

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

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



Implementation report

Adopted by
the Lanzarote Committee
on 3 July 2025

**Data collection
mechanisms
on child sexual
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French edition:
*Les mécanismes de collecte de donnée
relatives à l'exploitation et aux abus sexuels
concernant des enfants*

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All other correspondence concerning this document, should be addressed to the Children's Rights Division children@coe.int

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Secretariat of the Council of Europe
Convention on the Protection of
Children against Sexual Exploitation
and Sexual Abuse
(Lanzarote Convention)
F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex

lanzarote.committee@coe.int

www.coe.int/lanzarote

Executive Summary

The Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to collect data concerning victims and offenders and to share information about the identity and genetic profile of convicted offenders with other Parties. Both are key steps to better prevent and prosecute sexual offences against children, and to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The Explanatory Report to the Convention recognises the importance of evidence-based policy making. While the Lanzarote Committee has made recommendations related to data collection in the past, this report is the first attempt to map the existing data collection mechanisms in State Parties and to identify the gaps in a comprehensive manner. The report provides an overview of the situation in 36 Parties with regard to who collects data, what type of data is collected, how it is used, and whether the effectiveness of data collection mechanisms or focal points is evaluated.

While all Parties collect some data related to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, this is usually done through general data collection mechanisms covering various themes. Few Parties have specialised data collection mechanisms dedicated solely to child sexual exploitation and abuse. In most cases, the sectors of public administration involved in the data collection are the police and public prosecutor's offices or the ministries of the interior and the ministries of justice. Such mechanisms usually only include basic reporting and criminal statistical data. If relevant data is collected by other sectors, it is rarely fed into a single focal point for systematisation and analysis. Very few Parties report collaborating with civil society organisations.

The type of data collected also varies across Parties: all or most Parties collect data in relation to the offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention, while the number of Parties that collect case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust is much lower. Not all Parties collect data relating to the identity and genetic profile of persons convicted of offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention and fewer still make it possible to transmit such data to other Parties. Approximately half of the Parties collect data about persons convicted in their own territory for offences covered by the Convention which were committed abroad, but very few Parties do the same in respect of the same category of offenders convicted outside their own territory. Using different codes or classifications for similar data collected by different sectors or, for federal states, in different constituent entities can make it difficult to compare data at national level.

As to how data is used, most Parties provide child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse data to international organisations, including Eurostat and United Nations' agencies. Most Parties have either aligned their national statistical classifications with the international ones or simply use the international classifications for reporting purposes. While this question was not asked expressly in the survey at the origin of this report, it appears that at national level, most Parties use the data collected to prepare general crime-related statistical reports, rather than to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to inform the development of policies and measures.

Most Parties take some steps to evaluate the effectiveness of data collection mechanisms. However, the depth and frequency of such evaluations varies among Parties.

The Lanzarote Committee reiterates the need for Parties to strengthen data collection and data sharing practices in line with the Lanzarote Convention to better protect children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. This report offers targeted recommendations and concrete examples of good practice to support reform.

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Introduction

The phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is complex, manifesting itself at home, among peers and in the online and virtual reality environments. It poses many difficulties to the whole child protection system because of its ever-evolving nature and related challenges. Collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is therefore not an end in itself, but a means to understand a complex phenomenon and to identify effective preventive and responsive actions, throughout the system and across all responsible sectors, including justice, law enforcement, child protection, health and education, among others.

Several provisions of the Lanzarote Convention concern data collection. In Article 10, paragraph 2.b, the drafters, recognising the need for reliable information without which policies and measures may not be best developed and appropriately targeted, required Parties to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection or focal points at the national or local levels, in collaboration with civil society organisations, for observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. The Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention indicates that the data referred to in this provision are statistical data on victims and offenders.¹ To better inform policy, a broader set of data is needed in reality, including various statistical sets and complementary research and information. Another type of data to be gathered is children's own views and experiences which should inform the development of policies and measures to combat child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, in line with Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention. Finally, Article 37 of the Lanzarote Convention requires Parties to collect and share with other Parties data related to the identity and the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention.

The issue of data collection has been analysed on various occasions by the Lanzarote Committee in its monitoring rounds concerning protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust, against various sexual offences in the context of the refugee crisis, and against sexual offences facilitated by information and communication technologies. Some of the challenges identified by the Committee and addressed in its earlier recommendations to Parties in the implementation reports include the lack of interdisciplinary and intersectoral data collection, incomparability of data both at national level and across Parties resulting from the lack of common definitions and indicators, failure to collect case-based data or data concerning child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, and sometimes, the altogether absence of data collection mechanisms or focal points.²

In 2024, the Lanzarote Committee launched a [survey](#) on data collection mechanisms regarding data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (hereafter the Data Collection Survey).³ The Data Collection Survey was prepared on the basis of another survey carried out in 2010 by the Council of Europe Committee on Crime Problems and of the relevant recommendations of the Lanzarote Committee in its various monitoring rounds. The aim of the Data Collection Survey was to map the existing mechanisms and to examine the way in which Parties collect and use data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. It did not aim to collect statistical data. 35 out of 48 Parties to the Convention responded to the survey.⁴ Information included in the pre-existing country overviews for Italy, Finland and the Republic of Moldova was also considered, where relevant.⁵

¹ [Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention](#).

² For further background information please consult Lanzarote Committee (2024) [Survey on data collection mechanisms regarding data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse](#).

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ All replies to the survey can be accessed [here](#).

⁵ The country overviews for Italy, Finland and the Republic of Moldova can be accessed [here](#).

The responses to the survey were analysed in 2024 and, at its 43rd plenary meeting, the Lanzarote Committee held an exchange, with the involvement of international stakeholders from EUROSTAT, UNICEF and UNODC, at which the preliminary findings of the survey were presented.⁶

This report is structured around two main chapters, as follows:

1. Methodology
2. Findings:
 - a. Who is collecting data
 - b. What type of data is collected
 - c. How data is used
 - d. Evaluation of data collection mechanisms

The report also includes appendices with a state-by-state overview of the type of data collected and several national examples of classification of offences.

All references to the “first implementation report” are to be understood as referring to the 1st implementation report adopted by the Lanzarote Committee on 4 December 2015 on the topic of [“Protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust: The framework”](#). The notion of a child’s “circle of trust” includes all persons in a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child.

The report contains special boxes with descriptions of promising practices and tables summarising quantitative information provided by the Parties. Each section concludes with recommendations. While most of the recommendations stem from the questions asked in the Data Collection Survey, some are not linked to a specific question but are rather based on additional information provided by some Parties on topics that may be of concern to all Parties. In line with the practice of the 2nd monitoring round, the verbs “require”, “request”, and “invite” are employed in the recommendations in the following manner:

- “require” in the recommendations corresponding to obligations arising from the Lanzarote Convention, as clarified by its explanatory report;
- “request” in the recommendations corresponding to obligations arising from the Lanzarote Convention, as clarified by documents adopted by the Committee (such as previous monitoring round findings, opinions or other documents); and
- “invite” in the recommendations based on promising practices or other measures to enhance protection of children against sexual violence even beyond specific requirements of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendations can be addressed to one or multiple listed State Parties, or to all Parties. When recommendations are addressed to all Parties, this does not necessarily mean that no Parties are compliant, but rather that there was insufficient or inconclusive information to allow the Committee to list only the Parties that were not compliant with this recommendation.

⁶ Lanzarote Committee (2024) [Report of the 43rd meeting](#).

Methodology

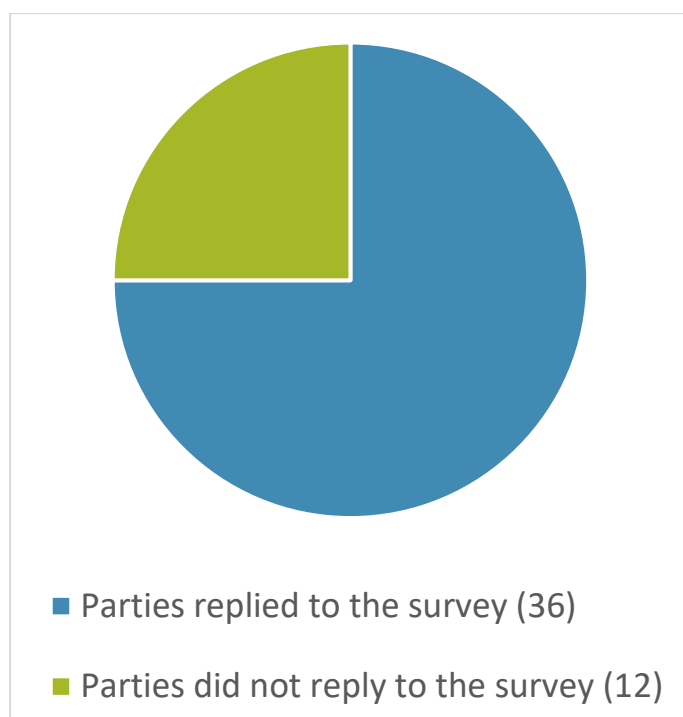
The Data Survey questionnaire was organised under four main questions:

1. **Who collects the data?** This section looked at the types of mechanisms available for collection of data, namely whether there was a specific mechanism or focal point responsible for the collection of data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, or whether there was a general mechanism; and what sectors were involved.
2. **What data is collected?** This section looked at what type of data was collected in reference to three main sets of data, namely the offences described in the Lanzarote Convention, disaggregated data on child sexual abuse in the circle of trust and data related to offenders. An additional section was added on initiatives concerning the participation of children in consultations or other processes aimed at collecting their views to inform national policy-making, in line with Article 9 paragraph 1.
3. **How is the data collected used?** Most of the questions included in this section related to the reporting of relevant data to international organisations. In the present report, two additional sections were added: the first one concerns the classification of data, which was originally part of section 2 of the questionnaire; and the second one concerns the use of data at national level for evidence-based policy making.
4. **How are data collection mechanisms evaluated?** This section looked at the systems in place to evaluate the functioning of existing data collection mechanisms and the validation of data.

