



T-ES(2018)09_bil rev.1

01/04/2019

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE / COMITE DE LANZAROTE

Compilation of Replies to Question 5 (Research)

of the Thematic Questionnaire on the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs)

Compilation des réponses à la Question 5 (Recherche)

du Questionnaire Thématique sur la protection des enfants contre l'exploitation et les abus sexuels facilités par les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC)

Question 5. Research

- 5.1. Have public authorities or other bodies initiated/supported research on the issues raised by:
- a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
 - b. self-generated sexual content?
- 5.2. Have public authorities or other bodies conducted or supported research in particular on the psychological effects on those persons whose:
- a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos as children have been shared online?
 - b. self-generated sexual content as children has been shared online?

→ Please specify whether the public authorities or other bodies having initiated/supported the research above (questions 5.1 and 5.2) are aware of their outcomes.

Question 5. Recherche

- 5.1. Les pouvoirs publics ou d'autres instances ont-ils engagé/financé des travaux de recherche sur les questions que soulèvent :
- a. les images et/ou les vidéos sexuellement explicites autoproduites ?
 - b. les contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits ?
- 5.2. Les pouvoirs publics ou d'autres instances ont-ils mené ou financé des travaux de recherche essentiellement axés sur les conséquences psychologiques que peuvent ressentir des personnes dont :
- a. des images et/ou des vidéos sexuellement explicites autoproduites en tant qu'enfant ont été partagées en ligne ?
 - b. les contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits en tant qu'enfants ont été partagés en ligne ?

→ Veuillez indiquer si les pouvoirs publics ou d'autres instances qui ont engagé/financé les travaux de recherche évoqués ci-dessus (questions 5.1 et 5.2) en connaissent les résultats.

TABLE OF CONTENTS / TABLE DES MATIERES

ALBANIA / ALBANIE.....	5
ANDORRA / ANDORRE	5
AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE.....	7
BELGIUM / BELGIQUE.....	8
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE.....	9
BULGARIA / BULGARIE	9
CROATIA / CROATIE.....	10
CYPRUS / CHYPRE.....	11
CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE	11
DENMARK / DANEMARK	11
ESTONIA / ESTONIE	12
FINLAND / FINLANDE.....	13
FRANCE.....	16
GEORGIA / GEORGIE.....	16
GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE	17
GREECE / GRECE.....	18
HUNGARY / HONGRIE.....	23
ICELAND / ISLANDE	25
ITALY / ITALIE.....	25
LATVIA / LETTONIE	27
LIECHTENSTEIN.....	28
LITHUANIA / LITUANIE.....	28
LUXEMBOURG.....	28
MALTA / MALTE	28
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA	28
MONACO	29
MONTENEGRO	29
NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS	29
NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD	31
NORWAY / NORVEGE	31

POLAND / POLOGNE.....	33
PORTUGAL	33
ROMANIA / ROUMANIE	34
RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE	34
SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN.....	35
SERBIA / SERBIE	35
SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE	35
SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE	36
SPAIN / ESPAGNE	38
SWEDEN / SUEDE	38
SWITZERLAND / SUISSE	39
TURKEY / TURQUIE.....	41
UKRAINE	41

COMPILATION of replies / des réponses¹

States to be assessed / Etats devant faire l'objet du suivi

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

There has been no research commissioned from the Government authorities in this regard.

Question 5.2.

No, there is no research in Albania focused on this topic.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par ECPAT, CRCA, ALO 116 and / et ANYN

Question 5.1.

No. In our knowledge there has been no research commissioned from the Government authorities in this regard. Few studies that are available, have been funded by NGOs.

Question 5.2.

No. In our knowledge there has been no research commissioned from the Government authorities in this regard.

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Le Centre d'Études Andorrannes a réalisé, pendant l'année scolaire 2012-2013, une enquête sur le harcèlement scolaire en Andorre. Cette enquête a aussi abordé le harcèlement sexuel à travers les variables suivantes : faire des remarques de nature sexuelle, des attouchements non consentis, des menaces ou des insultes de nature sexuelle.

Question posée : pendant cette année scolaire, est-ce que des camarades ont voulu te déranger ?

	Jamais pendant cette année	Une ou deux fois	Deux ou trois fois par mois	Quelques fois par semaine	Une fois par semaine	Ne répond pas
VIOLENCE VERBALE	61,3	22,5	4,5	3,1	7,5	1,1
CYBER-HARCÈLEMENT	89,6	6,6	1,0	0,3	0,9	1,5
EXCLUSION SOCIALE	76,0	15,5	2,1	1,4	3,5	1,5
ATTEINTE CONTRE LES AFFAIRES PERSONNELLES	72,4	20,1	2,1	0,8	0,8	2,6
MALTRAITANCE PHYSIQUE	77,5	15,0	2,5	1,1	2,1	1,7
MENACES ET CONTRAINTES	95,3	1,5	0,5	0,2	0,5	1,8

¹ The full replies submitted by States and other stakeholders are available at / Les réponses intégrales des Etats et autres parties prenantes sont disponibles ici : www.coe.int/lanzarote.

HARCÈLEMENT SEXUEL	82,3 % 1829 réponses	11 % 244 réponses	2 % 44 réponses	1,3 % 28 réponses	1,9 % 43 réponses	1,4 % 31 réponses
---------------------------	---	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Où est-ce arrivé?

À l'école (296 : 81,8 %), en dehors de l'école (34 : 9,4 %), aux deux endroits (25 : 6,9 %), ne répond pas (7 : 1,9 %).

Si ça t'es arrivé en dehors de l'école, où exactement ?

Dans la rue (13 : 22 %), Arrêt de bus / Dans le bus (5 : 8.5 %), Sur Internet / Dans les réseaux sociaux / Facebook / messages téléphoniques (5 : 8.5 %), Dans des lieux publics (4 : 6.8 %), Lors des activités extrascolaires (2 : 3,4 %), Pendant des activités sportives (1 : 1,7 %), À la sortie de l'école (1 : 1,7 %), Ne sait pas (4 : 6,8 %), Ne réponds pas (20 : 33,9 %).

Cette année, est-ce que tu t'es mis d'accord avec d'autres camarades pour embêter quelqu'un d'autre ?

	Jamais pendant cette année	Une ou deux fois	Deux ou trois fois par mois	Quelques fois par semaine	Une fois par semaine	Ne répond pas
VIOLENCE VERBALE	66,1	22,6	2,9	2,1	3,6	2,5
CYBER-HARCÈLEMENT	92,5	3,6	0,7	0,1	0,8	2,3
EXCLUSION SOCIALE	75,9	14,6	1,7	0,9	3,5	2,9
ATTEINTE CONTRE LES AFFAIRES PERSONNELLES	93,8	2,6	0,4	0,1	0,3	2,6
MALTRAITANCE PHYSIQUE	83,9	10,7	1,1	0,6	1,0	2,6
MENACES ET CONTRAINTES	95,9	0,8	0,3	0,2	0,1	2,4
HARCÈLEMENT SEXUEL	87 % 1933 réponses	8 % 177 réponses	0,9 % 21 réponses	0,6 % 14 réponses	0,9 % 21 réponses	2,4 % 54 réponses

Où est-ce que ces dernières actions se sont-elles déroulées ?

À l'école (175 : 74,5 %), En dehors de l'école (22 : 9.4 %), Aux deux endroits (24 : 10,2 %), Ne répond pas (14 : 6 %).

Si en dehors de l'école, où exactement ?

Dans la rue (10 : 21.7 %), Dans un parc (5 : 10.9 %), Pendant des activités sportives (2 : 4.3 %), Sur Internet / Dans les réseaux sociaux / Sur Facebook / Par des messages téléphoniques (2 : 4.3 %), Pendant les vacances / Lors de célébrations (2 : 4,3 %), Pendant des activités extrascolaires (1 : 2,2 %), À la sortie de l'école (1 : 2,2 %), Dans des lieux publics (1 : 2,2 %), À l'arrêt de bus / dans le bus (1 : 2,2 %), Ne sait pas (4 : 8,7 %), Ne répond pas (17 : 37 %).

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Safer Internet. promoted a study on the topic of Sexting in Austria: <https://www.saferinternet.at/news/news-detail/article/aktuelle-studie-sexting-in-der-lebenswelt-von-jugendlichen-489/>. Safer Internet is sponsored and promoted by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth, the Federal Ministry of Education, the Federal Chancellery and the Internet Ombudsman.

The network known as “Platform against domestic violence” - “Plattform gegen die Gewalt in der Familie” (www.gewaltinfo.at) – consists of 45 aid organizations, including the “Tiroler Kinder und Jugend GmbH”. The “Tiroler Kinder und Jugend GmbH” is a main actor within the network and contact partner for the other members of the network, which has a focus on research (see question 7. Cooperation with civil society).

