanied minors with the best possible information on the potential risks to this targeted group. The various training activities are carried out jointly with several organisations dealing with this or similar topic so they automatically exchange information on awareness-raising activities that can be carried out by each party.</p> <p>Representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic also attended a professional workshop of the European Commission on the implementation of Directive 2011/92/EU on combating the sexual exploitation and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography (specifically aimed at implementation measures related to child migration).</p> <p>The departments of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic, which are responsible for the issue of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis, within their competence, support cooperation on the exchange of information on awareness-raising activities specifically addressing the risks of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse faced by children affected by the refugee crisis. There is an adequate communication with cooperating actors in this area.</p>

<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>The Government Office for Support and Integration of Migrants exchanges information within existing fora. The Office has recently been presenting the PATS project, which is carried out by the Institute for the African Studies. PATS is a project consisting of informative interviews as well as a variety of activities through which applicants for international protection are given information on trafficking in human beings, sexual violence and gender-based violence. Potential victims are also identified through the PATS project.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>The Higher Sports Council (CSD) officially has presented in April 2018 the campaign "Abuse out of the game", the first in Europe to address child sexual abuse in the field of sport. It also served to launch the "Start to talk" campaign of the Council of Europe; and carry out the signing of the Collaboration Agreement between the Ministry and Unicef Spanish Committee, for the protection of children or adolescents in sports.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>The Swedish Gender Equality Agency cooperates with other countries inter alia through the Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings, which is a working group within the organization the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). The goal of the task force is to combat trafficking in human beings around the Baltic sea through preventive and protective activities. The Gender Equality Agency contributes and shares experiences within a project concerning labour exploitation.</p> <p>The Swedish Government has commissioned the National Board of Health and Welfare to establish a national knowledge centre focused on unaccompanied minors and young adults. The centre was established to strengthen national work on developing and spreading relevant and up-to-date knowledge support, methods and ways of working. The development and dissemination of knowledge will reinforce the measures taken in social services and health care to assist unaccompanied minors and young persons. Measures to be highlighted are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend school. This assignment will last until the end of 2020. Measures to assist unaccompanied minors often need to be taken in parallel with those of other parties, meaning that they often need to cooperate with each other. The Social Welfare Board is responsible for ensuring that such cooperation is set up between county councils, public bodies and other relevant parties, including those in civil society.</p> <p>The Swedish Migration Agency is part of the ongoing project to increase the knowledge regarding the rights of the child, initiated by the Swedish Government during the period 2017-2019 with support from the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden. The in-depth knowledge generated through the project shall impact the authority's activities and handling processes. New tools and methods have been developed at the Migrations Agency to, among other things, increase children's understanding of the asylum process and their rights in Sweden and to improve support for case officers for the analysis of children's best interests in the protection process. In 2017 the Migration Agency decided how to handle children in the protection process, where case officers consider that there is a risk of marriage, threat or violence. Since married children can come to Sweden in different types of constellations, application talks with children should be carried through, as far as possible, without the custodians present and individual assessments must be made.</p> <p>The government has funded an information campaign, conducted by Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden, which is based on One in Five translated into Swedish conditions and launched as a website, dagsattprataom.se. The website was produced in cooperation with children, some of them with personal experience of being victims of sexual abuse.</p> <p>Barnafrid at Linköping University is a national knowledge center with the aim of assembling and disseminating knowledge about violence and other abuses against children. The objective of the knowledge center is to, by assembling and disseminating knowledge, contribute to improved prevention and to develop effective interventions to protect and support children that are victims of violence and other abuses.</p>

<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Les spécialistes du Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations (SEM) actifs dans le domaine de l'asile se voient offrir des formations sur les thématiques des mineurs non accompagnés, de la traite des êtres humains et des persécutions liées au genre. Un accent est mis sur la vulnérabilité des requérants d'asile mineurs en matière de procédure et d'hébergement. Les collaborateurs externes, tels que le personnel médical, de sécurité ou d'encadrement sont également sensibilisés à la thématique des mineurs. Afin de protéger les mineurs non accompagnés, ces derniers sont séparés des adultes et logés selon leur genre. Des exceptions sont possibles lors de l'arrivée d'un frère ou d'une sœur majeurs, ou encore lors du placement de jeunes filles avec des femmes adultes célibataires. Des règles spéciales sont prévues pour les requérants mineurs non-accompagnés (RMNA) dans les Centres pour requérants d'asile (CFA), afin de les protéger (p. ex : sortie accompagnée). Les RMNA âgés de moins de 12 ans sont pris en charge par les services de protection de l'adulte et de l'enfant du canton où est situé le CFA. Les informations pertinentes sont échangées entre ces services et le SEM.</p> <p>En cas d'indices ou allégations de mauvais traitements d'un mineur au sein de la famille lors du séjour dans un CFA, les responsables du centre prennent contact avec le service de protection des mineurs du canton compétent, afin que des mesures de protection soient immédiatement ordonnées (si nécessaire, placement dans des structures adaptées).</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>- Within the scope of Article 5 of the Regulation on Combating Human Trafficking and Protection of Victims, the Coordination Commission for Combating Human Trafficking has been established aiming to carry out studies on prevention of human trafficking and to formulate policies and strategies, to prepare action plans and to ensure coordination between public institutions, international organizations and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p>- Under the chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Interior, the Commission is composed of the representatives from the Court of Cassation, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Commerce, Human Rights and Equality Institution of Turkey, Turkish Employment Agency, National Intelligence Organization, Directorate General of Health Services for Borders and Coasts of Turkey, Directorate General of Security, Directorate General of Local Administrations, General Command of Gendarmerie, Command of Coast Guard, Directorate General of Migration Management and Union of Turkish Bar Associations.</p> <p>- In 2018, Privacy Training Module was prepared and sent to our Provincial Directorates in order to support all personnel working in the field of Child Services and the families which are provided services. Within this scope, activities have been initiated to provide training to all personnel working in the institutions under our Ministry, and families benefiting from our foster care, nursery and social economic support services.</p> <p>- Within the scope of Family Training Program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The role of family in acquiring values, ○ Trainings for Protecting Children Against Sexual Abuse are carried out. <p>- Household visits are organized to strengthen the children and their families who are benefited from foster family service and supported by social and economic support.</p> <p>- Guidebook on Combating Abuse for Personnel Working in Child Care Institutions was prepared and communicated to all units under the Ministry in order to enable social workers to recognize children at risk of sexual abuse and to take necessary measures without further harm.</p>

	<p>-Within the scope of Social Cohesion Program, trainings and events are organized in all provinces with peer-teaching technique. Social Cohesion Training Module contains issues and trainings in Turkish and Arabic such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Convention on the Rights of Children,▪ Society We Live in,▪ Safety, Prevention of Violence-Abuse, Discrimination, Child Labour and Early Marriage,▪ Culture-Tolerance-Cooperation,▪ Understanding Each Other and Expressing,▪ Crucial Institutions Servicing. <p>- Psycho-Social Support Program, which is constituted according to the needs of children, is implemented in all Child Support Centers under our Ministry providing services for unaccompanied asylum seeker children who are victims of crime, pushed to crime and living on the streets. Activities on adapting the program to unaccompanied children were completed in 2018 and personnel in Child Support Centers servicing for unaccompanied minors were trained.</p> <p>- Child Support Training and Development Program was prepared for children under protection and care. Formatter trainings have been completed in order to extend the program to all around Turkey.</p>
Ukraine	<p>Under the Plan of Action of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine regarding Counteraction to Human trafficking for the period by 2020, the educational establishments implement the program of public information and awareness campaigns on prevention of trafficking “Personal Dignity. Safety of Life. Civic position”. With the view to prevent the trafficking of children, the information and awareness work is carried out in the educational institutions.</p> <p>To protect the rights of children of the vulnerable categories, to ensure timely actions on finding and rehabilitating the victims of trafficking of children, the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine with the support of the Representative Office of the International Migration Organization, conducted a cycle of educational trainings for the managers of institutions of the social protection of children.</p>

Recommendation R31 / Recommandation R31

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should ensure that its specific recommendations on the child friendly handling of proceedings involving children victims of sexual abuse be implemented also in the context of proceedings involving children affected by the refugee crisis (R31).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient veiller à ce que ses recommandations spécifiques sur la gestion adaptée aux enfants des procédures relatives aux enfants victimes d'abus sexuels soient également appliquées aux procédures relatives aux enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés (R31).

**Albania /
Albanie**

Information from the General Prosecutor's Office:

Article 16, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Albania provides that the fundamental rights and freedoms provided for in the Constitution for Albanian citizens shall apply equally to foreigners and stateless persons in the territory of the Republic of Albania, unless The Constitution specifically links Albanian citizenship to the exercise of certain rights and freedoms. The spirit of this constitutional principle applies in the criminal process as well. In this sense, the procedural rights envisaged for minor victims, in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Juvenile Justice Code, will apply equally, regardless of their nationality.

Information from the General Directorate of State's Police:

Under current legislation the child victim or witness of the criminal offence must be treated with care, in a friendly and sensitive manner, respecting his or her dignity throughout the process, taking into account his or her personal situation, immediate and special needs, age, gender, disability, if any, and level of maturity. Also, in cases when the foreigner, subject to the verification and selection procedure, is found to be a minor, is not accompanied, the regional state authority responsible for the treatment of foreigners shall arrange for his / her accommodation in a state social centre for children or any other centre administered by international organizations or legal entities, Albanian or foreign, that carry out missions for children.

Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

In Article 39/4 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice Code, in order to protect against danger, it is guaranteed that minor victims or witnesses, shall be interviewed by using equipment that changes the appearance and/or voice of the victim, the question of the victim, the minor witnesses shall be interviewed prior to the start of the court session with the participation of the juvenile defence lawyer and video recording, prosecution and questioning of the minor witness or victim, where possible, is conducted by the same persons and limited number of times for interrogation, questioning in juvenile-friendly environments, and providing evidence at the earliest possible time to avoid the negative effects of delaying the process. In any case of an interview with a minor, a psychologist must always be present. During the trial, the minor victim is provided with physical security and confidentiality at all times.

<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>Depuis 2018, la figure du psychologue judiciaire impliqué dans les procédures judiciaires d'exploitation, a rejoint le domaine de l'attention aux enfants et à l'adolescence du Ministère des Affaires sociales, du Logement et de la Jeunesse à la Section violence sexuelle et maltraitance des enfants. L'objectif de cette figure professionnelle est, entre autres, rendre le processus adapté aux enfants.</p> <p>Quant aux enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés, le psychologue judiciaire serait également impliqué, car il intervient quelle qu'en soit l'origine.</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>Please also see the answer to Recommendation 15:</p> <p>“The Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection financially supports the project "<i>Courageous Girls -Violence Prevention Workshops for Girls and Young Women 2019</i>" of the association "<i>Wendepunkt -Women for Women and Children</i>". This aims amongst other things at the sustainable anchoring of a "strong" image of women among girls and young women as well as on the examination of gender stereotypes and partnership models.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Health and Consumer Protection funds the projects "<i>Transcultural Violence Prevention and Health Promotion</i>" and "<i>Violence Prevention in the Transcultural Classroom</i>" of "<i>samara - Association for the Prevention of Sexual Violence</i>", which develop and implement specific concepts for the prevention of violence for teachers, girls and boys and their parents with a migration background.</p> <p>The Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service have trained their staff, who work in the field of child protection, accordingly. They inform refugee children (in particular unaccompanied refugee minors) about advice and support services in a manner that is adapted to their age and sensitive to culture. They also recognise the need for protection at an early stage. Care centres for refugee children are required to have comprehensive concepts for sex education, gender and culturally sensitive education, and for the prevention of violence. A supervising authority monitors the adherence to these concepts. In addition, the City of Vienna has a number of special facilities to provide children with therapy, who have experienced sexual violence. They include a special crisis centre for unaccompanied minors and a large number of social therapy facilities as well as a home to protect victims of honour-based violence. In addition, the Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service provide affected refugee children with psychotherapy in their mother tongues or with the support of interpreters. The City of Vienna also provides young people and women with peer training and peer mentoring and has several intercultural and socio-medical advice centres.</p> <p>The importance of education and information measures was also part of the awareness trainings for employees of the primary care facilities in the Land Vorarlberg. The heads of the refugee aid organizations and their staff were informed that information material in simple language (including visual language) should be set up and be accessible for children and young people to inform them about their rights. The association Zartbitter (www.zartbitter.de) offers appropriate information material in several languages.”</p> <p>For the rights of child victims and their special treatment in criminal proceedings please see the answer to Recommendation 11. All child victims, including of course children affected by the refugee crisis, have the same rights in criminal proceedings. Moreover, since 1997, child-friendly interrogation rooms have been set up in all the courts in which criminal proceedings are carried out.</p> <p>Child and youth welfare services treat all children equally, regardless of their asylum status. If there is a suspicion that a child might be victim of neglect, violence or sexual abuse, a risk assessment will be carried out by the children's and youth department of the locally responsible district administration. If the risk assessment</p>

	<p>shows that an outpatient or inpatient help for education is necessary, the child/adolescent is supported by the child and youth welfare service. If possible, the aim is to help parents and guardians to ensure the well-being of their children by themselves again.</p> <p><u>Land Burgenland:</u> The Child and Youth Services Establishment Ordinance, which entered into force on 1 October 2019 and which also regulates the minimum requirements for residential facilities for the care of unaccompanied minor refugees, stipulates, among other things, the further training of staff in the care service in the area of "sexual education". It is also obligatory to present a sex education concept developed with the help of external specialists, which is professionally examined and evaluated by the supervisory control of the Office of the Burgenland Provincial Government.</p> <p>If necessary, there is a possibility to suggest or prescribe workshops on age-appropriate sex education with the aim of empowering people to get to know, respect and point out the limits of themselves and others. Moreover, the participation and involvement of children and young people in everyday pedagogical life in an appropriate way and the empowerment of self-determination has to be ensured.</p> <p>There should also be a possibility for children and young people to get over experienced traumatisations from their escape.</p> <p>The compliance with the requirements is regularly checked in unannounced or event-related inspections of the residential facilities by the supervisory control of the Office of the Burgenland Provincial Government. The children and young persons affected by the refugee crisis have the same opportunities for support like all the other children in the area of responsibility of the Burgenland Child and Youth Welfare Service, even though there are sometimes difficulties due to language barriers.</p>
Belgium / Belgique	<p>La Belgique renvoie à la réponse fournie précédemment pour la Rec 29.</p> <p>R 29 :</p> <p>La Belgique estime être en conformité avec la recommandation du Comité de Lanzarote car elle avait déjà pris les mesures suivantes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- En ce qui concerne le Service des Tutelles, la mise sur pied d'une prise en charge adaptée des traumatismes éventuels des pupilles, notamment en cas d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels, fait partie intégrante des missions des tuteurs (art 10 de la loi tutelle). La possibilité de désigner en urgence un tuteur provisoire aux pupilles particulièrement vulnérables permet à celui-ci de mettre sur pied rapidement un encadrement psychologique ou psychiatrique adapté aux besoins spécifiques du jeune. Le service des tutelles est particulièrement attentif à se tourner vers un profil expérimenté et adapté aux spécificités du jeune.- De son côté, Fedasil organise des formations destinées aux membres du personnel des structures d'accueil pour demandeurs d'asile. Une formation sur la traite des êtres humains doit permettre aux équipes de terrain – principalement les travailleurs sociaux chargés de l'accompagnement des résidents – d'acquiescer les outils pour améliorer l'identification et l'orientation des victimes de la traite des êtres humains, dont les victimes d'exploitation sexuelle. Une partie de la formation aborde la situation particulière des mineurs étrangers non accompagnés victimes de la traite des êtres humains. <p>Fin 2016 – début 2017, une formation a également été organisée sur l'identification des victimes de violence sexuelle et de violence liée au genre. Une fois identifiées, les victimes d'exploitation ou d'abus sexuels sont référées vers des services d'assistance psychologique généraux ou vers des structures spécialisées (prévu par l'Art. 30. de la loi sur l'accueil des demandeurs d'asile et de certaines autres catégories d'étrangers: l'accompagnement psychologique nécessaire est assuré au bénéficiaire de l'accueil.)</p> <p>- En Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles, certains centres de l'aide à la jeunesse accueillant des MENA sont spécialisés dans le suivi notamment psycho-social des enfants migrants, mais aussi pour les enfants victimes de la traite. Pour les autres enfants, ne résidant pas dans ces centres spécialisés, ils peuvent avoir recours</p>

	<p>aux services de santé mentale, sur base volontaire. En fonction de leurs statuts, les enfants en famille ont droit à l'aide médicale urgente (incluant les soins de santé mentale) ou les MENA à une assurance-maladie.</p> <p>- En Communauté flamande, les Centres pour le bien-être général (CAW) ont été chargés en 2015 de renforcer temporairement le soutien psychosocial et l'aide quotidienne des réfugiés en raison de l'afflux croissant de demandeurs d'asile. Ils ont reçu des fonds supplémentaires pour cela en 2016 et 2017. Pour les enfants en migration, 9 centres de santé mentale (CGG) ont été renforcés en 2016 pour fournir une thérapie individuelle et un soutien aux services de soins primaires. En outre, Solentra, un service spécialisé qui fournit un soutien diagnostique et thérapeutique aux réfugiés, aux enfants migrants et à leurs familles, a été élargi. La décision tarifaire de 2013 prévoit des taux réduits pour, entre autres, les patients qui se présentent à un CGG à l'insu de leur parent ou tuteur et en raison de situations problématiques liées aux relations avec eux.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine	Existing criminal legislation and measures relating to the protection of children from all forms of sexual violence are valid and apply to all children, regardless of whether they are children who are domestic citizens or are children affected by the migrant crisis.
Bulgaria / Bulgarie	<p>An alien who has entered the Republic of Bulgaria to seek protection or who has been granted protection shall not be returned to the territory of a country where his/her life or freedom is threatened due to his/her race, religion, nationality, membership of a specific social group or political opinion, or where he/she faces a threat of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>Refugee status in the Republic of Bulgaria shall be granted to an alien who for reasons of a well-founded fear of persecution due to his/her race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a specific social group is outside his/her country of origin and who, for those reasons, is unable or unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country or return thereto.</p> <p>The status shall be granted regardless of the alien's belonging to a particular race, religion, nationality, social group or expression of certain political opinion at the basis of which he/she was persecuted. It is sufficient for the authority or organization persecuting that person to consider that the alien has such affiliation.</p> <p>No restrictions shall be allowed with respect to the rights or privileges of aliens seeking or granted protection in the Republic of Bulgaria, based on race, nationality, ethnic origin, sex, descent, religion, education, convictions, political affiliation, personal and social status or property status.</p>
Croatia / Croatie	Under the Criminal Procedure Act (Official Gazette No. 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14 and 70/17) and the Juvenile Courts Act (Official Gazette No. 84/11, 143/12, 148/13 and 56/15), child victims of sexual abuse are awarded a series of rights. In addition to the general rights awarded to all victims (right to access support services for victims of crime; right to effective psychological and other types of professional assistance and support from bodies, organizations or institutions that assist victims of crime; right to protection from intimidation and retaliation; right to the protection of his/her dignity during witness testimony; right to a hearing without unjustified delay after the filing of a criminal complaint and that further hearings are conducted only to the extent to which they are necessary for the criminal proceedings; right to be accompanied by a person of trust during the proceedings in which he/she is participating; right that medical examinations are kept to a minimum and are carried out only when strictly necessary for the criminal proceedings; right to file a motion for prosecution and a private civil action; right to participate in criminal proceedings as the injured party; right to be informed of the dismissal of the criminal complaint and the withdrawal of the state attorney from criminal prosecution, and the right to undertake criminal prosecution instead of the state attorney; right to be informed by the state attorney of all actions undertaken following his/her criminal complaint and to submit complaints to the higher state attorney's office; right to be informed, at his/her request and without undue delay, of the vacation of pre-trial or investigative detention, the escape of the defendant, the release of the convicted person from prison, and measures that have been undertaken for his/her protection; right to be informed, at his/her request, of every decision by which the criminal proceedings are legally terminated), child victims of sexual abuse also have the right to have a legal representative financed from the state budget,

	<p>to the confidentiality of personal data and to the exclusion of the public from the hearing. If a child is the victim of the criminal offence against sexual freedom, he/she also has the right to talk to an advisor financed from the state budget, right to be interviewed by a person of the same sex at the police station and the state attorney's office and, in case of another interview, to have it conducted by that same person if possible, right to refuse to answer questions that have no connection to the criminal offence and that are related to the personal life of the victim, right to demand to be interviewed with audio-visual equipment.</p> <p>The court, the state attorney's office, the investigator and the police are required to treat child victims of crime in an especially respectful manner, keeping in mind their age, personality and other characteristics in order to avoid adverse consequences in their upbringing and development. In dealing with child victims, competent authorities must primarily be guided by the best interests of the child.</p> <p>Before questioning the victim, the body responsible for questioning shall, in cooperation with bodies, organisations and institutions providing assistance and support to victims of crime, carry out an individual assessment of the victim. An individual assessment of the victim involves determining the victim's need to apply special protection measures and, if determined, identifying which special protection measures should be applied (special form of victim questioning, use of communication technology to avoid visual contact with the perpetrator and other measures prescribed by law). When the victim of a crime is a child, it shall be presumed that there is a need to apply special protection measures and to identify which special protection measures should be applied. Therefore, a child victim with regard to whom the need to apply special protection measures is presumed also has the following rights: right to talk to an advisor financed from the state budget; right to be interviewed by a person of the same sex at the police station and the state attorney's office and, in case of another interview, to have it conducted by that same person if possible; right to refuse to answer questions that have no connection to the criminal offence and that are related to the personal life of the victim, and right to demand to be interviewed with audio-visual equipment.</p> <p>If a child victim that has been injured by a criminal offence referred to in Title XVI of the Criminal Code (criminal offences against sexual freedom) and Title XVII of the Criminal Code (criminal offences of sexual abuse and exploitation of children) is being questioned, provided that he/she is younger than 16 at the time of questioning, the questioning will always be conducted without the presence of the judge and parties in the room where the child is located, using audio-visual equipment operated by an expert assistant. The questioning shall be carried out by a juvenile court investigating judge with the assistance of a psychologist, educator or another expert and, unless this is contrary to the interests of the proceedings or the child, a parent or guardian may be present during questioning. The parties may ask the child witness questions authorised by the investigating judge through an expert. The questioning will be taped using audio-visual recording equipment and the recording will be sealed and enclosed with the record. The child may be questioned again only in exceptional cases and in the same manner. A child injured by a criminal offence referred to in Titles XVI and XVII of the Criminal Code may be questioned at their apartment or in another specially equipped room instead of at court. In case of the above described questioning of a child, the recording of the questioning will always be played at the hearing.</p>
Cyprus / Chypre	<p>Proceedings followed for child victims of sexual abuse are the same for all children including children victims affected by the refugee crisis. As mentioned above the specific circumstances of a child are taken in due consideration within the framework of child friendly services in the Children's House.</p>
Czech Republic / République tchèque	<p>In 2016, a methodological manual was developed for staff of authorities for social and legal protection of children. "Methodological Handbook for Working with Child Migrants, Unaccompanied Minor Foreigners and Children in Contact with the Police". The Handbook deals with the specifics of working with children with a foreign element. It defines the role of authorities for social and legal protection of children in working with foreign minors and introduces the legislation that governs this area. The manual contains recommended guidelines for working with applicants for international protection and with minors who did not apply for international protection and contains measures to support families with foreign children.</p>

	<p>Prosecuting attorneys and judges attend trainings and seminars within the Academy of Justice. Topics of the seminars in recent years included e.g. criminal offences associated with the refugee crisis or trafficking in human beings associated with migration.</p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u> With regards to the procedures for minors in the asylum system, relevant answers have been given in R15. It should be noted that specially trained caseworkers handle cases regarding minors, and that the Danish Immigration Service has adapted the relevant international recommendations e.g. Safe and Sound and UNHCRs Guidelines.</p> <p><u>Danish National Police</u> When a child is being interviewed by the police concerning a possible criminal offence a number of child friendly aspects apply. The police officer is specially trained, the interview room is child-friendly equipped, a lawyer for the child is present and so is a person from the social welfare office. Further, it is possible for the child to have a well-known adult by its side in the interview room. The interview is recorded in order for the child not to be obliged to give further evidence during a court proceeding. After the interview, a team of professionals, including psychologists is available to the child.</p>
<p>Finland / Finlande</p>	<p>Following the implementation of the Victims' Rights Directive (2012/29/EU), provisions on the personal assessment of the injured party were added in the Criminal Investigation Act (Chapter 11, Section 9 a). According to Section 9 a, the authority investigating the crime must, without undue delay, assess whether the injured party is, during criminal investigation or during trial, in need of special protection, and assess whether the measures listed in subsection 2 are required for their protection. In the assessment, attention shall be paid in particular to the personal circumstances of the injured party and to the nature of the offence. In making the assessment, attention shall be paid to the injured party's views about the necessity of the measures.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior has published a handbook on how the personal assessment of the injured party should be done (Ministry of the Interior 14/2016). According to the handbook, in cases where the victim is under 18 years old, the assumption is that they are vulnerable and that they might therefore be in need of special protection measures.</p> <p>According to the Criminal Investigation Act (Chapter 4, Section 7) to the extent possible, investigation measures directed at persons under the age of 18 years shall be assigned to investigators particularly trained in this function. When necessary, the criminal investigation authority shall consult with a physician or other expert on whether investigation measures may be directed at a person under the age of 18 years. Furthermore, according to the Criminal Investigation Act (Chapter 9, Section 4), the questioning of an injured party and a witness shall be audio and videorecorded if the statement to be given in the questioning is intended to be used as evidence in criminal proceedings and the person to be questioned, due to his or her young age or mental disturbance, probably cannot be heard in person without causing him or her detriment. In the questioning, consideration shall be given to the special requirements that the level of development of the person being questioned places on the methods of questioning, the number of persons participating in the questioning and the other circumstances in the questioning. The person being questioned shall be notified in advance of the recording.</p> <p>What is provided in this Section on questioning and the recording of question applies also: 1) to an injured person between the ages of 15 and 17 years who is in need of special protection, with consideration in particular to his or her personal circumstances and the nature of the offence;</p>

2) an injured person in a sexual offence referred to in Chapter 20, Section 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the Criminal Code who is between the ages of 15 and 17 years and does not want to be heard in the criminal proceedings;

3) an injured person in a sexual offence referred to in Chapter 20, section 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7 of the Criminal Code who has reached the age of 18 years, if

1) the person being heard cannot, because of illness or other reason personally arrive at the main hearing;

2) the personal presence of the person at the hearing in the main trial would result in considerable costs or significant harm compared to the value of the evidence;

3) the credibility of the evidence of the person to be heard can be reliably assessed without his/her personal presence in the main hearing;

4) the measure is necessary for the protection of a person who is being heard or a person who is in a relationship covered by section 17(1) with the person being heard, from a threat that targets life or health;

5) the person who is being heard has not reached the age of 15 or his/her mental activity is disturbed; or

6) the person being heard is, for reasons other than those referred to in paragraph 4, in need of special protection, taking into account, in particular, his or her personal circumstances and the quality of the offense.

According to the Code of Judicial Procedure (Chapter 17, Section 24§3) the video or other recording of the following, made during the criminal investigation process, may however be used as evidence, if the accused has been given an appropriate opportunity to ask questions of the person being heard:

1) a person younger than 15 years or a person whose mental functioning is disturbed

2) an injured party aged 15 - 17, if they are in need of special protection, taking into account in particular their personal circumstances and the nature of the crime

3) an injured party aged 15 - 17 of a sexual offence mentioned in the Criminal Code, Chapter 20, s. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7, if the injured party does not want to be heard during trial.

4) an injured party aged 18 or over of a sexual offence mentioned in the Criminal Code, Chapter 20, s. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 or 7, if being heard during trial would endanger the injured party's health or cause other equivalent significant harm.

All of the above-mentioned provisions may be applied in cases where the victim is under 18 years old, also in the context of proceedings involving children affected by the refugee crisis.

The Finnish Immigration Service also has advisors specialized in children in migration, who interview and handle applications lodged by those under the age of 18 and give guidance to others handling applications lodged by those under the age of 18.

Furthermore, all unaccompanied minors are appointed a legal guardian and a legal advisor to ensure that child's best interests are taken into account and ensure the well-being of the child together with officials.

The knowledge of the guardians (representatives) of unaccompanied minors is being developed in an EU-funded project that started in October 2019. Before the end of 2020 an e-learning platform will be developed that will improve the knowledge of the guardians. This e-learning platform will be supplemented by a 2-3 day workshop giving the guardians the possibility to deepen their skills and knowledge in certain specific questions.

	Further reference is made to information given in connection with R13 above concerning the <i>Barnahus</i> -project and National Action Plan.
France	Les dispositifs de droit commun de la protection de l'enfance n'opèrent pas de distinction selon le public de mineurs accueillis. En revanche, les dispositifs expérimentaux mis en œuvre pour l'accueil des mineurs victimes d'abus sexuels dans le cadre de la traite doivent répondre à des objectifs particuliers notamment assurer la sécurité des enfants accueillis à l'égard des filières de traite qui cherchent à les localiser afin de les extraire du dispositif de protection. La non-divulgation publique de la localisation de ces lieux et la protection de l'identité des enfants qui font l'objet d'une rescolarisation sont des spécificités qui n'ont pas vocation à s'appliquer à l'égard des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui relèvent des prises en charge de droit commun.
Georgia / Géorgie	<p>According to Georgian Asylum Procedure the asylum application submitted by minor who is a victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse or there are signs that a minor might have been subjected to this kind of treatment, she/he shall have access to medical and psychological assistance along with processing her/his application on international protection.</p> <p>During the asylum procedure, as soon as it is disclosed that a minor is the victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, consultation is provided in order to identify her/his social and psychological needs and provide necessary assistance in coordination with MOH (and MIA if the act is committed and/or continues on the territory of Georgia). Furthermore, under the Law of Georgia on International Protection, they are considered as persons with specific needs and their applications on international protection are prioritized.</p> <p>The Juvenile Justice Code, based on the UNODC Model Law on Juvenile Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international standards, was adopted by the parliament on 12 June 2015. The Code sets even higher standards for protecting juvenile victims/witnesses.</p> <p>The Juvenile Justice Code provides for the better procedural guarantees for juvenile victim and juvenile witness giving the best interests of the child the utmost importance in every matter.</p> <p>According to the code, to prevent secondary and re-victimization of a juvenile victim/witness, a legal representative and a counsel as well as a psychologist shall attend his/her examination. In order to protect a juvenile witness judge can make a decision to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. use image or sound substitute equipment, opaque screen or examine witness remotely; b. examine a juvenile witness before the court hearings and use the video-recording afterwards rather than conduct the examination in the courtroom; c. close the court hearing in full or in part; d. remove the accused from the courtroom while examining the juvenile witness. <p>Most importantly, the Juvenile Justice Code requires all persons, including prosecutors, investigators, judges and even lawyers to be specialised in Juvenile Justice.</p> <p>Another key novelty of the code is a duty of relevant professionals involved in the juvenile matters to use individual approaches at every stage of juvenile justice by preparing individual assessment reports to evaluate specific needs of a child.</p>

**Germany /
Allemagne**

Germany already ensures that criminal proceedings can be conducted in a child-friendly manner by means of appropriate procedural regulations. Children affected by the refugee crisis also benefit from these regulations, which are based on the idea that child victims need special protection – including where sex crimes are involved. We refer here to the remarks already made by Germany on the implementation of the Convention.

