



Convention on the Rights of the Child

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Committee on the Rights of the Child

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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Consideration of reports of States parties

List of issues in relation to the report submitted by Hungary under article 12, paragraph 1, of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

Addendum

Replies of Hungary to the list of issues*

[Date received: 16 June 2014]

Question 1 of the list of issues (CRC/C/OPSC/HUN/Q/1)

Please provide statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, urban or rural residence, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background, for the past three years, on:

(a) *Reports of the sale of children, disaggregated by sale for purposes of sexual exploitation, transfer of organs for profit or forced labour, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, together with information on the action taken in response to the reports, in particular prosecutions brought and penalties imposed;*

(b) *The number of children offered, delivered, or accepted by whatever means for the purpose of prostitution, engagement in forced labour, illegal adoption, organ transfer or pornography, as well as information on the action taken in response, in particular prosecutions brought and penalties imposed;*

(c) *The number of child victims who have been given assistance, including through reintegration or compensation.*

1. See the annex.

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Question 2

In addition to the training courses provided on trafficking and prostitution, please indicate whether specialized and systematic training has been provided to persons who are likely to come into contact with victims of any of the offences under the Optional Protocol in the course of their professional duties, such as judges, prosecutors, social workers, members of the police force and the border police.

2. Yes, in the last period the following trainings were provided for the experts:

National Judicial Council

3. The president of the National Judicial Council launched the Child-centred Justice Programme in 2012, which aims to develop a training module for judges who hear cases concerning children or cases in which children participate in any way. The participation in such a training module could be a condition for nominating judges who adjudicate criminal cases of juveniles in the future.

4. Therefore, the National Judicial Council not only created opportunities for such trainings, but underlined their importance during central education and conferences organized by the Hungarian Judicial Academy.

5. With regard to criminological and sociological findings most of juvenile offenders are also victims of crimes or an abusive family environment (negligence, physical or verbal mistreatment), the training of judges participating in criminal cases of juveniles are closely linked to this issue.

6. The specific trainings are as follows:

National Judicial Council

- 2011 “Practical trainings assisting judicial and judicial leadership work – empathy, sympathy in the court room” titled two-day long training.
- 2012
1. Two-day long training for investigating judges – which included preparation for hearing of minor witnesses.
 2. One-day long training about the abuse of a minor.
 3. Training about forensic experience that included technical instructions on hearing-questioning.
 4. “Empathy, sympathy in the court room” titled two-day long training for judges (organised four times in a year).
 5. Two-day long psychology training about the psychological techniques of the administration of striking and sudden behaviours, the tense and offensive atmosphere of a trial and the public.
 6. Two-day long training on the substantive and procedural rules of criminal law regarding juvenile offenders.
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National Judicial Council

- 2013
1. Three-day long conference on the criminal and civil aspects of child-centred justice.
 2. “Empathy, sympathy in the court room” titled two-day long training for judges (organised three times in a year).
 3. Two-day long psychology training about the psychological techniques of the administration of striking and sudden behaviours, the tense and offensive atmosphere of a trial and the public (organised three times in a year).
 4. Three-day long training of judges adjudicating criminal cases of juveniles (organised three times in a year).
- 2014
1. Two-day long training about child-centred justice in English.
 2. Three-day long conference on child-centred justice for criminal and family law judges adjudicating cases of juveniles.
 3. Two-day long conference on victim support.
 4. Three-day long training on psychological and forensic background of questioning.
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Police, prosecutors and other investigating authorities

- 2012
1. In the framework of the project Capacity Building for Combating Trafficking for Labour Exploitation, Training on Combating Trafficking for Labour Exploitation: Identifying Victims, Investigating Cases, Prosecuting Offenders training took place on 19-22 November 2012 in the Ministry of Interior. Target groups of training were police officers, prosecutors, inspectors, detectives and legal experts.
 2. A Trafficking in Human Beings Investigation Course was organized between 10 and 20 December 2012 at International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. Target groups of the course were police officers, inspectors, detectives, legal experts.
 3. 57 police officers participated in the trainings “Inter-professional cooperation against the suppression of prostitution, trafficking and for the assistance to victims” during the period 2010-2012. The training intended to help and prepare law enforcement, social, health and child protection experts in identifying and assisting potential victims of trafficking, sexual exploitation and child prostitution.
 4. “Combat human trafficking for sexual exploitation” was organized by MONA Foundation in 2012. 14 police officers of the Hungarian Police-Headquarters attended the seminar.
 5. The Hungarian Police Headquarters and the representation of the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSA) in Budapest organized a conference called “Fight against human trafficking – unprotected victims” in October 2012 for police officers.
 6. Police officers responsible for victim protection attended a professional training in 2012 which focused on the fight against trafficking in human beings. The trainings main topics were: Victims of child prostitution in boarding schools; Building inter-professional cooperation in Hungary for the fight against trafficking in human beings and prostitution; Future outlook of migrant prostitutes in Hungary and in Switzerland; Prostitution, forced
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Police, prosecutors and other investigating authorities

prostitution, trafficking in persons; EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings (2012-2016); Transposition of Directive on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims; Role of the church in victim protection; etc.

7. On 17 September-20 September 2012 training was held for 45 Deputy-Prosecutor Generals in Balatonlelle. A lecture focused on the fight against trafficking in human beings – measures taken at national level.

- 2013
1. The Ministry of Interior took part in the project “Integrated approach for Prevention of Labour exploitation in origin and destination countries”. In the framework of the project a regional seminar was held in 28-29. March 2013 in the Ministry of Interior:

- To improve inter institutional cooperation;
- To increase the capacity of fight against trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation;
- To broaden the participants’ theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation.

The target group of the project: labour inspectors, judges, prosecutors, police officers, investigators, social workers, victim assistance officers, probation officers NGOs. 22 participants attended the regional seminar.

2. On the occasion of the “Memorial Day for the Victims of Crime” on 19 March 2013 a conference and workshops were organized by the Ministry of Justice and Public Administration and the Office of Public Administration and Justice which focused on trafficking in human beings. Participants gained information about the measures taken at national level against the phenomenon, about victim identification, challenges in investigations, victim assistance and shelter. The workshop was attended by the colleagues (27 participants) of the victim support service, police officers, and experts taking part in the fight against human trafficking.
 3. On 5 June 2013 in the framework of a State Reform Operational Project (SROP, Hungarian abbreviation ÁROP) training was organized for victim assistance officers. In the framework of workshops participants gained information about legislative changes and legislative background, forms of human trafficking, referral and identification of victims, challenges in identification and referral. 32 participants attended the training.
 4. On 30 September-4 October 2013 training was held for the Deputy-Prosecutor Generals in Balatonlelle. The training focused on trafficking in human beings too. 31 Deputy-Prosecutor Generals attended the training.
 5. On 15-16 October 2013 a conference was organized by the Office of Immigration and Nationality, and the Hungarian Society of Police Sciences and realised with the financial support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Budapest. A section meeting focused on the topic of trafficking in human beings. 39 participants attended the conference on behalf of the Office of Immigration and Nationality (Asylum Department, Immigration Department, and Regional Departments), Ministry of Interior, National Police Headquarters, Constitution Protection Office, Counterterrorism Centre, National University of Public Service.
 6. On 6-8 November 2013 a national training of EURES (European Employment Service) was held in Balatonboglár, 25 EURES experts attended it. In the
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Police, prosecutors and other investigating authorities

framework of the training participants gained knowledge about the role of labour inspectors in the fight against illegal employment agencies, the legal and practical background of victim identification and referral, the forms of human trafficking, difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, signs of labour exploitation, sexual exploitation, forced begging, legislative background and legislative changes of human trafficking offences, national strategy against trafficking in human beings for the period 2008-2012, and short videos about human trafficking were presented too.