Question 7 Cooperation with civil society

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth acts as Austria’s biggest national co-financer to the national branch („Saferinternet.at“ and „Rat auf Draht“) of the Insafe-Network in the field of prevention and providing first level support. The Internet Ombudsman and the helpline “Rat auf Draht” are engaged in assistance to victims of the offences covered by the present questionnaire.

The “Platform against domestic violence” - “Plattform gegen die Gewalt in der Familie” (www.gewaltinfo.at) - represents a network in the sense of Article 10 of the Convention. It is a cooperation of established institutions providing consultation and assistance in fields of physical, psychic and sexual violence against children. The “Tiroler Kinder und Jugend GmbH” is a main actor within the network and a contact partner for the other members of the network.

The interconnection within the scope of the network contributes to the improvement of subject-specific standards and the development of prevention models. The work further focuses on research, evaluation, conceptive work, conferences, seminars and public relations activities.

In the context of court assistance including psychosocial assistance (§ 66 para 2 StPO) (see above 6.2) the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice entrusts appropriate organisations to offer this assistance service. In the Tyrol the “Tiroler Kinder und Jugend GmbH” and the “Verein für Gewaltprävention, Opferhilfe und Opferschutz Tirol – Gewaltschutzzentrum Tirol” support all victims of crime quickly, unbureaucratically and for free. In addition, the “Children's and Young People's Advocacy” and various other organizations are engaged in assistance to victims of the offences covered by the present questionnaire, e.g. the “Kinderschutzzentrum”, “Dowas Chill out”, “Kriseninterventionszentrum” and the “Weißer Ring Tirol” are organisations with low threshold access for children. Furthermore also other professions like the social workers in school get in touch with those contents.

Social service for children and families in Vienna has to be provided according to the Wiener Kinder- und Jugendhilfegesetz 2013 (KJHG 2013). They aim at a positive development of children, support of families in general and upbringing without violence. The nine parents-child-centres (Eltern-Kind-Zentren) and 18 regional centres for social work are often the first place to go for children and families in difficult life situations. The social workers offer information and help e.g. in crisis situations, economic emergencies and family problems. Victims of (sexual) violence are put in contact with specialised NGO’s. Also representatives of the psychological service of the City of Vienna (Magistratsabteilung 11) take part in the Vienna network against sexual violence (Wiener Netzwerk gegen sexuelle Gewalt).

The A6 Fachabteilung Gesellschaft of Styria funds, cooperates and changes information with organisations which work in the field of sexual violence and abuse of children. E.g. the organisation Hazissa – Fachstelle zur Prävention von sexualisierter Gewalt works with teenager in the field of prevention. The aim of the

organisation is to offer trainings and workshops for adults, parents and children outside school that give an inside view of the reasons and background of sexual violence. This increases awareness raising and lifting the taboo on that topic. The project "Abenteuer Liebe und Liebeslust" that also aims at raising awareness about sexual violence against children should also be mentioned in that respect. In 2016 a conference "unantastbar" took place in Graz. The topic sexual violence against children including the newest study results in that field, how to expose sexual abuse, what kind of cooperation, helping and protecting systems are available and what the relevance of developing and implementing of institutionalised protection concepts are. In this conference cybermobbing and online violence and adequate intervention measures were also discussed. Styria also funds with the ZWEI UND MEHR-Elternbildungsgutschein educational events for parents concerning sexuality and digitisation. Furthermore two parents meetings in cooperation with the organisation „Hazissa“ about the topics dealing with sex, pornography and new media took place in Graz. In October 2017 two more parents meetings are planned in Leoben and Liezen that deal with "the digital generation"-growing up in a networked world. During those parents meetings the participants have the opportunity to discuss the topic with each other and experts. In 2016 Styria funded the development of a brochure for parents concerning sexualised violence. In 2015/2016 the counselling organisation TARA was funded for conducting a training project for workers of NGO's and teachers to increase their skills concerning the appropriate handling of victims of sexual violence. The "Verein für Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark" was also funded by Styria. This organisation works with teenager and men in crisis situations to prevent violence. The aim of this organisation is to counsel men and work on solution-oriented strategies to overcome problems without violence which is a very important part of the prevention of violence.

The Criminal Investigation Department (Bureau 3.2.) is council member of STOPLINE, with is a member of INHOPE – the worldwide network of hotlines against illegal contents on the Internet. Because of the international cooperation it is possible to act quickly and effectively against contents, that are hosted on servers outside of Austria.

Currently there is no specific research on the issues raised by self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content.

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

At federal level, the Belgian Federal police supports when asked research done by NGO or the academic world. More specifically they give the necessary information to students doing research in that field of work.

La justice n'a jusqu'à présent pas commandé de recherches, mais fournit les informations si des chercheurs ou étudiants le demandent.

En Communauté germanophone, une étude a été menée par la « Autonome Hochschule » (« Ecole supérieure autonome ») en 2011. Cette étude se consacre aux expériences dans le cadre de violences et de la consommation des médias. Les thèmes de la violence sexuelle au sens large en fait partie.

En Communauté flamande, la recherche scientifique "Geweld geteld" (violence compté) (du secteur du Bien-être) fournira d'ici fin 2018 de nouvelles statistiques sur la violence à l'école et entre les enfants, pendant le temps libre, au foyer et à la maison. Les chiffres précédents datent de 2011 (recherche du Kinderrechtencommissariaat (commissariat de droits de l'enfant).

EUKidsonline <http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/Home.aspx>

En Communauté française, un travail de veille sur ces questions est effectué au quotidien par YAKAPA par rapport à la littérature scientifique. La Direction générale de l'Enseignement non obligatoire et de la Recherche scientifique précise que la Direction de la Recherche scientifique ne tient aucun cadastre des recherches menées à l'initiative du Ministère et qu'il n'y a pas de tel cadastre au FNRS non plus.

Question 5.2.

The Belgian Federal police can support this when asked, but conducting research on this subject is not a police task.

In the Flemish Community, there is research on this among others at the University of Antwerp, research group MIOS, the University and several research projects are funded through general research grants.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

So far, there has been no specific research in Bosnia and Herzegovina related to self-generated sexually explicit images or videos or self-generated sexual content.

It is important, however, to mention that, in the period from 2011 to 2013, the Ombudsman for Children of the Republika Srpska, in cooperation with government institutions and NGOs, carried out a research into "Exploitation of Children on the Internet in the Republika Srpska" and a research into "Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Republika Srpska". The findings are available on the website of the Ombudsman for Children (www.djeca.rs.ba).

<http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/Seeksp.pdf>

<http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/sexexplengl.pdf> (English)

<http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/posizvinternet.pdf>

<http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/IKT%20EN.pdf> (English)

Question 5.2.

See answer 5.1.

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Ministry of Education and Science:

The Ministry of Education and Science, in co-operation with the Bulgarian Academy of Science, conducts two scale surveys related to aggression in, and cyberbullying, and studying adolescent attitudes about healthy behaviour.

Question 5.2.

The Central Commission and the Local Commissions for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency: Survey among children:

- The Local Commission in Novo Selo municipality organized and conducted a survey on "Cyberbullying and its Dangers in the Virtual Space" among 50 students aged 12-15 years. The aim was to identify pupils' awareness of how to use Internet and dangers in Internet. The interviewed children have been trained to develop skills to deal with cyberbullying, not to respond to provocation and report to relevant institutions for existing cyber-attacks.
- Surveys were conducted in all schools in the municipality of Vetovo. Their subject was age-appropriate and included the topic "Child abuse in Internet and appropriate behaviour of children in the global computer network".

CROATIA / CROATIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.a.

The Ministry of the Interior supports researches described in the question 5.1. a) by providing official data about the state and scope of this type of crime, creating seminar papers, master's theses and research papers, doctoral dissertations and expert articles at the Police Academy in Zagreb; examples of such contents:

Expert articles:

January 2009, mr.sc. Renata Odeljan, Način počinjenja seksualnih delikata kod djece, expert article, Policija i sigurnost, god.18, 2009, page 155-165

https://www.google.hr/search?source=hp&q=renata+odeljan+seksualni+delikti+na+%C5%A1tetu+djec e&oq=renata+odeljan+seksualni+delikti+na+%C5%A1tetu+djece&gs_l=psy-ab.3...1070.13503.0.14448.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0...0...1.1.64.psy-ab..0.0.0....0.mz35uVHLp0Y

The Ministry of Science and Education is implementing a project called Prospective Biopsychosocial Study of the Effects of Sexually Explicit Material on Young People's Sexual Socialization and Health through the Croatian Science Foundation for the period between 2014 and 2018 and the results will be known when it is finished.

Question 5.1.b.

WORKER WORKER 5th INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCE - Research Days High Police School in Zagreb Enhancing the Security Role of Police by Applying New Technologies and Methods, Zagreb, Croatia, 21-22 April 2016

https://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/PA/vps/idvps_2016/docs/ZBORNIK_PROCEEDINGS_2016.pdf

Question 5.2.