The key protection provisions (which, as explained above, apply to all minor victims of criminal offences irrespective of their nationality or residence status) can be summarised as follows:

In the preliminary proceedings, the police officers are required by service regulation 382 (PDV 382 – “*Bearbeitung von Jugendsachen*”), which was signed by all the federal states in 1996, to carry out the “investigations in youth matters [...] close to the time of the offence” (No. 3.2.1). In addition, “specially trained police officers” are to be instructed in how to carry out the investigations. In order to prevent multiple interrogations of witnesses, the interrogation of minors should be prepared “particularly carefully” (3.6.1). The waiting period should be shortened and confrontations with accused persons and other witnesses should be avoided (3.6.2). The interrogation should take place “in an atmosphere of trust” (3.6.8) and be interrupted by “reasonable breaks” (3.6.11).

Section 58a of the Code of Criminal Procedure (*Strafprozessordnung* – StPO) provides for the possibility of using audio and video recording in order to avoid multiple questioning when a child victim witness is questioned by the police or the investigating judge. The Guidelines for Criminal Proceedings and Proceedings to Impose a Regulatory Fine (*Richtlinien für das Strafverfahren und das Bußgeldverfahren* – RiStBV), which apply to both the police and the public prosecution office, likewise provide for the avoidance of multiple interrogations prior to the main hearing (no. 19, paragraph 1) for proceedings involving underage witnesses or victims. They also stipulate the preference of video interrogations (no. 19, paragraph 2), the need for “special empathy and consideration” (no. 19a, paragraph 1) and for a general acceleration of proceedings (no. 221, paragraph 1). Children should receive as much care as possible when having to spend time in waiting rooms and should be given priority over other witnesses (no. 135, paragraph 3). If the accused has confessed to the offence, “in the child’s interest it shall be examined whether the child still needs to be questioned” (no. 222).

In court proceedings, the non-adult status of a party to the proceedings is already taken into account in the jurisdiction provisions. Section 24 (1) no. 3 of the Courts Constitution Act (*Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz* – GVG) allows first instance proceedings to be brought directly before the regional court in order to protect injured persons who need protection. In so-called cases for the protection of minors (sections 26 and 74b GVG), the public prosecution office is to bring charges before the special youth courts (section 33 of the Youth Courts Act, *Jugendgerichtsgesetz* – JGG) if this enables the legitimate interests of children or youths who are needed as witnesses in the proceedings to be better safeguarded.

According to sections 397a and 406h StPO, children may receive free legal assistance for criminal proceedings. Minor joint plaintiffs also have the possibility of being assisted by psychosocial counsel before, during and after the criminal proceedings under conditions specified in section 406g StPO.

The special vulnerability of child witnesses is also taken into account during the court hearing. According to section 241a StPO, the court hearing of minor witnesses is conducted directly by the judge alone in order to protect the witnesses. If the parties to the proceedings wish to ask questions, this is done by the judge, who can reformulate the questions in a manner suitable for children or, if the questions are unsuitable or inappropriate within the meaning of section 241 (2) StPO, even reject them. For the protection of child witnesses, the public in the courtroom is restricted as follows: according to section 171b (2) GVG, the public is to be

	<p>excluded if a witness under the age of 18 is questioned in proceedings for, among other things, offences against sexual self-determination. The public is also to be excluded if the minor witnesses concerned request this. In addition, according to section 172 no. 4 GVG, the public may also be excluded if a minor is questioned.</p> <p>If a considerable disadvantage for the welfare of the minor witness is to be feared, the court can order (under section 247 StPO) that the accused is removed from the meeting room during the hearing of the witness. If there is an imminent risk of a serious disadvantage for the minor witness, the court can also order (under section 247a StPO) that the witness does not have to be in the courtroom - in the presence of the accused - during his or her examination but can be examined outside and his or her testimony will be video transmitted to the courtroom. A similar provision also applies to the preliminary proceedings (section 168e StPO), although here it is the persons entitled to be present who are in another room and who follow the examination by video transmission.</p> <p>Finally, pursuant to section 255a (2) StPO, the judicial examination of minors who have been victims of sexual offences, for example, can be used in the main trial in order to avoid the witness being questioned again.</p>
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>Hungarian legislation considers victims of sexual offences as persons requiring special treatment. One crucial step as the establishment of child-friendly hearing rooms in Hungary. Article 1 of Decree No. 13/2018 (VI. 12.) IM on <i>the development, operation and control of usage of hearing rooms for the questioning and interviewing of persons requiring special treatment</i> (from now on referred to as ‘Decree No. 13/2018’) sets out the expectations on the hearing room. According to Article 1 Paragraph (1) of Decree No. 13/2018, the hearing room for procedural steps involving persons requiring special treatment (from now on referred to as ‘special hearing room’) shall be designed according to the provisions of the Decree. Under Article 1 Paragraph (3) of Decree No. 13/2018, <i>the hearing rooms shall be fitted to provide the necessary environment for all victims in need of special care, regardless of their gender and age, to help them fulfil their procedural obligations, exercise their rights and to provide them emotional and physical sense of security.</i> The hearing rooms are equipped with audio-visual recording system under Article 1 Paragraph (4) of Decree No. 13/2018.</p> <p>Besides the features mentioned above, according to Point 6 of Annex 1 of Decree No. 13/2018 the provisions under Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the Decree shall be ensured by designing a playing area as to striving to create a soothing, homely colour for the room wall, furniture and curtains. The room should be equipped with an open cupboard for toys and activity material adapted to the age of the child being heard and to the needs of both sexes.</p> <p>Besides, as it was explained under R11 and R15 if criminal proceedings are ongoing in Hungary regarding a criminal offence of sexual nature or a criminal offence related to sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and the victim of this crime is a person under the age of 18 years and affected by the refugee crises, the provision of the Act on Criminal Proceedings shall be applied without any derogation; thus, every rule ensuring child-friendly justice in Hungary shall apply to the victim regardless of the legal title of their residence status in Hungary. Moreover, the more favourable and protective measures shall also be applicable during international assistance in criminal matters with the Member States of the EU and member of the Council of Europe. Hungary has promulgated, and the national and international documents promoting the fundamental principles of child-friendly justice, the establishment of child-friendly justice system, and introduction of child-friendly substantive and procedural provisions, the conventions, directives and guidelines of the UN, Council of Europe and EU, the list of the relevant documents related to criminal can be found under section 878 of the Act on Criminal Proceedings ad section 465 (1) of the Criminal Code.</p> <p>To also ensure a „child-friendly” asylum procedure, the authority takes the unique needs of the child into consideration. It pays attention to take procedural steps in a manner that is understandable and acceptable for the child.</p>

	<p>When performing its activities, the Victim Support Services place particular emphasis on ensuring during the victim support work that the system and professionals within the system respond sensitively to children’s interests and rights, recognize the situations where those interests or rights are violated, and provide assistance for child victims through representing their best interests.</p> <p>One such measure was the elaboration of a professional protocol which, using applying a comprehensive approach and reconciling professional considerations affecting several different specialist areas, combines the aspects and standards of child protection, psychology and children’s rights with a view to providing useful help and guidance to all professionals working in the field of victim support.</p> <p>The purpose of the child-friendly protocol is to ensure that a child when getting in touch, either directly or indirectly, with the Victim Support Services, encounters an approach which responds appropriately to the unique needs and age-specific characteristics of children and to the fact that children can only assert their rights, interests and needs through the involvement of adults.</p> <p>A “Victim Support Manual” including the protocol referred to above have been drafted to prepare regional victim support staffs. Professionals working for the Public Victim Support Services take part in training that prepares them for the administration exam specified in Section 124 (1) of Act CXCIX on civil servants. The training provides information about children’s rights as well as the early warning system aimed at child protection and the prevention of violence among family members.</p> <p>According to an amendment of the Child Welfare Act, which entered into force on 1 January 2019, the regional child protection services may provide a service for screening and assisting neglected and abused children, especially child victims of sexual abuse, and a service assisting and promoting the hearing of children upon the request of an official body. The target group of such services are child victims of human trafficking, especially unaccompanied minors.</p>
Iceland / Islande	Iceland is committed to providing all children staying in the country the same appropriate child friendly procedures.
Italy / Italie	In the Italian legal system, the regulations and procedures for the protection of minors who are victims of sexual abuse and exploitation are aimed at all children present on the Italian territory and are therefore also applicable to minors involved in the refugee crisis.
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>According to Section 5.¹ of the Law on the Protection of the Children’s Rights an official of the State Police, prosecutor, a judge and a lawyer who works with children shall require special knowledge in the field of protection of the rights of the child. The way in which special knowledge is acquired in the field of the protection of children's rights is establish according to Cabinet Regulation No. 173 “Regulations on the Procedure for Acquiring Specialized Knowledge on the Protection of the Rights of the Child, Content and Scope of Such Knowledge”, adopted on 1 April 2014. According to Regulation, it is mandatory to pass a 40 hours training course about the children’s right protection, while the scope of the education development program is 24 hours.</p> <p>As a result, official of the State Police, prosecutor, a judge and a lawyer dealing with minors are provided with appropriate and systematic training in the protection of children's rights.</p> <p>Also, the existing regulatory framework provides for adequate protection of the rights of the child in criminal proceedings. In practice, every case involving a minor, especially a victim of sexual abuse and sexual abuse, is carefully evaluated and prioritized as to how the particular action or decision will affect the interests of the child.</p>

As mentioned before, in cases, when the children affected by the refugee crisis are sexually exploited or suffered from sexual violence, the person directing the proceedings would act in accordance with the effective Paragraph 3¹ of Section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Law of Latvia, having regard to the age, maturity and any special needs of the minor.

In addition, according to Section 96¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law a minor shall be specially protected victim. A specially protected victim may participate in procedural activities, with a permission of the person directing the proceedings, together with the trusted person, unless it is a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, a detained, a suspect, or an accused. A specially protected victim may request and receive information regarding release or escape of such arrested or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her, if there is a threat to the victim and there is not risk of harm to the arrested or convicted person. Such request may be notified until making of a final ruling in criminal proceedings.

In accordance with Section 97.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law (Fundamental Rights of a Victim in Criminal Proceedings), a victim has the rights to receive information regarding the conditions for applying for and receipt of a compensation, including State compensation and to submit an application regarding compensation for the harm inflicted in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law; to participate in criminal proceedings, using the language in which he or she is fluent, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter without remuneration; to receive contact information for communication regarding the particular criminal proceedings; to receive information regarding the support and medical assistance available; to request information regarding the direction of the criminal proceedings, regarding the officials who conduct or have conducted criminal proceedings.

Section 151.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law establish special features of interrogation of a specially protected victim in pre-trial criminal proceedings. Interrogation of a specially protected victim is performed in a separate room appropriate for such purposes or without the presence of persons not related to the particular procedural action. Interrogation of such person who has been recognised as a victim of violence committed by a person upon whom the victim is dependent financially or otherwise, a victim of human trafficking, or a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of the person, shall be conducted by a performer of an investigative action of the same gender. The above-mentioned condition need not be conformed to, if the victim himself or herself or his or her representative agrees there to. If the victim of a criminal offence directed against morality or sexual inviolability of a person and the person who has the right to defence is of the same gender and if it is requested by the victim or his or her representative, the interrogation shall be performed by a performer of an investigative action of the opposite gender. Interrogation of a minor is conducted in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and Section 153 of the Criminal Procedure Law, namely, interrogation of a minor would be conducted by using the language, in which he/she can speak and, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter. Furthermore, be noted that, if necessary, a psychologist would be involved in procedural actions, who would ensure that information is provided to the child according to his/her age and degree of maturity.

According to the Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Law, provision of legal assistance to a minor victim and the representative of a minor victim is mandatory in criminal proceedings regarding a criminal offence related to violence committed by a person, upon whom the minor victim is financially or otherwise dependent, or regarding a criminal offence against morals or sexual inviolability. If a minor victim or his or her representative has not entered into an agreement with an advocate regarding provision of legal assistance, the person directing the proceedings shall take a decision to invite an advocate as the provider of legal assistance in accordance with the procedures provided for in Paragraph 6 of Section 104 of this Law. In such case payment to the advocate

	<p>for the provision of State ensured legal assistance and the reimbursable expenses related to the provision thereof shall be covered in accordance with Cabinet regulations governing payment for the provision of State ensured legal assistance.</p> <p>Latvia as a member of the Council of the Baltic Sea States takes part in the Expert Group on Children at Risk (CAR) which is a platform for regional cooperation on issues relevant to support children at risk. The group shares national developments and discusses ways to address gaps in services, expertise and capacity.</p> <p>PROMISE project is one of the projects implemented by the CAR and it aims at promoting child-friendly multi-disciplinary and interagency services supporting child victims of violence, providing them with access to justice, avoiding re-victimization and ensuring high professional standards for recovery. Work is going on to implement in Latvia a model in accordance to the international Barnahus standards aiming to provide recognition for the best interests of the child when working with cases of violence, particularly sexual violence. In the Barnahus experts from the law enforcement agencies, social sphere and child protection agencies work “under one roof”. Barnahus activities are aimed to get qualitative and precise information from children who are victims of violence that is important for institutions to provide support to the child and his/her family.</p> <p>According to the Asylum Law, an asylum seeker who has special reception or procedural needs shall use the tools provided by the European Asylum Support Office. In accordance with the Asylum Law, the Citizenship and Migration Affairs Officer shall examine the application of an asylum seeker who requires special procedural guarantees in short order and may take a decision regarding the refusal to grant refugee or alternative status only if the asylum seeker has been granted adequate and adequate support so that he or she can use the status specified in this Law during the asylum procedure. Rights and performance of the duties specified in this Law.</p> <p>Ongoing work is on the draft of the internal rules of the Ministry of Interior, which is intended to provide for action in case a person is suspected to be a victim of human trafficking or a person who has suffered torture, rape or other forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>The Liechtenstein Code of Criminal Procedure offers a series of measures to ensure that victims of sexual abuse are treated in a child-friendly manner. Consideration of the victim's age and condition when informing the victim (§ 107 para. 4 Code of Criminal Procedure), gentle interrogation (§§ 115a para. 2 and 3, 197 para. 3 Code of Criminal Procedure), the possible commissioning of experts to conduct the interrogation (§ 115a para. 2 Code of Criminal Procedure), and the involvement of a confidant (§ 115 para. 3 Code of Criminal Procedure), the exemption from the obligation to testify under the precondition of a previous contradictory hearing (§ 107 para. 1 No. 2 Code of Criminal Procedure), the right to representation, inter alia by the Victim Assistance Office (§§ 31a para. 1 no. 1 and para. 2, 34 para. 1 Code of Criminal Procedure) and the relative right to refuse to testify (§ 108 para. 2 no. 2 Code of Criminal Procedure) are an extract of these victim rights and also offer extensive protection against further traumatisation for child victims.</p>
Lithuania / Lituanie	<p>In 2016, seeking smooth interinstitutional cooperation, the Guidelines on Provision of Integrated Assistance to Child Victims of Sexual Exploitation (hereinafter referred to as the “Guidelines”) was drafted. The Guidelines aim at helping Lithuanian institutions responsible for the child’s wellbeing, health, law enforcement and protection of rights, to more efficiently implement functions related to the protection of the rights of the child and the child’s representation in criminal proceedings in order to protect the child’s rights and legitimate interests. Pursuant to the Guidelines, a child-conducive (friendly) environment is defined as a safe environment corresponding to the child’s rights and interests, having evaluated the child’s individual needs, age and having ensured communication corresponding to the child’s maturity. These recommendations also are in an affect for children affected by refugee crisis.</p>
Luxembourg	

Malta / Malte	Proceedings involving minors maintain a child-friendly policy and approach in ALL circumstances. An interpreter and legal assistance is made available to explain their rights in a language and in a manner that the child understands.
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	The child friendly handling of proceedings are implemented regardless the fact that the child is a citizen or resident of Republic of Moldova, or is a migrant or refugee.
Monaco	<p>Les enfants migrants ou demandeurs d’asile bénéficient, comme tout étranger en Principauté de Monaco, de tous les droits publics et privés non formellement réservés aux seuls nationaux (Constitution de la Principauté du 17 décembre 1962, modifiée par la Loi n° 1.249 du 2 avril 2002, art. 32).</p> <p>1. Ce qui signifie, d’une part, que les enfants réfugiés peuvent se prévaloir de l’ensemble des dispositions de droit monégasque protectrices des droits des enfants dans le cadre d’une <u>procédure judiciaire</u>, notamment aux fins de réparation.</p> <p>Ils peuvent ainsi se réclamer des dispositions du code pénal modifiées par la Loi n° 1.344 du 26 décembre 2007 relative au renforcement de la répression des crimes et délits contre l’enfant et permettant une protection accrue des enfants victimes de violences, d’exploitation ou d’abus. Ce texte a, en effet, allongé le délai de prescription de l’action publique concernant les crimes et délits sexuels commis sur un mineur, fixé le seuil de la majorité sexuelle à 16 ans et créé de nouvelles incriminations : l’exploitation sexuelle des enfants à des fins commerciales et de prostitution enfantine, le proxénétisme, la possession et la diffusion de supports de pornographie enfantine, la tentative d’attirer des mineurs à des fins sexuelles par le biais d’Internet.</p> <p>Les enfants réfugiés peuvent également invoquer les dispositions de la Loi n° 1.382 du 20 juillet 2011 relative à la prévention et à la répression des violences particulières, qui a renforcé la protection des enfants, ainsi que des femmes et des personnes handicapées. Des mesures particulières de prévention, de protection et de répression ont ainsi été consacrées pour tenir compte de la vulnérabilité particulière des personnes qui en sont les victimes.</p> <p>2. Le principe posé dans la Constitution monégasque signifie, d’autre part, que les enfants réfugiés peuvent bénéficier des <u>procédures administratives</u> mises en place pour les enfants victimes de violences ou d’abus.</p> <p>Concernant les soins, l’Hôpital public de la Principauté (Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace) a établi une procédure ayant pour finalité la prise en charge clinique, psychologique, thérapeutique et administrative des victimes de viol ou d’agressions sexuelles, en optimisant leur accueil psycho-médico-social. L’Unité de psychiatrie et de psychologie médicale « La Roseraie », composée de psychiatres, psychologues et infirmières et en liaison permanente avec les services sociaux, prend le relais lorsque certains patients demandent une prise en charge au-delà de ce que leur offre la psychiatrie « classique ».</p> <p>Concernant le placement en foyer, la Principauté dispose d’un Foyer de l’enfance d’une capacité de 30 places, dont 6 places sont réservées à un accueil mère/enfant et ouvert aux réfugiés. Dès que le Ministère Public est saisi d’un signalement faisant état d’un mineur en danger, le juge tutélaire est saisi d’une requête en assistance éducative aux fins de prendre toute mesure de protection nécessaire. Le Procureur Général peut ainsi ordonner un placement en foyer du mineur dont la sécurité, la santé, l’éducation ou la moralité sont compromises (Code civil, art. 317 ; Code de procédure civile, art. 833 et s.).</p>

	<p>Le Foyer de l'enfance (Princesse Charlène) est une structure optimale, où peuvent intervenir les assistantes sociales, les éducateurs spécialisés, les psychologues et médecins nécessaires au suivi des enfants.</p> <p>Une prise en charge médicale et/ou socio-éducative peut être mise en place par le Centre Médico-Psychologique (C.M.P.) et le Centre d'Accueil Thérapeutique à Temps Partiel (C.A.T.T.P.). Une visite médicale est effectuée par le médecin-inspecteur de la Direction de l'Action et de l'Aide Sociales dans les 24 heures de l'arrivée de l'enfant qui, en cas de plaie importante ou de doute sur une pathologie contagieuse adresse le mineur aux Service des Urgences de l'Hôpital public. Le coût des soins est assumé par l'Etat. Cette prise en charge est applicable à tout enfant placé, quelle que soit son origine.</p>
Montenegro / Monténégro	<p>In the case of detecting sexual exploitation or neglect of children of foreigners seeking international protection, support and assistance would be provided in accordance with national legislation, and the relevant institutions would be notified as a matter of urgency for the purpose of support, protection and legal prosecution.</p>
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	<p>Municipalities are responsible for the "Safe at Home Organization". The "Safe at Home organization" is an organization created for advice and reporting in situations of child abuse, neglect and domestic violence. This regional body, that is accessible 24/7, advises the reporting person on possible actions, can put in place urgent (support and protection) measures if needed to protect the child, and reports to the law enforcement institutions.</p> <p>In general, there is special protection of child victims in proceedings and criminal investigations.</p> <p>Victims of sexual violence or sexual abuse, adult and child victims, who report sexual abuse at one of the sixteen local Centres of Sexual Violence (CSG's), are offered medical help and psychological support.</p> <p>At the Centres of Sexual Violence medical, forensic and criminal investigation is combined, in order to prevent examination of a victim twice. In case of child victims the forensic medical investigation is done by (forensic) doctors of the Netherlands Forensic Institute who are specialized in the forensic medical investigation of children.</p> <p>In the Netherlands a police officer who has received special training will hold the informative talk with a child victim. There will be an individual assessment of the vulnerability of the child. The course of events will in each case depend of the vulnerability of the child and if the necessary conditions for the hearing, in the interest of the child, can be met, f.e. the use of a special (child-friendly) interrogation room. For example, hearings of children under the age of 12 are done by a special studio interrogator, who has had extra training (instead of a vice investigator who normally does the hearing), in a child-friendly interrogation studio. More specific there are special guarantees for the protection of minors in de the so-called guidelines for human trafficking. Those minors will – if possible – always be interrogated by the same person(s); the minor is always accompanied by a representative or an adult by choice etc.</p>
North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord	<p>The legislation of the Republic of North Macedonia is in accordance with the Recommendation no. 31. Namely, child-friendly actions in proceedings involving child victims of sexual abuse are carried out in the context and in proceedings involving children affected by refugee crisis.</p> <p>The Law on Justice for Children incorporates the principles of the best interest of the child, respect for the views of the child, the right to be heard and the right to have his or her interest taken as primary.</p> <p>Due to the social services available to the refugee population residing on the territory of the country, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, through special amendments and bylaws, provides full access to the refugees that is equal to the access of the Macedonian citizens to all rights, services and preventive mechanisms in the field of child protection. Since the beginning of the so-called refugee crisis in 2015 and the opening of the two reception centres, the Ministry</p>

	<p>of Labour and Social Policy has established social outreach services through which children from the refugee populations and unaccompanied children are connected to the social protection system of the state. Social workers active in the field provide immediate protection to vulnerable categories, especially to unaccompanied children, by appointing special guardians, who take care of all aspects of the protection of the rights of children. Social workers conduct interviews and primary risk identification, including those in the area of sexual exploitation and violence. If such risks or doubts persist, social workers collect data and alert local social welfare centres that, through specialized multi-sector teams, take further actions as described above.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>Actions in this area consisting in special procedures followed by the officers of the Border Guard with respect to children or prevention efforts are taken on a regular basis. It may be also mentioned that within the National Action Plan Against Human Trafficking the Working Group for the Support for Human Trafficking Victims has been established and it consists, apart from the Border Guard, of the entities such as: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Polish Police Headquarters and non-governmental organisations. At its meetings the group discusses strategic actions, including those related to children, in particular foreign children. If necessary, discussions refer to specific cases arising from the occurrence of child exploitation in order to coordinate the steps of public bodies and non-governmental organisations aimed at satisfying the needs of victims and providing support to them.</p> <p>Proceedings on migrant children pending before the Head of the Office for Foreigners are mainly international protection proceedings. The aim of such proceeding is to determine whether a minor applicant satisfies the conditions of refugee status or supplementary protection. If in the course of investigation information indicating that a minor is a victim of sexual abuse is revealed, such information will be examined by the Office for Foreigners in the light of the grounds for international protection. Additionally, if necessary, the Office will notify other competent authorities (the Police, the Border Guard, the Prosecutor's Office, etc.) on the suspicion or the finding of the fact that a child applying for international protection is a victim of sexual abuse. Special procedural rights are ensured to all children applying for international protection.</p> <p>If an unaccompanied minor wishes to apply for international protection, the Border Guard accepts a relevant declaration of such minor and immediately applies to the guardianship court competent over the place of residence of the minor for the appointment of a guardian (<i>kurator</i>) to represent the minor within proceedings concerning international protection, their transfer to another Member State under Regulation No. 604/2013, provision of social welfare and provision of support in voluntary return to the country of origin. The court appoints the guardian immediately but no later than within 3 days of receipt of the application in this regard. An application for international protection may be lodged on behalf of an unaccompanied minor also by a representative of international or non-governmental organisation providing support, including legal assistance, to foreigners. An application for international protection for an unaccompanied minor cannot be accepted in absence of the court-appointed guardian or the aforementioned NGO representative. Additionally, when applying for the appointment of the court-appointed guardian the Border Guard lodges with the court an application for the placement of a child in foster custody. This ensures that formal care and legal assistance is provided from the very beginning to a foreign child staying in the territory of the Republic of Poland with the intention of being granted international protection.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are interviewed in the place of residence specified in the court's decision and they do not need to appear in the Office for Foreigners for this purpose. All minors (whether accompanied or not) are interviewed in the presence of their court-appointed guardian, legal guardian and a psychologist or an expert in education (<i>pedagog</i>) who drafts a report on the physical and psychological condition of the minor. An interview with an unaccompanied minor may be also attended by an adult appointed by the minor if this does not impede the proceedings. The Office ensures an interpreter during the interview. During the interview, the court-appointed guardian may ask questions or make comments. Actions within international protection proceedings with respect to an unaccompanied minor may be carried out by a person who satisfies at least one of the following conditions:</p> <p>1) completed a master's programme in law and has 2 years of professional experience in institutions with scope of tasks covering children care;</p>

	<p>2) completed a master's programme or bachelor's programme and has 2 years of experience in public administration or has been trained in the area of international protection proceedings in respect of minors;</p> <p>3) completed a master's programme in pedagogy, psychology or sociology and has 2 years of experience in public administration.</p> <p>Employees of the Office for Foreigners who encounter unaccompanied minor foreigners staying in the territory of Poland attend training sessions on interviews with such group. Only the employees who completed the training session are allowed to interview minors. The session covers, among others, stages of child development, communication with a child, risks which refugee children are exposed to. Training sessions are facilitated on the commission of the Office for Foreigners by psychologists/experts in education or by EASO trainers via the training platform of the European Asylum Support Office (European Asylum Curriculum). In 2014-2018, the Office for Foreigners carried out projects under which a comprehensive system of diagnostics and psychological support (also for children) was implemented for the purposes of international protection procedure.</p> <p>Medical care provided by the Office for Foreigners includes psychological support for foreigners (including minors), which is provided by psychologists who have their duty hours in centres for foreigners and in the seat of the Office for Foreigners at Taborowa Street in Warsaw. It offers psychiatric care and medical treatment as well. The cost of such services is fully covered by the Head of the Office for Foreigners. Additionally, the law ensures that all foreigners, including minors, have access to free information and legal assistance.</p> <p>The aforementioned rights are provided by the Office for Foreigners to all minors applying for international protection in Poland, irrespective of whether they were victims of sexual abuse or not.</p>
Portugal	<p>At the National Health Service, the treatment and monitoring of child victims of sexual abuse does not discriminate whether or not they are refugees. All children have access to health care in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic, the Basic Health Law and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, the specificities and specific needs of each one of them are also taken into account and guide the interventions and actions of National Health Service (NHS) professionals at all levels of care and, where necessary, in close articulation with Hospital Centres For Support For Children And Youth At Risk (NHACJR) (for consultancy and / or case management) and with stakeholders outside health.</p>
Romania / Roumanie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provisions regarding child-friendly procedures (both non-judicial and judicial) are also applicable to the children affected by the refugee crisis and refugee minors benefit from the same protection provided, under the terms of law, to romanian minors in difficulty. - For example, all the protection measures provided by Law 211/2004 regarding some measures to ensure the information, support and protection of the victims of crime (for example: evaluation, information on their rights, psychological counseling, counseling on the risks of secondary victimization or intimidation and revenge, counseling regarding the financial aspects subsequent to the crime, services for social insertion/reintegration, emotional support, information and advice on the role of the victim in criminal proceedings, redirection to other specialized services etc) are applicable of all crime victims, including refugees. - GD no. 49/2011 includes child friendly handling of proceedings involving children victims of violence, including sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. These proceedings apply to all child victims, including children affected by the refugee crisis. Example of proceedings: child hearing is done in a secure place, usually the psychologist office; minimum quality standards are approved such as one-way mirror and audio-video recording of testimony, which are admitted in court as evidence; professionals interviewing children should be trained and they should use hearing protocols.

	<p>- Art. 3 of Law 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child specifically provides that refugee children are among the beneficiaries of the protection rules of this law, as well as any other child:</p> <p>”Art. 3. - The provisions of the present law are in benefit of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the children of Romanian citizens who are on the territory of Romania; b) children of Romanian citizens abroad; c) children without nationality who are on the territory of Romania; d) the children who request or benefit from a form of protection under the legal regulations regarding the status and regime of refugees in Romania; e) the children of foreign nationals who are on the territory of Romania, in emergencies ascertained, under the conditions of this law, by the competent Romanian public authorities.” <p>- Also, in the regional centers of procedures and accommodation of the asylum seekers, the interviewing of the minor asylum seekers shall be carried out in all cases where this is possible, depending on their age and degree of maturity. The interview of vulnerable applicants for international protection shall be carried out by the specially designated officials specialized in this regard, who will take into account the special situation of these persons. All decisions on minors shall be taken in accordance with the best interests of the child.</p>
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>In Russia, children affected by the migration crisis are considered to be among other categories of children who find themselves in difficult life situations. The refugee minors are subject to all legal rights and duties of federal bodies of state power, state authorities of the Russian Federation entities, local governments, public associations and other non-profit organizations, within the framework of their competence; the above bodies take measures to provide the necessary pedagogical, psychological, medical and legal assistance to minor victims of human trafficking and (or) exploitation of children, and their parents (or persons who replace them), as well.</p> <p><i>Examples of norms that support assistance to refugee children:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art. 14 of the Federal Law of July 24, 1998 N 124-FZ "On the main guarantees of the rights of the child in the Russian Federation" • Art. 21 of the Federal Law of December 28, 2013 N 442-FZ On the Basics of Social Services for Citizens in the Russian Federation
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><i>Ministry of Justice</i> recognised that sexual abuse as a form of violence against children is the worst form of human rights violation and for this reason and for protection of the best interest of a child, the following criminal acts have been included in the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence: Rape - Article 178 of the Criminal Code, Sexual Intercourse with a Helpless Person – 179 of the Criminal Code, Sexual Intercourse with a Child - Article 180 of the Criminal Code, Prohibited Sexual Acts – Article 182 of the Criminal Code, Sexual Harassment – Article 182a of the Criminal Code, Pimping and Procuring – Article 183 of the Criminal Code, Mediation in Prostitution – Article 184 of the Criminal Code, criminal act of Showing, Procuring and Possessing Pornographic Material and Juvenile Pornography – Article 185 of the Criminal Code, criminal act Inducing a Minor to Attend Sexual Acts – Article 185a of the Criminal Code, criminal act Neglecting and Abusing a Minor - Article 193 of the Criminal Code, criminal act Domestic Violence - Article 194 of the Criminal Code, criminal act Violation of Family Duty - Article 196 of the Criminal Code and criminal act Human Trafficking – Article 388 of the Criminal Code. All these criminal acts, depending on the way how an action performed by an offender is qualified and the consequence for the child victims, are a form of providing protection to children - victims. Children affected by refugee crises if experiencing any sort of sexual exploitation will be treated accordingly.</p>

**Slovak Republic
/ République
slovaque**

The system of protection of children against violence in the conditions of the Slovak Republic is conceived generally for any child who is a victim of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse and does not specify in detail which children are involved. This protection and the rights granted to protect children from sexual abuse and sexual exploitation are fully applicable to children affected by the refugee crisis.