7. Based on the information provided by the National Labour Office, in November 2013 Occupational Safety and Labour Affairs Bodies of the County and Capital Government Offices were provided information on the identification order of victims of trafficking in human beings in order to raise practical effectiveness of human trafficking victim identification.
 8. On 5 December 2013 a trafficking in human beings training was held at the National Police Headquarters for police officers, investigators, victim support officials organized by the National Police Headquarters, the Office of Public Administration and Justice and the Ministry of Interior. The training was attended by 80 participants: police officers and investigators on behalf of the criminal and crime prevention department and analysing-evaluating units of central and county police headquarters; victim assistance officials of victims assistance service and justice service.
 9. On 11 December a conference was held in the Riot Police in Budapest which focused on trafficking in human beings. 70 participants (prosecutors, police officers, investigators, EURES experts, members of NGOs, colleagues of Ministries, and Embassies) attended the event.
 10. There is no specialization on human trafficking for judges (the number of cases do not account the specialization in this field) however they are provided opportunity to take part in trainings focusing on human trafficking. In the Hungarian Judicial Academy in 2008 a seminar was held which especially focused on the phenomenon of human trafficking. Besides of judges prosecutors, police officers, NGOs attended the training too. With regard to the new Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, entered into force on 1 July 2013) judges were trained about the legislative changes, the crime of trafficking in human beings was in focus also. Besides of these judges are regularly attending seminars focusing on trafficking in human beings abroad (e.g. Towards a European approach to judicial training in trafficking in human beings, Euro TrafGuiD, conferences and seminars of OSCE).
 11. Experts of the National Crisis Telephone Information Service are regularly attending conferences focusing on human trafficking, domestic violence, victim assistance and prevention of victimization. Team meetings organized monthly for the experts provide opportunity to change experience on cases, these meetings might include trainings and workshops also. In order to support professional personality development supervision is held (6 hours) monthly with contribution of a psychologist. Participants are provided opportunity to change experience, discuss problematic cases, professional and ethical issues. Essential condition of efficient activity of the National Crisis Telephone Information Service is the regular cooperation with the members of the Regional Crisis Network: workshops and seminars are held several times per year to change experience and discuss cases.
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Victim Support Service

2011	Within the framework of the ÁROP 2.2.16. programme several trainings were
2012	organised which aimed at developing the preparedness of victim support service
2013	workers during their work with victims of offences under the Optional Protocol. The training dealt with three main issues:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychological assistance, in particular concerning victims of domestic violence; • Practical problems of the operation of child welfare signalling system; • Situation of trafficking in human beings according to national and foreign examples.

Trainings organised by other governmental institutions and NGOs

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Targeted group</i>
National Institute of Family and Social Policy	Inter-professionalism for the development of care regarding disadvantaged and endangered children (6 forums)	Service adjusted to the needs of disadvantaged and endangered children, and more effective participation of professionals in inter-professional co-operation.	Catering; hospices, rehabilitation centres, day- or night-time institutions, or transition homes for elderly, psychiatric patients, addict and otherwise challenged persons, and homeless persons; child welfare services; nursery; day care centres; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; juvenile custody centres; children's homes; local child welfare services etc.
Integrated Drug Therapy Foundation (Local Government of Baranya county)	Professional workshop regarding social work concentrated on damage control among prostitutes (6 forums) Since 12 April 2012	Information about damage control methods for social workers dealing with prostitutes	Family assistance; social work on the streets; transition home for homeless persons; communal and day-time service for addicts; child welfare services; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; children's homes; local child welfare services etc.
Békéscsaba Regional Tree of Life Social Service Centre	Guilty victims (5 lectures) 12 November 2013	The professional consultation aimed at giving information to the participants about delinquent juveniles	Child welfare services
Sout Transdanubian Regional Resource Centre Service Provider non-	Theory and methods of conflict management for professionals dealing with adolescents. (40 hours)	Professionals dealing with adolescents could attain practical knowledge about the specific crises, emotional and behavioural problems of 13-19 years	Child welfare services; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; children's homes; local child welfare services etc.

Trainings organised by other governmental institutions and NGOs

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Targeted group</i>
profit Ltd.	Between February and September 2014	old children	
SocioNet United Social Assistance and Child Welfare Institution;	SocioNet Child Welfare Workshop – The prevention and termination of domestic violence with the tools of child welfare system	The work of professionals dealing with domestic violence regarding victim support	Child welfare services
SocioNet Family care, Child Welfare and Methodology Centre	(6 forums, 3 groups) Between March and December 2013.		
Budapest Social Resource Centre	Support of victims of domestic violence nowadays – specialised victim support training (30 hours) 23 September-1 October 2013	Passing on knowledge and techniques of domestic violence management and victim support	Family care; hospices, rehabilitation centres, day- or night-time institutions, or transition homes for homeless persons; child welfare services; transitional homes for children, families
Blue Point Drug Counselling and ER Centre Foundation	Training on how to conduct and use the Adolescent Drug Abuse Diagnosis Interview (EuroADAD) (40 hours) 15-16 May 2014.	Passing on theoretical and practical knowledge and skills regarding conducting (EuroADAD) interview with adolescents having drug or alcohol problems in order to enable professionals to conduct as use such ADAD independently.	Family care; hospices, rehabilitation centres, day- or night-time institutions, or transition homes for addicts; child welfare services; day care centres; transitional homes for children;; children’s homes; local child welfare services etc., other: welfare-centre for addict, drug patients, ER for drugs
MZSB Logos Limited Partnership	“Wolf or victim...?” The possibilities of offender support (30 hours) 10-12 June 2013, 11-13 April 2014	Introduction of mental background of the evolution of becoming an attacker, the dynamics of interactions between attacker and victim, and based on this developing the skills of the concerned professionals that are necessary during activities with attackers.	Domestic assistance; family care; hospices, rehabilitation centres, day- or night-time institutions, or transition homes for homeless persons; street social services
Hungarian Red Cross’s Organisation in Somogy County	Recognising, treating, preventing domestic violence (48 hours) 13 July-2 August 2012	Passing on knowledge regarding special methods of assistance, and possibilities of intervention and prevention of domestic violence to child welfare and social workers	Child welfare services; nursery; day care centres; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; juvenile custody centres; children’s homes; local child welfare services etc.

