



T-ES(2023)11_en final

15 February 2024

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

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

.....

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

Document adopted by the Committee on 15 February 2024

What does the Lanzarote Convention foresee in the context of data collection?

1. The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (“Lanzarote Convention”), which entered into force on 1 July 2010, requires State Parties to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, (see box below).

Lanzarote Convention Article 10 National measures of co-ordination and collaboration Paragraph 2

“Each party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate:

b. mechanisms for data collection or focal points, at the national or local levels and in collaboration with civil society, for the purpose of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection.”

Article 37, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention – Recording and storing of national data on convicted sexual offenders

“For the purposes of prevention and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with this Convention, each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to collect and store, in accordance with the relevant provisions on the protection of personal data and other appropriate rules and guarantees as prescribed by domestic law, data relating to the identity and to the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.”

This Convention obligation can be fulfilled through the collection of statistical data on victims and offenders which can then be used to inform policy and target resources in a strategic way to better protect children and prevent these crimes. The collection of data is crucial to allow States to take an evidence-based approach.

Why a questionnaire on data collection mechanisms?

In December 2022, it was agreed that the Committee of the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention (“Lanzarote Committee” or “the Committee”) should collect updated data on the occurrence of sexual violence against children in Parties to the [Convention](#). To this end the Committee [requested](#) that the Secretariat prepare a questionnaire using as a basis the survey conducted in 2010 by the European Committee on Crime Problems (“CDPC survey”) and the relevant recommendations in Chapter 2 of its [first implementation report](#) “Protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust: The framework”.

The 2010 CDPC survey was addressed to CDPC delegations and responses were received from 20 Council of Europe Member States. The survey asked four short questions on statistics. A copy of the compilation of replies to the survey was circulated to the Lanzarote Committee on 14/12/2022. The questions were silent as to the reference period to be covered in responses, therefore the responses received covered various periods (varying from 2006-2010). As a result, the comparability and compatibility of data received varied according to the responses.

During its 39th and 40th meetings, the Committee carefully examined the possibility of collecting statistical data from State Parties on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. However, due to the various challenges outlined below the Committee decided at its 40th meeting to firstly gather information about data collection mechanisms in State Parties before seeking to collect and analyse statistical data.

What data has already been examined by the Lanzarote Committee?

The general overview questionnaire completed by each State Party when they ratify or accede to the Convention includes a question on the setting up or designation of mechanisms for data collection for the purposes of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Article 10.2.b.). It also contains a question on collecting data relating to the I.D. and DNA of persons convicted of offences established under the Lanzarote Convention (Article 37). The reference period concerning data collected under this questionnaire depends on the date that the State joins the Lanzarote Convention. The dates are therefore rolling over time depending on each Party’s date of ratification or accession to the Convention. This therefore does not allow for a coherent or up to date analysis of the situation in State Parties.

The First Monitoring Round First [implementation report](#) issued in May 2013 focused on the protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust. In preparation for this report, the Committee asked State Parties if data was collected regarding sexual abuse in the circle of trust.¹ The monitoring was limited to examining if such mechanisms exist and did not require States to share statistical data on prevalence or trends.

Chapter II of this report recalls that Article 10.2.b. sets out an obligation of result (not means) to collect accurate and reliable data on the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children, this means that where there is a general data collection mechanism in place to collect data on child abuse and neglect it should be possible to extrapolate specific sub data sets relevant to sexual abuse of children including

¹ Question 1: Data on sexual abuse in the circle of trust: Please indicate whether data are collected for the purpose of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust. If so, please:

- specify what mechanisms have been established for data collection or whether focal points have been identified especially with regard to statistical data on victims and offenders within the circle of trust (Article 10 (2) (b), Explanatory Report, paras. 83 and 84);
- include any relevant data in an Appendix.

whether this takes place in the circle of trust. The Lanzarote Committee made nine recommendations to State Parties on how to strengthen data collection, including inviting parties to record case-based data on child sexual exploitation and abuse in the circle of trust (R15), and to disaggregate data on the basis of the gender of the child victim and of the perpetrator (R17).