36 out of 48 Parties to the Lanzarote Convention responded to the survey, which means that it was possible to analyse mechanisms and systems in place in three quarters of the Parties (*See Figure 1*). It is also important to note that not all Parties that responded to the survey replied to all questions, which is reflected in the data analysis. Once the responses were compiled, they were analysed both at an individual country level and in a comparative way across Parties, in order to have a broader understanding of the situation. Information included in the country overviews for Italy, Finland and the Republic of Moldova and in the national responses to the legal frameworks questionnaire of the 3rd monitoring round was also taken into account to complement the assessment, as relevant.⁷ Azerbaijan did not reply to the questionnaire, but submitted information on a national database, which was included in section 1 of the findings.

⁷ Responses to the third monitoring round can be found [here](#).

Figure 1. Replies to the Data Collection Survey



Parties that replied to the survey

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Parties that did not reply to the survey

Azerbaijan, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Findings

1. Who is collecting data

1. Article 10, paragraph 2.b requires Parties to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection or focal points at the national or local levels, in collaboration with civil society, for observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and abuse of children. The Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention points out that there is a lack of accurate and reliable statistics on the nature of the phenomenon and on the numbers of children involved, and that policies and measures may not be best developed and appropriately targeted if reliance is placed on inaccurate or misleading information. The obligation provided in this paragraph of the provision therefore aims at taking measures to address the lack of information.⁸

Types and functions of data collection mechanisms

2. There are significant differences with regard to the types and functions of data collection mechanisms between Parties. A certain degree of generalisation was necessary to be able to map the existing mechanisms, but sometimes it is difficult to identify clear categories. Two main categories of Parties have been identified: those that have specialised mechanisms or focal points responsible for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; and those who have general data collection mechanisms. For each type of mechanism, further characteristics have been drawn out to present a more accurate picture, to the extent possible.
3. **Armenia, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom** have a specialised mechanism or focal point responsible for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. **Italy** also has in place an Observatory for the Fight against Paedophilia and Child Pornography, a strategic body for monitoring and planning actions carried out by all public administrations, aiming to prevent and fight the sexual abuse and exploitation of children. The remaining Parties refer to having general data collection mechanisms, the majority of which collect crime-related statistics. Upon further analysis, it is clear that there is great variation between countries and that it is not enough to split Parties among these two general categories. Below is an illustration of some of the types of mechanisms in place.
4. Among the 12 Parties that have specialised data collection mechanisms, these mechanisms exist in the following form:
 - Specific governmental unit tasked with collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse within the government (**Cyprus, Italy** and the **United Kingdom**);
 - Independent body tasked with collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (**the Netherlands**);
 - General governmental department at a given unit, central statistical office or agency responsible for gathering data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse across sectors (**Armenia, Estonia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Poland, Romania** and **Switzerland**). Generally, data includes statistical criminal data and reporting from child protection agencies and/or the police.

⁸ See paragraph 83 of the Explanatory Report to the Lanzarote Convention.

Illustration: National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children, Netherlands

The [National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children](#) investigates the nature and scope of human trafficking and sexual violence against children in the **Netherlands**, and the impact of policy measures on these issues. The National Rapporteur is independent, addresses reports to the government, and is appointed for a four-year term. This term can be extended by four years. The team of the National Rapporteur is multidisciplinary. The work of the office includes research, collaboration with national organisations, including civil society, and developing insights.

Illustration: Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Unit, the United Kingdom

The Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Unit within the **United Kingdom** Government Home Office has lead policy responsibility across government for child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and its work is underpinned by the [Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy](#) (2021). The unit works across government and with relevant agencies and partners to ensure that data from across frontline and local services, the police and law enforcement, and wider sources is brought together and considered in policy, programmatic and legislative development and delivery on these important issues; with the idea that accurate and complete data, right across the system, is paramount to improving the understanding of the scale and nature of child sexual abuse in the country; developing further operational insights and responses; and assessing what more should be driven forward to tackle this crime. Together with delivery partners, the unit has continued to work to strengthen the data collection and how data is used, to increase awareness of this crime and understand what is working to respond and address it across the system in the UK.

5. In 26 Parties where there are no specialised mechanisms, there are various systems in place, namely:
- A general data collection mechanism that also includes data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (**Andorra**);
 - A general justice case management system or systems that usually gather reports from the police and/or criminal proceedings (**Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Norway, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Sweden and Türkiye**). In **Finland**, information can be obtained from Statistics Finland if criminal proceedings have been initiated, meaning that a report of an offence has been filed and information has been recorded in administrative registers. Those reports of an offence, which do not lead to the bringing of charges or where the essential elements of an offence are not established stay also in the police information system. In **Hungary**, data is registered when criminal proceedings have been completed by the investigative authorities (police or the National Tax and Customs Office) or the prosecutor's office. In **Azerbaijan**, there is a database managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, containing information obtained from law enforcement, prosecution authorities, social and education services, and non-governmental organisations. This database includes information about children who are the potential victims of crimes or offenders;
 - A fragmented approach, whereby each ministry or sector collects its own data, often in reference to its own statistical classifications and system (**Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova and Spain**). Data is not necessarily compared across sectors nor comparable.

Illustration: Childhood Observatory, Andorra

The [Childhood Observatory](#), run by UNICEF, is responsible for collecting data on childhood, including sexual abuse of children. The observatory gathers data from different sources and produces reports on the situation of children. The [2020 report](#) includes self-reported information by children (i.e. on the use of protection during sexual intercourse) and data from the police (i.e. number of sexual abuse cases against children; number of children under 18 who committed sexual abuse).

6. In most cases, the sectors of public administration involved include the Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office or the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. Child protection agencies are also mentioned by Parties, either because they receive reports by victims or because they report on case-based data. For example, in **Iceland**, one of the tasks of the National Agency for Children and Families is collecting data and statistics from child protection services working at municipality level, including disaggregated data for all referrals made to the child protection services, for which one of the categories is sexual abuse. In the past two years the agency has been collecting statistics for referrals concerning sexual abuse by someone from the circle of trust. Additionally, the agency has started to collect statistics concerning digital sexual exploitation. In **Romania**, the [National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption](#) collects data from the 47 General Departments for Social Assistance and Child Protection, based on the reported potential cases of child abuse, neglect and exploitation to these institutions. It is not a multi-agency mechanism. Reports may originate from child victims, other persons and professionals interacting with children in any field of work. Reporting by professionals is mandatory according to the Law no. 272/2004 on the protection and promotion of child rights.
7. Other agencies are also involved in data collection. For example, in **Romania**, the National Agency against Trafficking in Persons (ANITP, a national structure subordinated to the Ministry of Internal Affairs), through the Integrated System for Assessment and Monitoring of Victims of Trafficking in Persons (SIMEV), collects data on the socio-demographic situation of victims of trafficking in persons, their trafficking history, their needs and the support offered to them. SIMEV contains data on child victims of trafficking in persons, including data on child victims of sexual exploitation. **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, **Sweden** and the **United Kingdom** specifically mentioned collaboration with civil society organisations. In **Latvia**, the Police and Border Guard Board collect statistics in co-operation with the Barnahus, Victim Support and Prosecutor's Office.
8. No Party other than **Latvia** mentioned using the information gathered through helplines. As it can be seen in the [country overview for Italy](#), the information reported to national helplines by child victims and other children or adults who have concerns can provide very important information in understanding and responding to the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Multi-agency approach

9. Very few Parties have reported a multi-agency approach to the collection and use of data on child sexual exploitation and abuse. In **Poland**, in line with the National Plan for Combating Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation for 2023-2026, adopted by resolution no. 204 of the Council of Ministers of 17 October 2023, the Ministry of Justice has been appointed to collect and gather statistical data on a regular basis across sectors. The entities involved include the Police, the Border Guard Headquarters, the Ministry of Family and Social Policy, the National Prosecutor's Office, the [Dyżurnet.pl Platform](#) and the Office of the Ombudsman for Children. In the **United Kingdom**, a multi-agency approach to collating and disseminating data is taken throughout the country. In

England and **Wales**, the following government departments are involved: Home Office; Department for Education (Child Protection Plans); Ministry of Justice (prosecutions and convictions relating to child sexual exploitation and abuse); and the National Crime Agency. Some of these data sources are then made publicly available in aggregate form via the Office for National Statistics.⁹ This is similarly done in **France**, where the National Institute of Statistics is responsible for collecting, producing, developing and disseminating statistics at European level, in particular by relying on thematic national statistical authorities (Other National Authorities, or ONA) located in the various ministries (interior, justice, education, health, etc.), for which it ensures coordination. Additionally, in England and Wales, the 43 police forces record offences reported to the police, including child sexual exploitation and abuse related offences. Some aspects of police data are then disseminated to central government departments (e.g., the Home Office, Ministry of Justice, Department for Education), the National Crime Agency and local authorities. Aggregated, offence level data is published via the Office for National Statistics on a quarterly basis.¹⁰

10. In **Scotland**, data is collated using intelligence, incident and police recorded crime systems as well as through utilising research provided by non-governmental and civil society organisations. Information is then disseminated through the (Interim) Vulnerable Persons Database and via Inter-Agency Referral Discussions that enable knowledge sharing between Education, Health, Justice, Welfare and other agencies.