Trainings organised by other governmental institutions and NGOs

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Content</i>	<i>Targeted group</i>
Hungarian Association of Crisis Phone Services (LESZ)	Crisis managements – for the colleagues of phone services (40 hours) 10 January- 14 February, 1 November- 31December 2013	Personality and crisis management training – with special regard to phone service duty	Crisis phone services
NANE Women’s Rights Association	Assistance of victims of domestic violence and their children (30 hours) 21 April-3 May, 9-17 May, 20-28 June, 19-17 October, 7-15 and 21-29 November 2011 24 April-3May, 14-22 May, 4-12 and 18-26 June, 1-9 October 2012 (2 groups)	Preparing the helpers for the support and reinforcement of adult and child victims of domestic violence	Child welfare services; nursery; day care centres; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; juvenile custody centres; children’s homes; local child welfare services etc.
Family, Child, Youth Predominant Non-profit Association	Treatment and prevention of child abuse (32 hours) 21-24 May, 26-29 November, 10-13 July 2012; 2-5 May 2011	Introducing the forms, symptoms, effects of abuse concerning the child victims, and raising the awareness of the professionals about their roles, tasks and necessary measures regarding the treatment of abused children.	Child welfare services; nursery; day care centres; domestic children supervision; substitute parent; transitional homes for children, families; foster parent system; juvenile custody centres; children’s homes; local child welfare services etc.

Question 3

Please indicate whether an interministerial mechanism has been established to coordinate the implementation of the Optional Protocol. Please also provide detailed information regarding the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Optional Protocol at the national and county levels.

7. The framework of government action against human trafficking was laid down for cooperating actors in Hungary by Government Decree 1018/2008 (III. 26.) on the national strategy against human trafficking for 2008-2012. In Hungary, it is the Deputy State Secretariat for European Union (EU) and International Relations of the Ministry of Interior that coordinates action against trafficking in human beings, one of the major tasks of which is the eradication of human trafficking. This organ ensures cooperation between the various governmental and non-governmental organisations and is responsible for the measures Hungary takes against human trafficking at the international, European and national levels.

8. In the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) chaired by the national coordinator, all actors from ministries and other state organs involved are represented, ensuring coherent action and the coordination of the implementation of arising tasks through operational work. Mission of the National Coordination Mechanism: increasing the effectiveness of the fight against trafficking in human beings, strengthening the cooperation and enhancing dialogue between the national coordinator and the concerned authorities. It contributes to the mapping of areas of cooperation and help to avoid duplication.
9. Besides National Coordination Mechanism an NGO Roundtable chaired by the National Coordinator exists since December 2011 as well.
10. In order to take actions in a comprehensive manner and to provide complex answers to the challenges of the phenomenon the Government adopted the National Strategy for the period 2013-2016 Related to the Directive against Human Trafficking and the European Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings on 29 May 2013 and thereby replaced the National Strategy against Human Trafficking 2008-2012. The Government Resolution 1351/2013 (VI. 19.) on the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013-2016 was published on 19 June 2013. In order to develop and enhance coordination among the relevant authorities at county level as well, Priority D. of the strategy defined several measures.
11. The NCM and the NGO Roundtable held 3-4 meetings per year.

Question 4

Apart from the crime prevention measures described in paragraphs 48 to 60 of the State party report, please inform the Committee about measures taken to protect children from becoming victims of offences under the Optional Protocol, especially children living in poverty, children in care institutions, Roma children, migrant children and children of refugees and asylum seekers. Please also indicate whether there is a mechanism in place in the State party to identify, detect and monitor children who are at risk of becoming victims of any of the offences under the Optional Protocol.

12. A determining factor for victimisation is the vulnerable position of victims, the treatment of which requires the remedying of complex social problems and the involvement of capacities designed for social integration.

Legal changes

13. EU and, accordingly, Hungarian legislation are actively involved with the issues of both victim support and protection in general and their segment concerning trafficking in humans in particular. As regards the legislative environment, the amendment of Act CXXXV of 2005 on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation, and the Government Decree on the identification system of the victims of human trafficking have appeared as new elements. The relevant provisions of the Act have been amended in a way guaranteeing that the victims of trafficking in humans could be provided the specific support available to the victims of human trafficking, irrespective of whether or not they cooperated in the criminal procedure.
14. The coordinated system of victim identification and referral was established by Government Decree 354/2012 (XII. 13.) on the Identification Order of the Victims of Human Trafficking, valid as from January 1, 2013 which specifies the range of responsible authorities and their system of cooperation in a general manner. Many objectives of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings (2013-2016) focus on the social and economic empowerment measures for disadvantaged groups vulnerable to human

trafficking. The priorities of the strategy are: (a) The operation of an appropriate and well-running victim identification, referral and protection system; (b) Efficient prevention, awareness building and awareness raising; (c) The detection and prosecution of perpetrators; the protection of the rights and interests of plaintiffs and victims; (d) Enhancing coordination with the relevant government, semi-governmental and civil organisations involved; and (e) Mapping opportunities for safe return and reintegration at the government level; designing supportive action.

15. In order to provide special treatment for child victims, the Office of Public Administration and Justice prepared a child-friendly protocol. Child-friendly hearing rooms are being created throughout the country. These child-friendly hearing rooms at police stations make it possible for experts to hear children under special circumstances suited to the child's age and level of development with the minimum trauma possible. The hearing rooms are to be adjusted to the specific needs of children both in furnishing and equipment in order to ensure the children's psychical and physical security. The rooms are large enough for four persons, must have natural illumination through a window with a minimum of 1.3 m² glass surface and hidden cameras are installed.

16. The victim support tasks of the police are regulated by the National Police Manual on the victim support task of the police no. 2/2013, which new element is to pay attention to trafficking, particularly with regard to the minor victims. Under the 2/2013 manual the police crime prevention unit has to organize awareness raising campaigns to those who are potential victims of prostitution, begging, illegal labour work and trafficking.

Programmes focusing on social inclusion and empowerment for disadvantaged groups vulnerable to trafficking in human beings

17. During an awareness raising campaign (26 June-14 July 2013) implemented in the framework of Integrated approach for Prevention of Labour exploitation in origin and destination countries direct meetings were organized with potential victims: KÖZÉRT Youth Information and Counselling Office. Roma people are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and labour exploitation. The Office was an ideal place for broadcasting the TV spot, filling in questionnaires, disseminating campaign materials, raising awareness on the phenomenon of labour exploitation, risks of working abroad and prevention.

18. On the occasion of the Anti-Trafficking Day – 18 October – on 17 October 2013 the Crime Prevention Department of Somogy County Police Headquarters and the Roma Minority Self-government organized an awareness raising and prevention programme. Mainly secondary-level school Roma students and their parents took part in the event. Participants gained knowledge about the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings, preventive measures, labor exploitation abroad, forms of human trafficking, measures to be taken before going abroad and where to ask for information. About 15-20 participants attended the event and they were very opened and interested.

19. The Crime Prevention Department of Pest County Police Headquarters held a prevention programme for underage and young adult women growing up in orphanages on 20 March 2014. This target group is especially vulnerable to human trafficking.

20. EEA and Norwegian Financial Mechanisms – Enhancing the well-being of endangered children and youth. Objectives of the programme: to enhance the well-being of children and youth, to increase equal opportunities, with the support of the most disadvantaged groups, including Roma people. The work is currently being continued. Further objectives defined during the negotiations:

- To prevent disadvantaged and multiple disadvantaged children, especially Roma girls, from dropping out of school and to increase their chances for further learning,

to prevent early pregnancy and victimization, to broaden their self-knowledge and enhance their access to health and social services;

- In the framework of complex programmes for promoting education on how to start an independent life to support 16-17-year-old students sentenced to correctional schools, and also young adults who were taken into after-care provision in the same institutions, to appear on the labour market and develop the skills, social competencies, self-supporting abilities needed for starting their adult life in order to combat victimisation and recidivism more effectively.