It should be noted that responses examined by the Committee revealed a wide variety of types of data collection from specific registries and surveillance mechanisms in some States compared to regular administrative data sources that were non-specific to child sexual abuse or child victimisation in other States. Few States had mechanisms for interdisciplinary and intersectoral data collection whereas other States collected data from one sector only (for example: criminal justice or law enforcement statistics). The Committee noted that in some Parties data were gathered by multiple administrations in parallel and were not compatible or comparable. In some Parties data were only available in aggregative estimates whereas in other Parties case-based data on child sexual victimisation was available. The Committee also noted that in some Parties data was only collected in relation to some specific sexual crimes against children, for example trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation.

The [Special Report on Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse](#) requested Parties to provide data in relation to the numbers of children who were affected by the refugee crisis and the prevalence of sexual abuse in that context. The report concludes that robust systems for data collection of this type were not in place in the Parties.

The Second Monitoring Round [Implementation Report](#) focused on protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs). The Lanzarote Committee found that there was a general lack of data collection on the number of victims of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) who have received support and psychological help (§295). Further, that where data was available it was still limited and insufficient to develop evidence-based services and procedures (§298). The Committee also found that the majority of research undertaken in relation to child self-generated sexual images and/or videos (CSGSIV) took place within a wider framework and that research was not undertaken on this topic in all Parties. The Lanzarote Committee invites Parties to collect data and undertake research in this area (R XI-1 to 3) and specifically reiterates Parties' obligations to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection (R XI-4).

Specific challenges in collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

There is a lack of common definitions or indicators for data collection related to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. A variety of definitions and indicators also exists at national level between administrations, professionals, researchers and sectors, for example social services generally gather case-based data which focuses on the child victim whereas criminal justice statistics focus more on aggregative data in relation to investigations, indictments, prosecutions, convictions, out of court or other disposal of cases.

In the first monitoring round, the Lanzarote Committee identified that there was a need for guidelines establishing a minimum set of variables and procedures to collect data on CSEA to make data internationally compatible and comparable (R16). This need has also been recognised in the Council of Europe [Recommendation](#) on strengthening reporting systems on violence against children.

There have been several attempts at an international level to define violence against children by UN Committee for the Rights of the Child General comment No. 13 (2011), "The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence" [[CRC/C/GC/13 \(2011\)](#) §19-33], World Report on Violence against Children ([2006](#)), World Health Organisation and International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse

and Neglect ([2006](#)) and Centre for Disease Control ([2008](#)). The Luxembourg Terminology Guidelines ([2016](#)) provide guidance on terms and definitions, these are currently under review to be updated.

Several initiatives have also been taken to define a common set of indicators for reporting child sexual abuse. These are described in the section below.

Beyond these definitional difficulties, it is generally acknowledged that the vast majority of cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are never reported to the police, therefore relying on criminal justice statistics alone would not provide an accurate or holistic insight into the nature and phenomenon of these crimes.

Additional sources of data include helplines and hotlines that receive reports of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse from the public and from victims themselves.

What data and indicators exist and are available to the Lanzarote Committee?

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been [collecting data](#) on the realisation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In this context a set of indicators has been developed to allow for the collection of data in a harmonised way. Of relevance to the Committee is data collected on the basis of indicator 16.2.2 “number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation”. It is possible to disaggregate the data gathered here to obtain data on the number of child victims of trafficking in human beings for the purposes of sexual exploitation. It should however be born in mind that this represents only a small fraction of the total number of child victims of sexual exploitation in a given State as not all child victims of sexual exploitation will also meet the legal definition of trafficking in human beings. The UNODC also collects data on [victims of sexual violence](#) disaggregated by the relationship to the perpetrator, however, it is not possible to disaggregate this data by age of the victim, therefore it is impossible to use this to understand how many child victims are concerned. The UNODC has developed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes ([ICCS](#)) which provides indicators and detailed definitions of behaviours to be taken into account when collecting data. This provides clear indicators for data on child sexual exploitation however statutory rape and other sexual offences are excluded from this definition, in addition the indicators and definitions related to sexual violence are not specific to children.