Promising practices

In **Latvia**, events related to sexual exploitation of children and sexual violence, which are committed on the territory of Latvia, are registered in the Information Centre of the Ministry of the Interior. The State Police is responsible for data input. According to Article 67 of the Law on the Protection of Children's Rights, the Ministries of the Interior, Education and Science, Welfare, and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development are responsible for statistical information on the state of children's rights. Furthermore, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Health, the Child Protection Centre and local governments, in accordance with their competence, provide statistical information on the protection of children's rights in the country, notably, on children who have become victims of neglect and violence. A summary of the relevant data is submitted to the Central Statistics Office, which collects the mentioned information once a year and submits it to the Ministry of Justice and the Office of the Ombudsman.

Key challenges

System-level variations

11. One key challenge that is common across Parties is that relevant data may be collected by different entities in parallel (i.e. judiciary, police, health, or social services), but it is not centralised and not necessarily compared or used to better understand the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in a comprehensive manner. For example, in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, data collection is undertaken by several agencies and sectors, namely internal affairs, family, health and social care sectors, the judiciary, as well as the education sector (through the Protocol on Addressing Cases of Violence in Schools). However, it seems that the different sectors are not reporting their respective data to a single mechanism. An additional and

⁹ More information on the Office for National Statistics can be accessed [here](#).

¹⁰ To access the data sets visit the related webpage of the Office for National Statistics [here](#).

related challenge is that agencies use different codes or classifications of data, which makes it difficult to compare the data even at national level, as is the case in **Belgium**.

Federal administrations

12. In countries with a federal administrative structure, data collection mechanisms and data classifications may be used differently across constituent entities, which makes it difficult to integrate, compare and use the data at national level, as is the case in **Bosnia and Herzegovina**.

Summary of findings

- There are significant differences with regard to the functions of data collection mechanisms between Parties. 12 Parties have specialised data collection mechanisms tasked with collecting data on child sexual exploitation and abuse. These mechanisms are also often responsible for using data for policy-making;
- In 26 Parties, there are general data collection mechanisms in place, which also collect data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. In some cases, due to a fragmented approach, data is not necessarily compared nor comparable across sectors;
- In most cases, the sectors of public administration involved include the Police and the Public Prosecutor's Office or the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice, which means that the mechanisms set up usually include basic reporting and criminal statistical data and do not integrate data from other sectors;
- Very few Parties report having in place a multi-agency approach, including collaboration with civil society organisations, which is indispensable to understand the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and identify actions to prevent victimisation and to protect child victims.

Recommendations by the Lanzarote Committee

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The Lanzarote Committee requires **Parties that have not yet done so**¹¹, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 2.b of the Lanzarote Convention, to ensure that there are mechanisms for data collection or focal points, at the national or local levels, for the purpose of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.

Recommendation 2

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to ensure that there are national or local mechanisms to oversee and co-ordinate the systematic collection, validation, analysis, management, dissemination and use of data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse by the relevant sectors.

¹¹ Albania, Greece, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Tunisia, and Ukraine.

2. What type of data is collected

13. This section of the data collection survey examined three main areas: firstly, whether Parties collected data in relation to the offences covered by Articles 18 to 23; secondly, whether Parties collected case-based data on child sexual abuse in the circle of trust; thirdly, whether data referred to in Articles 10 and 37 are collected, namely statistical data on victims and offenders and data in relation to the identity and the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention. In addition, the Data Collection Survey sought to learn whether the specific data could easily be produced, defining “easily” as in a period of time less than three weeks.

Methods of data collection

14. The main methods used for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse at national level are through criminal records, judicial records and statistical information. In relation to data collected in respect of offences covered by Articles 18 to 23, such methods are used by at least 18 Parties,¹² and in relation to case-based data in the circle of trust and data related to offenders, such methods are used by at least 20 Parties.¹³ Additionally, as set out below, some Parties collect child participation data on a regular basis (**Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden**) and data using surveys (**Sweden and the United Kingdom**).

Classification of data

15. To understand the rationale behind the type of data collected, a question was asked about the classification of data. 22 Parties use standardised operational definitions and indicators of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse to classify data across administrations and sectors at national level.¹⁴ Of these, 14 Parties specifically mention that data is classified on the basis of definitions used in their criminal codes.¹⁵ The classification of offences used in the **United Kingdom** and **Portugal** is provided in **Appendix II** as examples of promising practices.

Promising practices

In the **United Kingdom**, the Home Office has agreed on an operational definition of “child sexual exploitation” with Health and Social Care Trusts, as part of the [Child exploitation disruption toolkit](#) which has been widely adopted across the UK.

In **Latvia**, the Child Protection Centre’s children and adolescent helpline uses the classification based on the criminal procedural law to categorise the information received.

¹² Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

¹³ Andorra, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

¹⁴ Andorra, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

¹⁵ Andorra, Croatia, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

Data collected in relation to the offences covered by Articles 18 to 23

16. Table 1 below summarises the findings on the collection of data in relation to the offences covered by Articles 18 to 23, per total number of countries.¹⁶

Table 1. Data collected on offences covered by Articles 18 to 23, per total number of countries

Article of the Convention	No. of Parties collecting such data	No. of Parties <i>partially</i> collecting such data	No. of Parties with the possibility of producing the data in under 3 weeks
Child sexual abuse (Article 18)	36	-	31
Offences concerning child prostitution (Article 19)	36	-	29
Offences concerning child pornography (Article 20)	34	2	30
Offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances (Article 21)	33	2	29
Corruption of children (Article 22)	29	3	28
Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (Article 23)	31	4	29

17. It is observed that whether data is collected in relation to the offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention and made available depends on the classification of offence types and standardised definitions in Parties' national legislation and practice. Most data collected by the Parties are in the form of criminal data and statistics. In **Finland**, such information is only available in respect of conduct defined in national legislation as a punishable act. In **France**, if the offences covered by Articles 18 to 23 of the Lanzarote Convention do not correspond to its classification of offences (INDEX or NATINF), they will not be reflected as such in the Party's statistical databases.¹⁷ Similarly, in **Sweden**, the offences are categorised according to the provisions of Swedish law, which are broader than the scope of Articles 18 to 23 of the Convention.
18. Collection of data as per articles of the Lanzarote Convention may be impacted due to a lack of regulated and centralised practices for data entry. **France** and **Slovenia** highlighted that the reliability of data collected depends on how investigators and police officers enter the data into the system in each case. This is likely to also be the situation in other Parties as well.
19. In some cases, as mentioned in the Key Challenges section in Chapter 1, a given agency fully collects data on a certain category of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, whilst a second agency only partially collects the same set of data (**Belgium, Romania, Poland**). For example, in **Romania**, the police collect data on offences under Article 23, whilst the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption only partially collects the same data.

¹⁶ See Tables A and B of Appendix I for the respective responses by each Party.

¹⁷ NATINF is the classification of offences, as defined by the Ministry of Justice. The full classification list can be accessed [here](#).

Promising practices

In **Ireland**, in addition to the national police and security service (**An Garda Síochána**) recording offences of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, it is also a requirement to report non-criminal incidents involving children to TUSLA (the Child and Family Agency), which are then cased. The identifying characteristics (*modus operandi*) of such cases are used to indicate suspected sexual abuse. Analysis to determine what occurred can be carried out using narrative searches, as sexual abuse could be captured in different incident types depending on the circumstances.

Case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust

20. Table 2 below summarises the findings on the collection of case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, stemming from R15 of the first implementation report, per total number of Parties.¹⁸

Table 2. Collection of case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, per total number of Parties

Type of data	No. of Parties collecting such data	No. of Parties <i>partially</i> collecting such data	No. of Parties with the possibility of producing the data in under 3 weeks
a) No. of children that were victimised, disaggregated by sex/gender	26	5	27
b) No. of children that were victimised in the context of:			
<i>i. reports</i>	18	12	25
<i>ii. prosecutions</i>	14	10	19
<i>iii. convictions</i>	15	11	19
c) No. of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	23	6	26
d) No. of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender	22	6	22
e) No. of cases where the person convicted was a child, disaggregated by sex/gender	24	5	22
f) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance	12	13	17
g) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers	11	8	17
h) No. of cases where the offence was committed within the family (including extended family) of the child victim	18	9	20
i) Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	17	10	20

¹⁸ See Tables C and D of Appendix I for the respective responses by each Party.

j)	Information on the environment in which the child sexual abuse was allegedly committed (home, school, workplace, other)	10	10	17
k)	Information about the age of the child victim and the perpetrator	20	10	24

21. It is observed that Parties may only collect case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust if it falls under specific criteria within the existing disaggregation of data in their respective standard statistics. Similar to the data collected as per articles of the Lanzarote Convention, most case-based data collected by Parties are also collected in the form of criminal data and statistics. In **Czechia**, data regarding the number of children that were victimised, convicted perpetrators disaggregated by sex/gender, and cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance are only collected in relation to domestic abuse. Data in relation to perpetrators falling outside the domestic context, such as peers, is not available. Similarly, in **Finland**, such data is obtained from the domestic violence and intimate partner violence statistics and therefore it is not possible to obtain data concerning all aspects of the circle of trust. This is also the case in **Portugal**, while in **Switzerland** data is only collected for specified categories of relationships. Meanwhile, in **Belgium**, data is only collected by community services if the child is under the care of the youth welfare sector, while information regarding the type of perpetrator is only available if it is specified/registered.
22. Case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust is often collected by multiple bodies, but not always available centrally. In **Armenia**, while data concerning the number of children that were victimised is available and collected by state agencies, there are no legal regulations to require such data collection, and the data collected is not reflected in a state register. In **Austria**, methods of case-based data collection differ among bodies: the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is not recorded in judicial data, but only in police data according to predefined categories. In the **United Kingdom**, case-based data is collected within specific agencies such as social services and police forces, but these are not accessible to the central government.