In the case of a special regime and proceedings in which the victim is a child, see Act No. 274/2017 Coll. on Victims of Criminal Offence, as regards a particularly vulnerable victim (which, according to § 2 (1) c) of the above-cited Act, also means a child; child is a person under the age of eighteen, and if the age of the person is unknown and there is reason to believe that he/she is a child, he/she is considered a child until the opposite is proven).

Child friendly course of proceedings is guaranteed in the Slovak legal system on several levels: for example, if a person who is a particularly vulnerable victim is questioned as a witness in a criminal proceeding, the hearing must be conducted with care and content so that the hearing does not have to be repeated in the subsequent proceedings. The hearing shall be conducted using technical equipment designed to record sound and images or using technical equipment designed to transmit and record sound and images. The law enforcement authority shall ensure that pre-trial hearings are conducted by the same person, provided that this does not interfere with the conduct of the criminal proceedings. If a particularly vulnerable victim is being witnessed, on matters whose revival in memory could adversely affect or expose his/her physical integrity or mental integrity due to his/her personal characteristics, relationship with the offender or dependence on the offender, the nature and circumstances of the offense secondary victimisation, a psychologist or expert is added to the interview, who, with regard to the subject of the interview, contributes to the proper conduct of the interview.

In the case of a child, law enforcement authorities and courts are obliged to take into account the best interests of the child in the case of a particularly vulnerable victim, the child. The Act refers to the regulation in the Family Act. Under the Family Act, the interest of a minor is a primary consideration when deciding on all matters concerning him/her. In particular, the determination and assessment of the interests of the minor shall be taken into account:

- a) level of childcare,
- b) safety of the child as well as the safety and stability of the environment in which the child is present,
- c) protection of the dignity as well as the child's mental, physical and emotional development,
- d) circumstances related to the child's state of health or the child's disability,
- e) a threat to the child's developmental interventions to dignity and a threat to the child's developmental interventions in mental, physical and emotional integrity of the person who is a close person for the child,
- f) conditions for maintaining the child's identity and for developing the child's abilities and skills,
- g) the child's opinion and its possible exposure to a conflict of loyalty and subsequent guilt,
- h) conditions for establishing and developing relationships with both parents, siblings and other close persons,
- i) the use of possible means to preserve the child's family environment when interference with parental responsibility is considered.

The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Presidium of the Police Force supports, within its competence, the application of specific recommendations concerning the child friendly conduct of proceedings with children who are victims of sexual abuse, also in the context of children affected by the refugee crisis. Police alien detention unit of Sečovce is the only police unit in the Slovak Republic, in which families with children and unaccompanied minors are placed, and the

	<p>only one where the conditions are created for families with children that are different from the conditions for adults. This unit has set up premises for placed families of third-country nationals with minors, that meet all the requirements for adequate, hygienic accommodation, food and leisure activities and are designed to prevent life-threatening or harm to health and the placement does not adversely affect the mental health of children who are placed with their parents. In the police alien detention center in Sečovce, the parent, together with the minor, is provided with accommodation, food and sufficient medical care. Minors and their parents are provided with daily personal hygiene. Food is provided for children 5 times a day (except for breakfast, lunch and dinner, which normally also receive adults, children receive extra snack and afternoon snack). Special - pediatric health care is provided to children on the basis of a contractual relationship with a pediatrician. In the case of a language barrier, an interpreter in the appropriate language is provided for medical examinations. During the day, children are provided with a fresh air stay in accordance with the time schedule of the day, normally provided during three daily walks on the playground, where they have the opportunity to engage in leisure activities, including game and recreational activities appropriate to their age (Different from walks for adults who have secured just two daily walks). In case of bad weather, a shelter and indoor gym are available. In the inner part of the accommodation area designed for families with children, in addition to the common rooms for children, game rooms are established. In the games rooms, children enjoy various games and recreational activities appropriate to their age. Game room material is adapted to the needs of children, equipped with appropriate furniture and generally adapted to improve the performance of cultural activities and leisure activities for minors. Vulnerable persons and families with children have access to psychological and social services and counseling and crisis intervention. There is also a social worker available for minors, who plans and regulates the educational, recreational and gaming activities of minors in the facility, cooperating with the NGO Slovak Humanitarian Council, primarily in providing social and psychological counseling and care, with an emphasis on the care of vulnerable groups and secondarily in education and language training provided by a teacher - child educator, employee of the organization. In the case of unaccompanied minors- asylum seekers, asylum procedure operations are carried out by an authorised employee of the Migration Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic with adequate knowledge of the special needs of an unaccompanied minor and always in the presence of a guardian appointed by court.</p>
Slovenia / Slovénie	<p>As stated above, in cases where there is a suspicion of sexual abuse, the police immediately inform the competent social services centre (or their intervention agency) about the migrant victim of the sexual abuse. At the same time, the Police ask for the Social Centre expert to be involved. An expert together with a translator (for a language understood by a minor) shall carry out an interview with a minor, identify possible sexual abuse or other forms of abuse, provide a child with an initial social assistance, and obtain a declaration from him about establishment of a guardian for a special case. Where appropriate, the expert shall accompany the child victim in transit to an appropriate accommodation establishment. In cases of child abuse, the proceedings are conducted by specially trained criminal investigators working in the area of juvenile criminality. This takes into account the principles set out in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (prohibition of discrimination, best interest of a child principle, taking care of livelihood and development, taking into account the opinion of the minor). In court proceedings judges and prosecutors are also trained to deal with victims of sexual abuse. If needed the hearing is conducted by an expert from a field of psychology or similar discipline.</p> <p>The Government Office for Support and Integration of Migrants is providing special care and support for the vulnerable groups, child victims of sexual abuse included.</p> <p>See also above relevant information provided with regard to R13 and R15.</p> <p><u>R13</u></p>

“Various actors dealing with the refugee crisis collaborate and coordinate between themselves, thus ensuring that preventive measures in regard to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are in place and protective measures are taken as speedily as possible. Their collaboration is formalized *with Rules on cooperation between the police and other authorities in the detection and prevention of domestic violence* (Pravilnik o sodelovanju policije z drugimi organi in organizacijami pri odkrivanju in preprečevanju nasilja v družini).

In the case of an unaccompanied minor, Slovenia hosts the said minor in accordance with the provisions of *Protocol on the Cooperation between the Centers for Social Work and Police* (based on Article 82 of the Foreigners Act). Under this Protocol, the Center for Social Work in Postojna is competent for further procedures. The Center first designates a guardian of unaccompanied minor. Guardian is a designated expert. Migrant unaccompanied minors and migrant families with unaccompanied minors are placed in suitable facilities for the accommodation of minors where his or her rights will be guaranteed. If this is not possible, an unaccompanied minor and a family with an unaccompanied minor may be accommodated at the Aliens Center. Possible transport of a minor (unaccompanied legal alien) to the Aliens Center of Postojna is carried out by Center for Social Work, with police cooperation. If a police officer is involved, this task must be carried out, as a rule, in civil clothing and with an unmarked car.

Furthermore, Coordination between interdisciplinary experts is provided in *Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Action in cases of Sexual Violence and Gender Violence*. An expert Commission is convened within 48 hours if there is a suspicion of the abuse. The Commission shall seek solutions in the best interests of the child.

The Commission is composed of representatives of various institutions and non-governmental organizations. In addition to these members, representatives of other assistance providers (Centre for Social Work, Police, Healthcare, Schools) are invited, based on the circumstances of the concrete case. If an unaccompanied minor is involved, the legal representative also participates in the Commission meetings.

When considering a specific case, an assistance and a treatment plan is prepared that includes the following interdisciplinary measures: assessment of the threat of abuse, security plan, search for a safe accommodation, advocacy plan, legal aid and other forms of assistance such as: psychotherapeutic assistance, professional psychosocial counselling, as well as personal growth and empowerment workshops, companionship, leisure activities and individual assistance. If needed, the aid recipient is referred also to other relevant aid and support institutions.

Protective measures are taken speedily in all cases involving children victims of sexual abuse, see for instance Art. 6 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and Art. 15 of the International Protection Act.”

R15

“The children can communicate in a language that they are able to understand through translators and interpreters in a child-friendly manner according to the age of the child. The best interests of a child are basic principles (see for instance International Protection Act (Art. 3, 15), Domestic Violence Prevention Act (Art. 5), etc).

Furthermore, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act (ZPND) provides that the authorities and organisations are obliged to implement all the procedures and measures necessary to protect the victim, while ensuring respect for the integrity of the victim. If a child has been subjected to violence, the child’s best interests and rights take precedence over the interests and rights of the other parties to the proceedings (Article 5. ZPND). Victims of violence have the right to a counsel who, in accordance with special rules, protects the victim’s benefits in the processes and activities that affect him (art. 8. of ZPND).

In order to take into account the best interests of the child, the quality of representation is essential. In criminal proceedings concerning sexual offences against children, a child victim must have at all times, since the start of the criminal proceedings, a designated person who is in charge of his or her rights, in particular as

	<p>regards the protection of his/her integrity during the hearings etc. A child victim must also have a representative when he or she is heard in the pre-trial proceedings. (Art 65 of the Criminal procedure Code - CPA).</p> <p>If the nature and seriousness of the offence or personal circumstances of a child victim so require, the person of a child's choice can be present (Art. 65 of the CPA).</p> <p>Furthermore, the authority which conducts the pre-trial and criminal proceedings shall ensure that the injured person does not have unwanted contact with the suspect or accused person, unless the contact is strictly necessary for the purpose of pursuing the pre-trial or criminal proceedings. (see paras 3, 4, and 5) Article 65 of the CPA).</p> <p>Furthermore, the child victim shall be informed of his or her rights and protection measures according to his or her personal characteristics or vulnerability, the nature, gravity and circumstances of the crime and the stage of the pre-trial or criminal proceedings (see para. 2 of Article 65a of the Criminal Procedure Act). These measures are all a reflection of a best interest of the child principle.</p> <p>It is also important that the best interests of the child are taken into account by police officers at first contact with the child victim, on the basis of para 2 of the Article 18 of Police Tasks and Powers Act: the age of a child has to be taken into account. As a general rule, the best interests of the child must be taken into account by police officers in key situations (see explicit provisions in the articles 18 (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act Art. 36 (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act Art. 59 (1), (2) and (3) Police Tasks and Powers Act; Art. 65 (1) and (2) Police Tasks and Powers Act).</p> <p>Furthermore, the Criminal Procedure Act (Art. 143č) provides that already at the first contact with the victim the competent authority must assess the level of the victim's exposure to secondary victimisation, intimidation and retaliation (individual assessment). This assessment is relevant for all further steps in criminal proceedings and is carried out at the earliest contact with the child.</p> <p>In practice, if there is a suspicion of sexual abuse, the police immediately inform the competent social services centre (or their intervention agency) about the migrant victim of the sexual abuse. At the same time, the Police ask for the Social Centre expert to be involved. An expert together with a translator (for a language understood by a minor) shall carry out an interview with a minor, identify possible sexual abuse or other forms of abuse, provide a child with an initial social assistance, and obtain a declaration from him about establishment of a guardian for a special case. Where appropriate, the expert shall accompany the child victim in transit to an appropriate accommodation establishment.</p> <p>Finally, Social Protection Act (ZSV-I) (14a), which provides assistance and support to victims of all crimes in the form of a social service, regardless of whether they have declared the crime or whether the criminal proceedings is taking place (this is particularly important in the case of crimes where an abuse is not taking place within the family)."</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>The modification of the Organic Law for the Legal Protection of Minors in 2015 meant the adaptation of the principles of administrative action to the new needs of children and adolescents in Spain, such is the situation of foreign minors, as they are victims of violence and the regulation of certain rights and duties.</p> <p>Foreign minors in Spain have the right to education, health care and basic social services and benefits, under the same conditions as Spanish minors (Art 10.3). Public Administrations will ensure especially vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied foreign minors, those with international protection needs, children with disabilities and those who are victims of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, child pornography, trafficking or trafficking in human beings, guaranteeing compliance with the rights provided by law.</p> <p>Public authorities will aim to achieve the full integration of foreign minors in spanish society, while they remain in Spain (Organic law 4/2000 of 11 January on the rights, freedoms and social integration of foreigners in Spain).</p>

<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>In criminal cases concerning for example a sexual offence, the court can appoint a counsel for an injured party or a special representative for children, to help a child that is a victim of a crime. A counsel for an injured party or a special representative for children protects the interest of the victim and can for example support the victim during interviews and hearings and bring an action for damages on the victim's behalf in the criminal case.</p> <p>A child under 18 years is a victim with specific protection needs according to Swedish law. Provided that the course of the preliminary investigation will not be prejudiced, the child who is a victim of sexual abuse has certain rights that include that the child should be interviewed in a child friendly environment, the same police officer should also consistently interview the child if multiple interviews are necessary and the interview should be conducted by a person of the same sex as the victim, if the child so wishes. The questions asked to the child should not be too invasive and multiple interviews may not be held unless it is necessary and in the best interest of the child. The police interviewing the child should have undergone special training for interviewing children. A child can be interviewed at a Children's house (Barnahus). All interviews with children under the age of 15 years are video recorded and later shown in court. An interview with a child should always be planned and conducted so that the child is not at risk to suffer harm. Special caution is necessary if the interview regards sexual crimes.</p> <p>Barnahus (Children's houses) are child friendly, interdisciplinary centres, situated within Children's Services, whereby different professionals work under one roof in the rigorous investigation of child abuse. These are partnerships between the police, state prosecutors, health and social services and the houses are designed to maximise the child's comfort throughout the process. Children also access treatment services for themselves and their families.</p>
<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>Les dispositions pertinentes du Code de procédure pénale suisse, CPP, RS 312.0) sont applicables pour tous les enfants, voir aussi les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés. Les victimes mineures ont droit à des mesures de protection, particulièrement lors des auditions (art. 117, al. 2, let. b, CPP). D'autres mesures spéciales visant à protéger les victimes d'infractions contre l'intégrité sexuelle et visant à protéger les enfants peuvent s'appliquer au besoin selon les articles 153 et 154 CPP.</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>Department of Victim Rights in Directorate General for Criminal Affairs of Ministry of Justice established in 2013 with the purpose of providing support and service of guidance after the crime, preventing repeat victimization after the crime, conducts activities in line with such purposes.</p> <p>Department of Victim Rights mainly focuses on vulnerable groups that are more affected of the crime due to their their age, sex, disability, physical and mental condition and are identified to be in need of protection. Beyond any doubt, children who are or thought to be the victim of sexual abuse and harassment, is the leading group. It is also vital for children to have access to justice besides access to essential services such as health and housing right. Within this scope, a number of works are carried out by the Department to provide children the access to justice actively.</p> <p>Within this scope; providing services of information, guidance and psycho-social support, within the framework of reparative justice and social law state, establishing a system of providing active, sustainable and accessible victim support was planned during the legal procedure for the victims and especially the vulnerable group, and by April 2019, Directorates of Legal Support and Victim Services were put into effect in 7 pilot cities (İstanbul Anadolu, İzmir, Adana, Eskişehir, Samsun, Malatya and Rize).</p> <p>Within the body of directorates, there are 4 different bureaus as Information and Guidance Bureau, Vulnerable Group Support Bureau, Criminal Justice Support Bureau and Civil Justice Support Bureau.</p>

Information and Guidance Bureau provides service of information to all the crime victims, either involved or uninvolved in judicial system, on their rights and liabilities about legal procedure. In addition, service of guidance is also provided to crime victims to guide them to the relevant institution or organization in order for them to benefit from the services provided for them by the public institutions and organizations or non-governmental organizations.

Crime victims with high anxiety levels including children, can get psycho-social support in advance of the statement and trial through Vulnerable Group Support Bureau. Following the individual assesment carried out by the experts assigned with the legal support, a legal support plan for the victims that are thought to be vulnerable out of anxiety can be prepared and a qualified psycho-social support in which the case management is applied can be provided.

Along with the establishment of Directorates of Legal Support and Victim Services, an active information and guidance system for all the crime victims including "children who are or thought to be the victim of sexual abuse and harassment" was established and the access to justice was strengthened. At the same time, psycho-social support studies were expanded in such a way to include the whole legal procedure through the experts in juvenile and family courts.

On the other hand, Legal Interview Rooms (AGO) were established and started its activities on 03/04/2017 with the purpose of taking statements and declarations of all the victims that are members of the vulnerable group whose statements and declarations are considered to be taken in the special environments or it is considered to be inconvenient for them to be face to face with the offender, including mainly the victims, witnesses, juvenile pushed to the crime, victims of sex crime and domestic violence, disabled people to the extent that they cannot protect themselves physically or mentally and persons under temporary protection.

By virtue of the interviews carried out in legal interview rooms through the psychologists, pedagogs and social worker experts, preventing the secondary victimization by avoiding the victims, especially the children who are sexually abused/harassed, to be face to face with the offender, thereby supporting the victim psychologically and it becomes possible to take his/her statement in an environment where he/she feels more comfortable.

Within the body of our Ministry, in cooperation with United Nations Development Programme and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the "Project on Facilitation of Access to Justice by Refugees" is carried out. It is aimed to contribute to 4 main fields for the Syrians, the other persons under temporary protection and the members of host communities.

Through these objectives, legal empowerment and enhancement of access to justice; social security and strengthening the social cohesion; strengthening the capacities of justice, security and human rights institutions, improving justice and security for women and girls by fighting against sexual and gender-based violence, are aimed.

Within the scope of the project in question, Istanbul Anatolian Courthouse, Eskişehir, İzmir, Gaziantep, Konya, Samsun and Adana cities are chosen for the pilot scheme. The training programmes were prepared for the actors of the justice (Judge, Chief Public Prosecutor, attorney and court experts) in the pilot cities within the scope of the project. For the refugees, it is also planned to provide informative awareness raising training on the services provided to themselves during the legal procedure.

	<p>During each training programme that are going to be held between 11 October 2019 and 30 November 2019, the information on services provided by legal interview rooms and directorates of legal support and victim services besides the fundamental rights during the legal procedure, is planned to be provided for the 120 refugees of women, men and children. Within the scope of the same project, the brochures on the legal procedure that are translated to Arabic, French and English will be published and handed out to the refugees.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>In 2011, the Concept for the Development of Criminal Justice for Minors in Ukraine and the Action Plan for its implementation were approved. In pursuance of the provisions of the Concept for Development of Criminal Justice in relation to minors, an Interdepartmental Coordination Council on Juvenile Justice - a temporary consultative and advisory body of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine - was established in Ukraine. The Interdepartmental Council developed a draft National Strategy for Reform of Juvenile Justice System for the period up to 2022, which was submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in accordance with the established procedure after the concurrence procedures.</p> <p>In 2015, the Law of Ukraine On Probation, which initiates a system of supervisory, social and educational measures to be applied to the convicts according to the court decision and according to the law, and execution of certain types of criminal penalties not related to imprisonment, was approved. In 2018, a single State Institution Probation Centre with the authorized bodies on probation issues subordinated to it was established in Ukraine.</p> <p>Chapter 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine “Criminal Proceedings Against Minors” regulates pre-trial investigation in criminal proceedings where the offense was committed by minors.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine developed programs for minors, training programs on protection of the rights of children in the criminal proceedings for lawyers were held, the Coordination Centre for Legal Assistance is in operation, pilot restoration projects for minors in four regions (Kharkiv, Lviv, Nicholas, Odesa) are ongoing.</p> <p>In 2018, a multilateral Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Ministry of Justice, the Legal Assistance Coordination Centre, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) Office in Ukraine and the USAID New Justice Program to establish cooperation between the parties for the implementation and dissemination of best practices in child justice, including on the basis of free legal assistance system. In the framework of the Memorandum, a pilot project to establish a restorative justice system for minors in the Kharkiv, Lviv, Mykolayiv and Odessa regions was launched in Ukraine.</p> <p>A specialization of judges for juvenile criminal proceedings was introduced in local general courts and appellate courts in order to implement the principles of the best interests of the child and respect for the views of the child in approving legislative, administrative and judicial decisions. The draft Law of Ukraine On Justice for Children is under development. Its main provisions will include, inter alia, restorative justice for children and other alternative extra-judicial measures, prevention of offenses involving children, as well as measures for the correction and re-socialization of juvenile delinquents.</p>

Recommendation R32 / Recommandation R32

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties that have not yet done so should encourage and support the setting up of specific information services such as telephone or Internet helplines to child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affected by the refugee crisis as well as persons wishing to help them to provide advice in a language which is understandable to them (R32).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait devraient encourager et appuyer la mise en place de services d'information dédiés (lignes d'assistance téléphonique ou en ligne, etc.) pour aider les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés qui sont victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels, ainsi que les personnes désireuses de les aider, à obtenir des conseils dans une langue qu'ils comprennent (R32).

Albania / Albanie	<p><u>Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:</u> Currently, a free, national hotline for children and adults victims of trafficking has been set up at the Command Office of the General Directorate of the State Police, which is accessible from any landline and mobile phone. The number for persons wishing to report a trafficking case or for self-identifying victims is 116 006. This number is harmonized with European Commission hotlines available to citizens to report and seek assistance. The National Line has been promoted in outreach meetings, also explaining the application "Report! Save!". The number was also published in leaflets and awareness materials and was distributed at each activity or meeting.</p>
Andorra / Andorre	<p>La Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et adolescents expose :</p> <p>« Art. 69. Notification par les citoyens. (...) 1. Le ministère chargé des affaires sociales devrait établir une ligne téléphonique gratuite et permanente, ainsi que les moyens et applications télématiques permettant la collaboration des citoyens dans la notification des situations ou des éventuelles situations de non-protection, et en particulier les situations de risque ou d'impuissance, dans lesquelles les enfants et les adolescents peuvent se retrouver. (...) »</p> <p>Le Département des affaires sociales dispose d'un numéro de téléphone sans frais d'urgence sociale qui est actif 365 jours par an et 24 heures par jour.</p>

<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>All victims and persons who want to support victims are provided with the necessary support, assistance and psychological help by the general helpline for victims 0800 112 112, which is accessible cost-free twenty-four-seven. The Federal Ministry of Constitutional Affairs, Reforms, Deregulation and Justice spends more than 300,000 EUR each year to the NGO “Weisser Ring Österreich” for the operation of this helpline.</p>
<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>Les lignes d’assistance téléphoniques telles que le « 103 Ecoute-Enfant », service de la Communauté française, et « 1712 » en Communauté flamande sont accessibles gratuitement et s’adressent à tous les enfants et adolescents qui, à un moment de la journée ou de la soirée, éprouvent le besoin de parler, de se confier parce qu’ils ne se sentent pas bien, qu’ils vivent des choses difficiles, qu’ils sont isolés, qu’ils se sentent en danger... Cependant ces lignes sont limitées au problème de la langue. Les interactions avec des mineurs étrangers sont donc souvent limitées.</p> <p>En Belgique, l’application téléphonique « Miniila » a été lancée par Child Focus et Missign Children depuis avril 2018 et offre aux jeunes migrants arrivés en Europe des informations pratiques sur leurs droits et sur la disponibilité de services de soutien locaux, afin de contribuer à leur sécurité. Grâce à une carte, l’application a pour objectif de guider les jeunes migrants non accompagnés vers des personnes et des organisations de confiance, qui peuvent les aider et leur offrir les services nécessaires.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie- Herzégovine</p>	<p>Telephone or Internet hotlines for children victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affected by the refugee crisis have not yet been established. UNFPA and IOM, in collaboration with other UN agencies and partners, are working to introduce mechanisms for reporting such cases.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>An important role in the prevention of violence is played by the 24-hour National Telephone Hotline 116 111. It was created in 2009 by the State Agency for Child Protection and is managed by the Animus Foundation, with a harmonized pan-European number. Through the line are reported children at risk, including child victims of violence, including sexual.</p> <p>The line aims to provide children from all over the country with immediate psychological assistance and support, a sharing space, and ability to quickly identify and assess child risk, and refer them to protection authorities for on-site verification. It promotes the effectiveness of the child protection system by supporting children from across the country and empowering children to receive specialized assistance through counseling, information, psychological support or crisis intervention, by facilitating access to existing services for children and families and promoting their functioning, as well as improving coordination and interaction between institutions and bodies relevant to the protection of children and their care.</p> <p>The line is intended for children, as well as parents, loved ones or concerned citizens seeking help with children's problems. Any issues can be discussed related to the problems of children - both children with Bulgarian citizenship and migrant children, residing on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Related to this there are Specific procedures and rules for the operation of the National Assignment Hotline 116 111 in cases of calls related to migrant children.</p> <p>Migrant children are a risk group in need of special protection. They need to be treated in the same way as children who are nationals of the country concerned, to be guaranteed protection according to the laws in force, access to services in their support and to their best interests and needs, and where necessary be under the care of an adult to support them in adapting to a foreign country, in the absence of their parents, close or caring adults. Children themselves or concerned adults can use the telephone line. As with children of foreign nationality and unaccompanied minors, migrant children may also not know or understand Bulgarian or they speak the language at a low level.</p>

The team on the line has consultants who are fluent in foreign languages (mainly English), and each shift is provided with a specialist who can conduct such a conversation in a language other than Bulgarian.

When making calls related to migrant children, childcare consultants adhere to the following procedures and principles of work:

- building a trusting relationship and using basic consulting techniques.
- initially identifying the problem, collecting general information about the nature of the problem being addressed, and the request/ expectations of the caller. Mostly open-ended questions are used. The current situation of the child is examined: where he/she is from, where he/she lives, since when he/she is in the country, whether there are adults who are caring and responsible for the care of the child, is there an immediate risk to his life and health or an emergency situation. This approach is followed both by calls from children as well as from adults who relate to a migrant problem.
- if the caller speaks a language other than Bulgarian and the consultant does not speak the language, he or she is offered to be transferred to another team member who has such language skills (if any).
- if the caller does not speak a language that the consultants use (such as English, German, French, Russian), then it is examined if there is someone else who can speak in some of these languages.

Identifying the problem: Through appropriate questions, information is collected about the child's current situation, what type of help he or she is seeking, whether he or she is at risk. The risk assessment is performed according to the definitions for risk for a child according to the Child Protection Act. If a risk is identified, the caller is offered assistance and is introduced that the line can assist by contacting on-site assistance services. It is explained in an accessible language what these services are and how they work.

Children, who are not Bulgarian citizens have the right to protection and support while on the territory of Bulgaria. The caller is encouraged to provide information about himself or the child (unless he or she calls himself). Information is collected on whether any protection services or bodies have already been informed/referred, and whether an inspection has been carried out. If necessary, a security plan is discussed, and the caller is informed and consulted about opportunities to assist.

Detailed and specific information is collected about the child's name, place of residence, location, location in Bulgaria, date of birth and anything that can help identify the child. The caller is explained what action the line team will take and what to expect.

Throughout the conversation, the counselor provides emotional and psychological support, and after collecting information about the child, at their own discretion, continues the conversation while putting out the emotional tension in the callers, and discussing all the things that bother them.

Migrant children are a risk group in terms of respecting their rights, so when calling from the child himself, he or she should receive information about their rights and where they can get help and support when needed.

The consultant closes the conversation, summarizing what was discussed during the consultation. It is encouraged that the caller will seek help again when needed, in connection with the same problem or with another, and explains what measures will be taken by the line team to protect the minor. After the interview is over, the consultant liaises with the child protection authorities on a case-by-case basis, as well as with a coordinator to discuss the case and debrief, and then prepare the necessary documentation and describes the case in the statistical information collection forms.

When a current risk to a child is identified, the information collected is forwarded to the Child Protection Unit at the child's current location. The case is discussed with the coordinator to assess whether it is being passed to other services, who and when, if it is a day off. If necessary, and after discussing with the coordinator, liaison with the Border Police, State Agency for Child Protection experts or other services. The case is described as part of the line's internal documentation so that all team members are familiar with it.