The abovementioned researches and papers are available to public authorities, especially to the Police Academy in Zagreb and the Ministry of the Interior is aware of their results.

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.a.

No.

Question 5.1.b.

No.

Question 5.2.a.

No.

Question 5.2.b.

No.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Commissioner For Children's Rights

Question 5.

- No public authorities or other bodies initiated/supported research on the issues raised by self-generated explicit images and/or videos, or self-generated sexual content.
- No public authorities or other bodies conducted or supported research in particular on the psychological effects on those persons whose self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos as children have been shared online or self-generated sexual content as children has been shared online.

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

There was no any research on this topic initiated by public authorities.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

The Danish Center for Educational Environment has conducted a report on digital bullying that can be read at:

<http://dcum.dk/media/1223/dcum-rapport-digital-mobning.pdf>

The National Council for Children - a report on Young people and bullying in public space in 2015: "Unge og mobning i det offentlige rum", Børnerådet (2015).

The National Council for Children published analyses on digital bullying in 2014 and 2017:

Børnerådet (2014): Ubehagelige oplevelser er en del af mange børns liv på nettet. Børneindblik 4/14

http://www.boereraadet.dk/media/217023/BRD_Boerneindblik_Nr4_2017_Mobning_på_digitale_medier_final.pdf

In 2015, the Government launched a Nordic study on hate speech and sexist bullying online as well as an international seminar and a set of recommendations. This initiative was followed up by a Nordic report on legislative matters concerning this issue as well as conferences and information materials aimed at young people.

In 2017, the Government also launched a study that will produce new knowledge about boys' and girls' views on gender, body, sexuality and digital behaviour. Among other things, the study will focus on the young people's expectations relating to gender, body and sexuality, how they affect the young people's well-being, education, social life and their boundaries and behaviour on social media. This new knowledge will inform a debate about respecting your own and other people's boundaries, the well-being of young people and their expectations with regard to their own body. The research project is carried out by VIVE – The Danish Centre of Applied Social Science and will be published in 2018.

A Danish study from 2009 investigated among other things the extent to which adolescents between fourteen and seventeen had experienced abuse or harassment as a consequence of use of the internet in order to analyse and predict how to protect children against this. The results showed that 75% of Danish children use the internet on a daily basis. 1.5% reported that they had experienced that a third part had published sexually explicit images of them on the Internet without permission (1% boys and 2% girls). 2% of the boys and 1% of the girls had themselves published sexually explicit images of another on the internet without permission.

http://www.si-folkesundhed.dk/upload/unges_trivsel_2008_samlet_1.pdf and a summary of the main results in relation to a and b (for more, see http://stopdigitaleovergreb.nu/redbarnet/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Unges_Digitale_Trivsel.pdf).

Question 5.2.

Please see the answer to question 5.1.

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Child and Youth Sexual Abuse Prevalence Study (2015)²

The purpose of this survey was to learn about the experience of Estonian adolescents aged 15–19 with sexual abuse, its risk factors and protective factors, consequences, and ways of getting help following an incident. Factors related to adolescents' family relationships, sexual behaviour and risk behaviour increasing or decreasing the probability of children or adolescents becoming victims of sexual abuse or committing sexual violence were identified in the survey. The possible impact of sexual abuse on the mental health of adolescents was also studied. The survey focussed on adolescents' experience with both online and offline sexual violence and compared the results with previous surveys.

Permission for conducting the survey was applied for and received from the Research Ethics Committee of the University of Tartu; the survey questionnaire was created based on a survey carried out in 2003 and piloted. The inquiry was conducted in September and October 2015 in a total of 33 schools across Estonia: 23 upper secondary schools and 10 vocational schools. Based on the sample, the initial target group consisted of 2595 students, 2160 of whom were present during distribution and filled in the

² http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/laste_ja_noorte_seksuaalse_vaarkohtlemise_leviku_uuring_2015_0.pdf

questionnaire. After cleansing and weighting the data, the final sample was reduced to 2048 students: upper secondary school students in grades 10–12 and vocational school students aged 16–19. The age group 16–19 was chosen considering the efficiency of the survey. By this age, many adolescents already have experience with romantic and sexual relationships and are old enough to answer sensitive questions concerning sexual experiences and violence. The questionnaire was conducted by interviewers from the University of Tartu.

Estonia has taken part of the EU Kids Online research: <http://eukidsonline.ut.ee/>

Question 5.2.

The Ministry of Justice (the Criminal Policy Department Analysis Division) orders surveys and carries out research of topics relevant for criminal policy-making and analysis on criminal policy and crime prevention. Some of the recent research funded by the department related to the topic:

- Self-reported Delinquency Study (ISRDS-3”): www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/isrd
- “Sexual Abuse of Children and Youth” (2015):
www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/lasteuuring

The results of the studies and research are taken into account in evidence-based policy-making.

Also all the institutions benefit from the research and thesis of students from different Estonian universities and from different disciplines (law, psychology, sociology, public administration etc.). The Ministry of Justice annually carries out a competition of essays or thesis on criminology and criminal policy. Depending on the year, the topics of the essays and/or thesis vary. However, there have been essays and thesis sent to the competition, which deal with the psychological aspects of victimization. The competition for 2017 has been launched in October 2017.

The Ministry of Justice is publishing “Crime in Estonia” yearbooks on crime statistics, which refers also to the latest research on the specific topic if relevant.

→ Yes, the public authorities and other bodies take the recent research into account while planning prevention activities, protection measures and policies.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 5.1. and 5.2.

In the School Health Promotion study (<https://www.thl.fi/fi/web/thlfi-en/research-and-expertwork/population-studies/school-health-promotion-study>) carried out nationwide every second year by the National Institute for Health and Welfare monitors the well-being, health and school work of Finnish children and adolescents with the aim to strengthen the planning and evaluation of health promotion activities at school, municipal and national levels. This year the study included a question regarding digital sexual abuse. The question asked if the person replying has experienced sexually inappropriate messages or showing of sexually inappropriate videos and images. If answered yes, the next question was about the person who sent/showed the material, friends/adults at school/relatives etc.

In Åland, the Government of Åland has made funding available for the period 2015 to 2017 to fund research and development projects designed to enhance the skills of staff working in child protection related roles or projects for designing and implementing new evidence-based working methods within child protection services.

As the NGOs, namely Exit as well as the Ombudsman for Children note, in 2013, the National School Health Promotion study showed that 60 per cent of girls and 33 to 46 per cent of the boys recognized that they had experienced some sort of sexual harassment or abuse. The same study from 2015 showed that 15 to 20 per cent of the young had experienced sexual harassment or abuse online. Exit points out, however, that it is important to remember that these figures show only such exploitation that is recognized and they can for example hide all the abuse in a close relationships both online and offline. As the Child Victim Study from 2013 (see also below in relation to the remarks of the Ombudsman for Children; <http://www.fsd.uta.fi/en/data/catalogue/FSD2943/>) points out, most of the “sexual relations” with adults have started at the age of 14 to 15. In most cases the child did not consider it as exploitation.

The Ombudsman for Children points out, moreover, that in order to be able to give children and young people advice and training in the safe use of technology and applications as well as to be able to give them sufficient protection from “the dangers of the network” and the problematic phenomena of the social media, comprehensive and high-quality studies are needed. Information must be acquired on how children and young people use the technology and for what purpose, what kind of useful or problematic issues they encounter in this context and how they experience the possibilities and threats of technology.

With research-based information one can better determine the borders of the protection necessary and offer children and young people guidance and information which they need in reality and which they can utilize. It is important to remember that information and communication technology is a significant tool for children in both school and during free time and therefore its safe use must be made possible without unnecessarily restricting its use. Therefore the safety-knowledge education of children and young people is a significant part of child protection in the digital world.

The study on the crime situation in 2015 noted that in general „the possibilities of abuse have increased with the increased use of the Internet. The number of contacts aiming at sexual abuse with potential victims can be numerous through the chat rooms and other means of the Internet and so it is easier for the perpetrators to find the victims that are easiest for them. According to studies that have mapped sexual abuse in and through the Internet, there are rather few cases that have led to actual physical contact, but the abuse taking place in the Internet is varied and some of its forms are very common.”

The Ombudsman for Children draws attention also to the need for regular studies on the subject matter in question. Information must also be utilized both in the development of legislation and policies and the development of practical measures. The regular implementation of studies on the welfare of children and the young people as well as victim studies has to be ascertained. Sporadic individual studies may be very important sources of information, but they do not yield long-term follow-up information which could form the basis for a reliable estimate on the effects on children and the development of activities accordingly.