Child participation data

23. Some Parties have reported using child participation data to collect information about child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse on a regular basis. **Iceland** collects data on the welfare and views of children with its self-assessment survey known as the Icelandic Survey, where its results are disseminated to support policy-making for those who provide care and services to children. The survey collects data from children between grades 6 and 10 on whether they have had experiences of sexual abuse and exploitation. In **Norway**, the National Crime Survey collects data on self-reported victimisation of sexual offences. While limited to responses from those aged between 12 and 16, such data on exposure and risk is considered as crucial in planning preventative measures and further policy development. **Sweden** conducts annual surveys for ages 16 to 19 (the Swedish Crime Survey)¹⁹ and biennial studies on exposure to crime, including sexual offences, for ages 15 to 16 (the School Survey on Crime). Citizens' victimisation, fear of crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system have long been a focus of Swedish crime policy. Detailed knowledge of which groups are victims, and which are adversely affected by fear of crime, and of the level of public confidence in the criminal justice system are of value to crime policy makers. Such information

¹⁹ The Swedish Crime Survey covers the population aged 16-84 years old, and the data is published in age categories including age 16-19.

can be found in the Swedish Crime Survey, which assesses trends over time. Meanwhile, the overall purpose of the School Survey on Crime is to describe trends over time in self-reported exposure to crime and participation in crime among students attending lower-secondary schools in year 9. The study also includes information on consequences of fear of crime, risky behaviours that are not necessarily criminal and attitudes towards crime and risky behaviours. The report is addressed to crime policy makers and employees in the judiciary, social services and the school system, as well as to others who are interested in youth issues; and is an important source of information. In **Finland**, the Institute of Criminology and Legal Policy regularly conducts a national crime victim survey of persons aged 15 to 74, which includes questions about sexual violence. The survey monitors the general criminal situation, and its results can be utilised by different actors, notably to identify regulatory needs and to weigh regulatory options when drafting legislation. Moreover, the Finnish national child victim survey studies the prevalence of experiences of violence, including sexual violence, among children and young people in the sixth and ninth grades, respectively. The Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare also regularly conducts a school health survey that includes questions about sexual harassment.

Surveys and reports

24. In **Sweden**, the Children's Welfare Foundation conducts surveys on violence against children every five years. The Foundation has also carried out four national studies regarding young people's sexuality and exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation. A Swedish Inquiry report *A childhood free from violence – A national strategy to prevent and combat violence against children* submitted to the government in 2023 was based notably on children's views and experiences collected through qualitative interviews with those who experience violence personally and broader surveys. In the **United Kingdom (England and Wales)**, the government utilises data collated by the independent Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse (who are partly funded by the Home Office).²⁰ The Centre produces an annual report on the scale and nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse in the United Kingdom, which is drawn from public domain data generated by local authorities, policing, criminal justice and sexual assault referral centres. The report is used by a wide variety of audiences, including frontline professionals to help them identify and respond effectively to child sexual abuse. It is also referred to by policy makers including UK government departments to further strengthen the understanding of the scale and nature of child sexual abuse and inform their policy making.
25. In **Latvia**, the Ministry of the Interior has prepared an overview of the situation in the field of juvenile crime, violations of juvenile rights and child victims of criminal offenses. The report was made in cooperation with the State Police, the State Fire and Rescue Service, the Ministry of Justice, the Court Administration, the State Probation Service, Latvian Prison Administration, the Child Protection Centre and the Latvian Safer Internet Centre of the Latvian Internet Association. The report contains collected and accumulated information from the mentioned cooperation partners for several previous years.
26. Other types of reports of relevance that can be used to understand the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to assess trends over time may include consultations with adults who have experienced sexual exploitation or abuse as a child. For example, the '[Justice Unleashed](#)' report published by the Brave Movement contained information gathered from 180,000 adults who experienced sexual abuse as a child and provides valuable evidence that can drive policy change in countries.

²⁰ For more information on the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse visit [Home | CSA Centre](#).

Disaggregation of data

27. Certain Parties have disaggregated their data on child sexual exploitation and abuse into various categories:

- In **Albania**, the State Police processes statistical data according to the provisions of the criminal code, for the victims and the perpetrators, by gender, age groups, perpetrator-victim connection and measures taken;
- In **Iceland**, the National Agency for Families and Children collects data based on gender, whether abuse was perpetrated by someone in the circle of trust and whether it was committed online; the Icelandic Youth Survey collects data based on age, gender, nationality (Icelandic or foreigner), economic status and municipality; and the National Commissioner of the Icelandic police collects data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse based on sex and gender.

Promising practices

In **Azerbaijan**, the database managed by the Ministry of the Interior includes information concerning the type of crime committed against children, the nature of the crime (i.e. committed in the circle of trust, or facilitated by the use of information and communication technologies, among others), the person who committed the crime, the area where the crime was committed, the legal criminal action taken in respect of the person who committed the crime and the child support and security measures (social, psychological, legal, health support and other).

In **Lithuania**, the Child Rights Protection Service collects data related to cases of possible abuse against children, including sexual abuse, and on the number of children who have been abused. Since 1 January 2025, such data must be disaggregated by categories including gender; age groups (0–3, 4–6, 7–9, 10–14, 15–17); the child's living place (city or rural area); municipality; children with disabilities; children in alternative care; whether the child has been a witness of possible violence or growing up in an environment where violence is possible; and relationship of the abuser with the child. This data is stored in the Social Protection Information System under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour.

In **Hungary**, the Unified Investigation and Prosecution Crime Statistics (ENyÜBS) collects information on the time, place, location of the crime, the damage caused and other criminological characteristics, as well as the personal characteristics, including gender, age, citizenship, occupation, alcohol and drug addiction. In addition to the aforementioned, the collection of data related to the perpetrators includes, among other information, statistical data on education and on criminal capacity for certain crimes.

In the **Slovak Republic**, upon notification of suspicion of a criminal offence, criminal prosecution will be initiated. Subsequently, the data are processed and published monthly by the EŠSK (Crime Evidence and Statistics System) as part of their standard outputs including the age of the perpetrator, data on the victims, sex, age and family relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, while other data are obtained in the form of non-standard outputs.

In the **United Kingdom**, the Ministry of Justice publishes data concerning England and Wales on the age of offenders, disaggregated by age group (10 to 11 years old; 12 to 14 years old; 15 to 17 years old), which can be further disaggregated by the sex recorded by the police. In 2023, information on child-on-child and adult-on-child physical and sexual abuse in England and Wales was collected and reported on by the Department for Education for the third time.

In **Norway**, the UEVO study published in 2019 was the first national survey on child abuse and neglect among a representative sample of 12-to-16-year-olds. The data was disaggregated by gender, age, migration background, disability etc.

Suspected cases not substantiated after investigation and offences committed outside Parties' territory

28. It was found that 27 Parties collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, which are not substantiated after investigation.²¹ In **Lithuania**, information on all pre-trial investigations, including data on terminated investigations where no evidence of a criminal offense was found, is processed in its Integrated Criminal Process Information System. In **Norway**, all reports of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are stored in police registers, regardless of the prosecutorial decision or outcome. In the **Republic of Moldova**, this data can be retrieved, if necessary, from the electronic registers of notification evidence and from the Register of Forensic and Criminological Information. Collecting data about the reasons for which suspected cases were found to be unsubstantiated can also provide valuable insights for evidence-based action.²²
29. **Bulgaria, Germany, Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom** do not collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, which are not substantiated after investigation. In particular, the **United Kingdom** only holds data relating to police recorded crimes that lead to charges under an offence; data on prosecutions concerning the number of defendants; and data on convictions concerning the number of offenders found guilty.
30. 18 Parties collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child committed outside their own territory but convicted in their own country.²³ In **Ireland**, the national police and security service (*An Garda Síochána*) maintain a Register of Sex Offenders, which includes both persons convicted in Ireland and persons convicted abroad but resident in or visiting Ireland. In **Sweden**, official crime statistics on convictions include all convictions in Swedish district courts, including cases in which the crime was committed abroad. However, for certain crimes,²⁴ a conviction requires that the act is also punishable according to the law of the place where it was committed.
31. 11 Parties collect or register data on the number of persons convicted of any form of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed outside their territory and convicted outside their territory.²⁵ This refers to both data actively obtained by a Party and information registered by a

²¹ Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye.

²² Such reasons can include lack of evidence; false allegations; delayed reporting; misunderstandings or misinterpretation; victim's unwillingness to co-operate; cultural or social factors; credibility of the accuser; competing explanations; lack of professional expertise; legal or procedural constraints; inconsistent or contradictory testimonies; coaching or influence; etc.

²³ Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

²⁴ Not covered by Article 25 paragraph 4 of the Lanzarote Convention.

²⁵ Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Georgia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom.

Party based on information collected by another Party. Parties collect or register this information in relation to their own nationals and/or persons with habitual residence in the country.

32. In **Spain**, the Central Register of Sex Offenders and Trafficking in Human Beings includes the convictions of Spanish citizens for sex crimes in the member states of the European Union (EU). In **Denmark**, the police registers data about convictions of criminal offences, such as sexual offences, and extrajudicial fines, such as for indecency violations, if the police receive information about such decisions made in other countries. This information is communicated through cooperation programmes of the Council of Europe or through the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS, *see information box below*). The register includes Danish citizens and citizens from the EU, Norway and Switzerland who are resident in Denmark at the time of registration.

European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)

National courts often pass sentences in criminal cases taking into account the past convictions of an offender, according to the national criminal records register. Under [EU law](#), national courts are obliged to also consider convictions in other EU countries. [ECRIS](#), a decentralised system for exchanging information on previous convictions between the Member States, supports this process. ECRIS was established in April 2012 to improve the exchange of information on criminal records throughout the EU. All EU countries are currently connected to ECRIS.