	<p>At high risk and need for emergency intervention, the case is referred to Regional Department of the Police or to National System 112, as well as to Social Assistance Directorate as soon as it arrives. In each such case, the coordinator shall consider whether other protection services/bodies and, at his/her own discretion, are required to be notified.</p> <p>In conducting calls, regardless of the specific request and the problem of the client, the consultant follows the general procedures and principles of the National Telephone Helpline for Children 116 111, and implement the necessary and appropriate consultative skills, the principles of confidentiality and anonymity, as well as the ethical principles for working with children and adheres to the requirements of the relevant Bulgarian legislation and regulations.</p> <p>In the territorial divisions there are distributed information materials for: Emergency number 112. National Children's Hotline - 116 111 National Hotline for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings - 080020100 Hotline for victims of violence - 080018676 and 02 9817686 There are platforms where can be reported. In the SAR territorial divisions at the Council of Ministers, social experts hold information sessions, as well as provide additional information from NGOs working in the field.</p>
Croatia / Croatie	<p>Within the framework of procedures carried out by the social welfare system (social welfare centres, guardians <i>ad litem</i> or guardians, service providers), unaccompanied children have access to all rights and services as if they were children of Croatian nationality. By ensuring accommodation services, children are guaranteed advice and assistance, services of a psychologist and social worker, and other services as needed. Moreover, with the support of UNHCR, informative leaflets on rights were prepared and translated into five languages and made available at police stations, social welfare centres as well as service providers.</p> <p>National legislation, i.e. Article 132 of the Family Act (Official Gazette no. 103/15, 98/19), clearly sets out that everyone is obliged to inform a social welfare centre about the violation of a child's rights.</p> <p>(Family Act, Article 132 paragraph 1: Everyone is obliged to inform a social welfare centre about the violation of a child's personal and property rights. The violation of personal rights entails in particular: physical or mental violence, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence, abuse or exploitation of the child.)</p> <p>The online Red Button application, administered by the Croatian police, enables on-line reporting of internet content portraying sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of children, as well as reporting any form of sexual and other types of abuse or exploitation of children. Citizens and the general public recognised Red Button as the police's on-line reporting mechanism and links to it have been included on websites of other ministries, associations and institutions dealing with the protection of children. All crime victims are informed by the police of their rights and given a list of associations and organisations providing support to crime victims; in the case of a child victim, especially a particularly vulnerable victim such as a migrant child, the individual assessment of the need to provide special protection measures always assumes that the child requires appropriate special protection measures.</p> <p>In order to combat trafficking in human beings, including child victims of sexual abuse, the free telephone helpline 08007799, financed from the state budget, has been active for about ten years and is intended for all citizens who have any information on human trafficking; representatives of civil society organisations answer the calls. In order to provide quality assistance and protection in the Republic of Croatia to victims of human trafficking, two shelters for victims of human</p>

	trafficking have been set up, one for adults and another for children. These shelters are managed by civil society organisations and are financed from the state budget.
Cyprus / Chypre	<p>According to the National Strategy to Combat Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law of 2017 (L. 112(I)/2017), the Council “FONI” was established, which is responsible for coordinating all the actions, included in the National Strategy, for the prevention and combating of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation against children and child pornography. The Council has established a website http://www.foni.org.cy/, where information is provided concerning child sexual abuse and exploitation and is addressed to children, parents and teachers. The website gives access to a help support platform and also information on how to report a case. Currently the webpage is only provided in Greek.</p> <p>The support line, provided by the NGO “Hope for Children”, which is linked with the support platform, provides services on a 24hour basis in Greek and English. Furthermore, the European line for Missing Children (provided by the Association for the Prevention and Handling of Family Violence and “Hope for Children”) provides services on a 24hour basis. The European Help Line for Children and Adolescents provides services on a daily basis (Monday to Friday 12:00-20:00 and Saturdays 09:30-14:00).</p>
Czech Republic / République tchèque	<p>Even though there is no helpline or website specifically targeted to child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affected by the refugee crisis as they are too narrow group, there are several helplines and websites, both accessible 24/7, which provide specialized social and legal counselling for children. Police operates general anonymous helpline providing help in crisis. Non-governmental organisations are also entrusted with social and legal protection of children and with providing of social services. Over 400 non-governmental organisations provide social services such as specialised social counselling, counselling for crime victims, emergency telephone assistance, field programmes, etc. Some of the helplines provide information in several different languages. Non-governmental organisations also operate European hotlines and helplines, such helpline for missing and endangered children, child helpline, and a helpline for victims of crime. These activities are supported with funds from the state budget.</p>
Denmark / Danemark	<p><u>Danish National Police</u></p> <p>Danish police are able to offer information and guidance in some languages and further cooperate with different NGOs who are qualified to offer specific information services (personal, telephone or Internet-based) to victims of sexual offences and furthermore to provide that information in foreign languages. Furthermore, the Danish National Police has made specific instructions to the police districts that they - in connection with an application of asylum - must always be aware of indications of possible trafficking, sexual offences or other abuse of a minor child.</p>
Finland / Finlande	<p>The national Assistance system for victims of human trafficking can help potential victims of human trafficking, and their underage children who are in Finland. The system maintains a webpage which brings together information about human trafficking and anti-trafficking activities in Finland as well a telephone helpline. The webpage provides information in 17 languages.</p>
France	<p>116 000, la ligne d’assistance téléphonique européenne pour les disparitions d’enfants, active dans 29 pays européens, peut aussi être utilisée dans le contexte de la crise des réfugiés.</p> <p>Le guide de l’étranger en France « Samsam », disponible en ligne gratuitement, dans le cadre du projet de l’association France Terre d’Asile <i>Ensemble en France</i>⁷, avec le soutien du ministère de l’intérieur, offre des informations pratiques en français et en anglais à destination des étrangers et en particulier des réfugiés ou</p>

⁷ <https://www.ensemble-en-france.org/le-projet-ensemble-en-france/>

	<p>demandeurs d’asile⁸. Il offre un espace de ressources complet sur la société française à destination du public des migrants et fournit des réponses sur leurs interrogations culturelles du quotidien.</p> <p>Le « guide du réfugié », conçu par des travailleurs sociaux et des associations, en partenariat avec le conseil départemental de la Gironde en 2018, offre des informations sur les droits et les démarches pratiques des réfugiés en France dans 5 langues et est disponible en ligne gratuitement⁹.</p>
<p>Georgia / Géorgie</p>	<p>Hotline Service A 24-hour hotline for the victims of violence is functioning at the State Fund. Anyone can call on the hotline: 116 006 (Euro number) and get professional consultations from qualified operators and information about the services of the State Fund. Since 2017, the consultations of the State Fund’s hotline on the issues of domestic violence, violence against women, Human Trafficking, sexual violence have been available in 8 languages: in Georgian as well as in English, Russian, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Armenian, Arabic and Persian languages. The service is free and anonymous.</p> <p>The State Fund is a member of the Interagency Coordination Council implementing measures against human trafficking and is actively involved in the work of the Council and in the working groups created for the purpose of fulfilling the tasks of it. At the same time the State Fund is one of the important subjects for carrying out the activities outlined in a national action plan against human trafficking and/or domestic violence and/or violence against women and/or sexual abuse, whose main provisions are the protection, assistance and rehabilitation of the victims, as well as an active campaigning in order to prevent human trafficking across the country. The State Fund actively cooperates with state agencies (Ministry of Justice, MIA, and Prosecutor’s Office of Georgia) and NGOs- involved in combating human trafficking.</p> <p>Over the years, the State Fund has been a partner and has signed a memorandum of cooperation with the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This organization provides significant assistance to the State Fund for the return of beneficiaries, trafficked persons, in the country of their origin providing trainings and seminars to the employees of the State Fund for their capacity building.</p>
<p>Germany / Allemagne</p>	<p>The <i>Sexual Abuse Help Portal</i> run by the Independent Commissioner for Child Sex Abuse Issues provides information to affected persons, their relatives and other people who want to support them. The nationwide database integrated into the portal shows where help can be found in an individual’s own region. https://www.hilfeportal-missbrauch.de/startseite.html</p> <p>The <i>Sexual Abuse Helpline</i> run by the Independent Commissioner for Child Sex Abuse Issues is a nationwide, free and anonymous helpline for victims of sexual abuse and those who are close to them, as well as for people involved in the social environment of children, for professionals and for those interested in the topic. It is a contact point for people seeking relief, counselling and support, for people who are concerned about a child’s welfare and have a suspicion or “gut feeling” that something is wrong, and for people who are unsure about the topic and have questions to ask. It can be reached on 0800 22 55 530.</p>

⁸ <http://samsam.guide/>

⁹ <https://leguitedurefugie.com/>

	<p>The counsellors who staff the helpline are experts with training in psychology and education. They are qualified to provide counselling and have years of professional experience in dealing with sexual violence against girls and boys. They listen, offer advice, provide information and – if required – can point towards local options for obtaining help and support. Every call is confidential. Personal data are protected at all times.</p> <p>Apart from offering advice over the phone and in writing, the team also has an online service for young people (save-me-online.de). The helpline is open to all age groups. The entire team has been specially trained in the special techniques of providing counselling to children and juveniles. Furthermore, many of the counsellors come from a specialist background in dealing with children and juveniles (e.g. child and juvenile psychotherapists) and are familiar with the issues of child pornography, child prostitution and child trafficking (e.g. child and juvenile psychotherapists with experience in dealing with victims of organised and ritual sexual violence). In addition, many of the counsellors have years of experience (since 2005) in counselling the victims of such crimes – most of whom have now reached adulthood.</p> <p>The helpline is currently undergoing development to ensure that the needs of people with disabilities are also optimally covered by the counselling service. There are also plans to expand the online service for young people.</p> <p>If required, a translation service can be integrated by telephone into the counselling session.</p>
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>In our opinion, the special information service required by the Recommendation has already been functioning in Hungary as follows.</p> <p>The immigration and asylum authority cooperates with the IOM and the Hungarian Baptist Aid in providing assistance and counselling to child victims of sexual offences. Asylum applicants and beneficiaries of international protection could call the free, anonym, 24-hour hotline operated by the National Crisis Management and Information Telephone Service, to ask for information and help in case of domestic abuse, child abuse, prostitution or human trafficking. The service is available in Hungarian and English at the moment. Several other governmental agencies' (Victim Support Centre operated under the Ministry of Justice) and NGOs' (Chance for Families 2005 Foundation, The Kék Vonal Child Crisis Foundation, Terre des Hommes) contact details are posted on the wall at the transit zones and refugee centres in multiple languages.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice opened the first Victim Support Centre in Budapest on 21 June 2017 and based on the experience obtained during the operation of the first centre two further Centres were established in 2018 in Miskolc and Szombathely. Their goal is to support the victims – especially the particular groups of victims like children - whose living conditions have changed as a consequence of having been victimised of a crime or an offence against property and to provide them with customised emotional support and information required to assert their interests. The goal of the Victim Support Centre is to offer support to victims, to listen to them and to provide appropriate - customised - help to restore the balance and proceed.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is currently working on improving our victim support system. During the past three years, three victim support centres have been opened, and according to the government decree no. 1645/2019. (XI. 19.) during the next five years, a nation-wide network of victim support centres should be developed. The tasks and competence of the Victim Support Line and the Victim Support Centres is prescribed by the Government Decree 362/2016. (XI. 29.) 4. § (3) a).</p>

	<p>As we have already pointed out in connection with Recommendation R15, under Article 3 of Decree No. 32/2015, the victim information brochure shall contain information, among other things, on contact information to VSS (including telephone number and e-mail address), on the cost-free Victim Support Line and that individually assessed services can only be provided to the victim after personally getting in touch with the VSS. According to Article 4 of Decree No. 32/2015 personalised information which is in accordance with the victims' needs can only be provided by the VSS after the victim gets in touch with them personally via the contacts given on the information brochure.</p> <p>In connection with providing information for the victims under Article 4 Paragraph (3) Point <i>a</i>) of Government Decree No. 362/2016 the Ministry of Justice acting as VSS provides personalised information in the victim support proceedings and for this purpose operating continuously without any interruption the cost-free Victim Support Line [to which Article 24 Paragraph (4) of the Victim Support Act also refers] to which I have also referred to above in connection with Recommendation R15 (see the answer in point II above). Moreover, in Victim Support Centres victims of crime and property misdemeanours are provided with access to the service of <i>assertion of interests</i>'. Under Article 10 Paragraph (6) of Government Decree No. 362/2016, if the information is required through the Victim Support Line by the victim, the information shall be provided by the Ministry of Justice irrespective of whether the victim had submitted a request to the capital, regional or district government administration office before, or not.</p> <p>Moreover, according to the provisions of the Child Welfare Act, the state must take care of the effective operation and improvement of the signalling system of the child protection services. As part of this, the Social and Child Protection Directorate performs the following tasks: national professional assistance for the signalling system, improvement thereof, development and organisation of training, as well as drafting legal and operational rules and amendments. To improve the signalling system and promote reporting cases of dangers to children, a standardised telephone number was introduced within the Directorate on 1 January 2017, which can be called free of charge by anyone in case of child abuse or endangerment.</p>
<p>Iceland / Islande</p>	<p>Iceland has extensive mandatory reporting obligations and has organized easy access to reporting child protection concerns through the national helpline. The Red Cross offers specific support to asylum seekers, immigrants and refugees and has a specific helpline available for those in need of assistance.</p>
<p>Italy / Italie</p>	<p>In Italy the following telephone lines are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Anti-trafficking toll-free number (800-290-290) is a free public service of first aid, available 24 hours a day and it is a preparatory tool in favour of victims of trafficking and exploitation, which works in close contact with public entities in the territory and with the projects which carry out the National Anti-trafficking Programme. To the calling victims concealed identity is guaranteed and they have the possibility to be put into contact with operators who are specialised in multiple languages. The toll-free number is even responsible for the elaboration and implementation of SIRIT (Computerised System for the collection of trafficking information), in collaboration with Ministers, Regions and local autonomies, as well as the associations, with the aim of monitoring the treated cases and the protection and preventative measures of the victims' rights. - 114 Childhood Emergency is an emergency service promoted by the Department for Equal Opportunities of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The Service is available for whoever wants to report situations of unease concerning childhood and adolescence. 114 Childhood Emergency is available 24 hours a day, 365 day a year, and it is addressed both to children and adolescents up to 18 years, as well as to adults and to service operators. The service offers psychological assistance and psycho-pedagogical, sociological and legal advice in situations of unease which can damage the children and adolescents psycho-physical development and that can cause the activation of a network of territorial services, useful to support the victims of these emergencies. The 114 professionals deal with cases following the procedures developed over the time and continuously enhanced and updated. In

	<p>particular, these procedures show operators the way to activate the network of intervention to handle the situation, case by case, both during the emergency phase, when it is necessary to arrange an immediate intervention, and during the following phase, in order to create a middle-long-term project.</p>
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>Please be informed that due to the fact as there are not many children affected by the refugee crisis who come to Latvia in general, specific information services such as telephone or Internet helplines to child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affected by the refugee crisis is not set up.</p> <p>There are two helplines that any child in Latvia can call. There is no information that any children affected by the refugee crisis has reached the helplines. Consequently, it is not possible to determine what kind of support such children would have been given.</p> <p>The Legal Aid Administration has delegated to the association “Skalbes” the operation of the free of charge helpline 116006 “Helpline for Victims of Crime”. Free of charge helpline was launched on January 1st, 2016 and it’s daily from 7am to 10pm. Association “Skalbes” provides victims, their relatives, eyewitnesses with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- emotional and psychological support;- information on victim’s procedural rights;- information on possible services;- information on existing victim support services and victim rights placement on social networks and websites, including website www.cietusajiem.lv. <p>Assistance is provided in three languages: Latvian, Russian and English.</p> <p>Information on the procedures of obtaining and receiving conditions for State ensured legal aid and State victims’ compensation is available by calling the Legal Aid Administration’s free of charge phone 800 018 01.</p> <p>In accordance with the Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child, the State Inspectorate for the Protection of the Rights of the Child shall supervise and control compliance with the regulatory enactments in the field of the protection of the rights of the children. One of the functions of the inspection is to ensure the functioning of Children Hotline (116 111). Accordingly, children are provided with professional psychological assistance and support in crisis situations, including advice on sexual abuse, as well as support for children and adolescents, helping them to deal with different types of issues and life situations. Assistance is provided in Latvian, Russian and most cases also in English.</p> <p>In addition, we would like to underline, that if there would be a child victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse affected by the refugee, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law the State Police would act regard to the age, maturity and any special needs of the minor. As mentioned before, according to Section 96.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law a minor shall be specially protected victim. A specially protected victim may participate in procedural activities, with a permission of the person directing the proceedings, together with the trusted person, unless it is a person against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated, a detained, a suspect, or an accused. A specially protected victim may request and receive information regarding release or escape of such arrested or convicted person from a place of imprisonment or a place of temporary detention who has inflicted harm to him or her, if there is a threat to the victim and there is not risk of harm to the arrested or convicted person.</p>

	<p>In accordance with Section 97.¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law (Fundamental Rights of a Victim in Criminal Proceedings), a victim has the rights to receive information regarding the conditions for applying for and receipt of a compensation, including State compensation and to submit an application regarding compensation for the harm inflicted in accordance with the procedures laid down in this Law; to participate in criminal proceedings, using the language in which he or she is fluent, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter without remuneration; to receive contact information for communication regarding the particular criminal proceedings; to receive information regarding the support and medical assistance available; to request information regarding the direction of the criminal proceedings, regarding the officials who conduct or have conducted criminal proceedings.</p> <p>Interrogation of a minor would be conducted by using the language, in which he/she can speak and, if necessary, using the assistance of an interpreter. Also, if necessary, a psychologist would be involved in procedural actions, who would ensure that information is provided to the child according to his/her age and degree of maturity.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>The Expert Group against the Sexual Abuse of Children and Young People is dedicated to topic-specific public outreach, raising the public's awareness of the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and young people. The measures taken by the Expert Group include publishing newspaper articles and activity reports, inviting the media to continuing education events, distributing flyers, and maintaining a website (www.stoppkindsmisbrauch.li). In recent years, the Office of Social Services has likewise addressed the danger of sexual abuse of children and young people as well as child pornography as part of its projects dealing with new media. The brochures published by the Office of Social Services, "Talking to children about digital media!" (http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-primar-web-2016.pdf) and "Talking to young people about social media!" (http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-sekunar-web-2016.pdf) give parents tips and information on how children and young people can engage in responsible media use. The brochures discuss topics such as sexting, cybergrooming, and the treatment of personal data. The "freelance" prevention programme (www.be-freelance.net) under the aegis of the specialised prevention offices of nine Swiss cantons and Liechtenstein offers teaching materials for secondary schools. Its digital media package includes materials for teaching units on cybergrooming and sexting. The learning objectives are to provide information and to raise awareness about these issues. The Children and Youth Act (KJG) created the basis for establishing the office of the Ombudsperson for Children and Young People. The ombudsperson is a neutral, universally accessible contact and complaints office for children, young people, and also adults. The services of the Ombudsperson are free of charge. The Ombuds Office for Children and Young People (OSKJ) has primary responsibility for publicising and monitoring implementation of the rights of the child. The ombudsperson represents the interests of children and young people before courts, national and municipal authorities, public and private institutions, and organisations by submitting complaints, suggestions, and petitions. For instance, it would also become active if children and young people complain about their treatment by the courts. However, the ombudsperson does not act as a party to any proceedings.</p>
Lithuania / Lituanie	<p>Lithuania had no known cases of children in refugee crisis, which became victims of sexual exploitation. That's why there are no specific information services created.</p>
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	<p>There are various information services in place and an interpreter may be provided to assist, either by the National Agency for the Welfare of Asylum Seekers, Jesuit Refugee Services or a local NGO specialising in migrants rights .The Hotline (an online reporting system run by Agenzija Appogg which provides a secure and confidential environment where anyone can report websites which host online child abuse). The internet helpline is an extension of Support line 179 and aims to offer support to individuals that reach them via telephone on free phone 179 or email 179.appogg@gov.mt. The helpline offers support to minors on any online safety issues such as cyberbullying, sexting and online grooming. The individuals seeking support will be referred to a holistic team of experts that are specifically trained in the handling of such cases.</p>

	<p>In addition to the national support line 179, Kellimni.com is another support service that is run as a result of a partnership between the SOS Malta, Salesians of Don Bosco, Aġenzija Appoġġ, and Aġenzija Żgħażaġħ. It is manned by a team of professionally trained operators. The Kellimni.com team can be contacted through email, chat and smart messaging. Chat lines are open 24/7.</p> <p>In addition, there is also the Migrant Health Liason Office that provides assistance through cultural mediators or interpreters within the public hospital.</p> <p>There is also the Crisis Intervention Service, operating from the Accident and Emergency Department of the public hospital to offer support in various crisis situations related to mental health.</p>
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	<p>The BMA has a Call Center that provides information for foreigners in the Republic of Moldova. The Call Center provides services to regardless of the age of person. No separate hotlines for unaccompanied migrant children are provided by BMA, since no foreign children or unaccompanied refugee children were detected in the Republic of Moldova in the last 5 years. Nevertheless, migrant children can benefit from the services of free Child Helpline and support services via Internet dedicated for all children.</p>
Monaco	<p>Le Foyer de l'enfance de la Principauté (Princesse Charlène), placé sous l'autorité de la Direction de l'Action et de l'Aide Sociales de l'Etat, est accessible jour et nuit, 365 jours par an, par le biais d'une permanence téléphonique effectuée par l'un des deux responsables de l'établissement. Les enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés victimes d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels, ainsi que les personnes désireuses de les aider peuvent ainsi joindre à tout moment le service compétent.</p> <p>Il convient de signaler qu'afin de renforcer les services d'informations, un numéro spécial dédié aux parents et aux enfants avait été mis en place en 2015. Dans ce cadre, une psychologue était appelée à répondre à toutes les questions/problématiques que les parents pouvaient rencontrer. Après trois ans d'expérience et au regard du nombre d'appels très restreints (moins de vingt par an), il avait été mis un terme à cette expérience en 2018. Il a été conclu que la configuration particulière de la Principauté ne rendait pas nécessaire la mise en place d'une ligne d'assistance téléphonique supplémentaire.</p> <p>En effet, l'extrême exigüité du territoire (2 km²), la coordination étroite et permanente des services de l'Etat (v. <i>supra</i> Rc n° 13) et le maillage des institutions et des lieux de vie des enfants, permettent aux adultes et aux enfants d'être continuellement au contact de travailleurs sociaux et tout fait de maltraitance est ainsi presque immédiatement connu du personnel éducatif, des services de police ou des services judiciaires. Dans le cas d'un mineur réfugié, la Direction de la Sûreté Publique sera aussitôt informée de l'arrivée de ce mineur sur le sol monégasque et pourra ainsi procéder à sa prise en charge (v. <i>infra</i> Rc n° 35).</p>
Montenegro / Monténégro	<p>At the Reception Centre of foreigners seeking international protection the Centre's professional staff ensures to provide, through their direct presence and the gained confidence of children, as the best way to provide assistance in the case of a victim or potential victim of sexual exploitation or abuse, given that a personal presence can significantly contribute to supporting and assisting children affected by the refugee crisis. In addition, SOS Helpline for Victims or Potential Victims of Trafficking is now available to all foreigners seeking international protection, and the professional staff of the Reception Center for foreigners seeking international protection is available in case that support, understanding or advice is needed.</p>
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	<p>There are many helplines available for different victims of human trafficking. Some helplines are specifically designed for one of the forms of THB, such as sexual exploitation and labor exploitation. Different partners, such as CoMensha, Fier and FairWork, provide these helplines and redirect victims to the best possible care with respect to their needs. Many of these helplines have not only set up a telephone helpline, but often also cater through online contact, chats and Whatsapp to make/keep the threshold for the quest for help as low as possible.</p>

	<p>When necessary, interpreters can be used to assist in providing advice in a language that is understandable to the victims. For this purpose, CoMensha administers a state-financed fund for translation services to victims of human trafficking, on top of general provisions with regards to translation services in the care system. During legal procedures, interpretation and translation can also be arranged free of charge for the victim.</p> <p>A toolkit (STEP) was developed in a collaboration project between the Red Cross, The Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers, Dutch Refugee Council, CoMensha and Nidos. This Toolkit provides tools for discussing human trafficking and exploitation with (former) asylum seekers. This toolkit also redirects to a website that provides detailed information on the basic rights of people, even if they don't have a residence permit. The site is available in different languages; Dutch, English and French.</p> <p>Another initiative which can be mentioned in this regard, is the pilot which has been started in 2019 in the Netherlands by the police and the CKM (Center against human and child trafficking) to increase the willingness to report sexual exploitation of minors. A safety coordinator will support child victims during filing a report and if a criminal procedure follows.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>In the Republic of North Macedonia there are multiple visible social reactions to the problem of sexual abuse of children and paedophilia at several levels, encompassing both victims and perpetrators. The states in this field are being monitored, the shortcomings are being identified and are being improved, and this is indicated by the legal amendments introducing the Registry of Persons Convicted by an Effective Judgement for Criminal Acts of Sexual Abuse of Children and Paedophilia and increasing the imprisonment sentences for these crimes.</p> <p>By introducing the Special Registry of Persons Convicted by an Effective Judgement for Criminal Acts of Sexual Abuse of Children and Paedophilia (available online) a single register was established and a data basis of relevant data was created which may be used in monitoring the states, for comparison, for establishing a basis for improvement of legal solutions, as well as for work in the field of prevention of sexual abuse of children. That is a security measure primarily for all children, having in mind the child's right to a secure and safe childhood, as well as raising the awareness of the entire public about this phenomenon, raising the citizens' cultural, social and educational levels in order to recognise this phenomenon.</p> <p>Since the introduction of the register (June 2012) until 2019, a total of 236 persons have been revealed as criminals in this field.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>The quick forms of aid include first of all the Telephone Helpline for Children and Youth 116 111 and web contact www.116111.pl kept by the Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę Foundation - this is free-of-charge and anonymous telephone and on-line support for children and youth, providing the callers with a possibility of obtaining help and support in difficult life situations, and intervene in case of threat to health and life. The Foundation also operates another hotline, namely Helpline for Parents and Teachers for the Safety of Children 800 100 100 and web contact through www.800100100.pl. Furthermore, there is also the Children Helpline of the Ombudsman for Children, 800 121 212, which is a free-of-charge hotline for children and youth, where the psychologists, pedagogues and lawyers provide the necessary support to all children who call them, and what is more, even the adults may call the intervention number to report any issues regarding children.</p> <p>In each case, when the crime of sexual abuse of a minor or a suspicion of such a crime occurs or other circumstances that require clarification emerge, there is a possibility to report the matter to the 997 and 112 Police emergency phone numbers. In such a case, the Police officers undertake adequate actions if the premises suggest that they have become a victim of sexual crime.</p> <p>The bodies of the Border Guard regularly distribute prevention materials addressed to foreigners, including information brochures in various languages, addressing the options of assistance and support from (non-governmental) aid organisations in the area of information about international protection procedures in Poland, protection against exploitation and human trafficking; such organisations also operate 24/7 helplines, which foreigners are informed about. Additionally, as far as access to free legal aid is concerned, in guarded centres for foreigners telephone numbers to non-governmental organisations providing support to foreigners are</p>

	<p>displayed on information boards and it is clearly stated that such organisations may be contacted if help is needed. Moreover, leaflets, brochures and other law-related publications (in various languages) received by the Border Guard from such organisations are available for the foreigners in common rooms (e.g. in guarded centres for foreigners materials on the possibility of applying for refugee status are usually available in Polish, English, Russian, Vietnamese and Arabic). As far as access to free legal aid is concerned, it should be also noted that representatives of non-governmental organisations pay visits to detention centres and legal consultations are offered to foreigners.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The National Centre for Support of the Integration of Migrants has a Health Office (under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to provide information on health access for both migrants, including refugees and their families, as well as those who are in a regular situation or irregular. The National Health Service (NHS) also provides “Line 24” where it is possible to receive health referrals to any portuguese or foreign citizen. 2. The ACM also provides the Migrant Helpline which is available to provide quick answers to frequently asked questions of migrants. It provides information available online in the “Migration” or by phone. ACM provides the Telephone Translation Service (STT). The STT addresses all Portuguese / foreign interlocutors who need to communicate with foreigners and Portuguese citizens / entities. This service places simultaneously in conference call, the service provider technician, a translator and the immigrant. The service is available and free of charge to entities and / or users every working days from 09:00 to 19:00 through the Migrant Helpline – 808 257 257. 3. Other hotlines: The Children's Line (Ombudsman's Line of Responsibility: 800 20 66 56) is a totally free telephone line especially for children and young people who are in situations of difficulty, risk or danger. The SOS Child line provided by the Child Support Institute (IAC) is free of charge (number 116111) and operates from the description of the case that will be the subject of intervention by a specialized team. The referral consists of the screening, data recording and telephone, written or personalized contact by the technician, with the entities that, in the community, analyze the presented problem and formulate the intervention plan. These lines can refer and intervene according to the screening carried out. Noting the existence of Multidisciplinary Specialized Teams, with geographic coverage at a national level, with 24-hour telephone contact, for articulation, intervention and consultation in situations where there is suspicion of human trafficking. 4. A translation of the Council of Europe Manual “How to convey child-friendly information to children in migration: A handbook for frontline professionals” is currently under way for further publication of guidelines for health professionals on this subject (including questions exploitation and sexual abuse) and will also include a survey of existing telephone and digital resources to address these situations.
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<p>At national level, the European Single European Children's Number Line - 116.111 is operated in Romania by The Child Telephone Association: http://www.telefonulcopilului.ro/home</p> <p>The Child Telephone provides the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - information in order to promote and respect the child rights - counselling in order to promote and respect the child rights - referral to the institutions able to offer the adequate assistance to each case - cases monitoring - monitoring that child rights are respected in Romania

	<p>The child's phone is also dedicated to children that are refugees: http://www.telefonulcopilului.ro/your-rights?id=36</p> <p>Also, the Child Telephone Association, which operates the European Single European Children's Number Line - 116.111 - reports cases of child violence (helped by the helpline) to GDSACP to provide detailed assessment and needs-based intervention.</p> <p>More information in Romanian and English on the association's website: http://www.telefonulcopilului.ro/acasa?martie=1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- At regional level, Law no. 272/2004 stipulates the mandatory establishment of a telephone for reporting violence against children – child telephone, at the level of every GDSACP (art. 96 line (2)) – open for all children, including children affected by refugee crisis, open for all professionals and general public. Information below is extracted from situation analysis of child telephone in 2018:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 45 telephone numbers available out of 47 GDSACP➤ 36 are free of charge➤ the 45 child telephone lines have mobile teams consisting in specialists (social worker, psychologist) and police officer, which intervene in emergency cases.
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie	<p>Information services, tools, and foundations that provide information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Fund for Support of Children in Difficult Life Situation was created in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of March 26, 2008 No. 404 http://fond-detyam.ru/about/- All-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), the possibility of bringing specialists who speak different languages.- The children's and teenage helpline "Gavrosh". Number: 8 (499) 134-81-81- A helpline for children and adolescents at the State Inspectorate for the Protection of Children's Rights (here you can get psychological and practical help in difficult and crisis situations). 8 (800) 60-08 <p>Examples of sites of organizations that provide assistance to children affected by the migration crisis, including information in different languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Committee "Civil Assistance" (Center for Adaptation and Education of Refugee Children) www.refugee.ru, (versions in English and French, an automatic translation of information on the site into Arabic and other languages)- Charitable Foundation - Children of the Earth (https://www.childrenofearth.org/) help sick refugee children, there are versions in Russian and English 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/ <p>Information is provided on accommodation, work, employment, documents filing, etc.</p> <p>The centers of assistance to citizens who find themselves in a crisis situation identify persons, families and children in need of social services, provides social, legal and psychological assistance, including through a children's helpline included; attracts various state bodies and public associations to address issues of social assistance to families and children, provides accommodation in social hotels.</p>