Information based on research is collected from a variety of sources, both from regularly repeated studies and from individual studies and among them, the School Health Promotion studies is one of the most important regularly repeated studies on the welfare of children. This year (2017) the health questionnaire in schools inquired about sexually harassing messaging and the showing of videos and pictures (4th and 5th grades) and about sexual suggestions and harassment on the telephone or in the Internet (8th and 9th grades, upper level of comprehensive school, vocational schools). Corresponding questions were asked also in the questionnaire in 2015. By following the results of the health questionnaires in schools it is likely to be able to estimate the effects of information and training. For example, the sexual suggestions and harassment on the telephone or in the Internet experienced by 8th and 9th graders have decreased from ca. 25 per cent to 19 per cent between 2013 and 2015.

A so-called child victim study was conducted in Finland in 2008 and 2013. These studies yield information on the sexual abuse and harassment of children and the young people in the Internet or by other electronic means. According to the study, the sexual harassment of girls in the internet has decreased from 23 per cent to 16 per cent. Likewise of boys, it has decreased from 14 per cent to 7 per cent. According to the child victim study, the meeting with an internet acquaintance and engaging in sex as a result of his persuasion, force or bribery was rare. On the basis of the results of the child victim study it has also been possible to deduct that young people who had been sexually abused by a person they had met in the internet had also accumulated a significant amount of other victim experiences as well as risk factors likely to make them prone to these. This is a serious message indicating accumulation of problems relating to the welfare of a child. From the perspective of prevention this creates possibilities. By recognizing and intervening in one phenomenon of growth and life we can support the realization of the rights and welfare of the child in several issues.

In a study conducted in 2016 on the criminal behaviour and victim experiences of the young people, the young people were asked about sexual harassment both by another young person and by adults. During one year, those who had experienced sexual harassment by another young person was 8 per cent, while 6 per cent had experienced sexual harassment by an adult during the year. A little over a quarter (28 per cent) of the harassment victims had experienced persuasion to sexual interaction and received harassing or sexual messages either as text messages, in social media or otherwise through the Internet (27 per cent).

In 2016, *Lastensuojelun keskusliitto (Central Union for Child Welfare)* conducted a study on the protection of the privacy of a child in digital media, which also contains information on sexual harassment and abuse in the Internet. The background material of the study was a questionnaire conducted by the Central Union for Child Welfare for children and young people between the ages of 13 and 17 on the protection of their privacy in the social media. A total of 871 children and young people answered the questionnaire and it concentrated on the own activities of the young in the social media and as well as their views on the sharing of pictures and information in the web. For example, those who answered and had experienced harassment from their pictures that others had shared (10 per cent of those who answered) mentioned, for example, the resulting sexual harassment as a drawback. What is a worrying trend in general from the perspective of violence towards children is that a new study of the Central Union for Child Welfare on disciplinary violence indicates that the number of those who approve of mild or moderate disciplinary violence shows an increasing trend.

The NGOs, namely Nytkis, observe that the phenomenon is new but spreading, and it can be used for extortion. Thus, it would be necessary to arrange funding for research. However, no such research as referred to in Question 5 has been conducted or supported or no such financial support exists. Exit is also of the opinion that there is not enough research on the topic and data of the children and young people that it affects.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Save the Children Finland and Central Union For Child Welfare

Question 5.

According to National School Health Promotion Study and Child Victim Study experiences of sexual harassment among youth are decreasing in Finland. Although, studies do not give information about all forms of sexual harassment and abuse happening online. EU Kids Online also underlines: higher the use, higher the possibilities to face risks online. Sexual harassment and abuse against children are hidden crimes. It is common, that a child or a young person does not understand being a victim of harassment or abuse.³

³ For example: Humpi, S-M. & Ellonen, N. 2010. Lapsiin kohdistuva väkivalta ja hyväksikäyttö; Saunders, B.E. & Adams, Z. W.

Based on the work of Finnish Hotline Nettivihje, we estimate that clear majority of children are producing and sharing nude images or explicit nude images in Finland. So-called sexting, sending and receiving nude images, could be part of relationships and expressing one's sexuality. Although, among young people, social acceptance of peers or peer pressure can also be the reason of producing and sharing self-generated nude / explicit nude images. There might also be unwanted consequences in sexting, e.g. bullying or even sexual harassment or sextortion.

There is one extremely serious case known in Finland, where young girl killed herself in the end of sextortion. Other cases related to sextortion, sharing nude images in the purpose of revenge, bully or humiliate someone is also known by analysts working in Finnish Hotline Nettivihje.

More comprehensive research data about the harassment and abuse among children in Finland is needed to fully understand the phenomenon. More research is needed about the experiences and behaviour of children online to better protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse and in order to develop a national action plan to protect children, national curriculum, early childhood education and services for victims of abuse.

In 2018, Save the Children Finland is conducting a survey about peer-based online sexual harassment amongst children and youth. The goal is to have more information about the topic as well as about obstacles in reporting about harassment or abuse.

FRANCE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Une étude sur le cybersexisme a été réalisée par le Centre Hubertine Auclert (<https://www.stop-cybersexisme.com>).

Question 5.2.

No reply to this question / Pas de réponse à cette question

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Stop Aux Violences Sexuelles

Question 5.

Non. Mais les canadiens conduisent des études en France et dans d'autres pays où ces items peuvent être abordés.

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Research on abovementioned issues has not been initiated or conducted by public authorities.

2014. Epidemiology of Traumatic Experiences in Childhood. Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America. April 23(2): 167–184.

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Since 2011, the *Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung* (BMBF, Federal Ministry for Education and Research) has been promoting research projects in a targeted fashion, as part of the research done in the educational and health sciences, that address the causes, consequences, prevention, and therapy of sexualised violence against children and adolescents. In a first round of funding, around EUR 38 million were invested. The second round of funding, which will take place from the end of 2017, research projects will once again be lent support, with around EUR 25 million being disbursed.

Thus, the following project of relevance to the topic at issue here can be cited: A junior professorship in Sexual Sciences and Preventive Internet Research has been instituted at the *Universitätsklinikum* (University Clinic) Hamburg–Eppendorf (with a term from 1 May 2013 – 30 June 2019, amount of the subsidy: EUR 966,186). The work done in this department headed by a junior professor focuses on the role that the internet has to play on the one hand for the sexual socialisation of adolescents, and as the forum for sexual harassment on the other. Based on the findings made, concepts and materials for prevention work will be developed as a further step. The research results are also being used in the courses taught at the university.

There are review programmes in place at the Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF) serving to control all measures of research promotion in terms of their success, which allow the Ministry to become aware of the results obtained in research and the opportunity to transfer them into real-world practice. The expertise gained in the context of the junior professorship referenced above is being used intensively by other agencies, one of them being the Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children (UBSKM).

The Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children (UBSKM) has commissioned the study *“Sexuelle Grenzverletzungen und Gewalt mittels digitaler Medien”* (Transgression of sexual boundaries and violence using digital media) (which addresses the topic of sexting from p. 43 onwards); this is retrievable under the URL: https://beauftragter-missbrauch.de/fileadmin/Content/pdf/Pressemitteilungen/2017/17_January/2a_Expertise_Sexuelle_Gewalt_an_Kindern_mittels_digitaler_Medien.pdf. The report offers comprehensive information on the topic, along with a research-based assessment of the matters addressed in the present Questionnaire.

Moreover, the project *“ACT ON! – Aufwachsen zwischen Selbstbestimmung und Schutzbedarf”* (Growing up somewhere between self-determination and the need for protection) promoted by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) includes a monitoring study that addresses the perception of online risks and the way they are dealt with by the 10 to 14 year-old age cohort. Among other risks, the monitoring study also treats the topic of self-generated sexually explicit images/videos and other content. However, as a consequence of the broad range of topics with which it deals, the methods deployed are not specifically tailored to this issue, which was also not a focus of the study's results. The results have been published (under: <http://www.iff.de/act-on/die-monitoring-studie/#sr>).

In **Brandenburg**, research on “Cyber Criminology” is a field on which studies at the *Fachhochschule der Polizei* (FHPol, Police University) place a particular emphasis. This deals primarily with digital offences and digital police work. In this context, a special focus is placed on the phenomenon of cyber-grooming, in the context of which the affected children and adolescents may end up creating self-generated sexual media. A representative of the FHPol (Mr Thomas-Gabriel Rüdiger) has published widely on this matter. He gives lectures on the topic at conferences and is a sought-after contact for the media. To cite but one example, the *Oranienburger Schriften* series published an English-language special edition in 2013 on

cyber-grooming (retrievable under:

https://www.fhpolbb.de/sites/default/files/field/dokumente/Ruediger/oranienburger_schriften_-_sonderausgabe_2013.pdf). Another example is a video clip published on 1 August 2017 that uses media presentation aids in transmitting the current insights of the Police University on cyber-grooming (published under: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G3Kyk8K0Y90>).

Question 5.2.

The answer provided under Item 5.1 is included by reference.