21. The forward-thinking National Social Inclusion Strategy (NTFS) with a ten-year horizon (2011-2020) was completed. The Strategy consists of inclusion strategies for the Roma and children and also a comprehensive integrated social inclusion strategy which incorporates the problem areas of poverty, child opportunity and regional disadvantages, and treats social problems. Intervention areas of the National Social Inclusion Strategy: Tasks related to child well-being, education, employment and training, health care, housing, involvement, perception management and enhancement of public safety. All of the programmes are to fasten the social and economic integration of Roma people, by opening up new possibilities for children and youth and Roma young women to see future, perspectives instead of being excluded ones or victim or seeing a prostitution a more favourable opportunity.

- TÁMOP (Social Renewal Operational Programme) 5.3.1./component B-1- Primarily training of Roma women for social and child care professions. Attendees are expected to successfully finish their training programmes and appear on the labour market as potential employees for social care and child welfare institutions and child protection institutions. The programme is ongoing, results expected to be finalised in a later month.

22. The action plan for National Social Inclusion Strategy (NTFS) with specified tasks is scheduled to begin in autumn. The proposed measures will be focused directly on the protection and preventive measures against trafficking.

23. The Ministry of Human Resources launched a prevention project with pilot project characteristics in December 2012, which aimed the potential victims of trafficking in human beings, in order to prevent victimization. The project was implemented between 15th December 2012 and 30th September 2013 in cooperation with the Hungarian Interchurch Aid (<http://www.segelyszervezet.hu/en>) aimed at organising awareness raising workshops and enforcement of interest prevention trainings for secondary school students in order to reduce the possibility of victimization. The program addressed the age group from 14 to 18 under the framework of form master's class. The 45 minutes long information-providing and knowledge-transferring workshops focused on the topic of trafficking in human beings, violence in relationships and child abuse. During the sensitizing trainings besides the youngster's knowledge broadening there is an opportunity to shape attitudes, to enable how to recognize the abuser's behaviour notes in time and to get to know more deeply the danger sources of victimization. Under the program's framework implemented impact assessment (attitude examination among the target group at the beginning of the program and after the workshops) makes possible the comparison and examination of the efficiency of the two used methods. Under the pilot program's framework development of a methodology package has been carried out, which establishes the realization of a nation-wide distributable prevention program. A project was very efficient and successful therefore the implementation was continued. In the first phase of the pilot programme the activities in the frame of form-master's classes and sensitizing trainings reached altogether 551 students. Experiences justified the need for such programmes, because the students' level of knowledge and awareness is quite low in the area of human trafficking and this means further challenges for the authorities. Input and

output surveys linked to the form-master's classes showed that a 45-minute class could massively widen the knowledge; in many classes the students' level of knowledge doubled. In the frame of the pilot programme a methodological package was designed as well. The main objective of the second phase of the ongoing programme in 2013-2014 is to prevent becoming a victim, but the knowledge-widening and sensitizing activities – because of the probability of the greater involvement – focus more on vocational schools. In the present phase the Ministry plans to accredit the training programmes as well as they start the preparation of the professionals working in the crisis management centre to make it possible for every centre to organize and implement prevention presentations in their area, which means the first step in making the programme nation-wide. The Ministry cooperated again with the Hungarian Interchurch Aid <http://www.segelyszervezet.hu/en>.

24. 2012 campaign: “You must be the voice! Dare to do it!” concerning children suffering from domestic violence and sexual abuse. The campaign aimed to raise the awareness level of the society in order to report domestic violence cases if they experience such in their environment.

Identifying, detecting and monitoring children at risk of becoming victims of any of the offences under the Optional Protocol

25. A special procedure for identifying, detecting and monitoring children at risk of becoming victims of any of the offences under the Optional Protocol can be one of the duties of the Victim Support Service, since it is part of the observer and signalling system. The Victim Support Service is part of the child welfare signalling system according to section 17 (1) (h) Act XXXI. of 1997 on protection of children and the administration of guardianship (Child Protection Act).

26. Act CXXXV of 2005 on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation. The Act was passed by the Hungarian Parliament on 29 November, 2005 and came into force on 1 January, 2006. The Act defines the conditions of eligibility and procedure to access the different services offered to crime victims (information about victim's rights, protection of the victim's interests, legal aid and instant monetary aid) and state compensation.

27. According to section 43 (2) of the Act on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation, whenever victim support services obtain knowledge of a minor exposed to threats of crime, they shall immediately call the attention of the child welfare agency with territorial jurisdiction over the minor's actual place of residence to the minor in question. The Victim Support Service must examine the nature of threat whenever a child is concerned, since the circumstance that the victim of the crime is a child does not always necessitates the signal.

28. Moreover, if the circumstances disclosed by the services seem to expose the minor's life or physical integrity to serious threats or risks, victim support services shall simultaneously initiate the proceeding of the guardian authority.

Question 5

Please provide information on the implementation of the 2008–2012 national strategy against trafficking in human beings, and its outcome. Please also inform the Committee about any programmes or strategies that have been developed and/or implemented since 2012 to prevent all the offences under the Optional Protocol, including trafficking.

29. The national strategy against human trafficking published in Government Resolution 1018/2008 (III.26.) on the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings, 2008-2012 was the first national strategy of Hungary in this field. Although there was no action

plan designed for the strategy, most objectives formulated in it were successfully implemented since the formulation of the document itself was sufficiently action-oriented. Directive 2011/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2011 on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2002/629/JHA, underlines the importance of action and coordination against human trafficking and rules that Member States set up and develop systems of cooperation in this field. The European Commission presented the EU Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in Human Beings on 19 June 2012, which prescribes also for Hungary action to be implemented between 2012 and 2016, the planning and scheduling of the implementation of which requires strategic planning, too.

30. On 29 May 2013 the Government adopted the National Strategy for the period 2013-2016 Related to the Directive against Human Trafficking and the European Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings and Replacing the National Strategy against Human Trafficking 2008-2012. The Government Resolution 1351/2013 (VI. 19.) on the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013 – 2016 was published on 19 June 2013. The strategy has a comprehensive approach towards the issue of trafficking in human beings, and focuses on national action. For the period of 2013 – 2016 47 measures have been planned. The strategy identifies five main priorities in the field of human trafficking:

- (a) The operation of an appropriate and well-running victim identification, referral and protection system;
- (b) Efficient prevention, awareness building and awareness raising;
- (c) The detection and prosecution of perpetrators; the protection of the rights and interests of plaintiffs and victims;
- (d) Enhancing coordination with the relevant government, semi-governmental and civil organisations involved;
- (e) Mapping opportunities for safe return and reintegration at the government level; designing supportive action.

Bodies responsible for its implementation

31. The ministries involved, justice actors, the police, the Prosecution Service, the court, background institutions relevant for victim identification, referral and protection and organs subordinated to these, as well as institutions involved in training.

32. Moreover, on 17-18 February 2014 in Vienna a conference was organised jointly by the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe regarding issues of trafficking in human beings, titled “Not for Sale – Joining Forces Against Trafficking in Human Beings”.