UNICEF is also charged with collecting data on the realisation of the SDGs. Some limited and partial data is available via the [UNICEF data warehouse](#). Although a number of indicators used on this platform are relevant to the Committee’s work, data recorded for State parties to the Convention are only very partial. For six indicators specifically linked to the percentage of children having experienced sexual violence, partial data was available for only two State parties: Armenia and the United Kingdom. In June 2023, UNICEF published the [International Classification of Violence against Children](#) which includes statistical definitions of “sexual violence against a child”. This classification is intended for use in national statistical systems to gather data from law enforcement, health, and child protection sectors as well as population-based surveys.

EUROSTAT collects data on [police recorded offences](#) by crime including crimes of “sexual violence” disaggregated by the sex of the victim. However, it is not possible to disaggregate this data according to the age of the victim it is therefore not possible to obtain data on the number of child victims or the number of perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse. This data set includes information about the relationship to the offender for victims of intentional homicide only.

The European Union has been funding a project to develop a coordinated response to Child Abuse & Neglect via Minimum Data Set ([can-via-mds.eu](#)). This tool provides sets of operational definitions of

child sexual abuse and includes a pre-coded registration system for multidisciplinary and intersectoral recording of child abuse in a common registration system.

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) regularly collects data on the efficiency of justice in Council of Europe member states. The CEPEJ [Evaluation Report 2022](#) (on 2020 data) provides insights into the numbers of Council of Europe member States that provide victims of crime in general with access to a lawyer free of charge (figure 2.25 on page 36), training for judges and prosecutors on child-friendly justice (page 75), including specific training for prosecutors in matters related to CSEA (page 76). This report also provides insights into the provision of specific protections for children in judicial proceedings including use of Barnahus and child-friendly rooms to give evidence (page 106). The most recent [questionnaire](#) (2022) contains similar questions along with additional questions on the number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse materials. Analysis of responses to this questionnaire is due to be published in 2024.

It appears that none of the data collection exercises identified above provide a clear and comprehensive insight into the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in State parties to the Convention.

What are the aims and objectives of the present questionnaire?

The present survey has been prepared with reference to the CDPC survey circulated in 2010 and the relevant recommendations of the Lanzarote Committee on this subject. The aim of the survey is to map existing mechanisms for data collection on the nature and phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in State Parties.

The survey seeks to examine the way that State Parties collect data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the present survey does not seek to collect statistical data. The responses received will be used to assess the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention and to make recommendations to State Parties to strengthen implementation.

Definitions

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

Questions

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

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

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

1. Who collects data?

- i. Is there a specific mechanism or focal point responsible for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse? If so, please provide details. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R13 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)

There are institutions in Latvia that in accordance with its competence, collects information about children who have suffered from criminal offenses against morality and sexual integrity, incl. sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children. The State Police conducts a detailed analysis of these crimes and publishes the results in State Police reports.

According to Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 190 of March 20, 2012 "Regulations on event registration procedure and police response time", submissions and information about events and the persons involved in them, regardless of the form of receipt (written, electronic or oral), are immediately registered by the police in the database The unified event register, which is a part of the state information system "Integrated Internal Affairs Information System", and is managed by the Information Center (further in text – IC) of the Ministry of the Interior (further in text – MI). Submissions received by the State Police are registered in the "Electronic Event Log" subsystem of the Internal Affairs Integrated Information System, which is connected to the Unified Event Register.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Criminal Procedure Law (further in text – CPL), an official who is authorized to conduct a criminal proceeding, in every case when the reason and basis for initiating a criminal proceeding become known, has the obligation to initiate a criminal proceeding within the scope of his competence and bring it to the just settlement of criminal legal relations provided for in the CL.

In accordance with the first part of Article 369 of the CPL, the reason for initiating a criminal trial is the submission of such information to the investigative body, the prosecutor's office or the court, which indicates the commission of a possible criminal offense, or the acquisition of such information about the course of the criminal process in the responsible institution.

Above mentioned information can be submitted about:

- the victim of a criminal offense - as a submission.
- controlling and supervising institutions - in accordance with the procedure provided for in the regulatory acts regulating their activity;
- medical persons or institutions – as a report on injuries, illnesses or deaths, the cause of which could be a criminal offence;

- institutions for the protection of children's rights and non-governmental organizations - as a submission about violations of the rights of minors, the cause of which could be a criminal offense;
- any natural or legal person – as information about possible criminal offenses from which they themselves have not directly suffered;
- any person for a criminal offense committed by himself - as a submission.