GREECE / GRECE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

In the context of promoting health and upgrading pupils' quality of life, the **Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs** implements Health Education programmes at Primary and Secondary Schools throughout the country.

During the 2016-2017 school year, persons in charge of School Activities, Environmental Health, Cultural Issues, and Health Education at Primary Education Schools, implemented a large number of programmes relating to the questionnaire.

More specifically:

Thematic category	No. of programmes	No. of pupils	No. of educators	No. of schools
Transgender relationships - sexual education	71	1284	947	50
School Bullying / Internet	303	4091	4557	122
Mental health – Interpersonal relations	2051	45758	8289	1310
Human rights	463	10610	1470	169

These programmes, as well as the relevant educational material, are usually uploaded at the site of the Directorate for Primary and Secondary Education.

Since the 2017-2018 school year, as a pilot programme with a view to informing schools and interested parties, the Directorate for Primary Education uploads all the approved programmes, part of which relates to the proper use of the Internet and new technologies, at the following site: dspope.ypepth.sch.gr

Following the decision of teachers' association, Primary School Units spend time on activities – discussions - events (article 16 of P.D.79/2017. – O.G.109/A/1-8-2017) concerning the dangers of the Internet and any problems arising from its use, in order to raise awareness among school communities and increase alertness of all their members for a timely intervention in order to eliminate any possible risks against minors' lives and prevent any possible impact from the use of the Internet. Informing pupils on the proper use of - conduct through the Internet is also included among these activities.

According to the curricula of Whole Day Primary Schools (article 11 of P.D. 79/2017 – O.G. 109/A/1-8-2017 & O.G. 1324/2016 B' Ministerial Decision), pupils learn about information technologies.

The key objective is to help pupils develop basic skills on the use of PCs including of course their information on the proper use of the Internet and how to address any threat made over the Internet. Specialized educators are continuously informed about the subject and in any case they inform and teach young pupils on how to address dangers relating to the Internet. They teach about the proper conduct for games through the Internet and how to evaluate risks arising from them. (Curriculum concerning Information Technologies in Primary Education: Information and Communication Technologies for C'-D'-E'-F' classes, Internet Security and Good Conduct, Personal Data, Social Networking, Greek Safer Internet Awareness Center <http://www.saferinternet.gr>).

The implementation of Health Education Programmes at schools aims not only at pupils' physical health, but also at shaping personalities, developing skills, changing attitudes and conducts with a view to enhancing the sense of responsibility, communication, self-confidence, the pupils' personality and ability to adopt positive attitude toward life. To this end, the Ministry of Education goes beyond merely informing pupils but also promotes Health Education Programmes based on new teaching methods that encourage pupils' involvement and enhance the development of certain skills such as making decisions, drawing conclusions and impact assessment.

In accordance with Ministerial Decision No. 4867/Γ2/28-8-1992 (O.G. 629 B/ 23-10-1992) on "School Activities", as amended and in force, schools in cooperation with local agents may schedule activities inside and outside the school area aiming at pupils' intellectual development as well as raising their awareness on issues relating to their broader and narrower environment. More specifically, under the abovementioned Ministerial Decision, Circular No 170596/ΓΔ4/13-10-2016 was issued on "Planning and implementing school activity programmes (Environmental Education, Health Education, Cultural Issues) Career Education and European Programmes (Erasmus+, eTwinning κ.ά.) for 2016-2017 school year". According to this circular, School Activity Programmes are implemented, including Health Education Programmes (HE). Such programmes deal with issues such as: Transgender relationships – Sexual Education, School Bullying/Internet, Interpersonal Relations – Mental Health and Human Rights.

More specifically, during the 2016-2017 school year, the following programmes were implemented: 47 programmes on "Transgender relationships – Sexual Education", 97 programmes on "School Bullying/Internet", 421 programmes on "Interpersonal Relations – Mental Health" and 136 programmes on "Human Rights".

Moreover, according to circular No.Φ20.1/220482/Δ2/23-12-2016 on: "Implementing a Thematic Week at High Schools in order to inform and raise awareness on Nutrition, Addiction – Dependencies and Gender Identities, during the 2016-2017 school year", each school unit scheduled activities in accordance with the following three basic axes:

a) Nutrition and quality of life,

b) Preventing addiction and dependencies and

c) Gender Identities.

This thematic week that was designed and supported by the I.E.P. in 2016-17 and implemented at high schools throughout the country aimed at informing and raising awareness among school community members on issues relating to Education and Sustainable Development. This Thematic Week focused on the above mentioned issues highlighting thus their importance for High School pupils during their preadolescent and adolescent stage of development, since issues relating to nutrition, gender identities and developing addictive behaviors are directly linked to the relation that is being formed between preadolescent and adolescent pupils and their body, their self-image and the way they perceive themselves in general as well as their peers and the broader social environment.

During this thematic week information activities were organized at every school based on the above key axes. More specifically, in the context of thematic axes “*Gender Identities*” and “Preventing addiction and dependencies” the following thematics have been addressed:

- Physical changes during puberty
- Biological and Social gender
- Unraveling transgender stereotypes
- Human rights and the rights of women
- School as a community
- Social standards and dependencies
- Addiction and adolescence
- Protective factors against addiction
- Addiction and its consequences

With a view to informing and raising awareness among pupils on issues relating to sexual behavior and school bullying/use of the Internet, the Directorates for Primary and Secondary Education of the Ministry of Education have approved health education programmes that are implemented by the decentralized units of the Ministry, the persons in charge of Youth Counseling Stations and those in charge of Health Education, in cooperation with other governmental or non-governmental bodies, public organizations, local or regional self-government agencies, Universities, Technological Institutions, etc.

As examples, we could mention the following programmes:

1. “Informing pupils about the competition of the Greek Safer Internet Center”.
2. “Approval of actions to prevent transgender violence at schools of Keratsini – Drapetsona Municipality by the Keratsini – Drapetsona Counseling Center for Women”.
3. Approval of the educational programme entitled ‘Real life stories’ implemented by the Organization “The smile of the child”, during the school year 2017-18, with a view to raising awareness among pupils on issues relating to violence against children.
4. Approval for the use of the manual “Links – A MANUAL ON HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET THROUGH EDUCATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS”, of the Council of Europe at Primary and Secondary Education Schools throughout the country.
5. Approval of a programme on the transition to adolescence and school bullying by the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens for pupils of primary and secondary education.

6. Approval of educational material entitled “School Mediation: A guide to resolve disputes at school by peers” and approval for the implementation of educational program by the NGO “Antigoni”, Information and Documentation Centre on racism, ecology, peace and non-violence.
7. Approval for the implementation of educational programme that will inform Secondary Education pupils on the phenomenon of human trafficking and its risks by the Non-Profit Making Company A21 “Abolishing injustice in the 21st Century”.
8. Approval of a programme on prevention entitled “Navigate with safety” at Secondary Education Schools of Athens in cooperation with the “PRONOI” Centre for the Prevention of Addiction and Promotion of Psychosocial Health of Kifissia Municipality.
9. Approval of a request to publish and distribute educational material on bullying at Primary and Secondary Schools of Dodecanese.
10. Approval of a training programme entitled: “Advising Teachers on School violence and bullying” by Samos Youth Advice Centre.
11. Approval of Advisory and Supporting Actions entitled “Counseling on Prevention and Psychosocial Support to pupils on issues relating to School Violence and Bullying” for High School and Lyceum pupils of Samos Municipality by Samos Youth Advice Station.
12. Approval of cooperation between Rethimno Youth Advice Station and a specialist psychologist for Secondary Education Schools of Agios Vasilios Municipality, Rethimno Region.
13. Approval of information actions by Rodopi Youth Advice Station in cooperation with the organisation “The Smile of the Child”.

Finally, we would like to note that the Directorate for E-Governance, General Directorate for **Strategic Design, Programming and E-Governance** has been implementing a programme of school visits on “**The Internet in our lives: Education, Entertainment, Security**”, targeted at Elementary and High School pupils. The above-mentioned programme places emphasis, *inter alia*, on the proper use of the Internet and its educational tools, identifying and avoiding electronic deception, malicious software, personal data interception and internet addiction without however extending to sexual harassment.

In May 2017 the **Institute of Educational Policy (I.E.P.) of the Ministry of Education**, established a Scientific Unit named “Educational and School Democracy, Gender Equality, Rights”. This Unit’s tasks address, *inter alia*, **issues relating to sexual exploitation and abuse by using information and communication technologies** and specialize in the following areas:

- Giving opinion on researches, educational material or programmes implemented at schools relating to or including issues addressed by the Unit,
- Proposing to the IEP’s Board on issues addressed by the Unit,
- Preparing scientific studies on the issues addressed by the Unit in Greece and worldwide as well as planning and implementing proposals for the conduct of similar research, educational programs and teaching/educational materials,
- Cooperating with services of the Ministry of Education, other public services and supervised bodies, educational institutions, NGOs and structures for the implementation of actions on relevant issues,

- Cooperating with the remaining scientific Units and Bureaus of the Scientific Unit, the Administration and the IEP stand-alone departments on scientific and procedural issues as well as participating in joint committees and working groups.