Identity and genetic profile (DNA) and protection of personal data

33. 26 Parties²⁶ collect data relating to the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention. **Finland** specified that data relating to the genetic profile is collected in certain pre-defined situations related to criminal proceedings. In **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, this type of information is collected only in the **Republic of Srpska**. The **Republic of Moldova** is in the process of organising the process of collecting and storing DNA data in the Automated Information System "State Register of Genetic Data". It is not operational at the moment.
34. In 23 Parties²⁷, it is possible for information about the identity and DNA of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention to be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party. In their responses, several Parties have referred to the Prüm Decision (*see information box below*) facilitating the exchange of DNA and biometric information. In **Switzerland**, under current legislation, the exchange of DNA profiles with other authorities only takes place via Interpol.

²⁶ Albania, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

²⁷ Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.

The Prüm Decision

The Prüm Decision ([Council Decision 2008/615/JHA](#)) was adopted in 2008, binding all EU member states. **Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom** have also agreed to apply the decision, or parts of it.

The decision aims to improve cross-border cooperation between police and judicial authorities to combat terrorism and cross-border crime more effectively. It focuses particularly on automated exchanges of information, addressing major events and fighting terrorism. It sets out rules including automated access to DNA profiles and fingerprint data.

In the **United Kingdom**, all offender DNA profiles and crime scene stains retained on the national DNA Database are automatically checked against the DNA databases of all other Prüm member states. The UK will receive notification of a match if a UK person has been matched to the crime scene of a member state, and vice versa. If a match is recorded, the UK will be given the opportunity to request a full intelligence package from the Member State, including the offender's name, other demographic information, facial image, fingerprints and offending history.

35. All the Parties which responded to the survey, except **Malta**, indicated that data on child sexual exploitation and abuse is collected in accordance with relevant provisions on the protection of personal data, as provided for by Articles 10 paragraph 2.b and/or Article 37 paragraph 1.²⁸

Key challenges

- Multiple agencies collect data, which is not integrated, centralised and/or compared at national level. It may be challenging for different bodies to establish streamlined and centralised data collection practices, as it requires additional resources and co-ordination and differs from their existing practices;
- Understanding of the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation of sexual abuse may be limited as the data collected focuses on crime-related data and statistics, with limited engagement with civil society organisations and between different sectors and limited use of child participation data;
- The Prüm Decision is of limited effect in relation to co-operation with all other Parties on the exchange of the identity and the DNA of persons convicted of offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention, as it only applies to EU member states and specific Parties, which have agreed to apply the agreement. In the same way, while many Parties exchange the identity and DNA of convicted offenders within defined communities of States such as the European Union, it is not always clear whether they do the same with regard to Parties outside of these communities.

²⁸ Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

Summary of findings

- 22 Parties use standardised operational definitions and indicators of child sexual exploitation and abuse to classify data across administrations and sectors at national level. Out of these, 14 Parties mention specifically that data is classified on the basis of definitions used in their criminal codes;
- Between 29 and 36 Parties collect data in relation to the offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention,²⁹ depending on the offence, while between 28 to 31 Parties can produce such data in under three weeks;³⁰
- Between 10 to 26 Parties collect case-based data on child sexual abuse in the circle of trust,³¹ depending on the indicator, while between 15 and 27 Parties can produce such data in under three weeks;³²
- Data collected by most Parties on child sexual exploitation and abuse are in the form of criminal data or statistics. In relation to data collected with regard to the offences covered by the Lanzarote Convention, such methods are used by at least 17 Parties and in relation to case-based data in the circle of trust and data related to offenders, such methods are used by at least 18 Parties;
- 19 Parties collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child committed outside their own territory but convicted in their own country;
- 11 Parties collect or register data on the number of persons convicted of any form of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed outside their territory and convicted outside their territory. Parties register this information in relation to their own nationals and/or persons with habitual residence in the country;
- 27 Parties collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse which are not substantiated after investigation;
- 26 Parties collect data relating to the identity and DNA of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention. In 23 Parties, it is possible for information about the identity and DNA of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention to be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party;
- There are different types of arrangements available at international level for co-operation between Parties for the purpose of transmitting data relating to the identity and to the DNA of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention;
- All the Parties that responded to the survey, except **Malta**, indicated that all data on child sexual exploitation and abuse is collected in accordance with relevant provisions on the protection of personal data, as provided for by Articles 10 paragraph 2.b and Article 37 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention.

²⁹ This does not include those Parties which partially collect such data.

³⁰ See Tables A and B of Appendix I for the respective responses by each Party.

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² See Tables C and D of Appendix I for the respective responses by each Party.

Recommendations

Recommendation 3

The Lanzarote Committee requires **all Parties**, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention, to encourage child participation, in accordance with the evolving capacities of the child, in the development of state policies, programmes or other initiatives to combat sexual exploitation and abuse of children.

Recommendation 4

The Lanzarote Committee requires **all Parties**, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention, to involve different agencies in charge of the protection from, the prevention of and the fight against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children and to engage with civil society in the collection of data to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Recommendation 5

The Lanzarote Committee requires **Parties that have not yet done so**³³, in accordance with Article 37, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention, to take the necessary legislative or other measures to collect and store data relating to the identity and to the genetic profile of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention, for the purposes of prevention and prosecution of such offences, in accordance with the relevant provisions on the protection of personal data and other appropriate rules and guarantees as prescribed by domestic law.

Recommendation 6

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children by collecting data in relation to the offences covered by Articles 18 to 23 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendation 7

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to establish a national or local system for collecting and recording case-based data for all instances of child sexual abuse and exploitation in the circle of trust, including but not limited to the following information:

- a) No. of children that were victimised, disaggregated by sex/gender;
- b) No. of children that were victimised on the basis of information appearing at the stage of (i) reports, (ii) prosecutions and (iii) convictions;
- c) No. of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender;
- d) No. of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender;
- e) No. of cases where the person convicted was a child, disaggregated by sex/gender;
- f) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance / were strangers and the type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator;
- g) No. of cases where the offence was committed within the family (including extended family) of the child victim;
- h) Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator;
- i) Information on the environment in which the child sexual abuse is alleged to have been committed (home, school, workplace, online, other); and

³³ Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Türkiye and Ukraine.

j) Information about the age of the child victim and the perpetrator.

Recommendation 8

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to establish streamlined, regulated and centralised practices for data entry to allow for systematic collection of data concerning phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.

Recommendation 9

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to diversify the sources of data collected, beyond administrative data, to understand the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and abuse, in a comprehensive manner, such as data from helplines, surveys and other relevant sources.

Recommendation 10

The Lanzarote Committee invites **Parties that have not yet done so**³⁴ to collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse which are not substantiated after investigation and the reasons for their classification as such.

Recommendation 11

The Lanzarote Committee requires **Parties that have not yet done so**³⁵, in accordance with Article 37 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention, to co-operate with other Parties through the exchange of the identity and the genetic profile of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention, in line with data sharing agreements and protocols, for the purpose of prevention and prosecution of such offences.

3. How data is used

36. This section of the Data Collection Survey looked at whether Parties provide relevant data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse to international organisations and whether the State has 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, in line with Recommendation 20 of the first implementation report. Furthermore, as referred to in the introduction to this report, Article 10 paragraph 2.b requires Parties to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection or focal points at the national or local levels, for observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. This section will cover these three issues.

³⁴ Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

³⁵ Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Iceland, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye and Ukraine.

Providing data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse for international comparative statistics

37. Regional and international organisations, such as the EU and United Nations (UN) agencies including UNICEF and UNODC collect data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse at global and regional level and include their findings in regular statistical and analytical reports. According to Eurostat sources, although the requirement to report is not mandatory, a large number of Parties have been committed to providing data to EUROSTAT and UNODC on a regular basis, which is in line with the responses received in this survey.

Eurostat and UNODC data collection

In 2014, **Eurostat** and the **UNODC** launched a joint annual data collection on crime and criminal justice statistics, which include data on the following sexual offences (among others): sexual violence; rape; sexual Assault; sexual exploitation; and child pornography.

The data and metadata are collected from National Statistical Institutes or other relevant authorities (mainly police and justice departments) in each EU Member State, the European Free Trade Association States, and the States candidates for EU membership. On the Eurostat website, data are available for 41 jurisdictions concerning the period between 2008 to 2018 and for 38 jurisdictions concerning from the period since 2019 (EU-27, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo³⁶, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Türkiye).³⁷

38. As described in the previous section, most Parties report that the classifications used in their criminal codes are used to classify data, which potentially represents a challenge for comparing data reported to international organisations across Parties.
39. At international level, UN agencies have developed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) and the International Classification on Violence against Children (ICVAC), as a manner to align national statistics to ensure comparability between countries. The data on criminal offences published by Eurostat are already classified according to the ICCS. Eurostat has promoted actions to support member states in aligning their national classifications to the ICCS.³⁸ 23 Parties report using international classifications for statistical purposes and/or have carried out an exercise to ensure that their statistical classifications are aligned with international classifications.³⁹ In **Norway**, the data collected has been aligned with both the ICCS and ICVAC. In **Croatia** and **Romania**, the international classifications are partially used. **Albania, Croatia, Ireland, the Republic of Moldova** and **Türkiye** are currently undertaking actions at national level to ensure the necessary harmonisation. **Armenia, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Iceland, Lithuania, Switzerland** and the **United Kingdom** are not using international classifications.

³⁶ All references to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations' Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

³⁷ Eurostat. [Crime and criminal justice \(crim\)](#).

³⁸ See for example the [EU guidelines for the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes](#)

³⁹ Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye.

International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS)

The ICCS was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in 2015 as an international statistical standard for data collection. The ICCS classifies criminal offences and describes criminal acts based on behaviours and not on legal provisions; and aims to improve the quality of criminal statistics. The ICCS is available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#), and [Spanish](#). Further information is available [here](#).