33. As a result of this conference a Joint Action Plan was drafted, which includes specific efforts for the broadening of the co-operation among EU Member States concerning the elimination of trafficking in human beings and the protection of victims. Furthermore, the non-punishment principle was formulated and its implementation entailed special tasks on the governmental authorities as well as on the National Judicial Council. In Hungary, according to the effective rules of the Criminal Code (section 19), the victims of trafficking in human beings can be exempted for criminal responsibility, if they were included in criminal activities by using coercion or threat. The National Judicial Council organised training for the judges in order to be able to recognise such coercion regarding victims of trafficking in human beings during on-going cases, and thus proceed according to the relevant international rules.

Question 6

Please provide information on measures taken to ensure that children under the age of 18 who have been forced into prostitution are treated as victims, not as perpetrators.

34. In Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code, which entered into force on 1 July, 2013 (New Criminal Code), the formulation of the new legal definition of the crime of human trafficking complies with the expectations of international conventions. Under Section 192 of the New Criminal Code, the particular legal definition of trafficking in human beings rules, by keeping the provisions formerly in force and at the same time complementing them, on trafficking with the purpose of exploitation as a new element. Priority areas of the Criminal Code include, among others: within the framework of sexual exploitation, crime committed with the purpose of child pornography; the age of victims appears as a basic limitation: victims under 18 and 14 are provided special protection; further aggravating circumstances appear in criminal action against persons in perpetrator's foster care, surveillance, care or medical treatment or, as a new element, in action committed by the abuse of power or influence in relation to victim.

35. Exploitation of Child Prostitution (Section 203) and Child Pornography (Section 204) are individual sections. According to the Criminal Code any person who gives money or any other form of remuneration for sexual activities with a person under the age of eighteen years is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment and any person who obtains or have in his possession pornographic images of a person or persons under the age of eighteen years is punishable for a felony by imprisonment.

36. Procuring for Prostitution or Sexual Act (Section 201) is also punishable; any person who provides assistance for the prostitution of a person under the age eighteen years is guilty of felony and punishable by imprisonment.

37. Moreover, prostitution under unpermitted circumstances (in protected areas, without necessary health permissions) constitutes an infraction (Section 172 of Act II of 2012 on Infractions, Infractions Procedure and Registration System), which can be committed also by persons above 14 years but under 18 years of age. However, if the act was committed under coercion or threat, then they cannot be punished, since these qualify as grounds for exemption, and according to section 2 (7) and section 29 (1) it cannot result in impeachment.

Question 7

Please indicate whether a specialized mechanism has been established to respond to and ensure the effective investigation of cases of missing or abducted children and to ensure timely coordination with bodies working to prevent and protect children from abduction for the purposes of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

38. Blue-Line Child Crisis Foundation was founded in 1993. The primary task of the Foundation is to listen to the children and young people and help those of them who are in need. The Foundation works on implementing the rights of children as defined by the United Nations. The mission of the Foundation is to reach that adults, as well as professional and governmental bodies working with children serve the interests of children above all other interests.

39. Missing Children Hotline: The service offers emotional, social, legal and administrative support for parents and children in connection with child disappearances. The operation of the service is based upon the Guide for Hotline Operators identified by

Missing Children Europe. It can be called free of charge 24-hour a day, anonymously. The helplines are operated by trained volunteers during the day and by professional staff during the night.

40. Child Helpline and Internet Safety Helpline: The goal is to help children and young people in need of support, care, and protection; to improve callers' safety. The main activities include telephone support for children and young people in difficult situations, education and promotion efforts encouraging young people to seek help and use the helpline services. It can be called free of charge, 24-hour a day, anonymously. The helplines are operated by trained volunteers during the day and by professional staff during the night.

41. Blue-Line Child Crisis Foundation and the Hungarian Police Headquarters are cooperating in order to provide prompt support and assistance for children in need and to ensure effective investigation.

42. Blue-Line Child Crisis Foundation and Hungarian Police Headquarters provide:

1. Information and professional assistance for:
 - Families in crisis situation, finding temporary accommodation for children;
 - Mental help for victims of sexual crime;
 - Rehabilitation for underage perpetrators;
 - Investigation of missing children;
 - Help for abused children;
2. Provides information materials about the services, processes and protocols of activities for the police;
3. Provides studies, assessments and recommendations;
4. Provides help for victims and family members of victims;
5. Provides assistance in developing a uniform data base on missing children, children in need etc.;
6. Development of an expert-expert network;
7. Mapping up opportunities for shelters for children and underage victims;
8. Professional protocol for handling of missing child-and underage victims;
9. Professional training for experts and police officers dealing with child protection;
10. Organizing professional workshops, trainings.

Question 8

Please inform the Committee about mechanisms established to identify victims of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Please also elaborate on measures taken to protect the rights and interests of child victims and witnesses of crimes under the Optional Protocol at all stages of criminal proceedings.

43. Government Decree No. 354/2012. (XII.13) on the identification order of victims of trafficking in human beings regulates the referral and identification order of victims of trafficking in human beings under the Act CXXXV of 2005. The law is generally applicable and complies with Article 11 of Directive 2011/36/EU.

44. The Government Decree includes an identification data sheet for the identification of victims, and provides instruction to the identification process as well.

45. Child-Friendly Justice Administration: a number of legislative amendments concerning judicial proceedings were made for the better protection of children. Thanks to the amendment of the Criminal Code (Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code), children now enjoy increased protection and the new Criminal Code treats perpetrators committing offences against children with greater severity. Additionally, public administration proceedings, too, are more child-centred; the processing time of child protection procedures has been halved and the authorities are required to provide information suited to the child's level of maturity. Thus, the National Judicial Council helped in the drafting of guides, summoning and notices, which are formed according to the level of intellectual and emotional maturity of the participating children, using plain wording to inform them about their rights and obligations. These forms are going to be disclosed to the relevant authorities by July 2014

46. Child-friendly hearing rooms are being created throughout the country. These child-friendly hearing rooms at police stations make it possible for experts to hear children under special circumstances suited to the child's age and level of development with the minimum trauma possible. The hearing rooms are to be adjusted to the specific needs of children both in furnishing and equipment in order to ensure the children's psychical and physical security. The rooms are large enough for four persons, must have natural illumination through a window with a minimum of 1.3 m² glass surface and hidden cameras are installed. The rooms may not only be used for hearing children, but for victims with specific protection needs too (e.g. mentally disabled victims, elderly victims or those who had suffered sexual crime. Victims of trafficking in human beings can use these rooms also).

47. Besides police stations, in 2013 out of 20 county courts and in their jurisdiction 5 child-friendly hearing rooms or corners were created. At Győr County Court a "Baby-Mom room" was created, and within the jurisdiction of the Gyula County Court almost every Local Court had such room or corner. On 10 July 2013 a child-friendly hearing room was also created at the Budapest Regional County, which could be used by the Metropolitan County Court appropriately in 2013.

48. In 2013, from 20 county courts 17 had an agreement (written or oral) with the police to use their child-friendly hearing rooms.

49. The National Judicial Council's aim is to create at every court that has more than 7 judges such hearing room by 31 December 2014. Therefore, the president of the National Judicial Council invited tenders in September 2013 at the expense of the separated central resources for creating child-friendly hearing rooms. As a result, 44 hearing rooms are under construction, and are going to be finished in 2014.