San Marino / Saint-Marin	
Serbia / Serbie	<p><i>Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication.</i></p> <p>In July 2016 the Government of Serbia adopted the Regulation on the safety and protection of children in the use of information and communication technologies, which determined preventive measures for the safety and protection of children in the use of information and communication technology, actions in the event of disruption or endangering the safety of children on the Internet and sending reports to the competent authorities (the competent public prosecutor's office, social work centers, health centers and the ministry responsible for internal affairs). Regulation has created the basis for the establishment of a National Contact Center for child safety on the Internet, which began operating in February 2017, and where illicit, illegal and harmful online content can be reported by telephone or web site (http://pametnoibezbedno.gov.rs/rs-lat/prijava-nelegalnog-sadrzaja).</p> <p>Encourage and support the setting up of specific information services such as telephone or Internet helplines to child victims:</p> <p>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration provides 24/7 service for all those in need for protection, especially to minors and victims of all form of violence. Apart to this, some helplines provides support on the non-discriminatory basis (http://www.unhcr.rs/media/images/mods/zero/zero.jpg). However, due the language barriers, migrants are more directed to reception staff. Therefore, staff is obliged to apply standard procedures in the case of sexual abuse and exploitation. All complaints, including on the staff performance, could be report directly to the management in centre or by e-mail to headquarter in Belgrade. E-mail address for complaints is visible in all centres.</p> <p>In all Reception and Asylum centres, there is free internet access for all beneficiaries. There is also available phone, in case some of beneficiaries do not have it and they need it urgently. (Added by Comissioner for Refugees).</p>
Slovak Republic / République slovaque	<p>Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family ensures the solution of any suggestions and notifications of child neglect, on violations of their rights and interests protected by toll-free telephone line (FTL) for reporting abuse of social system and neglect of care on no. 0800 191 222. The provision of information, assistance and advice is also provided by other telephone helplines operated by other entities. Children victims can also reach out to Child Safety Line, CHSL-UNICEF – 0800 116 111, which is part of the associated helpline Pomoc.sk within the project Zodpovedne.sk, supported by the European Commission under the Connecting Europe Facility program. For the needs of crisis intervention, the 24-hour availability of the employees of the authorities - departments of social and legal protection of children and social guardianship - is ensured.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic stated that social, legal and psychological counseling is provided through the non-governmental organisation of the Slovak Humanitarian Council and the Center for Legal Aid. The Alien Police Detention Unit Medveďov has a designated employee for contact with detainees who provides and mediates requirements and needs for detainees. For the victims of trafficking in human beings, a free National Helpline for Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings operated by the Slovak Catholic Charity with tel. no. 0800 800 818 was established. It can also be contacted by children who have been victims of e.g. sexual exploitation.</p>
Slovenia / Slovénie	<p>At a time when the child is an applicant for international protection, he or she is informed by various actors, including through activities that are appropriate to the child's age and perceptions, about the types of violence and also to whom to turn to in case of violence. Social workers through their daily psychosocial care monitor the family dynamics/psychosocial status of individual family members and take immediate action in case of any suspicion of abuse.</p>

	<p>As a mechanism of prevention and awareness raising, PATS project can also be pointed out. PATS is a project consisting of informative interviews as well as a variety of activities through which applicants for international protection are given information on trafficking in human beings, sexual violence and gender-based violence. Potential victims are also identified through the PATS project. Particularly, the project is oriented at women (adult women, girls between the ages of 14 and 18, unaccompanied minors) in order to identify potential victims of trafficking in human beings or violence.</p> <p>Prior to applying for international protection, representatives of the NGO Legal Information Centre inform the applicants about their rights and obligations and on the procedure of lodging the application. In case any signs of vulnerability are detected at this stage, an official who will deal with request for international protection will be alerted to this. The official, on the basis of an aforementioned warning and on the basis of his own assessment warns the health and psychosocial service. Possible particularities of accommodation and health problems are indicated in a form. Also prior to any procedure based on request for international protection, applicants receive a flyer with information on the contact points that offer help to anyone who is subjected to any kind of violence. Preventive measures are therefore already introduced when the migrants are accommodated in the reception areas, that is, prior to any legal request, and continue throughout the process of obtaining international protection.</p> <p>At the stage of submission of an application for international protection, individual elements of vulnerability are likely to be recognized, since qualified operatives, legal representatives and in case of a minor also legal representatives of a minor, are present. Immediately upon their accommodation, applicants for international protection commence psychosocial conversations with a social worker. Social worker can detect certain elements of vulnerability.</p> <p>Finally, the above-mentioned agreement on the <i>Standard Operational Procedures for Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence and Violence by Gender against Persons under the Provisions of the International Protection Act</i> are in the process of renewal and will include an article on an establishment of a hotline for victims of the abuse.</p>
Spain / Espagne	<p>Minors may use childcare services by calling 091 (Police) or 062 (Civil Guard) directly.</p> <p>The ANAR Telephone for Assistance to Children and Adolescents at Risk (116111 or 900 20 20 10) is another of the most used tools, attended by specialists 24 hours a day that guide victims and warn directly the Police and Civil Guard.</p>
Sweden / Suède	<p>The Police Authority can be contacted any time (24 hours, 7 days a week) if there is a need to report a crime or get immediate help from the police. Information on the Police Authority's website is available in several different languages. Telephone or Internet helpline for victims of crime is not conducted by the police as it is not part of the police assignment.</p> <p>Save the Children had a project <i>Listen to me!</i> from November 2016 to November 2019. The project consisted of several parts among them a helpline in several languages that offered children, young people and parents conversation support and information in Arabic, Dari, Pashto, Swedish and English. In November 2019 Children's Rights in Society (BRIS) took over the responsibility of the helpline. BRIS is a non-profit organisation that supports young people in distress. You can contact BRIS with questions or problems of any kind. The call is free of charge and you can be anonymous. Everyone working at BRIS is bound by an ethical principle of confidentiality, which means that your conversation will not be passed on or spread to anyone else. If the child wants to, BRIS can help the child with a report to the police or the Social Services.</p>

	<p>Many children who have been affected by a crime is afraid to talk about it and do not know about their rights. The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority (Brottsoffermyndigheten) was therefore commissioned by the Government to gather information to children who have been affected by a crime about their rights and among other things developed together with the Ombudsman for children the website jagvillveta.se. Children can find information written suitable for children about what is criminal, how you can feel if you have been affected by a crime and where you can get help. There is also information about how to report a crime and what will happen if there will be a trial.</p> <p>The Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO) is a government agency responsible for supervising health care, social services and activities under the Act concerning Support and Service for Persons with Certain Functional Impairments. IVO is also responsible for issuing certain permits in these areas. IVO has a special telephone line for children and young persons who are in contact with social services or the healthcare system, including those placed in residential care homes, supported housing or family homes. The telephone line provides information about legal rights and the child/young person can put forward a complaint, for instance in cases of abuse.</p> <p>The National Board of Health and Welfare cooperates with other authorities and actors to raise awareness and disseminate overarching knowledge about missing children. The Board gathers information and provides online support on its own website and on kunskapsguiden.se which gathers quality-assured knowledge from many authorities and other actors. The Board also disseminates information through newsletters, seminars and dialogues with relevant actors.</p> <p>A couple of years ago, the government also decided that the National Board of Health and Welfare and the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden would produce information about the social services for children and young people. The reason was that many children and young people do not know about the social services, what they do and how they can help and support. To be able to generate information about things that a young person wonders about, the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden has met just over 165 boys and girls between 4 and 18 years. All information on this site kollpasoc.se has been prepared with children and young people. The material has been fact-checked by the National Board of Health, which also runs the site.</p> <p>The social services play a central role when it comes to supporting and protecting children who are victims or potential victims of THB or exploitation. To support the social services and to increase their knowledge about and awareness of THB and exploitation of children the National Board of Health and Welfare has published a guidance for the social services that provides personnel with practical support in the handling of cases and clarifies the responsibilities of the social services in accordance with Swedish and international law.</p> <p>In 2017 the National Board of Health and Welfare was assigned by the Government to establish a Knowledge Centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons. The premise for the work of the Centre is that the National Board of Health and Welfare is responsible for the areas of activity relating to social services and health care, and the Board has special responsibility for coordinating government measures in the areas of activity relating to children and young persons. The work of the Centre aims at ensuring that professionals who receive and assist unaccompanied minors and young persons have the right prerequisites for providing them with good quality care based on the individual needs and rights of the child or young person. Highlighted measures are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and the social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend to school. The assignment lasts until the end of 2020.</p>
Switzerland / Suisse	En Suisse, l'ONG ACT212 a mis en place une ligne d'assistance téléphonique gratuite et anonyme pour signaler les cas de traite des êtres humains ou d'exploitation sexuelle. Toutes les victimes, qu'elles soient majeures ou mineures, peuvent s'adresser à cette ligne d'assistance pour obtenir des conseils, une assistance et, si

	nécessaire ou sur demande, contacter les autorités chargées des poursuites pénales ou un service spécialisé dans l'assistance aux victimes de traite. Cette ligne téléphonique est également à la disposition d'autres organismes ou personnes concernés qui souhaitent recevoir des conseils sur la traite des êtres humains ou signaler des situations suspectes.
Turkey / Turquie	Professional staff (Social Workers, Psychologists, Sociologists and Teachers) work in Alo 183 Social Support Line , which serves 24 hours a day, 7 days a week free of charge throughout Turkey. In case of any negligence and abuse, related actions are initiated immediately. Trainings on child services were carried out in order to improve the capacity of the personnel working in the support line. Domestic calls to Alo 183 Line are free of charge. The staff, who speaks Kurdish and Arabic, answers calls in these languages.
Ukraine	The National Hot Line for Migration and Human Trafficking is in place under the support of the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine. The National hotline for prevention of domestic violence, all forms of violence against children, human trafficking and gender discrimination is created and operating based on the public organization La Strada-Ukraine. The hotlines meet all the standards for the operation of Hotlines, information on their activities is widely popularized.

Recommendation R35 / Recommandation R35

The Lanzarote Committee:

considers that Parties should agree on common strategies/procedures to effectively deal with the phenomenon of cross-border missing children (R35).

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient convenir de stratégies/procédures communes pour lutter efficacement contre le phénomène des disparitions transfrontalières d'enfants (R35).

<p>Albania / Albanie</p>	<p>On 06 March 2019 Albania has adopted the Decision of Council of Ministers DCM No. 111, dated 06.03.2019 "On the Procedures and Rules for the Return and Repatriation of the Unaccompanied Child". The purpose of this DCM is to set up detailed procedures and rules for the process of:</p> <p>a) the return of unaccompanied children, foreign or stateless, located in the territory of the Republic of Albania, including unaccompanied children, pursuant to the readmission agreement between The Republic of Albania and the European Union or other readmission agreements where the Republic of Albania is a party;</p> <p>b) the repatriation of unaccompanied Albanian children, including Albanian children declared lost, located in the territory of a foreign state;</p> <p>c) the readmission in the territory of the Republic of Albania of unaccompanied children from countries of third or stateless, as a result of the implementation of the readmission agreement between the Republic of Albania and the European Union or other readmission agreements where the Republic of Albania is a party.</p> <p>State authority responsible for ensuring the functioning of the integrated system of protection for unaccompanied children, inside and outside the territory of the Republic of Albania, through the coordination of work between the responsible authorities involved in the process protection, is the State Agency for the Rights and Protection of the Child.</p>
<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>La loi 9/2017, du 25 mai, sur les mesures de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et de protection de ses victimes, a conduit à la création du Service aux victimes de la traite des êtres humains (SAVTEH). Tout au long de 2019, ce service a organisé diverses formations pour les professionnels (du Ministère des Affaires sociales, du Logement et de la Jeunesse, de la Police, de la Batllia -Cour- (civile et pénale) et du parquet, afin de fournir des outils pour détecter ce problème).</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p><u>Federal Ministry of the Interior</u></p> <p>In the case of missing underage minors in asylum procedures a missing person's report is lodged by the Ministry of the Interior. If the minor is of age the person/authority of custody will be informed, who will take further steps.</p> <p>Investigations in the whereabouts of missing persons lies within the responsibility of the security agencies. The data of the missing UMF will be announced in the national system (EKIS) and the Schengen information system (SIS).</p> <p>From a police perspective, the European police authorities already have some common procedures to deal with this phenomenon. For example, there is the Schengen Information System (SIS) and also other possibilities of Europe-wide police communication, for example the comparison of fingerprints via Eurodac, etc.</p>

	<p><u>Background:</u> Since the end of May 2019, it has been found in Austria that a tug organization in Athens organizes and carries out separate towing of small children on the flight path with the airlines AUSTRIAN Airlines and AGEAN Airlines from Athens to Vienna. Children from 6 months old babies to 11 year old children are affected, because the rigors of dragging overland would be too dangerous for them.</p> <p><u>Activities:</u> On the part of the BK Vienna, office 3.4-JOO, the Austrian Attache and the document consultants – in cooperation with airport police border control point airport awareness measures were carried out in Greece and, if necessary, a direct reporting rail was installed. Furthermore, in the event of suspected cases, joint upstream controls (office 3.4 – second line) or operational measures are implemented with the SPK Schwechat border control point. Training was also carried out by Austria Airlines staff (flight attendants) to identify potential victims of human trafficking and an agreement process of the SPK Schwechat and the BK Vienna office 3.4 - JOO was established. There is also an exchange of information with the child and youth advocate Vienna and the office II / BK / 2.4.2-KAP (competence center for outgoing), especially regarding UMF. No case of human trafficking related to unaccompanied minor refugees has been reported.</p>
<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>La Directive ministérielle « recherche des personnes disparues » actualisée en 2014 prévoit que les services de police collaborent au niveau international notamment via le Système d'Information Schengen et Interpol en cas de disparition dépassant les frontières de la Belgique. La Direction de la Collaboration policière opérationnelle, Point de contact national est l'interlocuteur privilégié des autorités internationales. L'ensemble de la procédure est décrite dans la Directive en question.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine</p>	<p>The Directorate for Coordination of Police Bodies, through the NCB Interpol Sarajevo Division, deals with international announcements for missing persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina based on the request of the domestic competent authority to which the disappearance was reported. In addition to these disclosures, requests for checks are also sent to other countries and exchanges of information are conducted to locate missing persons and determine their location. The search for missing children is an absolute priority in the work, and any request for announcement of a missing child's notice or request for screening is handled promptly. In the case of locating, the Interpol Member States shall comply with national legislation. In the case of a missing child, the State that finds child will immediately inform the Interpol Office that issued the announcement, place the child in the competent institution until repatriation, and immediately inform the nearest diplomatic mission of the country of which child is a citizen.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>A National Strategy on Migration, Asylum and Integration (2015-2020) was adopted in June 2015.</p> <p>In Bulgaria, there is a Coordination mechanism for referral and care of cases of unaccompanied children and children victims of trafficking returning from abroad. The mechanism is designed to regulate the specific obligations for the engagement of the entities involved in returning from abroad and the care of unaccompanied minors, as well as child victims of trafficking. In its implementation, the competent institutions are guided by the principles of respect for the best interests of the child, mutual awareness of partners and assistance, multidisciplinary approach at national and local level, flexibility in decision-making and long-term goals, ethics in the care of everyone specific case.</p> <p>Bulgaria was given the chance at the beginning of 2018 to be one of the first countries in the region to introduce and use the "AMBER Alert - Missing Child" system. This was due to the good cooperation in recent years between the Cybercrime sector of the State Security Directorate - Mol and Facebook Inc.</p>

	<p>"AMBER Alert - Missing Child" is a system linked to the Facebook app that allows law enforcement agencies to send a message containing an up-to-date picture and information about the wanted child to all social network users within 200 km of the location of the extinction. With several billion users, this tool is extremely powerful in the search for missing children at risk to their lives and health.</p>
Croatia / Croatie	<p>International police co-operation serves the Ministry of the Interior to undertake measures to find missing children; moreover, data on missing children, including migrant children, are published on the website https://www.nestali.hr/ with the purpose of finding them.</p> <p>Each case of an unaccompanied child or migrant child going missing from a social welfare institution is immediately reported to the police and an alert on the missing child migrant is issued in the information system of the Ministry of the Interior, and therefore automatically in SIS II (Schengen Information System). Thus, a national alert on searching for a child migrant who has gone missing on the territory of the Republic of Croatia is automatically issued in all SIS II members, i.e. the search for the child migrant, asylum seeker or applicant for international protections is carried out on the territory of all EU Member States that are part of the Schengen system.</p> <p>Experts from the Croatian police force participate in seminars, conferences and workshops organised both by EU bodies and international police organisations, where they exchange knowledge and information on common strategies and procedures to effectively deal with the phenomenon of cross-border missing children.</p>
Cyprus / Chypre	<p>The Republic of Cyprus supports the efforts of the Committee for cooperation with all the Parties for common strategies/procedures to effectively deal with the phenomenon of cross-border missing children.</p> <p>As mentioned above, when refugees arrive in Cyprus a procedure is established at the entry point, where all refugees are registered and the Services can monitor any missing persons. In case a child is missing (including children affected by the refugee crisis) there is a procedure of reporting the case and also inform the European Line for Missing Children. A Child Alert can be activated.</p>
Czech Republic / République tchèque	<p>The Czech Republic is a member of The Police Expert Network on Missing Persons (PEN-MP), founded by the AMBER Alert Europe foundation. Goal of the PEN-MP is to bring together law enforcement experts in the field of missing persons, specifically children. Members can quickly contact and consult each other about missing person cases. The PEN-MP also provides specialist support, advice and training to its members.</p> <p>In September 2019, over 60 police specialists on missing persons from 16 countries attended the second edition of the European Police Expert Network on Missing Children Forum in Prague. The goal of the three-day expert meeting, which was organised by the Czech Police and AMBER Alert Europe, was for law enforcement experts to meet their colleagues in order to exchange best practices, strengthen police cooperation across borders and learn new techniques to save more missing children in Europe.</p>
Denmark / Danemark	<p><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u></p> <p>Should a minor abscond during the asylum procedure, the Danish Immigration Service will be notified by the staff at the asylum center, which also notifies the Police and the municipality. After 2 weeks the Danish Immigration Service will close the asylum case and inform the National Police, that the minor has absconded.</p>
Finland / Finlande	<p>In October 2019, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health and the Association of the Finnish Local and Regional Authorities updated the Quality Recommendation for Child Welfare which guides the child and family-oriented child welfare work and its organization in Finland. In the same connection, quality criteria were drawn up for substitute care and for monitoring it. The quality criteria for substitute care lay down a common foundation for high-quality substitute care that is planned individually for each child.</p>

France	<p>Le caractère intrinsèquement itinérant et transnational des réseaux de traite des êtres humains appelle à ce que soient toujours plus usités et développés les outils d'entraide policière que représentent les institutions Europol-Interpol. Ces outils, à la main des services d'enquête, ont vocation à être actionnés tant s'agissant de l'identification des auteurs de faits de traite, du recueil d'informations financières que s'agissant de l'identification des victimes.</p> <p>Le ministère de la justice s'attache à faire connaître des magistrats ces outils notamment par le biais des formations dispensées par l'Ecole nationale de la magistrature, des séminaires organisés par la DACG que par voie de circulaire. Ainsi, la circulaire du 22 janvier 2015 rappelait l'intérêt d'une consultation systématique des services de coopération policière dès le début des investigations.</p> <p>Le système des Notices Interpol est également utile en cas de disparition d'enfant : une notice jaune peut être publiée, mentionnant les données relatives à l'enfant, et les circonstances de sa disparition.</p> <p>L'OCRVP privilégie cependant le canal des attachés de sécurité intérieure de la Direction de la coopération internationale (DCI) pour des raisons d'efficacité opérationnelle dans le cadre de certaines affaires.</p>
Georgia / Géorgie	<p>Georgian asylum procedure implements all relevant international standards as regards to the treatment of children asylum-seekers: their access on asylum procedures is well-guaranteed; and Child asylum-seekers are considered as persons with specific needs under Law of Georgia on International Protection and special procedures are established for them (Article 3(w) of the Law of Georgia on International Protection). Georgian asylum procedures set special rules of treatment to the unaccompanied minors. While minors and unaccompanied minors are considered as persons with specific needs, special legal guaranties are established for considering of their asylum applications. An unaccompanied minor is immediately registered as an asylum-seeker and guardianship/custody institution appoints a guardian/custodian without a delay upon referral by Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia. Interviews with unaccompanied minors are conducted in presence of a representative/guardian/custodian/supporter and asylum procedure is conducted taking into consideration their vulnerability. A competent official of the Ministry who has the appropriate knowledge and skills with regard to interviewing minors conducts interview.</p> <p>Proper accommodation for the unaccompanied minors is provided considering their BID (Article 25(2) of the Law of Georgia on International Protection). In assessing the Best Interest of the Child, state authorities take due account to the principle of family unity; minor's well-being; her/his social development; safety and security; her/his views in accordance with his or her age and maturity.</p> <p>Information about the asylum claim is collected in an appropriate manner with decisions made promptly and communicated to the child in a way that acknowledges their age, maturity and particular vulnerabilities (Article 38 of the Law of Georgia on International Protection).</p> <p>Georgian Asylum System ensures child-friendly asylum procedure since any decision made regarding minors complies with 1989 UN "Convention on the Rights of Child" and primary consideration is given to the Best Interest of the Child:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The welfare of the child is paramount at all times;ii. The child is cared for by appropriate adults or agencies with safeguarding responsibilities being met;iii. The best interests of the child are a primary consideration;iv. Claims from unaccompanied children are prioritized.

<p>Germany / Allemagne</p>	<p>With the second Data Sharing Improvement Act (<i>Datenaustauschverbesserungsgesetz</i>), the Federal Government has introduced further measures to take into account the special need for protection of children and young people. This includes the following:</p> <p>It will now be possible, by way of mutual administrative assistance, for the registration of unaccompanied foreign minors under section 49 (8) and (9) of the Residence Act to also be carried out by reception centres or by branches of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (in the presence of the competent youth welfare office) shortly after the unaccompanied foreign minor enters the country – i.e. before the asylum application is filed by the emergency representation of the youth welfare office or by the guardian.</p> <p>The minimum age at which fingerprints can be taken, which is currently set at 14, will be lowered to the age of 6 from 1 April 2021. The main purpose of this provision is to protect the best interests of the child, to ensure that the child is identified unambiguously and to prevent potential criminal offences from being perpetrated against the child.</p> <p>Where doubts exist regarding identity, the youth welfare offices responsible for taking unaccompanied foreign minors into preliminary care [<i>vorläufige Inobhutnahme</i>] are required, by law, to ensure that the unaccompanied foreign minors are immediately treated for identification purposes by one of the authorities authorised to carry out registration.</p> <p>This Act was promulgated in the Federal Law Gazette on 8 August 2019.</p>
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>According to section 21 (1) of Act LXXXVIII of 2013, “<i>The police shall immediately inform the guardianship authority of a minor whose disappearance has been reported and who has withdrawn him/herself without permission from parental supervision or guardianship or placement in a foster care or children’s home</i>”.</p> <p>Section 23 (1) states that if actions taken to trace the whereabouts of the person under a warrant are of no avail, the Police by the decision shall declare him or her missing after 90 days from the date of the warrant. In case of a minor, the decision shall be forwarded by the Police to the competent guardianship authority of the minor’s last known place of residence.</p> <p>As per Order No. 54/2013. (XII. 21.) of the Hungarian Police Headquarters, the warrant regarding the missing person shall be recorded in the ‘HERMON’ Registration System. Moreover, information on missing persons is considered to be the information of public interest, so at the same time as the order is made, the missing person and necessary information on the disappearance will also be published on <u>the official website of the Police</u>.</p> <p>The need for further action should be reviewed at least annually from the time the warrant is issued. The registry shall process the data of the missing person for 90 years.</p> <p>Report No. 1140/2012 of the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights recognises that with the expansion of the Schengen area, it is becoming increasingly easy to exploit escaped or disappeared children by organised crime groups, which makes it essential to work together at a national level and to take united action at European level.</p> <p>The Kék Vonal Child Crisis Foundation is the Hungarian member organisation of the Missing Children Europe (MCE). The Kék Vonal can be contacted in cases of child abduction, disappearance of children (included unaccompanied migrant minors) lost or missing children. In cross-border situations, Kék Vonal approaches</p>

	<p>other MCE member organisations. The latest feature of the Kék Vonal is the online photo search for missing children. To effectively support its mission, the Kék Vonal works with childcare professionals and works closely with the Police when searching for missing children, with the family and child care services. Within the Department of Criminal Cooperation of the International Law Enforcement Cooperation Centre (NEBEK), three units participate in assisting the international search for missing persons: the Interpol Hungarian National Unit, the SIRENE Bureau and the International Information Unit.</p> <p>Decree No. 15/1998 (IV. 30.) of the Minister of Welfare on the professional duties and conditions of operation of child welfare and child protection institutions and persons providing personalised care provides detailed rules to be followed if a minor leaves the institution without authorisation. According to this, the following steps shall be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of unauthorised departure, the institution or person providing care and accommodation for the child must attempt to trace the whereabouts of the child in question. • The institution or person providing care and accommodation shall contact the competent unit of the Police to find the child within 24 hours, or, in case of children under the age of 14 years, or children unable to provide for him/herself due to sickness or disability, immediately. It shall also inform the Police about the personal data, description and other specific characteristics (such as scars, surgical scar, tattoo, mole, speech defect, pregnancy etc.) of the child, the clothes worn at the time of disappearance, the circumstance of the departure and the supposed locations where the child could be found and a photo that is suitable for identification. • If the institution or person providing care has found the child or the child has voluntarily returned, the institution shall inform the Police, the parent or other legal representatives, the child protection guardian immediately, but at least within 24 hours. • If the Police find the child, the institution or person providing care shall inform the child protection guardian. <p>If it is ascertained that the unaccompanied minor is staying abroad, the Hungarian authorities will contact the Hungarian consulate in the foreign state, and the consulate will assist in the search and return of the child in cooperation with the local authorities.</p> <p>Decision No. 1125/2019 (III. 13.) of the Government says that the Government of Hungary provides central budgetary source for the purchase and operation of a “rescue vehicle” for the safe transportation of victims of special needs, who are returning from abroad and who are cared for as part of specialised child protection services for victims of child prostitution, to their designated place of care. The designated institution for the operation of this “rescue vehicle” is the Specialised Children’s’ Home Centre, Elementary School and Vocational School of the Ministry of Human Capacities.</p> <p>If a child victim of human trafficking, who receives child welfare and protection services in Hungary, has been identified by a foreign authority, the Child Protection and Guardianship Department of the Ministry of Human Capacities, acting as a Central Authority appointed under Decision 2031/2005 (III.5) of the Government, will actively assist in the return of the Hungarian child (as prescribed by section 101 (2)f) of the Child Welfare Act and section 167 (4) of the Decree No. 149/1997 (IX.10.) of the Government) in cooperation with the Hungarian consulate of the country of residence of the child. This Department has participated in the return of 26 minors and five adults.</p>
Iceland / Islande	Iceland has very good cooperation with Nordic authorities and Europol and Interpol.
Italy / Italie	Italy participates to the mechanisms of international judicial cooperation within Interpol and Europol . In this area the Missing Children Europe Network (the European Federation for Missing and Sexually Exploited Children) is also active. (http://missingchildreneurope.eu/)

	<p>Concerning national legislation, the Decree of the President of the Republic of 13 July 2007 established for the first time the Extraordinary Government Commissioner for Missing Persons who was assigned the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to ensure stable and operational coordination between the State Administrations involved in various ways in the phenomenon of missing persons, liaising with the relevant technical structures; - monitoring the activities of the institutions and subjects involved in the various aspects, both with regard to the number of registered cases and to investigative, welfare and social actions, with consequent analysis of the relative data, also of an international nature, in order to identify and propose to the competent authorities possible solutions and measures to make administrative action and information in the sector more effective. <p>In order to prevent the run away from the reception facilities, to prevent human trafficking, enlistment in criminal organizations and various forms of exploitation and illegal work, the Office has long since undertaken a number of concrete policies of law enforcement such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a permanent observatory on the phenomenon at the Prefecture of Rome,..; - training and evaluation sessions for those working in reception systems at 5 Prefectures as part of the European Justice funding for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors; - the sharing of information contained in the information system database of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies relating to reports of missing unaccompanied foreign children following the signing, in January 2017, of a Memorandum of Understanding with that Ministry; - disclosure of the rules provided for by Law no. 47/2017, which provides for the strengthening of protection against unaccompanied foreign minors, with the uniform application of the rules for the reception throughout the national territory, uniform standards for age verification and identification, the establishment of the register of voluntary guardians by the Juvenile Courts and a unique code for the identification and monitoring of their presence on the national territory (Minors Information System - SIM) through the attribution of an identification code to each foreign child.- <p>With Presidential Decree no. 87 of 7 April 2016, the Regulation implementing Law no. 85 of 30.6.2009 on the establishment of the DNA database was issued.</p> <p>By commissioner's decree of 22 May 2019, the National Council for Missing Persons was established. Chaired by the Commissioner, the Council is made up of representatives of the National Associations of the family members of missing persons and the institutional and voluntary components interested in the phenomenon and has the task of ensuring a permanent and continuous comparison on the issue in question. The comparison with other countries is also very useful, in order to make known the actions carried out in the management of the phenomenon by Italy, as recently happened during an Interpol Meeting held in Lyon on the problems for the identification of the bodies of migrants victims of shipwrecks. Moreover, there are ongoing discussions with the institutions of the European Union in order to promote the possible role of Italy in this area through the activities carried out by the Commissioner, a unique institution of its kind at European and international level.</p>
<p>Latvia / Lettonie</p>	<p>So far, no cases of sexual exploitation of children affected by the refugee crisis in the countries of destination, transit countries and countries of arrival have been identified.</p> <p>The State Police (State Police Central Criminal Police Department Criminal Investigation Department, Unit 1) organises, coordinates and implements measures for search of missing persons.</p>

	<p>In accordance with Paragraph 3 of Section 382¹ of the Criminal Procedure Law search of missing persons, including children, is implemented according to the Cabinet Regulations No. 429 of 07.06.2011 “Regulations Regarding the Information to be Included in the Integrated Interior Information System for the Ascertaining of Location of a Person, Property or Document, or Identity of a Person, or Unidentified Corpse” and Internal Regulations No. 24 of the State Police of the Ministry of the Interior of 15.11.2012 “Regulations for the Search of Persons”. Namely, the Integrated interior information system is used for the search of persons, including the information system “Search of Persons”, and the State Police Main Criminal Police Department International Cooperation Department provides circulation of information in international context using the Schengen information system and the Interpol information system of wanted persons to search for a person outside the member states of the Schengen Agreement.</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>Liechtenstein maintains an excellent police cooperation on the international level, particularly with INTERPOL and Europol. As part of Liechtenstein's preparations for accession to Schengen, a single point of contact was established for all international police cooperation channels, in particular for the exchange of information. Due to the very small number of cases of accompanied or unaccompanied children seeking asylum in Liechtenstein, no strategy or procedure for the effective treatment of the phenomenon of missing children has yet been considered in Liechtenstein. (In 2016, 18 minor asylum seekers were registered in Liechtenstein, 4 of whom were born in Liechtenstein, 2 of whom were unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. In 2017, 52 minor asylum seekers were registered, 4 were born in Liechtenstein, 2 were unaccompanied minor asylum seekers. In 2018 there were 30 minor asylum seekers, 2 were born in Liechtenstein, 1 unaccompanied minor asylum seeker. For 2019, 11 minor asylum seekers have been registered so far, of whom 1 was a minor unaccompanied persons).</p>
Lithuania / Lituanie	<p>The order of the Minister of Social Security and Labour of 21 December 2018 approved the Action Plan for the Implementation of Foreigners’ Integration Policy 2018-2020. The measures of the plan are co-financed from the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania. In the plan there are many provided measures, which includes education, adaptation, care and health care for children affected by refugee crisis.</p>
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	<p>The Social Care and Standards Authority (Malta) is the designated Central Authority for Malta, which is responsible for child abduction, adoption, fostering including cross-border fostering. Having acceded to the Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Malta adheres to the governing rules of procedure and strategic plans of the Hague Convention.</p>
Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova	<p>No cases of undocumented migrant children were recorded and respectively no measures to identify or repatriate such children were conducted. However, such mechanism can be developed within implementation of Government Decision no. 1101/2018 „On approval of the National strategy for integrated management of state border for the period 2018-2023 and of the Action plan for years 2018-2020”, mentioned below at R37.</p> <p><u>R37</u> “Coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of any children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is provided by Law no. 140/2013 on special protection of children at risk and children separated from parents and Government Decision no. 270/2014 for its implementation. The Government Decision no. 1101/2018 „On approval of the National strategy for integrated management of state border for the period 2018-2023 and of the Action plan for years 2018-2020” includes action no. 29 „Strengthening the capacities to provide assistance to persons seeking international protection from the Republic of Moldova” and its subaction 29.1: Elaboration of the mechanism for periodic identification and verification of the personnel who are in contact with asylum seekers if they have been involved in acts of violence, sexual exploitation or abuse of children. Deadline for the mentioned action is the fourth quarter 2020.</p>