Moreover, the I.E.P. has begun to reform and/or prepare Curricula and any supplementary educational material in the following subject areas: Humanitarian Studies, Social Studies, Scientific Studies and Mathematics in Primary and Secondary Education. Socially sensitive issues such as the one in question are also included in this context in a horizontal (dissemination over all subjects) and vertical (specific knowledge domains) manner.”

Finally, the I.E.P. participates as partner in the “ACT – ACTIVE citizenship projects to enhance pupils’ social and civic competences” programme, in the context of AXIS KA3 Initiatives for policy innovation – European policy experimentations Project N° 582958 – EPP-1-2016-2-FR-EPPKA3-PI-POLICY of the ERASMUS+ European Program. The objective is to retrain teachers on issues relating to the development of an “**active citizenship**” culture at school. In this context pupils may develop projects in the classroom on issues relating to the subject in question.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

The institutional framework governing Universities (Law 4009/20111, Law 4485/2017) does not provide for a mandatory inclusion of the questionnaire’s topics into the University curricula that are prepared by the competent bodies. It has to be noted that university attendance refers to persons over 18.

INFORMATION AND SUPPORT ENTITIES

The **Directorate for Studies, Curricula and Organisation of Primary Education, Ministry of Education**, in cooperation with the **Panhellenic School Network** and the **Department of Electronic Crime**, launches informative teleconferences throughout the country. They are targeted at pupils at school units of the country (Elementary schools, High Schools, Lyceums and others), while the key subject of these conferences is how pupils shall navigate safely through the Internet.

Information is provided through teleconferences by linking multiple sites simultaneously. The teleconference takes place in real time accompanied by presentations, conversation, questions and answers among the speakers and the audience that is located at a distance.

The above action started by virtue of Circular No. 154819/Γ1/09-09-2014 on “Teleconferences held by the Department of Electronic Crime at Primary and Secondary School Units throughout the country on Safer Navigation through the Internet – Cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Citizens Protection” and is being implemented till today. Through this action all pupils are informed about the dangers involved during their navigation through the Internet and also about the actions they should take in case they realize that they are in danger or become victims of bullying and how to address any threat over the Internet.

- **The Ministry of Education** in cooperation with the **Panhellenic School Network** and the **Division of Information Society Technologies of the Computer Technology Institute and Press “DIOFANTOS”**, develop and apply conventional and digital means in education and life-long learning, publish printed and online educational material and provide the Helpline of the **Panhellenic School Network**
<http://internet-safety.sch.gr>

Diofantos is the entity involved in research and technologies in charge of the organization and operation of the electronic infrastructure used at the Ministry of Education and all educational units.

- In the context of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the **Ministry of Education and the Adolescent Health Unit of the Second Department of Pediatrics of Athens University**, school units, teachers, parents and pupils of Primary and Secondary Schools may be informed **-free of charge-** on the safer use of Internet through the Helpline IPOSTIRIZO (800 11 800 15) for children, adolescents and parents, with a view to informing and supporting them about the safer use of Internet, mobile phones, video games, etc. and how to avoid harmful or pornographic content, etc.

Psychologists specialized on issues relating to the Internet reply on the IPOSTIRIZO Helpline.

- **The Greek Safer Internet Center, the Advisory body of which consists of public and private entities, including - *inter alia* - the Ministry of Education**, implements three actions:

(a) **Saferinternet.gr**,

(b) The helpline **help-line.gr** and

(c) The hotline **SafeLine** for complaints.

The Action Saferinternet.gr (<http://www.saferinternet.gr/index.php?parentobjId=Page74>), under the auspices of the **Computer Technology Institute and Press** and, in particular, the Information Technologies Institute, **provides information to parents, teachers and children of Elementary Schools, High Schools and Lyceums on the safer use of media, online games and mobile phones, the safer navigation through the Internet, through videos, posters, quizzes, interactive games, polymorphic online and printed materials and TV and radio campaigns.**

This Action is the national representative in Greece of the **“Insafe” Network of Safer Internet Awareness Centres**, which establishes the European strategy for a safe and qualitative Internet and is comprised Of 31 members.

The website of the Greek Safer Internet Center - <http://saferinternet4kids.gr/> - provides online Quizzes, three (03) safety manuals for parents, educators and children concerning the use of media, online games and mobile phones, knowledge games, etc., on how to protect themselves during navigation in a digital world.

At the Center’s Helpline (www.help-line.gr) specialized psychologists provide support and advice on issues relating to excessive engagement with the Internet, bullying over the Internet, exposure to inappropriate content and other problems relating to the use of Internet, mobile phones and online games.

Moreover, the Center operates the hotline SafeLine (<http://www.safeline.gr/>) for complaints concerning illegal content on the Internet. It receives complaints about child abuse and illegal use of the Internet and cooperates both with the Hellenic Police as well as with the INTERPOL through the European organization INHOPE.

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 5.1.

The answer is yes: the **DCPS** sets central-promotion of research programs, and urges to conduct a national representative longitudinal survey on school pupils’ population in media literacy as priorities. To this end, recently a **2-year (2017-2019) project was launched by the Office of Education (Oktatási**

Hivatal)⁴ in the Ministry of Human Capacities aiming at mapping pupils' digital literacy. In the framework of the project, there is a risk-assessment tool to be developed which will sensitize pupils and raise media-related knowledge in itself. This risk-assessment tool measures digital literacy, enhances digital competencies, and develops social competencies such as group work, adaptation to group norms, integration to the community, self-esteem, assertiveness, helping and mentoring peers.⁵

A national representative study of the **National Crime Prevention Council** of the Ministry of Interior (**Belügyminisztérium Nemzeti Bűnmegelőzési Tanácsa**) reflects 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th grade students' attitudes and knowledge on crimes and the risks pursued, including sharing and disseminating personal data and images online in the 2016/17 academic year, on a 10,000 sample. The results of the study are not published yet, but according to the executive summary⁶ the answerers the most severe transgression is when someone takes nude or intimate depictions of a person under 18 (86% of the answerers). False bomb reporting (76%) and certificate counterfeit (70%) only follows this in severity. Note, that the original aim of the study was to evaluate the school based crime prevention programs (DADA and ELLEN-SZER) or the police. Although the programs originally aimed to tackle with and dismantle drug and psychoactive substance abuse at school, later on they were replenished with teaching skills of safe internet use.⁷

No request for research in this field was filed by the National Office for the Judiciary in 2017 and till the end of June 2018.

Question 5.2.

So far, no Hungarian public authorities have conducted research in this area. However, NMHH has completed a research in form of a personal questionnaire in October-November 2017 with the involvement of 2,000 children (aged between 7 and 16 years) and their parents (2,000 persons), altogether 4,000 persons. The questionnaire has focused on media usage behaviour, understanding media content, parental control and among these issues online dangers, harassing and invidious phenomena in digital world and self-protection strategies and techniques.

Regarding parents' views on sexually explicit content, the results of the research show that 45% of the respondents (parents) claimed that they do have prohibitive rules towards their children regarding the watching of TV programmes that contain sexual content, and 46% said that they have the same rules in terms of websites displaying sexual content. In addition, 27% of the parents expressed that they worry about sexual content that their children are exposed to in television. A brief press release in English, including the announcement of the research results, can be found here:

http://english.nmhh.hu/article/197727/Third_NMHH_media_literacy_education_centre_to_open_in_Sopron

The final report of the research in Hungarian can be downloaded from here:

http://english.nmhh.hu/document/197726/NMHH_PSYMA_7_16_eves_2017_final.pdf

The NMHH is preparing a competency test about national media literacy led by the Education Office. Approximately 3-5000 students will be asked from 2019. Nonetheless, the wide focus of the test, the NMHH would like to examine the students' wellbeing as well regarding the sharing of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

⁴ <https://www.oktatas.hu/>

⁵ <https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/megjelent-a-kznevels-keretrendszerhez-kapcsold-mrsi-rtkelsi-s-digitlis-fejlesztsek-innovativ-oktatsszervezsi-eljrsok-kialakta-megjtsa-cm-felhvs>

⁶ The executive summary was provided by the National Crime Prevention Council for individual request.

⁷ For further details including publication date please contact the National Crime Prevention Committee: nbt.titkarsag@bm.gov.hu.

→ **Eu Kids Online II.** was vital to chart and understand the complex nature of the changing risk context for children and their families, so as to inform policy makers, educators and the public about emerging online trends and possible solutions. In Hungary this research is supported by the NMHH.

The European Research Framework Program was launched in autumn 2010. The first report major comprehensive research report was followed by a number of thematic analyses. The closing of the project was published on 18th July, 2012, which was probably the most comprehensive empirical study about the risks of using the internet.