Statistical data related to the sexual exploitation of children, if criminal proceedings are initiated, are selected according to articles of the CL from the MI IC data warehouse, SAP business intelligence solution and the Criminal Register data warehouse system (DWH).

There are institutions that collect and analyse data on criminal proceedings initiated in the country against the morality and sexual integrity of minors, including sexual exploitation and sexual violence of children. Various types of information about the circumstances of the crime are obtained, such as information about:

- the suspect (e.g., age, gender, previous convictions);
- the victim (e.g., age, gender);
- the place of the incident;
- the nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.

Considering the fact that the provisions of the second and third parts of Article 159, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth parts of Article 160, the third part of Article 162, the third part of Article 164, the second, third and fourth parts of Article 166 of the CL include not only children sexual abuse and violence, therefore the selected data are additionally clarified manually from the "Electronic event log" and "KRASS" subsystems of the Unified Event Register of the IC of the MI.

Also accordance with the Regulation No. 157 of the Cabinet of Ministers "Information system for the support of minors" of 25 March 2014, the IC is responsible for the gathering of information not only on the CSEA, but also information stated in paragraph 4 of the Regulation.

Institutions and persons submit the information referred to in paragraph 5 of the Regulation to the system if they establish, in accordance with the procedures specified in legislation, that:

- 4.1. the life, health or development of a minor is threatened due to violence or there are reasonable suspicions of violence, as well as due to lack of care or home conditions (social environment);
- 4.2. the minor is abandoned or is in such conditions that are dangerous for the minor, may harm his life, health or development;
- 4.3. the minor does not attend educational institution without a valid reason;
- 4.4. the minor begs, loiters or performs other activities that could lead to illegal behavior;
- 4.5. the minor has arbitrarily left the family, guardian, foster family, host family, child care institution, social correctional educational institution;
- 4.6. the minor endangers his/her health and development, for example, by using alcohol, toxic, narcotic, psychotropic or other intoxicating substances;
- 4.7. the action or inaction of a minor, for which administrative liability or criminal liability is provided, has caused damage;

4.8. the minor's parent, guardian or foster parent is held administratively or criminally liable for actions that have or could cause the conditions mentioned in subparagraph 4.1 of this regulation;

4.9. the person stays in a child care institution after reaching the age of 18, or the person who has reached the age of 18 has the right to social guarantees after the end of out-of-family care, or the person continues to be in a place of imprisonment (in a correctional institution for minors) after reaching the age of 18 (hereinafter referred to as an adult);

4.10. a support program has been developed for the minor.

In accordance with the Punishment Register Law of 11 January 2014 the IC is the manager and keeper of the information (including CSEA) which are included in the Register. The aim of the law is set forth in the Section 1 (*the purpose of this Law is to establish a uniform record-keeping regarding persons who have committed criminal offences and administrative violations to facilitate the prevention and disclosing of such offences and violations, as well as regarding control of execution of the punishment and restriction of the rights imposed on a person for the committed offences and violations*).

Data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse is annually (once per year) collected also by the Central Statistical Office creating the compilation "Children in Latvia". The collection of statistical data contains statistical information on children's birth, mortality, age structure, health status, education, social protection, risk of material insecurity and poverty in families with children, economic activity of minors, use of information and communication technologies, including violence against children and children in conflict by law, for a particular calendar year, as well as a comparison to previous years.

The MI 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 (further in text – MJ), the Court Administration, the State Probation Service, Latvian Prison Administration, the Child Protection Centre and the Latvian Safer Internet Centre of Latvian Internet Association. The report contains collected and accumulated information from the mentioned cooperation partners for several previous years.

Child Protection Centre (further in text CPC) have created and established children and adolescent helpline, that collects data on possible sexual abuse and sexual violence of children as part of its service, as well as further informing law enforcement authorities for the necessary actions.

