



T-ES(2023)11_en final

15 February 2024

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

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

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Survey of data collection mechanisms regarding data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Document adopted by the Committee on 15 February 2024

Definitions

Term	Definition
Child	Person under the age of 18 years (LC Article 3.a).
Child Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse	Includes behaviours as referred to in Articles 18-23 of the Lanzarote Convention. (LC Article 3.b)
Circle of trust	“Circle of trust” includes members of the extended family, persons having care-taking functions or exercising control over the child, persons with which the child has relations, including his/her peers. Paragraph 123 of the Explanatory memorandum states that this “relates to abuse of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child”. For more information see paragraphs 123-125 of the Explanatory Report of the Convention, and also 1 st Implementation Report “Protection of Children against Sexual Abuse in the Circle of Trust: The Framework”, p. 12. .
Victim	Any child subject to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. (LC Article 3.c) It is important to note that the facts of the sexual exploitation or abuse do not have to be established before a child is to be considered a victim.LC Explanatory Report §51)

Questions

Survey on mechanisms for data collection on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

Data collection mechanisms – questions based on the Lanzarote Convention and Lanzarote Committee recommendations

The aim of this survey is to gather information to allow the Lanzarote Committee to assess how data is collected in State Parties and to identify promising practices for data collection.

1. Who collects data?

- i. Is there a specific mechanism or focal point responsible for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse? If so, please provide details. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R13 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)
- ii. If not: Do existing general data collection mechanisms collect data on child sexual abuse? Please describe how these mechanisms collect data taking into account all forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation, including online. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R14 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)
- iii. Are data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse collected through a multisectoral mechanism involving more than one sector of public administration? Please list sectors involved and who operates the mechanism.

Statistical data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is gathered by various relevant state agencies, each with distinct responsibilities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs compiles statistics on investigations, while the Prosecutor's Office is responsible for data on prosecutions. Additionally, the courts maintain records on convictions. Each above mentioned agency has a dedicated department tasked with collecting and processing statistics on crimes defined by the Criminal Code of Georgia, including child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

The issue of requesting and providing public information is regulated by the General Administrative Code of Georgia. This regulatory framework ensures transparency and accessibility of the information. It is worth to mention that all pertinent authorities publish statistical data electronically on their official websites.

2. What data is collected?

- i. Does your State collect data in relation to all of the offences covered by Articles 18-23 of the Convention?

Article	Data collected yes/no/partially?	Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No
Sexual abuse (Article 18)	yes	yes
Offences concerning child prostitution (Article 19)	yes	Yes
Offences concerning child pornography (Article 20)	yes	Yes
Offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances (Article 21)	yes	Yes
Corruption of children (Article 22)	yes	Yes
Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (Article 23)	yes	Yes

If you have indicated “no” or “partially” please provide more information:

- ii. Does your State collect case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, including specific aspects mentioned in the table below? (R15 of the first implementation report of the first monitoring round)

	Data collected? Yes/No/partially	Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No

a. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized, disaggregated by sex/gender	yes	Yes
b. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized in the context of: i. reports ii. prosecutions iii. convictions	yes	Yes
c. Number of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	yes	Yes
d. Number of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender	yes	Yes
e. Number of cases where the person convicted was a minor, disaggregated by sex/gender	yes	Yes
f. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance.	yes	Yes
g. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers.	yes	Yes
h. Number of cases committed within the family (including extended family) of the child victim,	yes	Yes
i. Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	yes	Yes
j. Information on the environment in which the child sexual abuse was alleged to be committed (home, school, workplace, other)	Yes	yes
k. Information about the age of the child victim and the perpetrator	yes	Yes
l. If you have responded "partially" to any of the questions above please indicate what data is not collected		

iii. Is data collected by relevant agencies specifically on CSEA?

Please refer to the answer to question N1.

iv. Does your State collect aggregative data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse?

Yes

v. Does your State use standardised operational definitions and indicators of CSEA to classify data across administrations and sectors at national level?

vi. Does your State use internationally agreed definitions and indicators, such as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, to gather data related to child sexual exploitation?

The Prosecutor's Office of Georgia actively uses the guideline "Correspondence of crimes provided by the Criminal Code of Georgia with international classifications of crimes for statistical purposes", in cases where it concerns the processing of statistical data according to international classifications.

vii. Does your State collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child committed outside your territory but convicted in your country?

Yes

viii. Does your State collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed outside your territory and convicted outside your territory? Please specify if this includes your nationals and persons with habitual residence in your country?

Yes

ix. Does your State collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of CSEA which are not substantiated after investigation?

Yes

x. Does your State collect data relating to the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention? (Article 37 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention)

xi. Is it possible for information about the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention to be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party? (Article 37 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention)

xii. Does your State collect the data referred to above in accordance with relevant provisions on the protection of personal data? (as provided for by Articles 10 paragraph 2 and 37 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention)

Yes

3. Use of data collected

i. Does your State provide data on CSEA to international organisations such as: Council of Europe, World Health Organisation, EUROSTAT, UN Office of Drugs and Crime and UNICEF?

Yes. If interested, the state provides the party with the requested statistics. The issue of requesting and providing public information is regulated by the General Administrative Code of Georgia. This regulatory framework ensures transparency and accessibility of the information. It is worth to mention that all pertinent authorities publish statistical data electronically on their official websites.

- ii. Has your State appointed a national or local agency tasked with providing periodic reports on aggregated data or recording information on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust? Please specify the agency responsible. (R20 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round).

4. Evaluation of data collection mechanisms

- i. How does your State evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanisms or focal points for data collection (for example through audits) as regards the accuracy and reliability of the data collected, including any issues of under-reporting? (R21 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)
- ii. Is there a system in place to validate the data?