50. The applicant courts received a pecuniary assistance of 44.058.373 HUF (~144.071 EURO).

51. These rooms enable courts to hear children – mostly victims, witnesses of criminal cases or family legal disputes, or interested parties of cases regarding illegally taking children abroad – according to international provisions and age and maturity of the child within a friendly and comforting environment. Herewith, not only the specific needs of children are guaranteed, but the aims of the procedures can also be realised more effectively.

52. Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Proceedings, Act III. of 1952 on the Code of Civil Procedure and Act II of 2012 on Infractions, Infractions Procedure and Registration System

defines the responsibilities and rights of the witness and victim under the criminal procedure.

Question 9

In addition to information on legal support and compensation to child victims of crimes, please provide information on programmes for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of victims of the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography in the State party and on the dissemination of information about such programmes to all victims. Please also provide data on the number of child victims of offences under the Optional Protocol who have requested and/or been granted compensation under the 2007 Act on support for victims of crime and State compensation.

53. Please see information provided in response to Question 4.
54. The maintenance and proper functioning of the Victim Support Service is financed by the Hungarian State. Source of the financial aid (immediate financial aid, state compensation) provided by the Victim Support Service is a separate state fund: "Compensation to Crime Victims" national indicative target which is every year in a defined chapter of the Budget Law. In 2013 for the "Compensation to Crime Victims" national indicative target 129,1 million HUF – approx. 422.632 EURO was paid which includes the provided support of all crime victims. More details are not available, therefore unfortunately it cannot be exactly established how much support was provided for human trafficking, prostitution victims under the age of 18 especially.
55. In case the applicant is qualified as a crime victim entitled to receive victim support under the Act on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation by the verification of the local victim support service, and this person need qualified legal aid in order to exercise his/her rights, then the Victim Support Service directs the client within the framework of legal aid to the Legal Aid Service, where he/she is guaranteed appropriate legal support in both out-of court procedures and litigation. The state provides for services according to the Act LXXX of 2003 on Legal Aid (in extrajudicial proceedings it can mean giving legal advice, submissions or other papers, inspecting documents of their case; in civil procedures it can mean granting legal representation; in criminal proceedings it can mean personal exemption of costs for private prosecutors, private parties, other interested parties, substitute private prosecutors, and granting legal support by a counsel), given that in cases where the protection of victims are the main purpose the threshold of "favourable" needs prevails – in accordance with rules of necessities regarding compensation under the Act on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation.
56. Besides, child victims and private parties are entitled to legal support during criminal proceedings regardless of their income and financial situation (unless they received the costs or actual legal support as a part of other state aiding system as assistance), and legal aid must be provided for them without considering the complexity of the case, their familiarity with the law or other personal circumstances.
57. During the period of (2011-2013) the Victim Support Service – according to its records – granted assistance two times under the Act on Crime Victim Support and State Compensation concerning this Optional Protocol.
58. In one case, psychological assistance – as part of the power to enforce her interest – was granted to a 17 years old girl victim of sexual exploitation, and in the other case, a 16 years old girl victim of trafficking in human being was granted 15.530 HUF (~51 EURO) immediate financial aid.
59. Under the direction and professional supervision of the Ministry of Human Resources, the Youth Custody Centre and Specialised Children's Home of Rákospalota

provides 78 room for female juveniles who were sentenced to youth custody centre or who are in pre-trial detention, as well as the Specialised Children' Home unit take care of children who were taken from their families by measures of the authorities for child welfare reasons, and also of female children with special needs. This Specialised Children' Home unit accommodates girls with serious psychological or dissociative symptoms, or with drug addiction upon the decision of the Court of Guardians. This institution is a partner to the TAMOP 5.6.1./12. sz. programme realised by the application of the ERGO European Regional Organisation in order to protect the treated children and guarantee prevention. The title of the programme is: With open eyes for the protection of children.

60. The main aim of this program is the promotion of prevention by the tools of reintegration. Main applicant is the ERGO European Regional Organisation, and co-operating organisations are the Youth Custody Centre and Specialised Children's Home of Rákospalota (of the Ministry of Human Resources), Széchenyi István Hungarian-German Bilingual Primary School, National Police Headquarters and Budapest Police Headquarters.

61. The main activities of the programme:

- Crime prevention education programmes for the students and accommodates children in the two institutions;
- Special education for the children in these institutions, and trainings and activities during a one-week intensive summer camp;
- Training for the teachers of these institutions;
- Conferences for the partners and associated institutions;
- Open Days in these institutions.

62. One highlighted aim of this project is the prevention of child prostitution and child pornography, as well as reaching the victims and guarantee support. For this purpose several methodological materials are made.

63. Operation of shelters (Temporary Accommodation). With the support of the Ministry of Human Resources, several Shelters were set up in order to give immediate and complex support for the victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution. The operation of shelters is part of the Government Resolution 1351/2013 (VI. 19.) on the National Strategy against Trafficking in Human Beings for the period 2013-2016. The action plan of the National Strategy includes the provision of continuously operating shelters and setting up new ones.

64. The shelters provide the following services:

- Covering basic physical needs (safe accommodation, use of security cameras, catering, clothes, medicine, hygiene services);
- Legal and psychological support – assistance in processing the endured trauma, searching for ways of getting over, assistance in administering official issues (travel, document replacement, compensation for expenses of postage and other costs);
- Help of a social worker.

65. The shelters mostly accommodate Hungarian citizens; women and their children (in justified cases, even other relatives as well) who became victims of trafficking in human beings and prostitution, or families who were forced to slavery. The service lasts for 90 days, which can be extended by another 90 days after an individual assessment.

66. A pilot project was launched in 2012 with the support of the Ministry of Human Resources, the aim of which is to prevent victimisation of domestic violence and trafficking in human beings in the age group of 14-18-year-olds. In the first stage of the pilot

programme, awareness-raising classes and sensitivity training sessions held by form teachers at schools, or within the framework of other training courses, reached 551 students. The input and output surveys relating to form-teachers' lectures showed that as little as a 45-minute class can significantly expand the knowledge of students. Students' knowledge of domestic violence, abuse and human trafficking doubled in several classes. The aim of the second phase of the programme implemented in 2013 and 2014 remains the support of the prevention of victimisation, but the focus of knowledge-building and sensitivity workshops is on vocational schools. In the current phase, the educational programme is being accredited, and experts working in crisis centres/shelters participate in training and are being prepared in order to ensure that every centre is able to organise and conduct lectures on prevention in its district, which is the first step of rolling out the programme to the whole country. The National Child Health Institute also participates in the implementation of the programme.

Annex

1. Please provide statistical data, disaggregated by sex, age, urban or rural residence, ethnic origin and socioeconomic background, for the past three years, on:

(a) Reports of the sale of children, disaggregated by sale for purposes of sexual exploitation, transfer of organs for profit or forced labour, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, together with information on the action taken in response to the reports, in particular prosecutions brought and penalties imposed.