- ii. If not: Do existing general data collection mechanisms collect data on child sexual abuse? Please describe how these mechanisms collect data taking into account all forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation, including online. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R14 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)

The Ministry of Welfare (further in text – MW) of the Republic of Latvia has access to statistical data on social rehabilitation services provided to a child who has suffered psychological trauma in relation to the illegal activities the child has possibly experienced. It means that if a child has suffered from psychological trauma due to the possible illegal acts (for example the child is possibly a victim of sexual abuse and exploitation) and has respectively received social rehabilitation service, the MW receives the following statistical data from the Latvian Children's Fund who is responsible for the organisation of the provision of social rehabilitation services for children who are victims of

illegal acts: 1) total number of children; 2) the number of victimized girls; 3) the number of victimized boys; 3) whether the child has suffered from sexual violence in the family or outside the family.

It is also important to mention that the child has the right to receive the social rehabilitation services irrespectively to the existence of a criminal proceeding and irrespectively of the fact that the child has or has not a status in the criminal proceedings. The statistical data on social rehabilitation gathered by the MW is not directly related to the statistical data on criminal proceedings gathered the State Police. A child may receive social rehabilitation services without acquiring a status of a victim in a criminal proceeding.

The MW has launched a study on the monitoring of the data on violence. It is planned to develop a unified monitoring system on cases of violence to ensure continuous acquisition, accumulation, compilation and analysis of data and information. With the creation of an effective data monitoring system, a more reasonable identification of the risks of violence will be achieved, the profile of the victim will be identified and more precisely determined according to the types of violence, the profile of the perpetrator, the nature of the violence, the reasons of violence. Risk groups that are not reached by the existing support system will also be identified. It is worth mentioning that special attention will be paid to the risk groups which until have remained hidden (the latent part of the violence).

CPC children and adolescent helpline records and collects data on possible sexual exploitation of children and sexual violence through the helpline incoming calls, chat function and helpline e-mail, informing and reporting of possible child sexual abuse takes place at several levels (in the family context, foster families, relatives, friends, peers, youth relations, care centers, educational institutions, orphanages, educators etc. As well helpline allows to gather records and collect information about possible child sexual abuse information online, for example, exposure to pornography, adult pornography, pornography available without warning, child sexual abuse material, content not suitable for children etc. Regarding the reporting mechanism for receiving information about child sexual abuse online is handed over to Latvian Safer Internet Center for further evaluation and transfer to law enforcement authorities. Helpline directly reports information to law enforcement authorities in grooming cases and/or which led.

- iii. Are data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse collected through a multisectoral mechanism involving more than one sector of public administration? Please list sectors involved and who operates the mechanism.

Events related to sexual exploitation of children and sexual violence, which are committed on the territory of Latvia, are registered in the IC. The State Police is responsible for data input. According to Article 67.¹ of the Law on the Protection of Children's Rights (further in text – CRPL), the MI, the Ministry of Education and Science (further in text – MES), the MW, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development (further in text – MEPRD) is responsible for statistical information on the state of children's rights., the MJ, the Ministry of Health (further in text – MH), the CPC and local governments, in accordance with their competence, provide statistical information on the protection of children's rights in the country on parents whose custody rights have been terminated or revoked, and on families who, together with their children, evicted from the apartment, on adoption of children, transfer of children to out-of-family care, application of coercive measures of an educational and medical nature to children, bringing children to criminal responsibility, on children who have reached the mandatory education age who do not attend educational institutions, and on children who have become victims of neglect and violence, and street children.

A summary of the relevant data is submitted to the Central Statistics Office (further in text – CSO), and the CSO collects the mentioned information once a year and submits it to the MJ and the Office of the Ombudsman. According to Article 67.² of the CRPL, there is a Juvenile Support Information System in Latvia, which is a part of the state information system "Integrated Internal Affairs Information System" (IIIS), which includes information necessary for the protection of children's rights, integrating state and local government institutions, as well as medical personnel information about minors who need support and cases where preventive measures are taken to protect children's rights. The right to process the information included in the support information system for minors is: State police, orphan court (BARIS), municipal police, municipal social service, State Probation Service, Prison Administration, social corrections educational institution, law enforcement officer, MW, medical practitioners, State Agency for Social Integration, State Border Guard, Citizenship and Migration Affairs Administration, State Social Insurance Agency and child care institution, as well as other state and municipal institutions, whose legal acts regulating their activity stipulate that the functions of these institutions are related to the protection of children's rights or the execution of criminal or administrative punishment for minors.