International Classification on Violence against Children (ICVAC)

The ICVAC was adopted by UNICEF as a response to the lack of available and comparable data on violence against children, at international level. The ICVAC includes operational definitions of all forms of violence against children and covers both interpersonal and collective violence. Further information is available [here](#).

Reporting data on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust

40. From the replies to this question, it is not possible to make any global findings, as there is a significant variety of practices in Parties. **Andorra, Estonia, the Republic of Moldova, Slovenia and Spain** publish relevant data on child abuse committed in the circle of trust in general reports (i.e. by the police or judiciary). In the **Netherlands**, the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children partially holds the function of a focal point on child sexual abuse in the circle of trust. Information on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust is currently only collected and reported regarding children aged 16 and older by the organisation Statistic Netherlands. However, concerning younger children, the collected data can indicate where the abuse took place, which may suggest abuse by someone in the circle of trust. In **Sweden**, no national or local body has been designated to provide periodic reports of aggregate data or to record information on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust. In contrast, the most recent survey on child sexual abuse conducted by the Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden shows the relationship of the child respondents to the perpetrator at the time of the first abuse. In the **United Kingdom**, whilst the overall cross-government approach to tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse policy is managed by the Home Office, the Sexual Offences Act 2003 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice and regulatory frameworks on safeguarding children in education and non-education settings are the responsibility of the Department for Education. As a result, there is no single national or local agency with reporting responsibility on child sexual exploitation and abuse offences and instead all relevant departments collaborate and coordinate information and data, as appropriate and relevant.

Promising practices

In **Lithuania**, in accordance with the changes made to Government Resolution No. 695 of 2004-06-08 "On the approval of the list of statistical indicators on children", since 1 January 2025, different responsible institutions have the obligation to provide primary data on children and children-related issues to the State Data Management Informational System managed by the State Data Agency. Such data will also include data on child victims of all forms of abuse (including sexual abuse). These data will be provided to the State Data Agency by the Ministry of Social Security and Labour and the Information Technology and Communications Department of the Ministry of the Interior. The State Data Agency will be responsible for the preparation and publication of statistical information. When it comes to data on child abuse, it will include information about the child's connection with the perpetrator.

Use of data for the development of policies and measures

41. The Lanzarote Convention requires that data collected is used to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The information gathered through the Data Collection Survey shows that most Parties collect crime-related data in the form of statistics that are often used in the preparation of general crime-related statistical reports at regular intervals. Some Parties use the data to produce statistical or qualitative reports that aim specifically at observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and abuse of children and/or to inform policy-making (**Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom**). Policy-making outputs include national actions plans to prevent and protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (**Finland and Italy**). In **Malta**, the Safer Internet Centre gathers aggregated and disaggregated data from the associated hotline's reporting mechanism to identify trends, inform public awareness raising efforts, and provide evidence-based recommendations to policymakers. The Safer Internet Centre also actively contributes to the co-creation of policy and prevention initiatives by participating in working groups and inter-ministerial discussions focused on digital safety, legislative frameworks, and victim support mechanisms.

Promising practices: policy-making

Finland adopted the Action Plan for the Prevention of Violence against Children 2020-2025 addressing all forms of violence against children in 2020 and the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention in 2022. The measures discussed in the latter are categorised under the themes of prevention of violence, protection from violence and promotion of national and international collaboration to combat sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. The various actions presented cover such areas as raising awareness on sexual violence against children, strengthening sexuality education, supporting research on treatment programmes, and organising various support groups.

In **Italy**, the Observatory for the Fight against Paedophilia and Child Pornography is responsible for the preparation of the National Plan for Preventing and Combating Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation. The plan for 2022-2023 focused on the 'three Ps' (prevention, protection, promotion) and divided strategic objectives into policies and implementation interventions to be carried out in the following areas and perspectives related to the 'three Es' (education, equity, empowerment), in a functional way to protect children from sexual abuse and sexual exploitation. The National Plan was drafted in connection with the 5th National Plan of Action and Interventions for the Protection of the Rights and Development of Children and Adolescents, approved on 21 May 2021 by the National Observatory for Children and Adolescents.

In **Norway**, an Escalation Plan to Combat Violence against Children and Violence in Close Relationships was adopted by the Parliament in May 2024. It is based on data collected in a dedicated research programme between 2014 and 2024. The main sources of data were the police's criminal case statistics and data from the municipal-state reporting system (KOSTRA), as well as reports from child welfare services, family counselling services, crisis centres, centres against incest and sexual abuse, and the interagency Competence Team against Negative Social Control and Honor-Related Violence.

Promising practices: specialised reports

In **England** and **Wales**, in 2022, the Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme published a detailed [National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report 2022](#), based on datasets collected from 42 police forces, providing a national snapshot into the scale and nature of the related crimes, including trends in offending, crime types, where they were committed, and presentation of the profiles of both victims and perpetrators.

In **Germany**, in 2022, the Federal Government issued a report on the measures taken for the purpose of removing telecommunication services with child sexual abuse content within the meaning of Section 184b of the German criminal code (Strafgesetzbuch - StGB). The main subject of this report is the statistical evaluation of the removal efforts as well as an overview of measures aimed at the removal of telecommunication offers with child sexual abuse material in the sense of Section 184b StGB. The data basis for the surveys is the number of confirmed reports of child sexual abuse material on the Internet received annually by the report bodies and the Federal Criminal Police Office.

In the **Netherlands**, some of the research outputs of the work carried out by the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children include thematic reports. In 2024, Stop it Now and the National Rapporteur published their common research into young offenders who have committed (online) child sexual abuse. The research report '[We have to talk about it](#)' provides insight into (potential) offenders, offering a starting point for preventing child sexual abuse.

In **Scotland**, the government publishes annual information on the '[minimum number of sexual crimes with victim aged under 18](#)' (2022-23 data), with 5,437 such crimes being reported in this period. This count is a subset of all sexual crimes and includes a wide range of sexual crimes where the age of the victim could be identified by the crime type. The Scottish Government also produces annual estimates of online child sexual exploitation and abuse. For example, [data from 2022-23](#) estimated that 2,060 online sexual crimes involved a victim under the age of 18. Police Scotland have also embedded Criminal Intelligence Analysts based in Cybercrime Investigations to extract intelligence, incidents and police recorded crime data from police systems daily, including for online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

Key challenges

- While most Parties are providing child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse data to international organisations for inclusion into their regional and global databases and various reports and dashboards, the fact that not all national classifications are aligned to international classifications can be problematic for comparing information in a reliable manner;
- Although this question was not asked in the Data Collection Survey, on the basis of the information provided by Parties in their extended responses, few Parties seem to use the data collected at national level for the development of policies and measures to fight child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse;
- Very few Parties produce specific or reports using qualitative data concerning child sexual exploitation and abuse.

Summary of findings

- Most Parties provide child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse data to international organisations, including Eurostat and UN agencies. There are processes both at national and international level to align national statistical data to international classifications, such as the ICCS and ICVAC.
- It seems that most Parties use the data collected in the preparation of general crime-related statistical reports and not necessarily to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as required by the Lanzarote Convention.
- Some Parties collect and use the information available to prepare specialised reports on different issues concerning the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and to inform policy-making and programming.

Recommendations by the Lanzarote Committee

Recommendations

Recommendation 12

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to ensure that the available data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is used to inform the development of policies and measures and to monitor progress in their implementation.

Recommendation 13

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to report relevant data to international organisations, in line with agreed international reporting frameworks.

Recommendation 14

The Lanzarote Committee invites **all Parties** to align their statistical classification of crimes with the parameters used by the United Nations International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes and International Classification on Violence against Children.

4. Evaluation of data collection mechanisms

42. The last section of the survey looked at how Parties are evaluating the effectiveness of the mechanisms or focal points for data collection, as regards the accuracy and reliability of the data collected, including any issues of under-reporting, in line with Recommendation 21 of the first implementation report; and whether there is a system in place to validate the data.
43. Most of the Parties that replied to the survey mention some form of evaluation of data collection mechanisms. In **Spain**, currently, there is no such mechanism, however the implementation of the Central Registry of information on violence against children and adolescents is intended to resolve this. In **Estonia**, the validity of the data is overseen by the Centre of Registers and Information Systems. The **Netherlands** and **Sweden** also state that such evaluations take place in a regular manner. In the **Netherlands**, the National Rapporteur on Trafficking in Human Beings and Sexual Violence against Children is evaluated every four years by WODC (Research and Data Centre), the knowledge centre of the Dutch Ministry of Justice and Security. In **Sweden**, the National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) produces statistical data according to standardised processes, which include quality assurance at several different stages, both of data and statistics. Official statistics must maintain high quality, and Brå is obliged to both declare and evaluate the

quality annually. Brå also conducts in-depth quality studies, when needed, in order to analyse, for example, measurement errors or omissions. Swedish civil society also plays an important role in data governance and management and data collection from different sources.

Promising practices

In **Türkiye**, various legal acts and measures have been put in place to ensure the accuracy of statistical data. For example, the Ministerial order dated 14.06.2017 requires the competent authorities to ensure that the necessary measures are taken to enter the data, which will then constitute the source of judicial statistics, into UYAP (an automated information database for the judiciary) accurately, completely and on time, and to develop solutions according to the nature of the errors detected. A Data Monitoring and Evaluation Board was established, whose functions include undertaking error analysis concerning data entry in courts and awareness training on the importance of data entry. Circular No. 175 on “Data Entries to the National Judiciary Informatics System and its Control” published on 17.03.2021 and the “Record and Data Entry Control Form” are other examples of measures undertaken.

In the **United Kingdom**, accredited official statistics are independently reviewed by the [Office for Statistics Regulation](#) (OSR). They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the [Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007](#). Accreditation signifies their compliance with the authority's Code of Practice for Statistics, which broadly means these statistics are: managed impartially and objectively in the public interest; meet identified user needs; produced according to sound methods; and well explained and readily accessible.