Unified criminal statistics of the investigating authority and the prosecution	Year	Sum total of reported crimes	Of this					Number of perpetrators	Number of injured persons	Of this		
			Refusal of investigation	Termination of investigation	Indictment	Other conclusion	Postponement			Under 12 years	Between 12 and 14 years	Between 14 and 18 years
Illegal use of human body (section 173/I. of the former CC., section 175. of the new CC.)	2011	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
	2012	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping (section 175/A. of the former CC., section 190. of the new CC.)	2011	25	2	12	8	3	0	38	13	1	0	2
	2012	22	1	10	9	2	0	17	9	0	0	1
	2013	16	2	7	6	1	0	8	7	0	0	0
Trafficking in human beings (section 175/B. of the former CC., section 192. of the new CC.)	2011	29	1	8	19	1	0	32	18	0	0	3
	2012	31	3	8	20	0	0	18	22	0	0	9
	2013	16	2	9	5	0	0	7	5	0	0	0
Forced labour (section 195. (3) of the former CC., section 193. of the new CC.)	2011	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	2012	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual exploitation (section 196. of the new CC.)	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2013	57	25	22	7	3	0	6	12	14	3	1
Sexual violence (sections 197. § and 198. of the former CC., section 197. of the new CC.)	2011	966	123	487	291	64	1	323	462	153	48	83
	2012	1 011	157	479	316	59	0	350	507	160	36	95
	2013	996	137	497	306	56	0	312	468	177	62	79

Unified criminal statistics of the investigating authority and the prosecution	Year	Sum total of reported crimes	Of this					Number of perpetrators	Number of injured persons	Of this		
			Refusal of investigation	Termination of investigation	Indictment	Other conclusion	Postponement			Under 12 years	Between 12 and 14 years	Between 14 and 18 years
Pandering (section 207. of the former CC., section 200. of the new CC.)	2011	93	11	25	52	5	0	26	54	0	0	15
	2012	163	4	59	94	5	1	35	97	0	0	29
	2013	171	12	42	111	6	0	47	121	5	0	39
Abetting prostitution (section 205. of the former CC., section 201. of the new CC.)	2011	34	5	11	17	0	1	20	0	0	0	0
	2012	33	3	16	13	1	0	11	0	0	0	0
	2013	38	8	15	15	0	0	28	2	0	0	0
Living on earning of prostitution (section 206. of the former CC., section 202. of the new CC.)	2011	90	7	37	45	1	0	36	0	0	0	0
	2012	137	7	60	67	3	0	43	0	0	0	0
	2013	96	2	47	47	0	0	34	1	1	0	0
Exploitation of child prostitution (section 202/A. of the former CC., section 203. of the new CC.)	2011	12	0	5	5	2	0	3	9	0	1	7
	2012	18	1	3	14	0	0	11	14	0	0	14
	2013	30	1	7	21	0	1	8	24	0	0	24
Child pornography (section 204. of the former CC., section 204. of the new CC.)	2011	296	4	192	88	10	2	52	168	9	21	41
	2012	894	16	498	357	23	0	50	661	12	17	28
	2013	5 269	4	144	5 104	12	5	51	5 226	16	4 900	30
Child labour (section 209. of the new CC.)	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alteration of family status (section 193. of the former CC., section 213. of the new CC.)	2011	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	8	4	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
	2013	15	7	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0

* Please note that the abbreviation of CC refers to the Criminal Code.

Annual tendency of sentences and measures according to executable judgments	Year	Number of cases	Accused persons	Number of sentenced persons	Of this												Number of acquitted persons or against whom the procedure was terminated
					Of this						Number of accused persons against whom measures were taken	Of this					
					Life imprisonment	Executable imprisonment	Partly suspended imprisonment	Suspended imprisonment	Community work	Fine		Reprimand	Probation	Supervision by a probation officer	Forfeiture	Confiscation of property	
Illegal use of human body (section 173/I. of the former CC., section 175. of the new CC.)	2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping (section 175/A. of the former CC.; section 190. of the new CC.)	2011	17	40	37	0	16	1	20	0	1	9	0	0	1	5	3	3
	2012	11	25	25	0	14	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
	2013	7	13	13	0	6	0	7	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	2	0
Trafficking in human beings (section 175/B. of the former CC., section 192. of the new CC.)	2011	16	28	20	0	8	0	10	0	4	10	0	3	4	1	2	4
	2012	12	16	11	0	5	0	4	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	1	2
	2013	14	42	36	0	27	0	9	0	1	20	0	0	6	0	15	6
Forced labour (section 195. (3) of the former CC.; section 193. of the new CC.)	2011	957	1 141	1 054	0	213	6	722	82	35	194	10	20	115	32	26	57
	2012	844	1 013	898	1	191	4	633	49	22	185	25	21	94	34	28	68
	2013	786	926	849	6	189	1	587	49	19	182	5	12	101	36	34	59
Sexual exploitation (section 196. of the new CC.)	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2013	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual violence (sections 197. § and 198. of the former CC.; section 197. of the new CC.)	2011	235	255	220	0	172	0	44	0	5	40	0	4	22	8	3	26
	2012	258	294	261	1	198	4	55	1	2	52	0	6	33	11	1	22
	2013	213	247	216	3	163	1	48	1	0	45	0	3	26	11	6	24
Pandering (section 207. of the former CC.; section 200. of the new CC.)	2011	25	40	38	0	18	0	13	0	9	9	0	0	3	2	4	2
	2012	27	42	38	0	20	0	11	0	10	20	0	0	4	1	17	4
	2013	33	50	46	0	28	0	16	0	5	16	0	0	2	3	12	2
Abetting prostitution (section 205. of the former CC.; section 201. of the new CC.)	2011	16	30	28	0	7	0	15	1	7	7	0	0	3	4	0	2
	2012	12	19	18	0	6	0	5	1	8	5	0	0	0	1	4	1
	2013	12	19	19	0	8	0	8	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	4	0

Annual tendency of sentences and measures according to executable judgments	Year	Number of cases	Accused persons	Number of sentenced persons	Of this											Number of acquitted persons or against whom the procedure was terminated	
					Of this						Number of accused persons against whom measures were taken	Of this					
					Life imprisonment	Imprisonment	Executable imprisonment	Partly suspended imprisonment	Suspended imprisonment	Community work		Fine	Reprimand	Probation	Supervision by a probation officer		Forfeiture
Living on earning of prostitution (section 206. of the former CC., section 202. of the new CC.)	2011	37	55	49	0	27	0	16	3	9	11	0	0	0	2	9	5
	2012	37	54	51	1	25	0	16	3	8	20	0	1	5	1	15	2
	2013	47	67	63	0	41	0	19	1	5	33	1	1	5	5	25	2
Exploitation of child prostitution (section 202/A. of the former CC., section 203. of the new CC.)	2011	1	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
	2013	7	7	6	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Child pornography (section 204. of the former CC., section 204. of the new CC.)	2011	58	71	60	0	14	0	30	1	19	40	0	9	13	25	0	2
	2012	49	60	39	0	12	0	18	2	7	33	4	9	12	17	2	8
	2013	51	62	48	1	14	1	30	0	2	32	1	8	14	18	1	4
Child labour (section 209. of the new CC.)	2011	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2012	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2013	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alteration of family status (section 193. of the former CC., section 213. of the new CC.)	2011	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2013	2	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0

* Please note that the abbreviation of CC refers to the Criminal Code.

The National Judicial Council only collects and manages data regarding last phrase of the question, thus only on the number of penalties imposed. For the time being, there is no law that orders the Hungarian judicial data collection system to collect data on criminal and infraction cases disaggregated by sex, age, urban residence, ethnic origin or socioeconomic background, so the National Judicial Council does not administer such statistic data.