Since the aforementioned Regulation No. 157 provides that the institutions mentioned in paragraph 8 immediately, but no later than within 3 working days after the receipt of the relevant information fill it into the system. Institutions mentioned in paragraphs 8 and 9, and thus also the sectors involved – State Police, Orphan's and Custody Court, social service of local government, State Probation Service, Latvian Prison Administration, educational institution of social correction, Social Integration State Agency, Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs, State Social Insurance Agency, MES, National Health Service, State Medical Commission for the Assessment of Health Condition and Working Ability, childcare facilities, State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights (as of 1 January 2024 – Child Protection Centre), health providers/medical practitioners – comply with these rules.

The Punishment Register Law also defines institutions that provide information and data. The institutions are listed in Section 14 of the law, which states that: the information to be included in the Register shall be provided to the IC by:

- 1) the entity or person having the authority to carry out the investigation;
- 2) the unit of the public prosecutor's office;
- 3) the court;
- 4) the Latvian Prison Administration;
- 5) the authority that executes the punishment or the imposed compulsory measure, or recovers the testing expenses incurred for the purpose of determining the impact of alcohol concentration, narcotic or other intoxicating substances;
- 6) the Treasury;
- 7) the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs;
- 8) the Chancery of the President;
- 9) [excluded with the amendments to the law, dated 21 April 2022];
- 10) the authorities or officials which are entitled to conduct the administrative offence proceedings;

11) other State and local government authorities having at their disposal information required for compiling the Register.

Institutions cooperate with each other as determined by different regulations of the Cabinet of Ministers and laws. There is inter-institutional cooperation, as well as interdepartmental agreements and cooperation agreements.

Every law enforcement institution, as well as any other institution working with children or minors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as various foundations, such as the "Dardedze" centre, collect various data within the scope of their competence, including on child sexual exploitation and abuse. The collected information is used, for example, in various reports.

According to the Regulation No. 177 of Cabinet of Ministers "Regulations on the Prosecution Office Information System", dated 18 March 2014, also the Prosecution Office includes in its system the amount of information specified in these regulations. Paragraph 3 of this Regulation provides that the purpose of using the Prosecution Office system PROIS is to make the record keeping cycle of the Prosecution Office electronic or automatic in order to ensure uniform electronic registration, processing, storage, use, transmission and availability of information, exchange of necessary information between structural units of the Prosecution Office and electronic exchange of information with other information systems or institutions, as well as to automate preparation of statistics and transfer or publication of data and reports.

However, paragraph 4 of the Regulation No. 177 states that the information is included into the system based on a relevant record-keeping or process document or an action performed in procedural order. Therefore, the Prosecution Office is not engaged in data compilation in the sense of data collection on all the aspects as per your request.

CPC Barnahus collects data on possible sexual exploitation and sexual violence of children about children who registered for the Barnahus program through the criminal process or through the Orphan's court or Social service exploratory interview request.

2. What data is collected?

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

Article	Data collected yes/no/partially?	Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No
Sexual abuse (Article 18)	Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC	Yes. Taking into account the fact that the provisions of the second and third parts of Article 159,

	<p>data warehouse and the Penal Register data warehouse system (DWH).</p>	<p>the third, fourth, fifth and sixth parts of Article 160 of the CL include not only the sexual abuse and violence of children, therefore the selected data are additionally clarified manually from the Unified Event Register of the IC for "Electronic event log" and "KRASS" subsystems.</p> <p>Depending on the amount of data to be selected, data selection may take several days.</p>
<p>Offences concerning child prostitution (Article 19)</p>	<p>Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC warehouse and the Penal Register data warehouse system (DWH).</p>	<p>Yes. Considering the fact that the disposition of the third part of Article 164 of the CL includes not only sexual abuse and violence of children, therefore the selected data are additionally specified manually from the "Electronic event log" and</p>