Key challenges

- It was not possible to make any comprehensive findings concerning the extent to which Parties have data validation systems in place.

Recommendations by the Lanzarote Committee

Recommendations

Recommendation 15

The Lanzarote Committee invites **Parties that have not yet done so**⁴⁰ to evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanisms or focal points for data collection.

⁴⁰ Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Appendix I: Tables on the type of data collected

Table A: Collection of data in relation to offences covered by Articles 18 to 23

✓	: Data collected
○	: Data collected only partially
Blank box	: Data not collected

Article	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁴¹	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴²	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ⁴³	Türkiye	United Kingdom
Sexual abuse (Art. 18)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Offences on Child Prostitution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁴¹ Such data is collected through its police, public prosecution and criminal records; and partially through its communities and child protection services.

⁴² Such data is collected in the institutions of Republika Srpska and the Brčko district; and partially in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁴³ Such data in relation to offences covered by Articles 18 and 19 of the Convention is collected by all agencies (under the Victim Support Statistics, Police Crime Statistics and Criminal Conviction Statistics), while data in relation to offences covered by Articles 20 to 23 is only collected under the Police Crime Statistics and Criminal Conviction Statistics.

Article	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁴¹	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴²	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland ⁴³	Türkiye	United Kingdom		
(Art. 19)																																						
Offences on Child Pornography (Art. 20)	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁴⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Offences on participation of child in pornographic performances (Art. 21)	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁴⁵	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corruption of Children	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

⁴⁴ Such data is collected by the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPRCA) and partially collected by the police.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

Article		n (Art. 22)	Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (Art. 23)
Albania	✓		
Andorra	○		
Armenia	✓		
Austria	✓		
Belgium ⁴¹	○		
Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴²	○		
Bulgaria	✓		
Croatia	✓		
Cyprus	✓		
Czechia	✓		
Denmark	✓		
Estonia	✓		
Finland	✓		
France	✓		
Georgia	✓		
Germany	✓		
Hungary	✓		
Iceland			
Ireland	✓		
Latvia	✓		
Lithuania	✓		
Luxembourg	✓		
Malta	✓		
Republic of Moldova	✓		
Netherlands	✓		
Norway	✓		
Poland	✓		
Portugal	✓		
Romania	○		
Slovak Republic	✓		
Slovenia	✓		
Spain	✓		
Sweden	✓		
Switzerland ⁴³	✓		
Türkiye	✓		
United Kingdom	✓		

Table B: Ease of producing data in relation to offences covered by Articles 18 to 23

✓	:	Data can be produced in less than 3 weeks
Blank box	:	Data cannot be produced in less than 3 weeks
-	:	No response received for this question

Article	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁴⁶	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
Sexual abuse (Art. 18)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Child Prostitution (Art. 19)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Child Pornography (Art. 20)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Participation of	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

⁴⁶ Data in relation to offences covered by Articles 20 to 23 can be produced in less than three weeks through the police, public prosecution and criminal records; but not through community or child protection services.

Article	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁴⁶	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
child in pornographic performances (Art. 21)																																				
Corruption of Children (Art. 22)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (Art. 23)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Table C: Collection of case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust

✓	: Data collected
○	: Data collected only partially
Blank box	: Data not collected
-	: No response received for this question

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
a) No. of children that were victimised, disaggregated by sex/gender	✓		○	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁴⁸	-	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ⁴⁹	✓	○
b) No. of children that were victimised on the basis of information appearing at the stage of:																																			
i. Reports	✓		○	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	○	○	-	○	✓		○		✓	✓	

⁴⁷ Such data is not collected in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Brčko district, the data indicated in the table corresponds to that of Republika Srpska.

⁴⁸ Such data is collected by the police and Ministry of Justice, while partially collected by the Prosecutor's office.

⁴⁹ Such data is collected under the Police Crime Statistics. Only family members are taken into account.

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
ii. Prosecutions	✓		○	○	○		✓		✓	○	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	○	-	○	✓		○			✓		
iii. Convictions	✓		○	○	○		✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓			✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	○	-	○	✓		○			✓		
c) No. of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	✓			✓		✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	-	○	✓	✓	○		✓	✓	
d) No. of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	○	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	-		✓	✓	○		○ 50	✓		

⁵⁰ Only if the offence is explicitly related to a minor victim.

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
sex/gender																																			
e) No. of cases where the person convicted was a child, disaggregated by sex/gender	✓			✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	-		✓	✓			○ 51	✓	○
f) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior	✓			○	✓ 52	○	✓	✓		○		✓	○	○	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	○		✓	○		○	-		○	○	○		✓	○	

⁵¹ Only if the offence is explicitly related to a minor victim.

⁵² Such data is collected by the police, public prosecution and in criminal records, while partially collected by the community/child protection services.

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
acquaintance																																			
g) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers	✓			○	○	✓	✓			✓		✓		○	✓	○	✓		✓	✓	○			○		○	-				✓		✓	○	
h) No. of cases where abuse was committed within the family (incl.	✓			○	○	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓ ⁵³	-	✓		✓	○		✓ ⁵⁴	○	

⁵³ Such data is collected by the police, while partially collected by the Ministry of Justice and Prosecutor's Office.

⁵⁴ Such data is collected under the Police Crime Statistics, while partially collected under the Victim Support Statistics.

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom	
extended family) of the child victim																																				
i) Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	✓			○	✓ ⁵⁵	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	○	○	✓	○	✓	○	✓	✓	○		✓		○	✓ ⁵⁶	-	✓	○	✓	○	✓		✓	○	
j) Information on the				○	○	○		✓		✓			○		✓	○	✓	○	✓	✓	○		✓	○		✓ ⁵⁷	-	✓ ⁵⁸		○	○			✓		

⁵⁵ Such data is collected by the police, while partially collected by the public prosecution, community/child protection services and from criminal records.

⁵⁶ Such data is collected by the police, while partially collected by the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office.

⁵⁷ Such data is collected by the police, while partially collected by the Prosecutor's Office.

⁵⁸ Such data is collected by the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPRCA), while partially collected by the police.

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
environment in which the child sexual abuse was alleged to be committed (home, school, workplace, other)																																			
k) Information about the age of the child victim and the	○			○	○	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	○	✓	✓	✓	○	○	✓	✓	✓	○	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	○		✓ 59	✓	

⁵⁹ Such data is collected under the Police Crime Statistics and partially under the Victim Support Statistics.

perpetra tor	Case- based data
	Albania
	Andorra
	Armenia
	Austria
	Belgium
	Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁴⁷
	Bulgaria
	Croatia
	Cyprus
	Czechia
	Denmark
	Estonia
	Finland
	France
	Georgia
	Germany
	Hungary
	Iceland
	Ireland
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Luxembourg
	Republic of Moldova
	Netherlands
	Norway
	Poland
	Portugal
	Romania
	Slovak Republic
	Slovenia
	Spain
	Sweden
	Switzerland
	Türkiye
	United Kingdom

Table D: Ease of producing case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust

✓	:	Data can be produced in less than 3 weeks
Blank box	:	Data cannot be produced in less than 3 weeks
-	:	No response received for this question

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁶⁰	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland ⁶¹	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
a) No. of children that were victimised,	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓ ⁶²	-	✓ ⁶³	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	

⁶⁰ In relation to b), e) and k), data can be produced in less than three weeks through the police, public prosecution and criminal records; but not through community and child protection services; while in relation to g), data can be produced in less than three weeks through community and child protection services; but not through the police, public prosecution and criminal records.

⁶¹ Police are, as a rule, able to respond to requests for information concerning public documents within the two-week period required by the Act on the Openness of Government Activities. The extraction of information concerning case-based data in the circle of trust may require more effort, but it is likely that the information can be obtained in three weeks. The Act on the Openness of Government Activities permits a response period of one month in more demanding or large-scale requests for information.

⁶² Data can be produced in less than three weeks by the police for a), c), e) and j) and by the Prosecutor's Office for c), d) and e); the Ministry of Justice makes available data from statistical reports in annual or semi-annual cycles, or when information is entered after the adoption of a judgment.

⁶³ Such data can be produced in less than three weeks through the police; but not through the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPRCA).

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁶⁰	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland ⁶¹	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom			
disaggregated by sex/gender																																						
b) No. of children that were victimised on the basis of information appearing in the context of:																																						
i. Reports	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			-		✓		✓		✓	✓				
ii. Prosecutions	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			-		✓		✓			✓				
iii. Convictions	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			-		✓		✓			✓				
c) No. of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	-		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
d) No. of convicted	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	-		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁶⁰	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland ⁶¹	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender																																			
e) No. of cases where the person convicted was a child, disaggregated by sex/gender	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	-		✓	✓			✓	✓	
f) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓				-		✓	✓			✓	✓	

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁶⁰	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland ⁶¹	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom
prior acquaintance																																			
g) No. of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				✓					✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			-				✓		✓	✓	
h) No. of cases where abuse was committed within the family (incl. extended family)	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			-						✓	✓	

Case-based data	Albania	Andorra	Armenia	Austria	Belgium ⁶⁰	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Czechia	Denmark	Estonia	Finland ⁶¹	France	Georgia	Germany	Hungary	Iceland	Ireland	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Republic of Moldova	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovak Republic	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Türkiye	United Kingdom	
of the child victim																																				
i) Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁶⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			-		✓	✓			✓	✓	
j) Information on the environment in which the child sexual			✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	-							✓		

⁶⁴ Only in relation to offences covered by Article 18 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Case-based data		
	Albania	✓
	Andorra	
	Armenia	✓
	Austria	✓
	Belgium ⁶⁰	✓
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	✓
	Bulgaria	
	Croatia	✓
	Cyprus	✓
	Czechia	✓
	Denmark	✓
	Estonia	
	Finland ⁶¹	✓
	France	✓
	Georgia	✓
	Germany	✓
	Hungary	✓
	Iceland	✓
	Ireland	✓
	Latvia	✓
	Lithuania	✓
	Luxembourg	✓
	Republic of Moldova	✓
	Netherlands	✓
	Norway	
	Poland	
	Portugal	-
	Romania	
	Slovak Republic	✓
	Slovenia	✓
	Spain	
	Sweden	
	Switzerland	✓
	Türkiye	✓
	United Kingdom	

Appendix II: Examples of classification of offences

Part 1: United Kingdom

Tables I to IV demonstrate the number of relevant offence codes that can be used to investigate and prosecute child sexual exploitation and abuse within the individual legislative landscapes of England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

England and Wales

**Note:* Since there is no direct access to case level data at a central government level, official statistics on police-recorded child sexual exploitation and abuse only use a subset of defined police offence codes where it is certain that the case involves a child. For example, offence codes such as “Incest or familial sexual offences” or “Rape of a female aged 16 and over” include both adult and child victims. This results in an undercount in some cases but avoids bringing in cases involving adults.