The research showed that 16% of the respondents had already seen images or videos with sexual content on some platform. Boys and older students were more concerned than the other groups. Sexual online contents were commonly encountered by children accidentally or by video sharing. Sexual content means mostly nude people and images of sexual acts. 7% of the respondents from the age group 11-16 had already received a message with sexual contents via the Internet. The age group 15-16 was the most jeopardized. Those who were experienced in using the internet or were using the internet in their own rooms got victim of sexting more often. Sexting was realized mostly in the form of private messages or Facebook posts. It was less common that someone was asked to take part in a sexual conversation or send nude pictures. It was more common on the other hand that someone became the witness of a sexual act.

NAIH has made its own researches within the framework of its “Key to the world of the net” project.

ICELAND / ISLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 5.1.

The Ministries of Education, Justice and Welfare have contributed financially to a research on online risk behaviour of children, including self-generated sexually explicit material.

Question 5.2.

No.

→ In 2013 a government supported SAFT survey among pupils in elementary schools on online risks included few questions on self-generated sexually explicit material. Among the findings were that 14% of 10th graders had experienced pressure to submit nude pictures on the internet. The Ministry of Education is presently preparing another survey that will focus on the topics addressed in this Questionnaire.

ITALY / ITALIE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 5.

In relation to recent national research on the phenomenon of sexual abuse and exploitation, the following studies should be mentioned:

- the "National Survey on Child Maltreatment" carried out by the Italian Coordination of Child Maltreatment and Child Abuse Services (CISMAI) and Terre des Hommes Italia, carried out in 2015 with the support of the National Ombudsman for Children, which analyses administrative data covering a total of 2.4 million children (25% of the total Italian infant population) resident in 231 municipalities across Italy. The study identified that at 31.12.2013, in Italy, about 5% of children are assisted by social services (about 458,000 minors). For about 1 out of 5 of the 458,000 estimated children assisted by

social service (corresponding to 91,000 children, which is about just under 10% of the total child population) an intervention has been activated as a result of experiencing an abuse (sexual abuse, physical and psychological abuse, witnessed violence, disease treatment and neglect material and emotional).

- the research "Multi-Country Study on the Drivers of Violence against Children" coordinated by Unicef Office of Research, and realized for Italy by the Istituto degli Innocenti, in which a review of the literature was carried out taking into account studies and research on sexual, physical and psychological abuse of children in Italy in the last 15 years. 237 studies were reviewed, including 67 studies that were appropriate to the inclusion criteria selected.

Within the project of Multi-country Study on the drivers of violence against children, a second research was carried out by the Istituto degli Innocenti, in cooperation with the University of Florence, aimed at mapping the projects carried out in Italy to prevent and fight bullying and cyber-bullying. (the report is available on the webpage <https://www.istitutodegliinnocenti.it/content/progetti-di-ricerca-internazionale>). The research includes the results of a systematic review of anti-bullying interventions conducted in Italy from 2009 to 2016. The review includes several studies and reports retrieved from different bibliographic sources. (Two scientific databases -Scopus, and Web of Science -, the Law 285 Database including anti-bullying intervention carried out in Italy from 2008 to 2016; 2) European databases including funded European programs (CORDIS, Daphne and Erasmus Plus). Also the following bodies were contacted: the Italian Ministry of Education University and Research, the Regional School Offices, the Italian Ministry of Interior and the main Italian No-profit Organizations. Overall, 85 anti-bullying intervention programs were analyzed in this report.

Findings of the present report showed that several anti-bullying programs were carried out in Italy in the last eight years, however few were systematically evaluated.

From the information obtained, it is evident that all interventions are aimed at both males and females. 40% of the interventions are for children and adolescents aged 11 to 18 years. 20% of interventions are aimed at both children and adolescents in all levels of schooling (ie, children and adolescents aged 6 to 18). Lastly, a small part (4%) is aimed only at elementary school children (6-10 years). The intervention programs were mainly conducted at school (63.5% of cases) and adopted different methodologies and components (e.g., awareness, psycho-educational activities). However, only some of the programs have combined the various components and have used standardized materials and protocols. Parents were included in 32% of interventions, while teachers were in 47% of cases.

Most of the interventions were conducted in urban contexts and involved few schools (i.e. less than 10 schools), while a minority was conducted on a larger scale; only 4% of interventions have been conducted in more than 20 schools. In addition, only 13% was targeted at between 1,000 and more than 3,000 children and teenagers. In relation to the duration of the interventions, most of the projects examined were conducted for a limited period of time (i.e., one year or less of one year) and only a minority was systematically evaluated. In addition, only two intervention programs (i.e. KiVa and Notrap!) adopted a scientific evidence-based approach and only a minority was conducted on a national scale (ie, Generazioni Connesse - Safer Internet Center Italy, Una vita da social).

From this review it has emerged that the most effective interventions are those based on scientific evidence, include several components, involve both students and school staff, encourage students who assist to bullying to help victimized peers and promote empathy against the victim.

Starting from this review, some recommendations can be made regarding the implementation of bullying prevention interventions: the need to pay more attention to the approach based on scientific evidence and the evaluation of interventions; the opportunity to make interventions involving the school

as a whole; the experimentation to a widest scale of the most effective models and intervention components.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Independent Authority For Children And Adolescents

Question 5

Among the research conducted by public bodies on the phenomenon of producing and sharing as children self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content, the research conducted by the Postal and Communications Police (Polizia Postale e delle Comunicazioni) in partnership with “La Sapienza” University in Rome, entitled “How much do you share” (“Quanto condividi”), is to be pointed out. Its aim is to explore the degree of awareness and perception that adolescents have when they share such materials on-line.

Here below the links:

Abstract of the research:

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/statics/29/abstract-ricerca-quanto-condividi.pdf>

Questionnaire and short presentation of the results:

<http://www.poliziadistato.it/statics/16/polizia-postale-8-giugno.pdf>

Video material (testimony):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NAObBiWE-OE&feature=youtu.be>

LATVIA / LETTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.a and b.

Latvian Safer Internet Centre in Year 2014 before launching a campaign to raise awareness about sexting risks organized a survey among 13 - 18 year old youngsters to find out if they have sent, received and/or disseminated sexually explicit images or content produced by themselves or their peers. More than 1,000 respondents participated in the survey and summary of results is published here: <https://drossinternets.lv/page/339>.

In Year 2014 University of Latvia took part in a European wide research [EU Kids online](#) where questions about sexting were included. Full report with findings about situation in Latvia is published [here](#).

In the “Centrs Dardedze” campaign “I only forwarded it” there were organized 2 online surveys:

- main questions to the teenagers (12-17 years old) were: do they know any peers who have sent to someone sexually explicit image of themselves (64% of the respondents know one or more youngsters who have); have they ever received sexually explicit image of a peer on their mobile phone (42% have and 9% have forwarded it to others). Other questions were about receiving information about the risks of sexting and what would youngsters do in a situation when they lose control over their sexually explicit picture.
- parents of teenagers were asked if they have spoken to their children about the risks of sexting and about their actions in case if the child sent a sexually explicit picture and got in trouble. Survey showed that the parents feel they have talked to children about risks more often than the teenagers confirm in their respective survey.

The results on the online survey were communicated in the PR campaign.

Question 5.2.

We inform, that such research has not been conducted or supported by public authorities or other bodies.

LIECHTENSTEIN

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

There is no research in this regard in Liechtenstein.

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

No reply to this question / Pas de réponse à cette question

LUXEMBOURG

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

No reply to this question / Pas de réponse à cette question

MALTA / MALTE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

To date there is no national research study on the subject of self-generated sexually explicit images/content *per se*, however there are discussions underway to further develop the idea.

A University of Malta professor, Dr. M. Clark, had also voiced the strong need to conduct research on the topic of sexting some years ago to prevent a moral panic.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Such issues are being taken into account by the Republic of Moldova.

Replies sent by / Réponses envoyées par La Strada

Question 5.

The public authorities have never conducted neither supported research related to child safety online issue in general nor in particular related to self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content. Moreover, there are not researches on the psychological effects on those persons whose self-generated sexually explicit images and/or video as children or sexual content have been shared.

MONACO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

No reply to this question / Pas de réponse à cette question

MONTENEGRO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

The Campaign of the Government of Montenegro and the UNICEF Office for Montenegro was preceded by a comprehensive survey of 'Children Online - Opportunities, Risks and Safety' that encompassed 9 to 17 year-old children and their parents in Montenegro. The survey was conducted in May and June 2016 according to a methodology developed by the London School of Economics and Political Science and the UNICEF Office of Research - *Innocenti*. The survey is part of the Global Kids Online project, which was implemented in almost all European Union countries and whose methodology has been adapted and used in Montenegro.