	<p>According to the action plan, joint activities are planned to be carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Bureau of Migration and Asylum, General Inspectorate of Border Police, General Inspectorate of Police) together with the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection.”</p>
Monaco	<p>Il convient ici de rappeler que la Principauté, d’une surface de 2 km², enserrée dans le territoire français, n’est ni un pays de destination ni un canal d’immigration. De plus, la France et Monaco forment une union douanière. La mission de contrôle douanier est exercée à Monaco par les douanes françaises qui jouissent des mêmes pouvoirs que sur le sol français, en vertu de la convention signée le 18 mai 1963.</p> <p>Par ailleurs, du fait du principe de la libre circulation des personnes, aux termes de l’Article 2 de la Convention de voisinage Franco-monégasque du 18 mai 1963, il n’existe pas de frontière matérialisée entre la France et Monaco. Pour entrer ou s’établir sur le territoire monégasque, les étrangers doivent au préalable être en situation régulière en France et plus largement dans l’espace Schengen.</p> <p>Il est à noter toutefois que l’Ordonnance n° 605 du 1^{er} août 2006 portant application de la Convention des Nations Unies contre la criminalité transnationale organisée, et de son protocole additionnel visant à prévenir, réprimer et punir la traite des personnes, en particulier des femmes et des enfants et de son Protocole additionnel contre le trafic illicite de migrants par terre, air et mer, adoptés à New-York le 15 novembre 2000, a introduit en droit monégasque la nécessité de prendre en compte l’état de vulnérabilité des femmes et des enfants dans le cadre de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains.</p> <p>Ainsi, la Principauté de Monaco et la République française travaillent en étroite collaboration dans la prise en charge des migrants mineurs, de manière à éviter le phénomène des disparitions transfrontalières. Deux situations peuvent se présenter en pratique :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soit le mineur est trouvé seul sur le territoire monégasque et dans ce cas, conformément à la procédure déjà exposée (v. <i>supra</i>, Rc n° 13), le mineur fait l’objet d’un avis au Parquet Général, puis il est remis par les agents de la Direction de la Sûreté Publique au Foyer de l’Enfance de la Principauté (Princesse Charlene), ou s’il est blessé, à l’Hôpital Public (Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace) pour qu’il y soit accueilli. Le mineur est ainsi connu et pris en charge par les services de l’Etat, de sorte qu’il ne peut plus risquer une disparition transfrontalière. - Soit le mineur est trouvé en compagnie d’adultes et alors le mineur et sa famille sont confiés aux autorités françaises, chargées du contrôle de l’entrée dans l’Espace Schengen. <p>Les outils de coopération internationale, tels qu’INTERPOL, EUROPOL permettent aux autorités monégasques d’effectuer des signalements et de prévenir les familles (v. <i>supra</i>, n° 12).</p>
Montenegro / Monténégro	<p>Given the best interest, protection and security of children as a vulnerable category, especially children affected by the refugee crisis, it is reasonable to consider options for dealing with cases where children foreigners seeking international protection leave accommodation and travel to destination countries. Bearing in mind that for most foreigners seeking international protection, Montenegro is a country of transit and not of destination, it is necessary to discuss common procedures to resolve this issue in accordance with the current situation.</p>
Netherlands / Pays-Bas	<p>In all cases involving child abduction (international child kidnapping) the police acts in accordance with the applicable rules / treaties.</p> <p>In all cases of missing children (including abductions), and where there is a life-threatening situation, the police can use the Amber Alert investigation communication tool. Amber Alert Europe is active in several European countries. Every country applies different criteria.</p>

	<p>In order to improve international cooperation, in 2016 the Police Expert Network on Missing Persons (hereinafter PENMP) was founded by the AMBER Alert Europe foundation (under Dutch presidency of the Council of the EU). It is an informal network of police experts, consisting of experts from around 20 countries, most of which are EU Member States.</p> <p>It strives to search for all missing persons, but gives special attention to missing children with their vulnerabilities. This network brings together law enforcement specialists on missing persons, and missing children specifically. Because of the PEN-MP, police experts know exactly who is the single point of contact for missing persons abroad. Since October 2019 PENMP was officially recognised by Council the EU.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>The existing forms of cross-border police cooperation with the neighbouring countries (regular meetings and contacts on all levels, mutual contact police cooperation centres) provide for the immediate exchange of information of any kind, including information about missing persons (children). The exchange of information with other countries (including neighbouring countries) is done via the Sector for International Police Cooperation. For the purpose of identifying missing persons and providing information about them, in addition to other MoI services, the Border Police cooperates with other relevant state institutions, but also with other partners (Red Cross, IOM, UNHCR, etc.).</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>This strategy is followed within the aforementioned <i>Algorithm of identifying and proceeding with a minor victim of trafficking for the officers of the Police and the Border Guard</i>, identifying risk groups, such as foreign unaccompanied migrating children or children who experienced any type of violence in the past, in line with the cross-border nature of the issue in question.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<p>Portugal has in force the IV Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings 2018-2021 (IV PAPCTSH 2018-2021), established by Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 80/2018 of 19 June. It should be noted that, in the context of the consecutive National Plans, human trafficking training courses were conducted for security forces, border guards, magistrates, labor inspectors, social workers and health professionals. Specialized Multidisciplinary Teams were also created, providing direct assistance to victims of Human Trafficking (HT), as well as technical support to the various professional sectors involved in the intervention. The IV PAPCTSH includes child-specific measures of the Ministry of Health, which includes: protocol to be signed between the DGS and the Immigration and Border Service (SEF) to implement a signaling and monitoring mechanism for children identified in the National Health Service (NHS), within the scope of the National Child And Youth Health Programme (PNSIJ) and Children’s Health Action At Risk (ASCJR), aiming the prevention of the phenomenon of child trafficking and early identification of situations related to the disappearance of children and which may constitute a situation of trafficking in persons (art. 160^o Portuguese Penal Code). This plan also aims to identify risk indicators for the crime of trafficking in persons, contributing to the protection of children. The Human Trafficking (HT) phenomenon has been the subject of specific training directed at health professionals (members of the Hospital Centres For Support For Children And Youth At Risk (NHACJR), Adult Violence Prevention Teams (EPVA) and other health care providers).</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<p>In investigating criminal cases in the field of trafficking in human beings, at the central and territorial level, the Directorate for Combating Organized Crime cooperates with the corresponding authorities of the destination countries in the Joint Investigation Team (JIT). In the JIT, coordination meetings are held at Eurojust level and joint procedural activities are carried out on the territory of the signatory States.</p> <p>At the same time, D.C.O.C. promotes the creation of international Task Force working teams in which specialists are involved in trafficking in human beings in Romania.</p> <p>Police cooperation with partners in the countries of destination of trafficking takes place, in most criminal cases, through a variety of channels of communication. Formal and informal cooperation is done through messages, meetings, discussions, permanent contacts with liaison officers and information exchange, in concrete cases, observing communication procedures. The country also hosts meetings with international partners in case-specific cases involving other law enforcement</p>

	<p>authorities. In many international cases, co-ordination meetings take place at EUROPOL and EUROJUST, involving case policemen and prosecutors from Romania and the destination countries.</p> <p>Operational international police cooperation in the field of identification of minor victims of exploitation and sexual abuse is carried out through the International Police Cooperation Center (CCPI) which, according to its attributions, supports national and foreign law enforcement authorities to prevent and combat this type of crime.</p> <p>Regarding the working tools related to this issue, provided by INTERPOL, they are used by the Romanian Police at maximum capacity, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Secure Network I-24/7 - facilitates the exchange of data and information with INTERPOL member countries to identify, locate and capture suspects, and to identify and protect victims. The information received by the INTERPOL National Bureau is transmitted with maximum efficiency to the specialized structures for the necessary measures. At the same time, the INTERPOL channel is also used to alert Member States to "traveling sex offenders"; - Yellow notes representing alerts for the location of missing minors; - Blue notes for identifying and obtaining information relevant to police investigations; - Green notes, alerts on the public danger that people suspected of committing such crimes may represent; - Participation in the INTERPOL - ICSE database (containing images of minor victims of sexual abuse). DCCO police officers have been nominated as national contact points on this issue, being trained to identify victims and investigate this type of crime by INTERPOL specialists in training sessions regularly held at the headquarters of the General Secretariat of the organization; - Participation of Romanian police officers in working groups, projects and operations initiated and developed by INTERPOL in order to strengthen the capabilities of investigating, identifying and arresting sex offenders by improving the exchange of data and operative information between INTERPOL member countries (e.g. "Project Childhood"). <p>At EUROPOL level, there are a number of tools (exchange of information, information analysis) to combat child sexual exploitation (including the online environment) where Romania actively and permanently participates, but they do not treat the situation of sexual exploitation sexual abuse of children affected by the refugee crisis.</p>
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>Implementation of the recommendation on the application of common strategies and procedures is carried out on the basis of the following documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>International Agreements and Conventions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (November 15, 2000) • Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, November 15, 2000. • Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Cooperation with respect to Parental Responsibility and Measures to Protect Children - <i>Bilateral intergovernmental agreements in the field of combating crime (more than 10).</i> <p>For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation, January 9, 2001, No. 17 "On Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium on Cooperation in Combating Crime." • Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation, February 7, 2003 N 78 "On agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the French Republic on cooperation in combating crime and in the field of internal security"

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order of the Government of the Russian Federation, February 17, 2016 No. 237-r "On the Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in combating crime, especially in its organized forms; - <i>Agreements on cooperation between the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation and the competent authority of foreign states (more than 40).</i> <p>Examples of cross-border cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Poland-Russia Cross-Border Cooperation Program 2014-2020 has identified four priorities reflecting the selected thematic goals of the Program, including "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 • 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_Rajavartioloaitos_v1_nettti.pdf?7608c60672cfd588 <p>Activities of 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Interdepartmental coordination headquarters for the return of refugees to Syria to their places of residence, negotiations and events of the working groups of the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry of Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey on the implementation of detailed plans for the movement of refugees. https://tvzvezda.ru/news/forces/content/3adb7235a5acab73c0d3c9aa40925f4728f03d64d92b9e312a369a71a5703606
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	
<p>Slovak Republic / République slovaque</p>	<p>In the case of phenomenon of cross-border missing children, the units of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic and especially the Police Force intensively cooperate in this area, if necessary, through the National Unit Interpol and Europol as well as the National Unit SIRENE (under the Bureau of International Police Cooperation of the Presidium of the Police Force).</p>
<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>With regard to missing children, the Police uses three systems. The police enter data on missing children in the 1) national register of missing persons, 2) the Schengen Information System (SIS II) and 3) the Interpol ASF systems of missing and wanted persons. Since 2016, Slovenia has signed a cooperation agreement with AMBER Alert Europe, which is at various levels dealing with the problem of missing children in the territory of Europe.</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>The Secretary of State for Security instruction nº 14/2014, provides the procedure for activating and operating the early warning system for the disappearance of minors (missing minor alert): the alert message will be distributed among others, to the International Cooperation Division of the Police (SIRENE, Europol, Interpol), for dissemination to other police forces under the provisions of the International Agreements and Treaties and also when international dissemination is authorized in other similar systems, the international cooperation channels established for cross-border activation will be used.</p> <p>In March 2019, the Secretary of State for Security and the president of AMBER Alert Europe signed a collaboration agreement to strengthen international cooperation instruments in cases of alleged missing children. Through this agreement, the Secretary of State for Security and AMBER Alert Europe are committed to establish joint communication channels that allow the collaboration from the population and raise awareness about the importance of disseminating.</p>

	<p>In September 2019, Spain participated in the second edition of the European Network of Police Experts on Missing Children in Prague. The goal is to gather together police experts in order to exchange best practices, strengthen police cooperation across borders and learn new techniques to locate missing children in Europe.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p>The involved authorities include the Police Authority, the Migration Agency and the Social services. All children that are reported as missing are put on a warrant list by the Police Authority who then based on the circumstances in each individual case, take further action.</p> <p>In January 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden were given a government assignment concerning missing unaccompanied children. The County Administrative Boards were assigned to, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and actors, conduct a national mapping of missing unaccompanied children and propose measures to the government to prevent their disappearances. Results and methods have been spread to authorities, municipalities, county councils and other concerned actors. In 2018 the County Administrative Boards received an extension to the assignment. Before the end of the year every county was assigned to (in cooperation with other actors) produce regional procedures and guidelines on prevention and response to missing unaccompanied children. One report has been translated to English <i>Lost in Migration – A Report on Missing Unaccompanied Minors in Sweden</i>.</p> <p>The Swedish Police Authority considers that unaccompanied children that come to Sweden is a specific vulnerable group that under specific circumstances can be victims for human trafficking. The Police decided in 2018 on a national plan against human trafficking in order to develop its work in this field. Some of the actions in the plan with relevance for this recommendation: (1) increase the number of cross border cases, (2) incorporate international contacts as a natural part of the work, (3) to a greater extent benefit from participation in the EMPACT and actively participate in the joint action days and (4) initiate more operational meetings at Europol in human trafficking cases with the aim of initiating parallel or joint investigations.</p> <p>The Migration Agency works closely together with different agencies (see answer to recommendation R13: <i>“In 2009, the Government commissioned the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to coordinate and strengthen the work against human trafficking for all purposes. The National Task Force against prostitution and human trafficking (NMT) was then established. On 1 January 2018, the coordination task was transferred from the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. The transfer included the responsibility for the work carried out within the framework of NMT. The Gender Equality Agency cooperates with a range of actors within, inter alia within the NMT. NMT consists of government agencies that work against prostitution and human trafficking and serves as a strategic and operative resource for the development of the coordination of government agencies and NGOs. The goal is to prevent prostitution and trafficking for sexual and other purposes in Sweden. An important part of the work is to improve the protection of victims and increase the prosecution of perpetrators. A special support structure designed to assist government agencies in their work against prostitution and trafficking has been developed within the framework of NMT. The support structure includes a telephone helpline, a re-migration programme (operated in cooperation with the UN body IOM, International Organization for Migration) and regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking who, among other things, offer victims support (there is at least one regional coordinator in each Swedish Police Authority region). NMT also offers support and training for municipalities, government agencies and NGOs. The Migration Agency works closely together with the regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The regional coordinators are a helping hand between the different agencies with, for instance, communication between the Agency and the Police regarding cases that the Agency have reported. The Agency is now able to ask possible victims if they wish to have counseling and support from a regional coordinator. In regard to the victim’s safety and rights, the Agency has noted positive effects by this cooperation.</i></p>

	<p><i>The social services play a central role when it comes to supporting and protecting children who are victims or potential victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) or exploitation. To support the social services and to increase their knowledge about and awareness of THB and exploitation of children the National Board of Health and Welfare has published a guidance for the social services that provides personnel with practical support in the handling of cases and clarifies the responsibilities of the social services in accordance with Swedish and international law.</i></p> <p><i>In 2017 the National Board of Health and Welfare was assigned by the Government to establish a Knowledge Centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons. The premise for the work of the Centre is that the National Board of Health and Welfare is responsible for the areas of activity relating to social services and health care, and the Board has special responsibility for coordinating government measures in the areas of activity relating to children and young persons. The work of the Centre aims at ensuring that professionals who receive and assist unaccompanied minors and young persons have the right prerequisites for providing them with good quality care based on the individual needs and rights of the child or young person. Highlighted measures are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and the social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend to school. The assignment lasts until the end of 2020.)'</i></p> <p>When the Agency detects a possible case of human trafficking, other than reporting this to the Police and the Social services, the Agency also writes internal reports. These reports are the basis for yearly statistics showing potential trends about where the victims come from, age and gender etc., which might be a helpful instrument in order to work with prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation. The Migrations Agency's statistics are important for external parties, such as the National Operative Policedepartement and Frontex.</p> <p>The Ombudsman for Children in Sweden has been commissioned by the Government to contribute to increased knowledge about why unaccompanied children disappear. The Children's Ombudsman was instructed to listen to children who have turned up after a period of disappearance and about the circumstances related to their disappearance. The results are presented in the report Unaccompanied children who go missing.</p>
<p>Switzerland / Suisse</p>	<p>En Suisse, toutes les alertes policières relatives aux enfants disparus sont attribuées à l'Unité de coordination des personnes disparues. Les enfants disparus signalés par l'intermédiaire d'Interpol et de Sirene (ou d'autres organismes tels que les ambassades, la SRC et les ONG Ambert Alert) sont tous enregistrés. Fedpol garantit un contrôle dans les bases de données dont il dispose et informe le pays signalant si l'un des enfants disparus déclarés a obtenu l'asile en Suisse ou est enregistré (ainsi qu'aucune notification au pays d'origine si la personne est en procédure d'asile).</p> <p>Les mineurs disparus enregistrés dans la base de données Schengen sont toujours inscrits en "détention", c'est-à-dire qu'ils doivent être remis par le garde-frontière à la police cantonale. La police procède ensuite à l'identification et remet la personne généralement aux autorités migratoires compétentes, qui se chargent ensuite de la procédure d'asile et de l'hébergement dans les centres d'accueil. La Suisse informe le pays signalant que le mineur disparu a été retrouvé et qu'il se trouve en Suisse. Cette procédure fait partie d'une stratégie commune, à l'échelle de Schengen, les pays veillent à ce que les mineurs non accompagnés "MNA" soient placés en détention et trouvent un endroit pour être hébergé de manière sécurisée.</p> <p>En Suisse, il y a de plus en plus d'enfants non accompagnés demandeurs d'asile et des mesures spécifiques s'appliquent aux RMNA dans le système d'asile de la Suisse. La protection des enfants et des adolescents ainsi que leur droit à l'intégrité et à un soutien adéquat sont garantis par la Constitution fédérale. Les personnes mineures ont la priorité et ont droit à un tuteur, à une assistance et/ou à une représentation légale.</p> <p>Il existe des lignes directrices internationales pour l'évaluation de l'âge. Le règlement Dublin III (appliqué en Suisse depuis 2014) stipule également que les procédures relatives aux RMNA sont garanties et que l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant prime. Cela vaut également pour les autres pays Schengen. A notre connaissance, les pays non-membres de Schengen n'ont pas de traitement uniforme ni de stratégie commune avec d'autres pays en ce qui concerne les mineurs disparus.</p>

Turkey / Turquie	<p>All children; regardless of race, language, religion, denomination or ethnicity, benefit from all services provided by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services.</p> <p>Services are carried out for children, who come to Turkey through irregular migration and request international protection, within the framework of protective and supportive measures ruled by the relevant court in accordance with the Child Protection Law No. 5395.</p> <p>Accordingly, foreign children benefit from institutional care, foster care, social and economic support (SED) services.</p> <p>Following the completion of the procedures by the Provincial Directorates of Migration Management for unaccompanied minors who are identified by law enforcement officers and directed to institutions under the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, those children are taken under protection and care in the institutions under that Ministry. Children between the ages of 0-12 are taken into care at the Child Homes and Child Homes Buildings Complex, which are home-type care institutions, and children between the ages of 13-18 are taken into care at specialized Child Support Centers. 11 Child Support Centers have been established to serve unaccompanied minors coming to Turkey through irregular migration from Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, Iraq, Syria etc. and detected.</p> <p>In order to ensure the family integrity of children who are separated from their families during or after migration among children who are under care, activities related to monitoring of the families and family reunification are carried out in cooperation with relevant institutions. In addition, services such as individualized psychosocial support, educational support and social cohesion for children are offered in those centers.</p>
Ukraine	<p>With regard to the kidnapping of children, the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which entered into force for Ukraine in 2006, is currently being applied in relations between Ukraine and 76 State parties. In Ukraine, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, acting directly or through the territorial justice departments, was designated as the central body for the fulfilment of the functions provided for by the Convention.</p> <p>In order to clarify the issues of application by courts during the consideration of civil cases concerning the kidnapping of children, the High Specialized Court for the Examination of Civil and Criminal Matters in 2014 adopted a corresponding resolution. In 2017, the High Specialized Court for the Examination of Civil and Criminal Cases summarized the practice of using courts when considering civil cases of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction.</p> <p>The functions and mechanism of interaction of the authorities involved in the implementation of the Convention are determined by the Procedure for the implementation in the territory of Ukraine of the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, which was amended to improve the implementation of the Convention.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice continues to work on the improvement of the national mechanism for the implementation of the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction on the territory of Ukraine. In August 2018, a draft law was submitted to the Government for review, which proposes to resolve issues concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- specifics of review by the courts of cases of return of the child in accordance with the Convention on Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, by introducing the appropriate additions to the Civil Procedural Code of Ukraine;- establishing criminal liability for the illegal export or retention of a child who has a permanent residence in Ukraine and has not attained the age of 16, in violation of the decision of the custody and trusteeship or court, or the rights established by the legislation to determine the place of residence of the child by one of the parents (adopters), guardians, trustees;

- improvement of the procedure for enforcement of court decisions on the return of a child in order to fulfil one of the main objectives of the Convention
- to ensure the immediate return of children illegally transferred to or from any of the State parties to any of the State parties to the State of their permanent residence.

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Recommendation R37 / Recommandation R37

The Lanzarote Committee:

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

Le Comité de Lanzarote :

considère que les Parties devraient instaurer une coordination entre les diverses instances responsables, ou la renforcer le cas échéant, afin de faciliter la prévention et la protection des enfants touchés par la crise des réfugiés contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels (R37).

**Albania /
Albanie**

Information from the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

Among the four pillars in the national action plan for combating trafficking in human beings 2018-2020 is prevention and co-ordination, which provides for specific measures to prevent and raise awareness of the community in co-operation with state institutions and partners such as national and international organizations, especially for children.

In the framework of sectoral and inter-institutional collaboration, co-operation agreements, memorandums of understanding, and guidelines between institutions have been signed, such as :

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

Regional and international cooperation has taken on a new dimension by realizing meetings with counterparts from Montenegro, Kosovo, Macedonia, Italy, Germany, etc., to intensify efforts in the fight against trafficking of persons, as this is a phenomenon that requires coordinated measures between countries. A

	<p>number of measures have been taken to reinforce this co-operation by signing and implementing Agreements and Protocols with Kosovo, Montenegro, Macedonia, Greece and the United Kingdom on the identification, referral, protection and reintegration of victims/potential victims of trafficking.</p>
<p>Andorra / Andorre</p>	<p>En cas d'abus sexuel ou d'exploitation sexuelle, tous les professionnels impliqués dans le traitement de cet aspect (SAPRE, SEAI, Police, Cour – Batllia -, Centre de santé mentale, etc.) assureront une coordination harmonieuse avec l'objectif de réduire la revictimisation, et que tous les professionnels qui interviennent aient la même information.</p> <p>En plus, l'art. 6 et l'art. 67 de la Loi qualifiée 14/2019, du 15 février, sur les droits des enfants et des adolescents exposent :</p> <p>« Art. 6. Coordination Les administrations publiques compétentes dans le domaine des droits des enfants et des adolescents doivent agir de manière coordonnée entre elles et avec les entités citoyennes et les familles, afin de garantir la meilleure attention possible pour la pleine réalisation des droits et du bien-être des enfants et des adolescents. Cette action coordonnée doit toujours se faire avec la participation directe des enfants et des adolescents, en fonction de leur âge et de leur condition de maturité. »</p> <p>« Art. 67. Coordination efficace contre la maltraitance</p> <p>1. Les administrations publiques, dans le cadre de leurs compétences, doivent mettre en place les mécanismes de coordination nécessaires pour garantir une coopération efficace en matière de prévention, de détection et de notification de la maltraitance aux enfants et aux adolescents. Cette coordination doit permettre une attention immédiate et un rétablissement physique et mental, ainsi que la réintégration sociale et l'intervention judiciaire correspondante.</p> <p>2. La coopération mentionnée dans la section précédente concerne les administrations publiques, les services publics et privés et les professionnels compétents et spécialisés dans le domaine, notamment de la santé, de l'éducation, des affaires sociales, de la jeunesse, des sports, loisirs, culture, police et justice, et doit inclure la création de protocoles d'action et de collaboration. Ces protocoles devraient prévoir la procédure à suivre en cas de constatation présumée d'une infraction pénale ou de la nécessité de prendre des mesures de précaution.</p> <p>(...) »</p>
<p>Austria / Autriche</p>	<p>In many child protection cases, the Institute for Social Services (ifs) is also involved with "ifs Kinderschutz" and "ifs Prozessbegleitung". Both bodies are commissioned by the Land and work closely together with the child and youth welfare departments in the four district governorates.</p> <p>The competent units of the City of Vienna (in particular the Vienna Child and Youth Welfare Service, the Vienna Social Fund, and the Department for Integration and Diversity) hold coordination meetings on regular intervals on the topics of prevention and protection from sexual violence and coordinate their services in these matters. In this context, they are also in contact with the Austrian asylum authorities to guarantee that minor asylum seekers, who experienced sexual violence or exploitation, are treated gently and with care during the asylum process.</p> <p><u>Land Burgenland:</u></p>

	<p>In addition to regular networking meetings between the relevant department of the Office of the Provincial Government of Burgenland and the close cooperation with the Department for Basic Services, there is an intensive professional exchange between the representatives of the institutions and the locally responsible child and youth welfare departments on the basis of individual care for children and young people.</p>
<p>Belgium / Belgique</p>	<p>La Belgique renvoie à la réponse fournie précédemment pour la Rec 29</p> <p>As far as the <u>Guardianship Service</u> is concerned, an integral part of a guardian’s role (section 10 of the Guardianship Act) is the assumption of responsibility for dealing with possible traumas experienced by wards, especially in the case of sexual exploitation or abuse. The possibility of making an emergency appointment of a temporary guardian for a particularly vulnerable ward enables psychological or psychiatric support suited to the young person’s specific needs to be provided quickly, and the Guardianship Service is particularly keen to appoint individuals with the appropriate experience in this connection.</p> <p>For its part, the <u>Federal Agency for the Reception of Asylum-Seekers</u> organises training for members of asylum-seeker reception centre staff. Training on human trafficking is intended to enable field teams – mainly social workers tasked with supporting residents – to acquire the skills needed to improve the identification and guidance of victims of human trafficking, including victims of sexual exploitation. Part of the training deals with the specific situation of unaccompanied foreign minors who have become victims of human trafficking.</p> <p>In late 2016/early 2017, a training course was also held on identifying victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Once identified, victims of sexual exploitation or abuse are referred to general psychological assistance services or to specialised bodies (pursuant to section 30 of the Act on the reception of asylum-seekers and certain other categories of foreign nationals – beneficiaries of reception facilities are given the necessary psychological support).</p> <p>In the <u>Wallonia-Brussels Federation</u>, some youth welfare centres that accommodate unaccompanied foreign minors are specialised in particular in the psycho-social monitoring not only of child migrants but also of child victims of human trafficking. Other children not residing in these specialised centres can make use of mental-health services on a voluntary basis. Depending on their status, children in family care are entitled to urgent medical care (including mental-health care) and unaccompanied foreign minors are entitled to health insurance.</p> <p>In the <u>Flemish Community</u>, owing to the growing influx of asylum-seekers, the General Welfare Centres (Centra Algemeen Welzijnswerk – CAW) were tasked in 2015 with temporarily intensifying the psycho-social support and daily assistance provided to refugees. The centres received additional funds for this purpose in 2016 and 2017. For migrant children, nine mental-health centres (Centra voor Geestelijke Gezondheidszorg (CGG)) were expanded in 2016 to provide individual therapy and support for the primary healthcare services. Moreover, Solentra, a specialised service that provides refugees, migrant children and their families with diagnostic and therapeutic support, has been extended. The 2013 decision on charges payable provides for reduced rates for, among others, patients who attend a mental-health centre without their parent’s or guardian’s knowledge because of problematic situations arising from their relations with them.</p>
<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine</p>	<p>In general, there is a need to reinforce the capacity of the authorities at different levels to identify migrant and asylum-seeking unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and to ensure guardianship and effective protection, as required by the Law on Asylum and Family Law. While the Border Police and Service for Foreigners’ Affairs may identify UASC among incoming asylum-seekers and migrants, there were cases where UASC were not identified as such, including due to their lack of documentation. In addition, the CSWs and the Service for Foreigners’ Affairs need more staff and interpretation capacities, increased awareness of the relevant legislation related to asylum and foreigners and additional guidance on procedures concerning foreign children without documentation. The lack of</p>