		<p>"KRASS" subsystems of the IC Unified Event Register. Depending on the amount of data to be selected, data selection may take several days.</p> <p>According to Article 164 of the CL, the third part and the fourth part, the data is obtained automatically within a few hours.</p>
<p>Offences concerning child pornography (Article 20)</p>	<p>Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC data warehouse and the Penal Register data warehouse system (DWH).</p>	<p>Yes. Considering the fact that the disposition of the second part of Article 166 of the CL includes not only sexual abuse and violence of children, therefore the selected data are additionally clarified manually from the "Electronic Event Log" and "KRASS" subsystems of the IC Unified Event Register. Depending on the amount of data to be selected,</p>

		data selection may take several days.
Offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances (Article 21)	Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC data warehouse and the Penal Register data warehouse system (DWH).	Yes. Considering the fact that the disposition of the third and fourth parts of Article 166 of the CL includes not only sexual abuse and violence of children, therefore the selected data are additionally specified manually from the "Electronic Event Log" and "KRASS" subsystems of the IC Unified Event Register. Depending on the amount of data to be selected, data selection may take several days.
Corruption of children (Article 22)	Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC data warehouse and the Penal Register data	Yes. Considering the fact that the disposition of Article 162 of the CL includes not only sexual abuse and violence of children, therefore the selected data are

	warehouse system (DWH).	additionally specified manually from the subsystems of the Unified Event Register of the MI, "Electronic event log" and "KRASS". Depending on the amount of data to be selected, data selection may take several days.
Solicitation of children for sexual purposes (Article 23)	Yes. The data is selected from the SAP business intelligence solution of the IC data warehouse and the Penal Register data warehouse system (DWH).	Yes. Data is obtained automatically within a few hours.

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

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

	Data collected? Yes/No/partially	Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No
a. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized, disaggregated by sex/gender	Yes.	Yes.

b. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized in the context of: i. reports ii. prosecutions iii. convictions	Yes.	Yes.
c. Number of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	Yes.	Yes.
d. Number of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender	Yes.	Yes.
e. Number of cases where the person convicted was a minor, disaggregated by sex/gender	Yes.	Yes.
f. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance.	Yes. The KRASS victim description contains information about the rights of the victim to the person who has the right to defense (paragraph 11.7.9 of the KRASS regulations)	No.
g. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers.	Yes.	No.
h. Number of cases committed within the family (including extended family) of the child victim,	Yes.	No.
i. Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	Yes.	No.
j. Information on the environment in which the child sexual abuse was alleged to be committed (home, school, workplace, other)	Yes.	No.
k. Information about the age of the child victim and the perpetrator	Yes, partially. The data on the age of the perpetrator is	Yes, partially.

	<p>being registered In the Court Information System, however, the age of the child victim is not registered in the system. Also, information on the age of the victim child or the perpetrator of violence – information is available on the age of the victim at the time of the commission of the criminal offense and separately the age of the person who has the right to defense at the time of the commission of the criminal offense (no connection within the same criminal process)</p> <p>It should be considered that KRASS contains</p>	
--	--	--

	<p>information only about those victims who agreed to the status Victim (can be refused) and the person who has the right to defense may not be known)</p>	
<p>I. If you have responded “partially” to any of the questions above please indicate what data is not collected</p>		

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

The MES and the State Service of Education and Quality do not have mechanisms for obtaining information on sexual exploitation of children, and this type of data is not obtained.

The MW indicates that the statistically objective information on cases of sexual violence against children is not available in the Register of Patients with Particular Diseases, for patients who have had injuries and poisoning.

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

Yes, data is collected in the IC systems about children who have experienced criminal offenses against morality and sexual integrity, incl. sexual exploitation and sexual violence. The obtained data are collected once every six months and once a year.

Information system of the Prosecution Office contains information on relevant criminal offenses qualified according to the articles of the CL (see answer to Q2 ii).

CPC children and adolescent helpline collects possible violations of children sexual abuse as part of its service, however, the helpline statistics do not show the overall Latvia state statistics on child sexual abuse and exploitation data

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

Yes, according to the definition of sexual exploitation contained in Article 1 of the CRPL. The Prosecution Office and other law-enforcement institutions implementing criminal proceedings use the terminology defined in the CL and related legislation.