Table I	
Offence code	Offence description
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over
17B *	Sexual assault on a male child under 13
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over
19D *	Rape of a female child under 16
19E *	Rape of a female child under 13
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over
19G *	Rape of a male child under 16
19H *	Rape of a male child under 13
19J	Rape of a female – multiple undefined offenders
19K	Rape of a male – multiple undefined offenders
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over
20B *	Sexual assault on a female child under 13
21 *	Sexual activity involving a child under 13
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent
22B *	Sexual activity involving a child under 16
23	Incest or familial sexual offences
70	Sexual activity etc with a person with a mental disorder
71 *	Abuse of children through sexual exploitation

73 *	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
86 *	Obscene publications (proxy for IIOC)
88A *	Sexual grooming
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences
88D	Unnatural sexual offences
88E	Exposure and voyeurism

Listed below are offences that relate, specifically, to sexual abuse within the circle of trust:

Table II	
Offence code	Offence description
02304	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over – penetration
02305	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02306	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02307	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02308	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02309	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02310	Inciting a female child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 or over at time of offence and victim aged 13 to 17
02311	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 or over at time of offence and victim aged 13 to 17
02312	Sex with an adult relative aged 18 or over - offender aged 16 or over - penetration
02313	Sex with an adult relative aged 18 or over - offender aged 16 or over - consenting to penetration
02314	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02315	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration

02316	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02317	Sexual activity with a male child family member - offender not 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13
02318	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02319	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13 - penetration
02320	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02321	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender not 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13
02322	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02323	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02324	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02325	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02326	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02327	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02328	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02329	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13 - no penetration
02330	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged under 18 - penetration
02331	Sexual activity with a male child family member under 13 - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02332	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - penetration
02333	Sexual activity with a male child family member 13 to 17 - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body

02334	Inciting a female child family member under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02335	Inciting a male child family member under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02336	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration
02337	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration
07301	Abuse of position of trust: sexual intercourse with person aged under 18 - offender aged 18 or over (historic)
07302	Abuse of position of trust: sexual activity other than intercourse with person aged under 18 - offender aged 18 or over (historic)
07303	Sex offender failing to notify police name on initial registration (historic)
07304	Sex offender failing to notify police of home address on initial registration (historic)
07305	Sex Offenders Act 1997 S.3(1a) notifies police with false name or names
07306	Sex offenders notify police with false information as to home address on initial registration (historic)
07307	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a female child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07308	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a male child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07309	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a female child aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over
07310	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a male child aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over
07311	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07312	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child aged 13 to 17 to watch a sexual act - offender aged 18 or over
07313	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a female child aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over
07314	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a male child aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over

07315	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a female child to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07316	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a male child to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07317	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07318	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)

Northern Ireland

Child sexual exploitation and abuse offences are investigated by the Police Service of Northern Ireland and covered by such legislation as the Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978, the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008, and the Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022. Some of the relevant articles include:

Table III		
Article	Article Description	Legislation
Article 3	Indecent photographs of children	Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978
Article 12	Rape of a child under 13	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 13	Assault of a child under 13 by penetration	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 14	Sexual assault of a child under 13	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 15	Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 16	Sexual activity with a child (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 17	Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 18	Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 19	Causing a child to watch a sexual act (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008

Article 20	Sexual offences against children committed by children or young persons	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 21	Arranging or facilitating commission of a sex offence against a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22	Meeting a child following sexual grooming etc	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22a	Sexual communication with a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22b	Communicating with a person with a view to grooming a particular child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22c	Communicating with a group with a view to grooming a particular child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22d	Communicating with a person with a view to grooming any child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22e	Communicating with a group with a view to grooming any child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 23	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a child (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 24	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 25	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 26	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008

Article 27	Abuse of a position of trust: acts done in England and Wales or Scotland	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 32	Sexual activity with a child family member	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 33	Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 34	Family relationships	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 37	Paying for the Sexual Services of a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 38	Causing or inciting abuse: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 39	Controlling a child: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 40	Arranging or facilitating abuse: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images.	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 42	Indecent photographs of persons aged 16 or 17	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 4	Sexual grooming: pretending to be a child	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Article 5	Abuse of position of trust: relevant positions	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Article 25	Qualifying offences for sexual offences prevention orders	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022

Scotland

In Scotland, sexual offences against victims aged under 18 are a subset of all sexual offences where the age of the victim could be identified. The list below gives a breakdown of the offences included in this calculation by the Scottish Government Justice Directorate (SGJD).

Table IV	
Scottish Government Justice Directorate Offence Code	Scottish Government Justice Directorate Offence Description
201200	Incest
201301	Illegal homosexual acts
201302	Bestiality (pre-April 2011)
201303	Assault to commit unnatural crimes
201400	Rape (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)
201401	Rape – Male (over 16)
201402	Rape – Female (over 16)
201403	Rape – Male (13-15)
201404	Rape – Female (13-15)
201405	Rape – Male (under 13)
201406	Rape – Female (under 13)
201500	Assault with Intent to rape or ravish (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)
201501	Assault with Rape – Male (over 16)
201502	Assault with Rape – Female (over 16)
201503	Assault with Rape – Male (13-15)
201504	Assault with Rape – Female (13-15)
201505	Assault with Rape – Male (under 13)
201506	Assault with Rape – Female (under 13)
201600	Sexual assault (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)
201601	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (over 16)
201602	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (over 16)
201603	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (13-15)
201604	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (13-15)
201605	Sexual Assault – Male (over 16)
201606	Sexual Assault – Female (over 16)
201607	Sexual Assault – Male (13-15)

201608	Sexual Assault – Female (13-15)
201609	Sexual Coercion – Male (over 16)
201610	Sexual Coercion – Female (over 16)
201611	Sexual Coercion – Male (13-15)
201612	Sexual Coercion – Female (13-15)
201613	Coercing a person into being present/looking at sexual activity
201614	Communicating indecently
201615	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (under 13)
201616	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (under 13)
201617	Sexual Assault – Male (under 13)
201618	Sexual Assault – Female (under 13)
201619	Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Male (under 13)
201620	Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Female (under 13)
201621	Cause to be Present Sex Act/To Look at Sex Image – Male and Female (under 13)
201622	Communicate Indecently/Cause see/hear Indecent Communication –Male and Female (under 13)
201623	Sexual Exposure – Male and Female (under 13)
201624	Voyeurism – Male and Female (under 13)
201625	Intercourse with Child – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201626	Intercourse with Child – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201627	Penetrative Sex Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201628	Penetrative Sex Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201629	Sexual Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201630	Sexual Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201631	Cause to Participate Sex Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201632	Cause to Participate Sex Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201633	Engage while Older Child in Sex Conduct/Consensual Sexual Conduct – Male
201634	Engage while Older Child in Sex Conduct/Consensual Sexual Conduct – Female

201635	Cause to be Present during Sex Act/Look at Sex Image – Male and Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201636	Communicate Indecently/Cause see/hear Indecent Communication – Male and Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201637	Sexual Exposure – Male and Female (13-15)
201638	Voyeurism – Male and Female (13-15)
201639	Threatening to disclose an intimate image
201640	Disclosure of an intimate image
201641	Communications Act 2003 (sexual)
201701	Lewd and libidinous practices (pre-Apr 2011)
201702	Public indecency
201703	Sexual exposure
201704	Voyeurism
201801	Procuration - excluding homosexual acts
201802	Defilement of girl under 13
201803	Defilement of girl under 16
201804	Carnal knowledge of mentally defective or lunatic person
201805	Householder permitting carnal knowledge of mentally defective
201806	Abducting girls under 18 or mentally defective or lunatic women
201807	Brothel keeping
201808	Person with custody and care of a girl or other, causing her seduction
201809	Immoral traffic
201810	Offences related to prostitution
201812	Procuration of Homosexual Acts
201813	Conspiracy to commit sexual acts outside the UK
201814	Grooming of children for the purposes of sexual offences
201815	Procuration of sexual services from children under 18
201816	Procuration of a child under 18 for pornography
201817	Soliciting services of a person engaged in prostitution
201818	Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011)

201819	Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children)
201820	Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person
201821	Bestiality (from Apr 2011)
201822	Lewd and Libidinous (from Apr 2011)
201823	Administering a substance for sexual Purposes
201824	Possession of extreme pornography

Part 2: Portugal

The relevant offences in relation to which statistical data is collected are the following:

Criminal cases in the trial phase (cases, defendants and convictions)	Offences recorded by police authorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse of children/dependent minors • Sexual intercourse with adolescents • Resort to child prostitution • Child pornography • Pandering and trafficking of minors • Grooming of minors for sexual purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse of children/dependent minors • Pandering and child pornography

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