	<p>sufficient protection sensitive accommodation is another challenge to the proper protection of UASC, as many of them are currently accommodated in temporary reception centres, together with single men.</p> <p>The UN and NGOs are working together with the authorities at all levels in order to strengthen the capacity and cooperation between different actors, as well as to increase the shelter capacity, to ensure that all UASC are provided with guardians and protection-sensitive accommodation.</p> <p>BHWI provides coordinated access to various competent agencies to prevent and protect children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse through continuous referral, exchange of information, referral of individual cases and follow-up.</p>
<p>Bulgaria / Bulgarie</p>	<p>Cooperation with international and Bulgarian organizations on issues related to prevention and protection of children is being carried out – between SAR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IOM, Red Cross, Ministry of Interior, State Agency for National Security, NGOs and others.</p> <p>The institutions are working for improving the synergies in the implementation of the Coordination mechanism for referral and care of cases of unaccompanied children and children victims of trafficking returning from abroad.</p> <p>All state institutions work in coordination with each other and hold monthly coordination meetings with NGOs.</p>
<p>Croatia / Croatie</p>	<p>The Border Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior participates in training sessions organised by UNHCR for police officers and employees of social welfare centres about the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children and its practical application. These training sessions are attended not only by representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and UNHCR, but also of the ministry competent for social welfare affairs, Croatian Red Cross, Croatian Law Centre, Centre for Missing and Exploited Children and the deputy ombudsperson for children. Although the training itself does not directly concern victims of sexual exploitation or prevention of sexual exploitation, the representative of the Border Police Directorate gives a lecture entitled “Identification of Unaccompanied Children and Victims of Human Trafficking” (<i>Identifikacija djece bez pratnje i žrtava trgovanja ljudima</i>) at these workshops, thus raising awareness of the problem of human trafficking and the role border police officers play in recognising indicators that a certain child is a victim or possible victim of human trafficking. When these indicators have been identified, the human trafficking coordinator must be immediately informed, or criminal police officers for youth when there is suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed against a child.</p> <p>Moreover, since they are first-line responders with regard to migrants (at the border, in reception centres) and thus victims of sexual and gender-based violence, border police officers attend workshops organised as part of the project “Preventing SGBV against migrants and strengthening support to victims” organised by IOM (International Organization for Migration) with the support of the Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy. Two workshops (in Zadar and Zagreb) have been organised as part of the project and were attended by border police officers from almost all police administrations.</p> <p>The implementation of the Protocol on the Treatment of Unaccompanied Children in itself implies the efficient collaboration of interdepartmental bodies supported by coordination provided by the Interdepartmental Commission for Protection of Unaccompanied Children (hereinafter: the Interdepartmental Commission). The Interdepartmental Commission comprises representatives of the ministry competent for social welfare affairs, Ministry of the Interior, ministry competent for education, ministry competent for health, Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities, and international organisations working to protect children and refugee rights, as well as representatives of civil society organisations working to protect children rights, if needed. The Government of the</p>

	<p>Republic of Croatia appointed the Interdepartmental Commission, whose work is coordinated by the ministry competent for social welfare affairs. The Interdepartmental Commission was set up to improve interdepartmental co-operation of government bodies and other actors involved in the protection of unaccompanied children.</p>
<p>Cyprus / Chypre</p>	<p>Due to the refugee crisis and the increasing number of people in need of protection arriving in the Republic of Cyprus, a national action plan has been developed and is being implemented since 2014, by the Ministry of Interior in cooperation with all the relevant Ministries/Departments to address the situation caused by a massive influx of persons in need of protection, arriving in the territory of the Republic of Cyprus. This National Action Plan determines the procedures on how to prepare, equip and provide training to professionals, and on the interagency cooperation (government departments, services and international organisations and NGOs).</p> <p>Through this Action Plan early detection of vulnerable groups of people, including unaccompanied minors, and families and children at risk, is possible since all the relevant actors (i.e. Social Welfare Services, Asylum Services, Immigration Office, Health Services, Civil Defence, Red Cross, etc.) come together from the time of their entry to the Republic of Cyprus. At the point of entry, persons in need of protection are provided with the essentials, a registration takes place and an initial screening is undertaken, aiming towards the identification of persons that possibly belong to such vulnerable groups, so that any special needs are taken into consideration during later procedures.</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are taken in care of the Director of Social Welfare Services, who acts as a guardian safeguarding access to their rights (i.e. education, health, activities, asylum application, etc.) based on the best interest of the child. Unaccompanied minors are placed in foster or residential care.</p> <p>The Social Welfare Services continue their cooperation with families and children that might have been detected as being at risk in order to further examine the cases and provide support and counselling services. Also they are in close cooperation with the Asylum Service and the Kofinou Reception Center.</p> <p>All Officers who come into contact with children (including unaccompanied children), receive training on issues concerning children in migration, children at risk, etc. Specifically, the Republic of Cyprus participates in EASO Support Plan, which includes training of professionals on issues of migration.</p> <p>Cases of sexual abuse and/or sexual exploitation of children are handled based on the best interest of the child and according to the specific needs of the child. The Social Welfare Services, based on article 31(2) of the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography Law of 2014 (L.91(I)/2014), ensure that assistance, support and protection are provided to a child as soon as they or any other service involved have good reason to believe that a sexual offense has been committed against the child.</p> <p>A National Strategy on the Prevention and Combating of Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography, was National Strategy, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 21st March 2016.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National Strategy, the Children’s House has been established, since September 2017 by the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Insurance and operates as a unique entity of four governmental services (the Social Welfare Services, the Police, the Mental Health Services, the Ministry of Education and Culture) and an NGO. Child friendly services are provided to children victims, based on a multidisciplinary/interagency approach.</p>

<p>Czech Republic / République tchèque</p>	<p>The Republic Committee on the prevention of criminality, which meets every month, ensures the coordinated approach between different agencies. The activities of the Committee are to create and unify the preventive policy of the government and to help methodically to put the policy in practice at any level of the public administration. The Committee also submit to the government the Strategy for prevention of criminality. Every year, the Committee assess the tasks and objectives resulting from the the Strategy for prevention of criminality and submits a report on their fulfillment to the government. The Committee comprises of 26 members among ministries, Police, Prosecutor General’s Office, Prison service or Union of Municipalities.</p> <p>The Council of the Government of the Czech Republic for Human Rights could be also mentioned as a body putting in place a coordinated approach. It is a permanent advisory body to the Government in the field of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the territory of the Czech Republic. It monitors compliance with international conventions, such as The Convention on the Right of the Child, and obligations arising from them. The Council comprises of 25 members from both public administration and civil society and it holds its meeting at least one in three months.</p>
<p>Denmark / Danemark</p>	<p><u>Danish Ministry for Social Affairs and the Interior</u> Information sent on 19 December 2018:</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><u>Ministry of Immigration and Integration</u> With regards to a coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, relevant answers have been given in R13.</p>
<p>Finland / Finlande</p>	<p>In April 2019, the Finnish Government set up a working group with the task of preparing a comprehensive reform of legislation governing sexual offences, including sexual offences against children. The goal of the reform is, <i>inter alia</i>, to improve the level of protection of sexual self-determination. The aim of the working group is to finalise a report on the subject in late spring 2020.</p> <p>The project “Terttu” aims to establish a unified operational model to establish the welfare, health and service need of the asylum seekers (including minors). Through the project, data will be collected and analyzed so that the development of services for the asylum seekers are based on nationally monitored information.</p> <p>Concerning the reception of children, a project called “<i>Lapset puheeksi vastaanottopalvelussa</i>” (“Talking about children within the reception services”) was launched. The project aims to take better into consideration in everyday life the strengths and vulnerabilities of the child through discussions held with the child, the parents and other relevant parties.</p>

	<p>A Parliamentary Committee will be appointed to prepare a national strategy for children based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Its task will be to formulate a vision for a child and family-friendly Finland that spans Government terms and crosses administrative boundaries. The strategy will be based on information and research evidence, and it will promote the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Common goals will be reached through cross-sectoral measures promoting child rights-based governance and decision-making and fostering a child and family-friendly society. The Government will assess the child impacts of its decisions, improve child budgeting, strengthen knowledge about child wellbeing and foster the inclusion of children and young people. There will be broad-based commitment to the goals of the strategy, ranging from the central government to private and third-sector operators, the church, and other public operators, such as municipalities, joint municipal authorities, higher education institutions and education providers. Preparations for the strategy will utilise earlier work, including the report “Child’s Time – Towards a National Strategy for Children 2040”. The strategy is expected to be completed by December 2022.</p> <p>Further reference is made to information given in connection with R13 above.</p>
<p>France</p>	<p>Dans son activité, la mission Mineurs non accompagnés (MMNA) de la direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse (DPJJ) a pu observer que les connaissances relatives à la thématique de la TEH étaient disparates d’un territoire à un autre. Travaillant à l’harmonisation des pratiques sur l’ensemble du territoire métropolitain, la MMNA exerce ainsi une mission de veille et de conseil auprès de ses différents interlocuteurs, et les invite à porter une attention particulière à cette problématique. A travers ses rencontres et ses contacts réguliers avec les conseils départementaux et autres acteurs (juridictions, préfecture, services de santé, associations...), la MMNA apporte son expertise technique sur le sujet, et se révèle être un relais efficace entre les territoires et le ministère de la justice. Elle contribue ainsi aux différents travaux portés par les entités de la PJJ (Bureau de la législation et des affaires juridiques, Pôle international, Bureau des méthodes et de l’action éducative, Bureau des partenaires institutionnels et des territoires) sur l’ensemble des questions relevant de la TEH au regard de la situation des MNA. Elle sensibilise aux enjeux et à la nécessité d’une mise à l’abri rapide, d’un repérage et d’une prise en charge adaptée aux victimes de traite des êtres humains, et de la saisine de l’autorité judiciaire (Parquet). Dans ce cadre, elle contribue à l’animation du réseau des acteurs de l’évaluation en participant à la formation des services chargés de l’hébergement d’urgence des personnes se déclarant mineures non accompagnées, en partenariat avec l’Ecole Nationale de la Protection Judiciaire de la Jeunesse (ENPJJ) et le Centre National de la Fonction Publique Territoriale (CNFPT).</p>
<p>Georgia / Géorgie</p>	<p>Under Georgian legislation any decision made regarding minors shall be in compliance with 1989 UN “Convention on the Rights of the Child” and primary consideration shall be given to the Best Interest of the Child. In assessing the Best Interest of the Child, state authorities shall, particularly, take due account to the principle of family unity; minor’s well-being; her/his social development; safety and security; her/his views in accordance with his or her age and maturity. All these legal requirements are duly implemented on practical level by the specialized officials.</p> <p>The International Protection Issues Division (DIPI) of Migration Department at MIA is responsible for international protection issues. At DIPI there are designated specialized officials who work on the cases of persons with specific needs, such as minors, unaccompanied minors, minors who are victims of post-traumatic stress disorder or consequences of torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence. The specialized officials are trained regularly on topics such as: psychological, emotional, physical development and behaviour of child.</p> <p>Additionally, in case of need and upon referral by DIPI, the local NGO is capable to provide psychological assistance/rehabilitation to the asylum-seekers.</p>
<p>Germany / Allemagne</p>	<p>Unaccompanied foreign minors represent one of the groups most in need of protection. Once they have arrived in Germany, the State has a duty to protect their best interests. Its task is to provide these children and juveniles with the best possible protection.</p>

	<p>In Germany, the child and youth welfare services are primarily responsible for the accommodation, care and assistance of unaccompanied foreign minors. The primacy of child and youth welfare is aimed at ensuring that these individuals are accommodated, cared for and assisted in a manner conducive to their best interests. For their own protection, unaccompanied foreign minors are not placed in admission facilities or in shared accommodation.</p> <p>Once their unaccompanied entry into Germany has been established, unaccompanied minors are to be taken into (preliminary) care by the youth welfare office in accordance with sections 42a and 42 of Eighth Book of the Social Code (Child and Youth Services – SGB VIII). In the context of taking the foreign individual into preliminary care, the youth welfare office must establish that they are a minor in accordance with section 42f SGB VIII. Upon commencement of this (preliminary) care, the youth welfare office is immediately authorised and obliged by law to undertake all legal measures necessary to protect the best interests of the child or juvenile; the child or juvenile must be involved in this process, and the presumed will of the person entitled to exercise custody or parental authority is to be suitably taken into consideration (section 42 (2) sentence 4 and section 42 a (3) SGB VIII and section 42 (2) sentence 4 SGB VIII). As part of this provisional right of emergency representation, the legal representation of the unaccompanied foreign minor, in consideration of their interests, is guaranteed. This is not the task of a specific person, but rather of the public authorities in the form of the youth welfare office. The representation is not derived from the actual appointment of the representative, but rather by act of law. It is thereby ensured that the person concerned can be represented in an uncomplicated manner from the moment they are taken into (preliminary) care, in so far as this is necessary. In addition to that, the youth welfare office must promptly arrange the appointment of a guardian or custodian for the unaccompanied foreign minor in accordance with section 42 (3) sentence 4 SGB VIII.</p> <p>During the (preliminary) taking into care, the youth welfare office must accommodate the child or juvenile with a suitable individual, in a suitable institution or in another form of accommodation on a preliminary basis and ensure that the best interests of the child or juvenile are protected. The taking into care can only be terminated if the further accommodation of the child or juvenile has been definitively established.</p> <p>In cases involving an unaccompanied minor refugee, the competent Family Court declares – generally upon application of the youth welfare office which took the individual into care – that the parental custody of the parents of the unaccompanied minor refugee is suspended pursuant to section 1674 (1) of the Civil Code (BGB). The Family Court then orders guardianship and appoints a guardian for the individual in question (section 1773 et seqq. BGB). The taking into care is thereby terminated. The guardian has the right and the duty to care for the person and assets of their ward, and in particular to represent their interests (section 1793 (1) sentence 1 BGB). It is therefore ensured, upon the minor’s entry into the country, that legal representation exists at all times – even after the taking into care has ended.</p>
<p>Greece / Grèce</p>	
<p>Hungary / Hongrie</p>	<p>Concerning R13, we now reiterate that the refugee authority cooperates with governmental agencies and NGO as well in the protection of minors.</p> <p>The prosecutors’ office helps, as part of their general tasks of investigating and prosecuting crimes committed against persons under the age of 18 years, in the current law enforcement by preventing criminal offences and promoting children’s’ rights while fully meeting their obligations required by law and performing their respective tasks. The specific tools it can use to this end include the supervision and management of investigations, the continuous monitoring of the lawfulness of the proceedings and the elimination of any violation, as well as developing a legal practice of suggesting a punishment tailored to the seriousness</p>

	<p>of the criminal offence in question and of an appeal practice based on similar values. These can have particular importance in cases where the victim is a child of sexual abuse or other crimes of sexual nature affected by the refugee crises, and there is an enhanced interest of bringing the perpetrator to justice.</p> <p>The act on prosecution says that the prosecutors' office shall cooperate with courts, investigating authorities, other institutions involved in the implementation of criminal legislation, governmental, administrative and other bodies involved in crime prevention, lawyers, bar associations, law enforcement organisations on a national and international level for ensuring effective and fair law enforcement, preventing violations, guaranteeing lawfulness and protecting human rights. [section 7 (2) a)] Besides, if the prosecutor is the first person to contact the victim, the prosecutor shall provide the victim with information on the justice service, draw the victims' attention to possibility of victims' support and shall issue, upon request, a certificate required to obtain assistance from the victims' support service.</p>
Iceland / Islande	Iceland has put a lot of effort in ensuring coordinated and multi professional responses to child sexual abuse. The Act on Foreigners from 2017 places a special emphasis on coordination between different agencies committed to prevention and protection.
Italy / Italie	Coordination in this field is ensured in particular thanks to the National Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography whose tasks and activities have already been explained. Furthermore, the Department for Equal Opportunities has the task of coordinating actions against trafficking.
Latvia / Lettonie	<p>In Latvia, the organisation of cooperation between State and local government institutions and non-governmental organisations and the procedures by which the protection of the rights of children is to be exercised shall be determined by Cabinet Regulation No. 545 of 12 September 2017, Regulations on the Cooperation of Institutions in the Protection of the Rights of the Child (hereinafter - Regulations). The Ministry of Welfare shall be determined for the responsible in the co-ordination of cooperation. These Regulations prescribe that institutions shall, in conformity with the matters and operational objectives of the protection of the rights of children within the framework of the Cooperation Groups and the Council for the Cooperation of the Child, implement the protection of the rights of children. The Children's Affairs Cooperation Council shall be an advisory collegial body aimed at promoting a common understanding of respect for the principle of priority of the child in municipal and national policies, as well as at promoting a concerted action by institutions, including co-operation groups, in the protection of the rights of children. The Children's Affairs Cooperation Council shall be established, its tasks and composition shall be determined, and the performance by-laws shall be approved by the Minister of Welfare. The co-operation group shall be an advisory collegial institution established by the local government and the territory of its activities shall be the administrative territory of the relevant municipality or city of the republic. Several cooperation groups may be set up in one municipality or in a republic city, or several municipalities may set up a single joint cooperation group. In such cases, the area of activity of each cooperation group shall be determined.</p> <p>The membership of the cooperation group shall include representatives from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. local government police or State police, if the local government has not established the local government police or has not delegated the tasks of the local government police to another local government; 2. social service of the local government; 3. local government education management or education specialist; 4. Orphan's and Custody courts. <p>At the initiative of the members of the cooperation group, representatives may be invited to the cooperation group from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. educational establishments;

2. childcare facilities;
3. prison facilities;
4. pedagogical medical commissions of the local government;
5. administrative commissions of the local government;
6. The State Probation Service;
7. State police;
8. Non-governmental organisations.

For the examination of individual cases, the co-operation group may invite other specialists or request the information necessary from them in accordance with the regulatory enactments in the field of data protection of natural persons, if the relevant information could be relevant in the work of the co-operation group.

In addition, we would like to point out that the State Police did not yet identify cases where children affected by the refugee crisis were sexually abused in the countries of destination, countries of transit and countries of entry.

Order No 328 of the Cabinet of Ministers of 2 July 2019 approved a plan for the protection of minors from crimes against morality and sexual inviolability for 2019-2020. The plan also includes measures in line with the recommendations made by the Committee of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children Against Sexual Abuse and Sexual Violence (hereinafter referred to as the Committee of Lanzarote) in its report of 4 December 2015 entitled "on the protection of children suffering from sexual abuse in the trust", on actions to be taken to promote effective action by the Council of Europe the implementation of the Convention on the Protection of Children Against Sexual Abuse and Sexual Violence (hereinafter referred to as the Lanzarote Convention) and in the context of Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on combating sexual abuse against children, sexual exploitation of children and child pornography, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2004/68/JHA.

Work is also ongoing on the development of internal regulations regarding the procedures for cooperation between the institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Interior involved in the asylum and international protection status procedure. The draft regulation provides certain action in the field of the identification of victim of sexual abuse and violence.

Since 2016, the Ministry of the Welfare leads a working group on Socio-economic integration of asylum seekers, migrants and persons with alternative status, where representatives of different stated institutions participate. Questions related to children affected by the refugee crisis, e.g. questions on the education of minors are discussed in the group as well.

Tasks of the working group are:

1. Analyse and supervise the socioeconomic integration process, its coherence and progress in regard to the competence of each institution and to co-participate in solutions to the identified problems;
2. To review legislative enactments on coherence and results of socioeconomic integration services and to provide feedback on the improvement;
3. In accordance with the identified challenges to develop and provide proposals on improvement of the practical situation.

	<p>From 2017 till 2019 an international project “ProGuard” has been implemented with the Orphan’s and Custody court association participating on the side of Latvia. The provision of quality guardianship to unaccompanied children is key if they are to receive an appropriate level of care and protection and if they are to achieve their full potential. Quality guardians can play complementary roles of ensuring that all decisions are made in the best interests of the child and contributing to the provision of safe and effective decision making by State actors.</p> <p>In spring 2019, Dutch guardianship organisation NIDOS as a part of the “ALFACA” project organised training for Latvian specialists (out-of-family care support families, orphan courts, social services) who work with families that accommodate unaccompanied minors. In cooperation with the State language centre the <i>ALFACA Manual for staff working with reception families and unaccompanied children living in reception families</i> has been translated into Latvian. https://engi.eu/projects/alfaca/manual/</p> <p>One has to mention a longstanding cooperation project between the Council of the Baltic Sea States and the Nordic Council of Ministers. Within the framework of this project a series of educational seminars on unaccompanied minors affected by the refugee crisis, their protection from human trafficking, sexual violence and sexual exploitation has been organised. Within this project training materials for specialists have been developed, as well as a new section in Wikipedia on issues concerning the protection of the rights of children affected by the refugee crisis has been published. From the Latvian side, State Border Guard has participated in the project, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Justice, State police, municipal and non-governmental organisations. The developed materials have been translated into Latvian. https://www.childrenatrisk.eu/projects-and-publications/protect-children-on-the-move/</p>
Liechtenstein	<p>Due to the small size of Liechtenstein and the limited number of agencies in charge of facilitating the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse the inter agency coordination is considered to be very close and strong.</p>
Lithuania / Lituanie	<p>See recommendation R. 13.</p> <p>“The children in Refugee centre are attending school, where they have a curriculum about the sexual abuse and protection. In the Refugee centre the psychologist has the group activities adapted to their needs (age, language, etc.) about protection from sexual abuse for the children.”</p> <p>Also, the Support Center organizes the educational activities for social workers and other specialists in order to teach them how to recognize and protect children from sexual abuse. There are also provided children activities, which teach them how to protect themselves from sexual abuse. This year, there will be provided these educational activities for specialist in Refugee center and for children, who are affected in refugee crisis, in English language. If it will be requirement, these activities will be on regular bases every year.</p>
Luxembourg	
Malta / Malte	<p>This will be facilitated with the setting up of the new Directorate for Child Protection Services, under Chapter 602 Laws of Malta titled the Minor Protection (Alternative Care) Act. The main responsibility of the Director is to ensure the protection of ALL minors at risk.</p> <p>The Director (Protection of Minors) shall hold regular meetings at suitable intervals with representatives of the Education Department, the Department of Health, the Police, and with any such other person or entity which the Director (Protection of Minors) deems as having responsibility for the protection of minors, or of a minor in particular, for the purpose of discussing any matter which falls within such responsibility and to set policies and protocols which are to be adopted, as well as serving as a committee for joint investigations amongst all entities having responsibility for the protection of minors or of a minor in particular.</p>

<p>Republic of Moldova / République de Moldova</p>	<p>Coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of any children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is provided by Law no. 140/2013 on special protection of children at risk and children separated from parents and Government Decision no. 270/2014 for its implementation.</p> <p>The Government Decision no. 1101/2018 „On approval of the National strategy for integrated management of state border for the period 2018-2023 and of the Action plan for years 2018-2020” includes action no. 29 „Strengthening the capacities to provide assistance to persons seeking international protection from the Republic of Moldova” and its subaction 29.1: Elaboration of the mechanism for periodic identification and verification of the personnel who are in contact with asylum seekers if they have been involved in acts of violence, sexual exploitation or abuse of children. Deadline for the mentioned action is the fourth quarter 2020.</p> <p>According to the action plan, joint activities are planned to be carried out by the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Bureau of Migration and Asylum, General Inspectorate of Border Police, General Inspectorate of Police) together with the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection.</p>
<p>Monaco</p>	<p>La coordination entre les instances nationales et les instances locales n’a pas de signification à Monaco, où le territoire de la Principauté forme un seul Etat et une seule Commune : le ressort de la Commune est identique à celui de l’Etat. La Commune, collectivité publique « décentralisée » dotée de la personnalité juridique, a ses propres attributions, son budget autonome, mais agit dans le même périmètre et sous la tutelle de l’Etat.</p> <p>L’identification et la prise en charge des migrants mineurs est exclusivement du ressort de l’Etat, les services administratifs (Direction de la Sûreté Publique, Direction de l’Action et de l’Aide Sociales, Foyer de l’enfance, Direction des services judiciaires) et les entités publiques (Hôpital public), en raison de l’exiguïté du territoire et de la proximité des services, fonctionnant en parfaite collaboration les uns avec les autres (v. <i>supra</i>, Rc. n° 13).</p>
<p>Montenegro / Monténégro</p>	<p>A clearly defined and coordinated approach to securing and mediating the exercise of rights guaranteed by the Law on International and Temporary Protection of Foreigners, as well as other laws of Montenegro, provides adequate protection against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. Namely, the children are interviewed for the first time when expressing their intention to apply for international protection in accordance with their age, then the reception is conducted and the first contact is made with the children during placement in a special block in the Reception Center for foreigners seeking international protection. Within the Reception Center for foreigners seeking international protection, social workers, psychologists, educators and health workers have direct contact with children. Throughout the accommodation period, there is continuous communication, educational playrooms are organized through games and occupation workshops. A special interview is made after the application for international protection has been submitted, ie. an interview. Children also have access to and can also speak to the NGO Civic Alliance, which provides legal assistance and support. The daily presence of social workers of the Red Cross of Montenegro and social workers of the International Organization for Migration constitutes additional support that enables children to choose with whom to create a trusting relationship among professional staff who in one coordinated system exchange opinions and information for continuous support, protection and above all prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. In addition, communication is ongoing with the school regarding children attending school, in order to monitor their inclusion in the school system and adaptation, as well as to monitor and exchange views on behavioral patterns or needs that are further addressed by professional staff. For minors who are unaccompanied by their parents, in addition to the abovementioned professionals, cooperation also takes place with the guardian in order to provide coordinated support and protection.</p>
<p>Netherlands / Pays-Bas</p>	<p>In the Netherlands the responsibility for the children’s safety lies with the municipality in which the child is living. The municipality is responsible for sufficient offer of shelter, the legal child protection measures (such as guardianship or supervision) and care for all minors. The Child Care and Protection Board has to be involved, submit the request for a legal child protection measure at the judge.</p>

	<p>At this moment a national network of caretakers is being developed. And also all municipalities should by the end of 2022 have proper policy with regards to the fight against human trafficking. Furthermore, the municipalities, the Association of Municipalities (VNG), CoMensha are working together on guidelines regarding human trafficking (definitions, manifestation and administrative/enforcement measures. It also offers information about how to develop a (new or more intense) approach as municipality of human trafficking (including prevention and protection). Later this year the ministry of Justice and Security will host an expertmeeting on the subject, together with the VNG, on this topic.</p> <p>The national government has funded two project managers to support the municipalities in creating and further developing their policy against human trafficking.</p>
<p>North Macedonia / Macédoine du Nord</p>	<p>By taking a Decision, the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia, in December 2017, established the National Coordinative Body for Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect, aiming at monitoring and coordinating the implementation of child protection activities from Abuse and Neglect. The National Coordinative Body for the Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect is composed of representatives of all relevant ministries, civil and international organizations.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, within its obligations, pays special attention to issues related to the reintegration of child victims. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, within its obligations, pays particular attention to issues related to assistance and support for reintegration of children / victims. In the reintegration process, special measures are undertaken based on the age and needs of the child, taking into account the particular physical, psychological and social consequences that the child/ victim has experienced as a result of different types of abuse. The reintegration process includes services in the areas of social and child protection, health care, legal aid, education, employment and housing.</p> <p>The services are provided by the Social Work Centre with the support of partner organizations working with children/ victims. The reintegration period is a long and multi-faceted process that is not completed until once again the child/ victim becomes an active member of social life. Child victims and witnesses have access to support and support services, such as financial, legal, advisory, health, social and educational services, physical and physiological recovery services and all other services necessary for reintegration of children through government, voluntary or other organizations. In assisting child victims and witnesses, professionals should make every effort to coordinate support so that the child is not exposed to excessive interventions.</p>
<p>Poland / Pologne</p>	<p>The Office for Foreigners is a party to the <i>Agreement on standard procedures in identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of sexual violence or gender-based violence against foreigners staying in facilities for asylum seekers</i> entered into in 2008 by and between the Office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Police Commander in Chief, La Strada Foundation and Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre. The objective of the agreement is to strengthen and enhance the cooperation in the field of identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of violence that may be encountered by foreigners taking advantage of social welfare provided by the Head of the Office for Foreigners. Pursuant to the agreement in question, each facility has its own Local Cooperation Team which meets at least once per quarter and is responsible for monitoring the current situation within the facility, the scale of violence risks and the situation of families with violence records, ensuring adequate security measures within the facility and its vicinity, identifying the cases of violence and providing an immediate adequate response. The actions of cooperation teams go beyond the scope of sexual violence and gender-based violence indicated in the Agreement as in reality the teams analyse, monitor and react to any cases of violence occurring in the facilities. It is possible to gain access to the identified cases of violence based on documentation (minutes of the Local Cooperation Teams' meetings) kept as part of following the provisions of the Agreement.</p> <p>As part of performing, among others, the above-mentioned tasks, the Border Guard cooperates with a number of institutions, in particular: the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, International Organisation for Migration and non-governmental organisations that provide support to the child as a victim. The cooperation is based on the institutional launching of support, in particular in a form of safe accommodation, medical care,</p>

psychological care, interpreting/translation services, legal services, food, etc., provided by the National Consulting and Intervention Center (*Krajowe Centrum Interwencyjno-Kryzysowe*), supervised by the Ministry of the Interior and Administration, and implemented, as a task committed by the Ministry, by non-governmental organisation selected in a competitive procedure (at this moment by the La Strada Foundation against Trafficking in Persons and Slavery and Stowarzyszenie Pomoc im. Marii Niepokalanej z Katowic).

The *Agreement* (referred to in point R7) *on standard procedures in identifying, preventing and responding to the cases of sexual violence or gender-based violence against foreigners staying in facilities for asylum seekers* was entered into by and between the following parties: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Police Commander in Chief, La Strada Foundation and Halina Nieć Legal Aid Centre. Local Cooperation Teams consist, by law, of the following members:

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

Additionally, having regard that foreign children have a right to special protection and help, and in reference to the rights enjoyed by any child under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to protection against any form of harm under Article 19 of the Convention, the *Policy of protecting children against harm in centres for foreigners* was established and implemented in cooperation with 'Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę' Foundation. The Policy was created as part of the project entitled 'Chronimy dzieci w ośrodkach dla uchodźców – kompleksowy system ochrony dzieci przed przemocą i wykorzystywaniem' [We protect children in refugee centres – comprehensive system of protecting children against violence and exploitation], co-funded by the Programme of the National Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and the State's budget.

Under the Policy introduced in November 2016 all employees of the Office for Foreigners and the employers of companies and organisations committed by the Head of the Office to act within the premises of the centres or carrying out projects targeted at their residents are required to take steps aimed at ensuring safety to all foreign children.

The document specifies the standards and procedures of conduct aiming to:

- increase the awareness of the importance of protecting children against any form of harm,
- provide guidelines and specify the procedure and scope of responsibility in any actions related to children's safety,
- ensure safety to children by prevention efforts aimed at education in the field of the protection of the rights of the child and minimising the risk of harm, as well as intervention efforts aimed at taking appropriate steps if harm to a child is suspected or identified.

An integral part of the Policy is a handbook entitled „Chronimy dzieci w ośrodkach dla cudzoziemców” [We protect children in the centres for foreigners] addressed to the employees of the Department of Welfare in the Office for Foreigners who work in the centres. The manual consists of two parts. The first part focuses on the analysis of standards. Guidelines, ideas, specific tools and information about solutions offered have been developed for each standard to support its implementation. The second part is supposed to support the dissemination of knowledge on the identification of violence, legal aspects of protecting children against harm, as well as legal and psychological support, among people involved in the programme.