CPC children and adolescent helpline upon receiving possible information about the child sexual abuse, when describing the information received, rely on the CL.

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

State police doesn't have such information. IC uses the correspondence tables of the International Offenses Classifier. On the other hand Prosecution Office does not collect official statistical information of criminal offences, including about the sexual exploitation of children.

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

Information about convicted persons (their number) is included in the PROIS information system of the Prosecution Office, if the criminal case has been brought to the Latvian court. Meanwhile State police does not collect such information.

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

Such information is not collected and compiled in the PROIS information system of the Prosecution Office. If no request has been received within the framework of legal cooperation (request for extradition or mutual legal assistance) about Latvian nationals and persons with habitual residence in Latvia convicted of any form of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed outside Latvia and convicted outside the territory of Latvia, then such information may not be available to the Prosecution Office.

There are no other institutions which collects such data.

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

According to Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No. 190 of March 20, 2012 "Regulations on event registration procedure and police response time", submissions and information about events and the persons involved in them, regardless of the form of receipt (written, electronic or oral), are immediately registered by the police in the database The unified event register, which is a part of the state information system "Integrated Internal Affairs Information System", and is managed by the IC. Submissions received by the State Police are registered in the "Electronic Event Log" subsystem of the Internal Affairs Integrated Information System, which is connected to the Unified Event Register State police collects all information, including information where the criminal proceedings are terminated because the criminal offense is not confirmed.

The information system of the Prosecution Office contains information on initiated criminal proceedings in which an investigation has been conducted, but which have not been forwarded to the Prosecution Office (prosecution has not been initiated), but the Prosecution Office does not separately collect and compile such data.

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

Yes, data on the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of suspects, accused and convicted persons are collected in Latvia, which are entered and stored in the DNA database in accordance with the Law on the Creation and Use of the National DNA Database (adopted on 17.06.2004).

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

Yes, in accordance with the first part of Article 17 of the Law on the Creation and Use of the DNA National Database (adopted on 17.06.2004), which stipulates that the provision of information included in the DNA national database to foreign law enforcement authorities is permitted in the cases and procedures stipulated by international agreements binding on the Republic of Latvia or European Union legislation.

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

Yes. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, Directive (EU) 2016/680 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data, which carried out by the competent authorities in order to prevent, investigate, detect or prosecute criminal offenses or execute criminal penalties, and for the free circulation of such data, 21.06.2018. of the Law "Law on the Processing of Data of Natural Persons", 17.06.2004. the law "The Law on the Creation and Use of the DNA National Database".

The regulation of the mentioned from Q2 x.-xii. sub questions are defined in the Law on the Development and Use of the National DNA Database. Article 2 of the law states that the purpose of this Law is to develop the National DNA database that can be used to detect criminal offences, search for missing persons and identify non-identified bodies (material of a corpse), and to determine and regulate the exchange of the results of DNA genetic analysis with foreign countries and international organisations. Article 6: The manager and the holder of the information resources of the National DNA database is the Forensic Department of the State Police.

3. Use of data collected

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

The IC fills out questionnaires such as EUROSTAT, UN Office of Drugs and Crime and UNICEF through CSB.

- ii. Has your State appointed a national or local agency tasked with providing periodic reports on aggregated data or recording information on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of

trust? Please specify the agency responsible. (R20 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round).

According to Article 67.¹ of the CRPL (statistical information on the legal status of the child), the MI, the MES, the MW, the MEPRD, the MJ, the MH, the CPC and municipalities provide statistical information about the child protection of rights in the country, for parents whose rights of custody have been terminated or taken away, and for families who have been evicted from the apartment together with their children, for adoption of children, transfer of children to out-of-family care, application of coercive measures of an educational and medical nature to children, prosecution of children, for children who have reached the mandatory education age, who do not attend educational institutions, and for children who have become victims of neglect and violence, and street children, and submit a relevant summary to the CSO. The CSO collects the mentioned information once a year and submits it to the MW and the Office of the Ombudsman.

4. Evaluation of data collection mechanisms

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

There is no given information available.

- ii. Is there a system in place to validate the data?

There is no given information available.