Moreover, the data primarily is collected with the offender in the centre; data on the victim is available only within narrow limits, especially in cases where the qualities of the victim (e.g. the person is incapable of self-defence, or unable to express his/her will, or his/her relationship to the perpetrator) constitutes an aggravating circumstance according to the Criminal Code.

The aggravating circumstances of certain criminal offences differentiate between crimes committed against a victim under 14 or 12 years old, thus it became possible to collect statistic data in restricted limits concerning these ages.

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding the sale of children for purposes of sexual exploitation

		<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Trafficking in human beings – aggravated case: section 175/B. (4) (a) and (b), (5) (a), (b), (c), (d), (6) (a-c) – altogether	13	No available data	No available data
Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code	Trafficking in human beings – aggravated case: section 192. (5) (d), (6) (c)	0	0	No available data

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding the sale of children for purposes of transfer of organs for profit

		<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Trafficking in human beings – aggravated case: section 175/B. (4) (a) and (b), (5) (a), (b), (c), (d), (6) (a-c) – altogether	13	No available data	No available data
Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code	Trafficking in human beings – aggravated case: section 192. (3) (a)	No available data	No available data	No available data

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding the sale of children for purposes of forced labour

		<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Aggravated case: section 175/B. (4) (a), (5) (a) and (c)	3	No available data	0

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding the sale of children for purposes of transfer of organs for profit

		<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Corruption of a minor – aggravated case: section 202. and 202/A.	313	No available data	No available data
	Abetting Prostitution – aggravated case: section 205. (3) (a)	1	No available data	No available data
	Pandering – aggravated case: section 207. (3) (a)	42	No available data	No available data
Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code	Sexual abuse – aggravated case: section 198. § (1)-(4)	10	No available data	No available data
	Pandering – aggravated case: section 200. (2), (4) (a) and (5)	0	No available data	No available data
	Abetting prostitution – aggravated case: section 201. (1) (c) and (2)	0	No available data	No available data
	Exploitation of child prostitution: section 203.	2	No available data	No available data

* Please note that the National Judicial Council does not collect data on whether the crime is committed by the transfer of the victim or by the travel of the client. Thus the tables above include the data on executable convictions concerning crimes related to child prostitution.

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding child pornography – “tourism of perpetration”

		<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Abuse of illegal pornographic material: section 204. (1)-(6)	172	No available data	No available data
Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code	Child pornography: section 204. (1)-(7)	10	No available data	No available data

* Please note that the National Judicial Council does not collect data on whether the crime is committed by the transfer of the victim or by the intentional travel of the client. Thus the tables above include the data on executable convictions concerning crimes related to child pornography.

(b) The number of children offered, delivered, or accepted by whatever means for the purpose of prostitution, engagement in forced labour, illegal adoption, organ transfer or pornography, as well as information on the action taken in response, in particular prosecutions brought and penalties imposed.

Number of injured persons per crime under the period 2011-2013

	2011				2012				2013			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
<i>Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code</i>												
Section 174. – Coercion	11	53	41	51	13	44	50	64	12	54	40	50
Section 175/B. – Trafficking in human beings	3	15			4	18				5		
Section 195. (3) – Corrupting a Minor	1											
Section 202/A. – Sexual abuse of children	8		1		14				6		18	
Section 204. – Abuse of illegal pornographic material	45	6	20	4	49		8	1	4931*	3	33	1
Section 205. – Abetting prostitution												
Section 205. (3) – Abetting prostitution – Children												
Section 206. – Living on Earnings of Prostitution												
207.§ – Pandering	13	38			24	71		2	15	76	26	1

* Please note that in 1 case 4000 pictures of 1 injured person were uploaded to the internet. The police registered all 4000 pictures as separate crimes.

Number of injured persons per crime in 2013

	2013			
	Female		Male	
	Child	Adult	Child	Adult
<i>Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code</i>				
196.§ – Sexual Exploitation	1	9	3	1
200.§ – Pandering	2	1		
201.§ – Abetting Prostitution				
202.§ – Living on Earnings of Prostitution		1		
203.§ – Exploitation of Child Prostitution				
204.§ – Child Pornography	3		2	

Number of criminal proceedings in human trafficking offenses

2011	2012	2013
29	31	16

Number of perpetrators convicted by an executable judgment regarding trafficking in human beings

	<i>Number of conviction</i>	<i>Victim under 14 years</i>	<i>Victim under 12 years</i>	
Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code	Trafficking in human beings – aggravates case: section 175/B. (4) (a) and (b), (5) (a), (b), (c), (d), (6) (a-c) – altogether	13	No available data	No available data
Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code	Kidnapping: section 190. (2) (a), (3) (a)	0	No available data	No available data
	Trafficking in human beings – aggravated case: section 192. (4) (a), (5) (a-d), (6) (a-c)	0	0	No available data
	Forced labour – aggravated case: section 193. (2) (c)	0	No available data	No available data
	Child Labour: section 209. (a-b)	0	No available data	No available data

Number of perpetrators convicted for trafficking in human beings – including imprisonment

		2011	2012	2013
Altogether		9	8	29
Of this	Implemented	4	4	26
	Suspended	5	4	3
	Partly suspended	0	0	0
6 months or less	Implemented	0	0	0
	Suspended	0	0	0
6 months-1 year	Implemented	0	1	1
	Suspended	3	0	0
1-2 years	Implemented	2	1	2
	Suspended	2	4	3
2-3 years	Implemented	2	1	7
	Partly suspended	0	0	0
3-5 years	Implemented	0	1	11
	Partly suspended	0	0	0
5-8 years		0	0	5
8-10 years		0	0	0
10-15 years		0	0	0
15-20 years		0	0	0
More than 20 years		0	0	0
Life imprisonment		0	0	0
The court excluded the possibility of parole		0	0	0

* Please note statistical data disaggregated by urban and rural residence cannot be provided. Statistical data on ethnic origin and socioeconomic background cannot be registered as it would be discrimination.

(c) *The number of child victims who have been given assistance, including through reintegration or compensation.*

The data on the aids and assistance requisitioned by children between 2011 and 2013 is the following:

Number of child applicants

2011	456
2012	507
2013	619

Types of assistance and aids requested by the child applicants

			2011	2012	2013
Contribution to the ability to enforce interests	Male	0-14 years	63	71	102
		14-18 years	80	97	108
	Female	0-14 years	81	97	115
		14-18 years	143	141	178
	Altogether			367	406
Legal Aid	Male	0-14 years	1	0	0
		14-18 years	2	0	3
	Female	0-14 years	0	2	0
		14-18 years	3	4	4
	Altogether			6	6
Immediate financial aid	Male	0-14 years	2	6	4
		14-18 years	11	36	35
	Female	0-14 years	6	6	6
		14-18 years	32	34	51
	Altogether			51	82
Amount of the payment (HUF)			716.942	807.110	959.205
Mitigation of damages by the State	Male	0-14 years	3	4	7
		14-18 years	6	3	1
	Female	0-14 years	8	5	3
		14-18 years	15	1	2
	Altogether			32	13
Amount of the payment (HUF)			2 058 984	401 700	1 994 271

Since the full circle information given by the Victim Support Service is a service which is not dependent from filing an application (when requisitioning this service the applicant does not have to give his/her data), thus there is no statistic data on child applicant who utilizes this service.

The Victim Support Service does not collect data on the ethnic and social background of its clients.