	<p>The Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners also provides for regular monitoring and evaluation, as well as consultations with centre staff and residents. A few months after the adoption of the Policy, its implementation in the centres was subject to evaluation. In May 2017 a study report on the <i>Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners</i> was drafted. The evaluation showed that it is important to improve and consolidate knowledge about the issues covered by the Policy among the employees of the centres, to react to the risks to children’s safety, in particular by following appropriate procedures, and to identify the symptoms of harm caused to a child, as well as to consult difficult and problematic scenarios with experts.</p> <p>Another important element of the Policy is the obligation to verify persons who perform duties requiring contact with minors within the premises of the centres in the child sex offender register. The Office requires this type of verification from, among others, entities that compete for a public contract to conduct education activities or organise trips for children.</p> <p>Steps taken by the Office to ensure the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse have also been focused on the transfer of adequate knowledge to parents. As already mentioned, apart from the activities organised, the Office arranges, within the Policy of protecting children against harm in the centres for foreigners, induction courses for each newly admitted person to provide accessible information on the rules of life in Poland (including proper care for children). Additionally, in accordance with the procedure envisaged for the cases of marriage entered into by a minor person, parents and the ‘spouse’ of the minor person receive necessary information in this regard, including information on their liability.</p> <p>If in the course of an international protection procedure it is revealed that a child was subject to sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, in particular if this took place in the territory of the Republic of Poland, the Office for Foreigners informs of this fact competent authorities, such as the Border Guard, the Police or the Prosecutor’s Office.</p>
<p>Portugal</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The System for the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of the Child (Law 147/99 of 1 September, updated by Law 142/2015 of 8 September) includes, in its guiding principles of intervention, the collaboration and coordination of the entities involved in their actions (art. 4). Entities with competence in matters of childhood and youth, have first level intervention responsibilities in accordance with article 7 of the aforementioned Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting primary and secondary prevention actions, namely by defining local action plans for children and youth, with a view to promoting, defending and realizing the rights of children and youth; • Promoting and integrating partnerships and drawing on them, where, under the circumstances of the case, their isolated intervention is not appropriate for the effective promotion of the rights and protection of the child or youth. <p>Children’s Health Action At Risk (ASCJR), through its national network of Centres, in collaboration and partnership with other community entities, develops and promotes actions and measures to promote and protect the rights of all children, including refugee children, local, regional and national.</p> <p>A translation of the Council of Europe Manual “How to convey child-friendly information to children in migration: A handbook for frontline professionals” is currently under way for further publication of guidelines for professionals in various sectors, including health care in this area (including issues of sexual exploitation and abuse).</p> 2. As the authority responsible for border control procedures and asylum applications procedures, the Immigration And Border Service (SEF) cooperates very closely with its counterpart authorities in the European Union and Third Part Countries on the exchange of information concerning cross-border missing

	<p>children. The Immigration And Border Service (SEF) also works with the Intelligence Information Service (SIS) and Interpol databases, which are work tools dedicated to child protection and missing children.</p>
<p>Romania / Roumanie</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In view of the vulnerability and the increased risk of victimization of minors, there is a close co-operation between the police and other institutions as well as non-governmental organizations, not only in terms of identifying, investigating and prosecuting traffickers, but also insuring the first line of identifying victims (in general) and trafficked minors (in particular), and subsequently ensuring the security and protection of victims (including minors) involved throughout the process after their identification. In this sense, measures and actions are under way, in accordance with the National Mechanism for Identification and Referral of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings, approved by Order no. 335 / 29.10.2007. In Chapter F. "REFERENCE PROCEDURES", point 6, concretely specifies the way in which child victims of trafficking in human beings are referred, including where the child victim is a foreign national. Under the current legislation, if the victim, child, is a foreign national, it will benefit without discrimination from the same assistance and protection measures as all children victims of trafficking in human beings. - Also, an important instrument is the Government decision 49/2011 - <i>on the approval of the Framework Methodology on multidisciplinary and networking prevention and intervention in child violence and family violence, and the Multidisciplinary and inter-institutional intervention methodology on children exploited and at risk of exploitation by work, child victims of trafficking in human beings as well as Romanian migrant children victims of other forms of violence on the territory of other states</i>, which regulates the methodology of co-ordination and collaboration of the different actors who intervene in cases of child abuse. <p>According to Government Decision no. 49/2011, Annex 1, child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are considered emergency situations, thus to be reported immediately to General Departments for Social Assistance and Child Protection, using helplines – specially organized in each county and district of Bucharest for reporting emergency cases of any form of violence against children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Immediately after reporting, a mobile team – consisting of a social worker/ psychologist and police officer – verifies the situation (initial evaluation). It is supposed to get to place where the violence occurred within one hour maximum. Then they decide if it is or not a violence case. If suspicion persists, they decide as it is a case of violence against the child. Ad hoc it is decided if the child needs medical care immediately and a child protection measure is to be issued. If the child cannot remain with the family, an emergency placement is decided. <p>We quote below some of the relevant provisions of Government Decision no. 49/2011, Annex 1, regarding the principles of interdisciplinary intervention:</p> <p>” IV.2.1. Multidisciplinary and inter-institutional team</p> <p>The situation of a child victim of violence may present complex issues related to the child, the family and the alleged perpetrator / perpetrator, so it is not enough and it is not advisable for a single professional to evaluate it. The same applies to the adult victim of domestic violence, which can cause housing problems, socio-professional reintegration and long-term recovery. Involvement of a multidisciplinary team in assessing these situations reduces pressure on the child and the adult and increases the quantity and quality of the data obtained and the relevance of the decision. The multidisciplinary and inter-institutional team can intervene both in the evaluation process and for providing the specialized services. There is no standard formula regarding the composition of the team according to its objectives - assessment or intervention - but there are some categories of professionals that are part of the minimum compulsory membership:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the social worker, who is usually the case manager (if he has the powers required by the law); 2. the psychologist (usually from a department / specialized department of DGASPC);

3. the doctor (usually from a specialized department of DGASPC). In the case of a child victim it is recommended to include a specialist pediatrician in the team; in case of need, it may request specialized medical examination and / or forensic examination in accordance with the legislation in force. In the case of the adult victim, it is advisable to include in the team a doctor from the emergency service in situations requiring such intervention or a doctor in the unit for preventing and combating domestic violence; as appropriate, doctors of other specialties will be consulted: gynecology-obstetrics, psychiatry etc.;
4. the policeman. Depending on the typology of the case, one or more police officers may work together, including within the following structures: Criminal Investigations, Public Order (Proximity Police and Police), Analysis, Prevention and Research, Criminal Investigation and Combating Organized Crime , as well as the police officer who is a member of the Child Protection Commission (CPC);
5. the jurist (as a rule, DGASPC jurist).

It is recommended that the social assistant, psychologist and lawyer be employed by the DGASPC and that the doctor and the policeman participate in the regular meetings of the team by delegation from their own institution and at the invitation of the case manager. The DGASPC may conclude collaborative agreements with the institutions of the multidisciplinary team members by providing a list of individuals who may be part of the team at a given time, as the case may be. Team participation will be part of the job tasks and their responsibilities within the team will be included in the job descriptions. If necessary, the child's teaching staff and / or school counselor may be invited to the multidisciplinary team (compulsory for labor exploitation, child trafficking, and the repatriation of Romanian migrant children victims of other forms of violence on the territory of other states).

In addition to the members of a minimally formed team, other professionals may also be involved who, through their professional training or vocation, can bring added value to the services provided by the multidisciplinary team. Thus, these professionals become members of the intervention network and can be:

- a) teachers;
- b) forensic physicians;
- c) specialized therapists;
- d) probation counselors;
- e) lawyers;
- f) priests;
- g) caregiver;
- h) the child's reference person.

The case manager is the one that ensures the coordination of the multidisciplinary team and the provision of services by the other professionals in the intervention network and will be informed about each stage of the case.

During case management, at least weekly meetings of the multidisciplinary team are recommended, with the case manager being convened. At these meetings, depending on the situation, professionals from the intervention network can also participate.”

*Note: DGASPC is acronyms for the General Directions of Social Assistance and Child Protection, which are organized at regional level in the country.

- Also, according to Law no. 122/2006 regarding the asylum in Romania, in the category of vulnerable or special needs are included **minors, unaccompanied minors**, disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, single parents accompanied by their minor children, victims of trafficking persons with mental

	<p>illness, persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, psychological or sexual violence, or in other special situations similar to those mentioned above.</p> <p>After identifying individuals as belonging to one of the vulnerable categories mentioned, the General Inspectorate for immigrations, through the responsible specialists, collaborate with the relevant institutions and NGO partners in order to provide the appropriate assistance.</p> <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, in order to find appropriate solutions, cooperate with other institutions as well as with national and international organizations specialized in the field of child protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - According to Law no 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, foreign diplomatic and consular missions have the obligation to notify the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice and the General Inspectorate for Immigration of all situations in which they are aware of foreign children living in Romania who are not, for any reason, accompanied by parents or by another legal representative, or are not under the legal supervision of some persons. In cases of auto-seizure, the Romanian authorities will promptly notify the competent foreign mission to the children concerned. In these situations, the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice, until the completion of the legal steps falling within the competence of the General Inspectorate for Immigration, shall request the Bucharest Tribunal to establish the child's placement in a special protection service proposed by the Ministry of Labor and Social Justice.
<p>Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie</p>	<p>Coordination activities are conducted, the issues related to refugee children are considered and handled within the framework of various bodies, activities and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The key coordinating body is the Government Commission for Minors Affairs; it is formed to ensure a unified state approach to solving problems of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of minors. The Commission coordinates the activities of federal executive bodies and executive authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation related to enforcement of legislation in the field of prevention of neglect of minors' and minors' delinquency, the protection of their rights; - The Coordination Council under the Government of the Russian Federation has been established to implement activities under the "Decade of Childhood" program to ensure interaction between federal government bodies, state authorities of RF entities, local governments, scientific, public and other organizations (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 823); - The Order of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation No. 83, February 20, 2015 "On Approval and Enactment of Federal Statistical Observation N1-E" Information on Investigation and Inquiry" and N 1-EM "Information on the key indicators of investigative work and inquiries", as well as Instructions on drafting reports in compliance with forms of federal statistical observation N 1-E, 1-EM".
<p>San Marino / Saint-Marin</p>	
<p>Serbia / Serbie</p>	<p><u>Public Prosecution.</u></p> <p>Public Prosecution is cooperating with all relevant state authorities and also civil society organisations. In 2012 and 2013 the Republic Public Prosecution's Office signed MoUs with Astra, organization for combatting all forms of exploitation and trafficking in human beings, especially women and children and Atina, citizen's association for combatting human trafficking and all forms of gender based violence, regarding the collection of data and exchange of information in cases of trafficking in human beings, work in the field of prevention, as well as the promotion of rights of human trafficking victims.</p>

In October 2017 the Council for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was established and National Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings was appointed, who is also the Head of the Office for Coordination of Activities in Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

In order to improve the proactive system for detecting cases of trafficking in human beings and to more effectively prosecute the perpetrators of this criminal offence, in December 2017, the Council established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group to adapt existing mechanisms of cooperation between competent authorities and to establish new ones in accordance with a proactive approach.

Furthermore, Protocol on Cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labor, Employment, Veterans' and Social Affairs and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office signed Memoranda of Understanding in June 2018 in order to improve existing cooperation mechanism.

When it comes to human smuggling, in April 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Interior and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office in the field of combating human smuggling. Permanent task force was established which consists of representatives of all relevant institution in this area. Furthermore, in May 2018, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of the Interior, the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office in the field of combating human smuggling.

This way a coordinated approach between relevant institutions is provided.

Coordinated approach between the different agencies in charge in order to facilitate the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

There are different coordination mechanisms on national and local level (see R 13:

„*Ministry of justice*. The enormous significance of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence lies both in the enhancement of the multi-sector cooperation between all the authorities obliged to provide help and assistance to minor victim – a child and in its preventive character, which is **in line with the main goal and the provision of the Article 4 of the Lanzarote Convention, which introduces an obligation for the countries to introduce preventive measures for all the forms of violence against children**. The above-mentioned criminal acts in terms of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence imply that, as a first step, liaison officers shall be appointed (Article 24 of the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence) in every basic and higher public prosecutor's office, at police administration, basic and higher court and the centre for social work.

Public Prosecution.

Pursuant to the Law on prevention of domestic violence which is implemented for criminal offences against sexual freedoms, marriage and family, Group for Coordination and Cooperation is established for territorial jurisdiction of each Basic Public Prosecutor's Office (58 groups in total). The Group for Coordination and Cooperation consists of representatives of basic public prosecution's offices, police administrations and Social work centres, situated in the area for which the group is established.

Upon receipt of a assessment establishing a direct risk of violence, Group for Coordination and Cooperation drafts an individual victim protection and support plan, which contains comprehensive and effective measures for the protection and support of the victim, and also for other members of the family in need of support.

Co-ordination and collaboration of the different actors to ensure preventive measures

	<p>In order to provide adequate response to the protection and reception needs of migrants, different coordination mechanisms are established both on central and on the level of reception centres. Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, state authority responsible for the reception of migrants, regularly organise coordination on the centre level with all relevant stakeholders: health authorities, social service, school administration, police, local authorities and NGOs active in centre. The meetings are platform for the assessing current protection challenges, needs and action needed to be done for the specific centre.</p> <p>On the national level, there are three groups relevant for the coordination in this field: Protection working group in cooperation with UNHCR, Child protection working group in cooperation with UNICEF and Working group for the prevention of gender based violence with special Sub-group for the protection of the “boys in the move” in cooperation with UNFPA.</p> <p>In order to have efficient referral mechanisms, cooperation between Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans and Social Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Commissariat and local centres for social welfare and health institutions is established at operational level. (Added by Commissioner for Refugees).“</p> <p>Reception policy envisage immediate enrolment of children in regular school system. In that manner all migrant children benefit from all measures in the field of prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse implemented for the Serbian children within education system. Coordination between Commissariat, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology and school administrations are essence for success in this field.</p> <p>In addition, there is Commissariat and UNICEF joint and coordinated action to introduce measures for prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse for the third parties entering reception centres (different service providers, humanitarian organisations, media, etc.). Joint risk assessment was performed, code of conducts for researchers and media were developed. It is planned to incorporate PSEA module in appropriate training curricula (i.e. general training on protection, training on children protection, training on identification of persons with special needs). (Added by Commissioner for Refugees).</p>
<p>Slovak Republic / République slovaque</p>	<p>The National Strategy for Protection of Children against Violence and its updated versions are focused on the area of child protection against violence, both in the area of identification and intervention as well as in the area of prevention. As mentioned above, a coordinated approach between the various institutions involved the issue is ensured for all children, regardless of their status, and, in individual cases, the specificity of a particular case is taken into account within the cooperation of actors involved.</p> <p>The Bureau of Border and Alien Police of the Presidium of the Police Force supports, within its competences, the implementation of specific recommendations concerning the strengthening or introduction of a coordinated approach between the different institutions responsible to facilitate the prevention and protection of children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The foreign police detention unit also cooperates in this area if necessary.</p> <p>If needed, the Migration Office of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic contacts the institutions concerned with whom cooperation on the subject is necessary and also cooperates reciprocally if approached by another institution.</p> <p>Outpatient and institutional care provider in cooperation with responsible institutions providing preventive and protective measures for children has a legal obligation to inform the executive branch of state-guaranteed protection and assistance to persons and social assistance to the child when the sexual exploitation or sexual abuse is suspected. Since 1st January 2018, under § 9 par. 2, letter h) of Act no. 351/2018 amending and supplementing Act no. 581/2004 Coll. on Health Insurance Companies, the Supervision of Health Care and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts, as amended, extends the obligation of the health</p>

	<p>insurance company to cover the provision of health care to a person included in the program of the Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic to support and protect victims of human trafficking.¹⁰</p>
<p>Slovenia / Slovénie</p>	<p>As mentioned above (see information given under R13, R31, R32, various actors dealing with the refugee crisis collaborate and coordinate between themselves, thus ensuring that preventive measures in regard to protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are in place and protective measures are taken as speedily. Their collaboration is formalized with <i>Rules on cooperation between the police and other authorities in the detection and prevention of domestic violence</i> (Pravilnik o sodelovanju policije z drugimi organi in organizacijami pri odkrivanju in preprečevanju nasilja v družini).</p> <p>As mentioned in the reply to the R31 above, in the case of a child victims of sexual abuse the police immediately inform the competent Social Service Centre (or their intervention agency) and request the participation of an expert. A child is provided with a translator for a language he or she understands. A child is also being offered the first social assistance and a guardian for a special case. Where appropriate, the social worker (expert) shall accompany the migrant child victim to an appropriate accommodation establishment. If a police officer is involved in the placement process, he/she must carry out his tasks, as a rule, in civil clothing and with police civilian vehicle. Specially trained police officers are dealing with these cases.</p> <p>In the case of an unaccompanied minor, Slovenia hosts the said minor in accordance with the provisions of <i>Protocol on the Cooperation between the Centers for Social Work and Police</i> (based on Article 82 of the Foreigners Act). Under this Protocol, the Center for Social Work in Postojna is competent for further procedures. The Center first designates a guardian of unaccompanied minor. Guardian is a designated expert. Migrant unaccompanied minors and migrant families with unaccompanied minors are placed in suitable facilities for the accommodation of minors where his or her rights will be guaranteed. If this is not possible, an unaccompanied minor and a family with an unaccompanied minor may be accommodated at the Aliens Center. Possible transport of a minor (unaccompanied legal alien) to the Aliens Center of Postojna is carried out by Center for Social Work, with police cooperation. If a police officer is involved, this task must be carried out, as a rule, in civil clothing and with an unmarked car.</p> <p>Art. 86 of the International Protection Act provides for health service including psychoterapeutic help for child victims of sexual abuse.</p> <p>In accordance with the <i>Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Action in cases of Sexual Violence and Gender Violence</i>, an expert Commission is convened within 48 hours if there is a suspicion of the abuse. The Commission is composed of representatives of various institutions and non-governmental organizations. In addition to these members, representatives of other assistance providers (Centre for Social Work, Police, Healthcare, Schools) are invited, based on the circumstances of the concrete case. If an unaccompanied minor is involved, the legal representative also participates in the Commission meetings.</p> <p>When considering a specific case, an assistance and a treatment plan is prepared that includes the following: assessment of the threat of abuse, security plan, search for a safe accommodation, advocacy plan, legal aid and other forms of assistance such as: psychotherapeutic assistance, professional psychosocial counselling, as well as personal growth and empowerment workshops, companionship, leisure activities and individual assistance. If needed, the aid recipient is referred also to other relevant aid and support institutions.</p>

¹⁰⁾ § 9 par. 2 letter h) of Act no. 578/2004 Coll. on Health Insurance Companies, the Supervision of Health Care and on Amendments and Supplements to Some Acts, as amended <https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2004/580/20190601>

	<p>Protective measures are taken speedily in all cases involving children victims of sexual abuse (see for instance art. 6 of the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and art. 15 of the International Protection Act).</p>
<p>Spain / Espagne</p>	<p>To achieve this goal the already mentioned Framework Protocol of Unaccompanied Foreign Minors was adopted in 2014 by agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Employment and Social Security, the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality, the State Prosecution Service and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.</p>
<p>Sweden / Suède</p>	<p><u>See answers to R7 and R13 concerning the coordinating assignment of the Gender Equality Agency.</u></p> <p><u>R7</u> “When someone reports a crime, information about the victim is being registered by the Swedish Police Authority. However, the police have not a certain database (or equivalent) with information on victims or presumed victims of crime. Police activities and datasets focus on persons that can be suspected of crime. The Swedish Gender Equality Agency is commissioned to support and coordinate the work of responsible authorities and also other actors in combating and preventing prostitution and human trafficking for sexual and other purposes. When it comes to data collection, the Gender Equality Agency collects data relating to its work, but that does not distinguish between children affected by the refugee crisis and other children. In January 2016, the County Administrative Boards of Sweden were given a government assignment concerning missing unaccompanied children. The County Administrative Boards were assigned to, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and actors, conduct a national mapping of missing unaccompanied children and propose measures to the government to prevent their disappearances. In 2016 the County Administrative Boards of Sweden therefore conducted a mapping of unaccompanied children who went missing in the period 2013-2016. According to the report <i>Lost in Migration – A Report on Missing Unaccompanied Minors in Sweden</i> unaccompanied children in the arrival phase were especially at risk of going missing. Results and methods have been spread to authorities, municipalities, county councils and other concerned actors. In 2018 the County Administrative Boards received an extension to the assignment. Before the end of the year every county was assigned to (in cooperation with other actors) produce regional procedures and guidelines on prevention and response to missing unaccompanied children. The Swedish Migration Agency can collect and process information on suspected sexual offenses within the framework of the examination of an application for a residence permit, including applications for asylum. Information provided in the context of such an application is protected by secrecy according to the <i>The Public Access to Information and Secrecy Act (SFS 2009:400)</i>, which means a prohibition on disclosing information whether orally or by making an official document available or in any other way. The law also entails provisions that enables the secrecy information to be disclosed under certain preconditions. When there is a suspicion of some suspected crimes, e.g. human trafficking, there is a possibility for the Migration Agency to make a police report and disclose relevant information. Information regarding sexual abuse of children, and other forms of abuse, may be disclosed if there are grounds for reporting suspected child abuse to the Social services. If, within the framework of the investigation of a suspected crime, the police ask for information the law entails provisions that enables the secrecy information to be disclosed under certain preconditions. The Migration Agency cannot, outside its mandate to examine applications for residence permits, collect and process personal information on suspicions that someone has been subjected to sexual abuse. If information is processed so that it can no longer be linked to an individual, it can be collected and stored. Statistics can be produced.”</p> <p><u>R13</u></p>

“In 2009, the Government commissioned the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to coordinate and strengthen the work against human trafficking for all purposes. The National Task Force against prostitution and human trafficking (NMT) was then established. On 1 January 2018, the coordination task was transferred from the County Administrative Board of Stockholm to the Swedish Gender Equality Agency. The transfer included the responsibility for the work carried out within the framework of NMT. The Gender Equality Agency cooperates with a range of actors within, inter alia within the NMT. NMT consists of government agencies that work against prostitution and human trafficking and serves as a strategic and operative resource for the development of the coordination of government agencies and NGOs. The goal is to prevent prostitution and trafficking for sexual and other purposes in Sweden. An important part of the work is to improve the protection of victims and increase the prosecution of perpetrators. A special support structure designed to assist government agencies in their work against prostitution and trafficking has been developed within the framework of NMT. The support structure includes a telephone helpline, a re-migration programme (operated in cooperation with the UN body IOM, International Organization for Migration) and regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking who, among other things, offer victims support (there is at least one regional coordinator in each Swedish Police Authority region). NMT also offers support and training for municipalities, government agencies and NGOs.

The Migration Agency works closely together with the regional coordinators against prostitution and trafficking in human beings. The regional coordinators are a helping hand between the different agencies with, for instance, communication between the Agency and the Police regarding cases that the Agency have reported. The Agency is now able to ask possible victims if they wish to have counseling and support from a regional coordinator. In regard to the victim’s safety and rights, the Agency has noted positive effects by this cooperation.

The social services play a central role when it comes to supporting and protecting children who are victims or potential victims of trafficking in human beings (THB) or exploitation. To support the social services and to increase their knowledge about and awareness of THB and exploitation of children the National Board of Health and Welfare has published a guidance for the social services that provides personnel with practical support in the handling of cases and clarifies the responsibilities of the social services in accordance with Swedish and international law.

In 2017 the National Board of Health and Welfare was assigned by the Government to establish a Knowledge Centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons. The premise for the work of the Centre is that the National Board of Health and Welfare is responsible for the areas of activity relating to social services and health care, and the Board has special responsibility for coordinating government measures in the areas of activity relating to children and young persons. The work of the Centre aims at ensuring that professionals who receive and assist unaccompanied minors and young persons have the right prerequisites for providing them with good quality care based on the individual needs and rights of the child or young person. Highlighted measures are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and the social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend to school. The assignment lasts until the end of 2020.”

[See answer to R13 concerning the knowledge centre for unaccompanied minors and young persons at the National Board of Health and Welfare.](#)

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[See answer to R17 concerning Barnafriid at Linköping University.](#)

"The Swedish Gender Equality Agency cooperates with other countries inter alia through the Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings, which is a working group within the organization the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). The goal of the task force is to combat trafficking in human beings around the Baltic sea through preventive and protective activities. The Gender Equality Agency contributes and shares experiences within a project concerning labour exploitation. The Swedish Government has commissioned the National Board of Health and Welfare to establish a national knowledge centre focused on unaccompanied minors and young adults. The centre was established to strengthen national work on developing and spreading relevant and up-to-date knowledge support, methods and ways of working. The development and dissemination of knowledge will reinforce the measures taken in social services and health care to assist unaccompanied minors and young persons. Measures to be highlighted are those promoting greater cooperation between municipal authorities and county councils so that professionals working in schools, including pupil health professionals, and those working in health care and social services, seek to ensure that children and young persons attend school. This assignment will last until the end of 2020. Measures to assist unaccompanied minors often need to be taken in parallel with those of other parties, meaning that they often need to cooperate with each other. The Social Welfare Board is responsible for ensuring that such cooperation is set up between county councils, public bodies and other relevant parties, including those in civil society.

	<p>The Swedish Migration Agency is part of the ongoing project to increase the knowledge regarding the rights of the child, initiated by the Swedish Government during the period 2017-2019 with support from the Ombudsman for Children in Sweden. The in-depth knowledge generated through the project shall impact the authority's activities and handling processes. New tools and methods have been developed at the Migrations Agency to, among other things, increase children's understanding of the asylum process and their rights in Sweden and to improve support for case officers for the analysis of children's best interests in the protection process. In 2017 the Migration Agency decided how to handle children in the protection process, where case officers consider that there is a risk of marriage, threat or violence. Since married children can come to Sweden in different types of constellations, application talks with children should be carried through, as far as possible, without the custodians present and individual assessments must be made.</p> <p>The government has funded an information campaign, conducted by Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden, which is based on One in Five translated into Swedish conditions and launched as a website, dagsattprataom.se. The website was produced in cooperation with children, some of them with personal experience of being victims of sexual abuse.</p> <p>Barnafrid at Linköping University is a national knowledge center with the aim of assembling and disseminating knowledge about violence and other abuses against children. The objective of the knowledge center is to, by assembling and disseminating knowledge, contribute to improved prevention and to develop effective interventions to protect and support children that are victims of violence and other abuses."</p>
Switzerland / Suisse	<p>Le représentant juridique du requérant mineur non-accompagné (RMNA), en sa qualité de personne de confiance, défend les intérêts spécifiques du RMNA. La personne de confiance soutient le Secrétariat d'Etat aux migrations (SEM), en particulier pour les points suivants : clarification de l'origine, famille (y c. clarification des possibilités d'hébergement chez des proches), environnement social, santé, risques (trafic d'êtres humains, criminalité, etc.) et éventuelle mise en réseau avec des services spécialisés. Si la personne de confiance estime qu'il est nécessaire de prendre des mesures pour assurer le bien de l'enfant, elle implique le SEM et les services compétents (Offices cantonaux de protection de l'enfant et autres institutions cantonales). La personne de confiance travaille également en étroite collaboration avec le personnel impliqué dans l'encadrement au Centre pour requérants d'asile (CFA).</p> <p>Comme mentionné dans notre réponse à la recommandation 7, les collaborateurs SEM, à l'instar des autres employés de la Confédération, sont tenus de dénoncer aux autorités de poursuite pénale, à leurs supérieurs ou au Contrôle fédéral des finances tous les crimes et délits poursuivis d'office dont ils ont eu connaissance ou qui leur ont été signalés dans l'exercice de leur fonction (art. 22a al. 1 de la loi sur le personnel de la Confédération [LPers ; RS 172.220.1]). Dans ce cadre, des accords sont prévus entre les autorités compétentes et des processus sont établis à l'interne afin de définir les flux d'informations et de coordonner les différents acteurs impliqués.</p> <p>En procédure d'asile, les thématiques des mineurs, de la traite des êtres humains et des persécutions liées au genre sont chapeautées par trois groupes de spécialistes basés à la centrale du SEM, appelés <i>Policies</i>, qui assurent une pratique conforme au droit en vigueur et coordonnent les efforts entrepris par le SEM en faveur des requérants d'asile mineurs et/ou victimes d'exploitation. Pour les soutenir dans l'accomplissement de leurs tâches, chaque CFA nomme un collaborateur spécialisé pour la thématique des mineurs et un autre pour celle de la traite des êtres humains. Ces spécialistes, appelés <i>Focal Points</i>, informent notamment la Policy compétente sur les tendances qui se dessinent en Suisse, sur des dossiers particuliers ou sur d'éventuels besoins en formation.</p> <p>Voir aussi rec. 13.</p> <p>« Concernant la coordination et la collaboration des divers acteurs intervenant en faveur et auprès des enfants, aussi ceux touchés par la crise des réfugiées, voir sous https://www.admin.ch/opc/fr/federal-gazette/2012/7051.pdf @article 10 de la Convention de Lanzarote.</p> <p>La coordination stratégique de la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains en Suisse relève de la responsabilité de fedpol, avec l'appui de son unité spécialisée (Service de lutte contre la traite des êtres humains et le trafic de migrants – SETT). Cette coordination inclut également les mesures contre la traite des mineurs.</p>

	<p>Dans le contexte de la crise migratoire, des mineurs ont cependant été régulièrement exploités ou maltraités à l'étranger avant d'entrer en Suisse. La Suisse considère que les pays où ces exploitations ont eu lieu sont en premier lieu responsables de la prévention. »</p>
<p>Turkey / Turquie</p>	<p>- Central, Provincial and District Coordination Boards were established to coordinate all institutions providing services in the field of child protection. The main purpose of these boards is the creation of risk maps in the field of child protection, the establishment of an early intervention system by conducting studies on the identified risks and ensuring that the problems or needs arising from the child himself, her/his family and her/his environment without the neglect or abuse of the child are solved in cooperation with the institutions. At the local level, the needs, strengths and weaknesses of the province in the field of child protection are analyzed and planning is done for the short, medium and long term activities. Services for children with precautionary measures are also monitored through these boards.</p> <p>- In order to increase the awareness and capacity of the employees who directly provide services to the child, trainings are provided related to issues such as approach to child, communication, crisis and crisis intervention, privacy in child, risky behaviors, our boundaries and responsibilities, and acquisition of positive behavior.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>The mechanisms of interactions between the executive bodies on work with children separated from a family who are not citizens of Ukraine and applied for an asylum status or additional protection, including in the process of their temporary placement in childcare institutions, have been regulated. Since 2017, such an interaction has been taking place pursuant to Procedure for Interaction between State and Local Executive Bodies in identifying children separated from a family who are not citizens of Ukraine.</p> <p>A child separated from a family can be temporarily placed in the family of Ukrainian citizens, or in a childcare institution (other than orphanage or secondary residential care school for orphans and children deprived of parental care). A child who has relatives or other persons with whom he/she has close relationship (neighbours, acquaintances) and who wish to bring up him/her in their families, can stay in their family pending a decision on his/her further placement. Children of foreigners and stateless persons, children separated from a family shall not be subject to temporary placement at facilities for foreigners and stateless persons. During an interview a person who has no command of Ukrainian or Russian languages shall be provided by the Migration service with an interpreter from the language the claimant can speak.</p>