UNICEF campaign *End Violence Online* is aimed at fostering a public debate on the best ways to enable every child to learn safe and responsible use of the internet through active reforms and actively participate in the digital society of the 21st century through on-going reforms.

https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/campaigns_29435.html

https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/campaigns_29362.html

→ The Ministry of Education as well as all relevant authorities are aware of the outcome of the research. The research was presented at meetings attended by representatives of government institutions. As a result of this research, the Ministry of Education of Montenegro will, with the support of the Telenor Foundation and the UNICEF Office started a three-year project: *Digital Literacy for Every Child*. The goal of the project is that every child, including children from marginalized groups, can acquire the necessary digital skills to use the Internet safely and actively participate in the digital society of the 21st century while attending primary schools.

The project involves the development of additional resources/materials on digital literacy for teachers, parents and children aged 9-11 (using the already existing NET Friends platform) as well as special resources/materials for children aged 12-14, their teachers and parents. After developing the program/material for teachers, it will start piloting this program in 3 schools in Montenegro with a scientific evaluation of its impact on the digital skills of children (assessment of skills before and after studying the program with the control group) and finally, the adoption of this program as a mandatory part of the curriculum for all children.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Each year the Central Bureau for Statistics conducts research to the general lifestyle, including sexuality. In addition, every 5 years there is a more extensive research.

The organization Rutgers also conducts regularly research on the topic. In (June) 2017 together with Soa Aids Netherlands and in cooperation with the GGD (the network of Dutch public health services in the

municipalities), financed by the Dutch Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport, they conducted the research “Sex onder je 25e”, a representative investigation regarding the sexual healthy of young people in the age of 12 until 25 (Rutgers, Soa Aids Nederland, Seks onder je 25e, 2017, including sexting, www.sexonderje25e.nl)⁸.

SoaAidsNederland and Rutgers have together with the area health authorities a website: www.sense.info. This website offers a training module about sex and the internet. Different tracks are about sexting and flirting via internet. Rutgers and SoaAidsNederland keep this information up to date.

The WODC (Research and Documentation center of the Ministry of Justice and Security) recently publish on the subject of sexting: “*Scientific knowledge on behavior regarding five topics (sexting, violence during football games, employee theft, digitalizing dispute solutions and neighborhood nuisance and conflict)*” - H.U. Nohlen, F. van Harreveld (2017).

There are several studies about media and youth and about media and sexual behaviour:

- Adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit material on the Internet by Jochen Peter, Patti M. Valkenburg, 2006/4, Communication Research.
- Adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit Internet material, sexual uncertainty, and attitudes toward uncommitted sexual exploration: Is there a link? Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2008/10, Communication Research.
- Processes underlying the effects of adolescents' use of sexually explicit internet material: The role of perceived realism, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2010/6, Communication Research.
- The use of sexually explicit internet material and its antecedents: A longitudinal comparison of adolescents and adults, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2011/10/1, Archives of Sexual Behavior.
- Unwanted online sexual solicitation and risky sexual online behavior across the lifespan, Susanne E Baumgartner, Patti M Valkenburg, Jochen Peter, 2010/12/31, Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.
- The influence of sexually explicit internet material on sexual risk behavior: A comparison of adolescents and adults, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2011/8/1, Journal of health communication.
- Adolescents' use of sexually explicit internet material and sexual uncertainty: The role of involvement and gender, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2010/9/1, Communication Monographs.
- Identifying teens at risk: Developmental pathways of online and offline sexual risk behavior, Susanne E Baumgartner, Sindy R Sumter, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, 2012/12/1, Pediatrics.
- Does country context matter? Investigating the predictors of teen sexting across Europe, Susanne E Baumgartner, Sindy R Sumter, Jochen Peter, Patti M Valkenburg, Sonia Livingstone, 2014/5/31, Computers in Human Behavior.

⁸ In 2005 and 2012 this research was also conducted.

- The NGO centre of expertise Rutgers initiates research and advises about sexual well being and effective interventions. For example: Whitepaper Youth and sex online by Rutgers (NGO), April 2016.
- J. de Haan, NL Kids online, Nieuwe mogelijkheden en risico's van internetgebruik door jongeren, Den Haag, SCP 2010. N. Sonck & J. de Haan, Kinderen en internetrisico's, EU Kids Online onderzoek onder 9-16 jarige internetgebruikers in Nederland, Den Haag, SCP 2011.
- H. de Graaf & J. Kerstens, 'Ervaringen van jongeren met seksualiteit op internet: resultaten van het onderzoek Jeugd & Cybersafety', Tijdschrift voor de Jeugdgezondheidszorg 2015, jrg. 47, p. 87-91.

Question 5.2.

See also 5.1. The knowledge institutes SANL, Rutgers, RIVM and the area health authorities give support to individuals and maintain the needed professional knowledge.

There is also research by Patti Valkenburg (see question 5.1) and Joyce Kerstens and Wouter Stol.

Kerstens, J., & Stol W. (2014). Receiving online sexual request and producing online sexual images: The multifaced and dialogic nature of adolescents' online sexual interactions.

Cyberpsychology: Journal of Psychosocial Research on Cyberspace, 8 (1), article 8.

→ Results of research, initiated/supported are used by the development of new policy, legislation or in the communication with the House of Representatives.

NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

We do not have any relevant information regarding this question therefore we are not able to provide an answer.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.a and b.

In order to provide updated research and insights, the Norwegian government funded the 2017/2018 EU Kids Online data collection for Norway. This was carried out by the University of Oslo/ Department of Media and Communication (UiO). This department is also the European coordinator of developing the framework and preparing the survey internationally.

A central objective for the government is to develop research and analyses in line with the needs identified through an upcoming national strategy against online child abuse. UiO will report on a project outlining research needs and identifying current research and available data sets in 2019. Based on funding from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, more related research will be carried out in 2019/2020.

Financed by relevant ministries, the National Media Authority bi-annually provides the survey *Barn og medier* (Children and Media). The survey includes data concerning the sharing of sexually explicit material.

Question 5.2.a and b.

Norwegian Social research (NOVA/OsloMet) launched a report in 2018 following a commission for research concerning online abuse with a focus on perpetrators, financed by The Ministry of Justice and Public Security. The report provides insights about dynamics online, also concerning young people and children who are pressured and groomed into sharing self-generated sexual material.

Link to the report (in Norwegian):

<http://www.hioa.no/Om-OsloMet/Senter-for-velferds-og-arbeidslivsforskning/NOVA/Publikasjoner/Rapporter/2018/Nettovergrep-mot-barn-i-Norge-2015-2017>

Norwegian centre for Violence and traumatic stress studies (NKVTS) participates in STIR - Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships. This is a European project in cooperation with universities and research institutions in five different countries, Norway, the UK, Italy, Cyprus and Bulgaria. The topic of the study is the prevalence of physical, emotional violence as well as sexual abuse between young people in the ages of 14-17 who have or have had an intimate relationship, as well as the phenomenology of the violence. Of interest is both the violence that is conducted face to face, and on digital media. One example of a relevant report from this project is *Pornography, sexual coercion and abuse, and sexting in Young people's intimate relationships: A European study*.

Link to the report:

<https://www.nkvts.no/english/academic-article/pornography-sexual-coersion-and-abuse-and-sexting-in-young-peoples-intimate-relationships-a-european-study/>

Link to the report

<https://www.nkvts.no/prosjekt/safeguarding-teenage-intimate-relationships-stir-connecting-online-and-offline-contexts-and-risks/>

The Ombudsman for Children is an advocate for children and young People's rights launched a report in 2018 concerning how young people experiences sexual offences. Part of the report describes this problem in the digital context.

Link to the report (in Norwegian):

<http://barneombudet.no/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Barneombudets-rapport-om-seksuelle-krenkelser-enkeltsider-pdf-lowres.pdf>

→

As a general rule, when government bodies commission/ funds research the results and reports must be made publicly available. Often seminars are organised in order to inform relevant organisations etc. about the findings and references to research are used in central documents like White papers, annual budget propositions.

The Ministry of Justice and Public security has funded the establishment of a network of researchers in the area of online risks for children. Research activity as well as collaboration between researchers and various directorates with responsibilities for developing measures, will be carried out in 2019-2020, following the mentioned funding.

POLAND / POLOGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Public Authorities respond to the arising needs and both initiate and support research into issues related to sexually explicit content and images, for example: <https://www.rpo.gov.pl/en/node/3454> research: impact of pornography on self-awareness and competencies of girls.

Question 5.2.

Some research investigates the issue of psychological effects but it is very difficult to establish whether this is a priority of each investigation.

→ Public authorities receive current and up-dated information on the results of research either conducted or commissioned by them.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Ombudsman For Children

Question 5.

- The Ombudsman for Children and NASK (National Research Institute subordinate to the Ministry of Digital Affairs) commissioned a study in 2014 “Teenagers and the Internet”. The study was conducted by PEDAGOGIUM Higher School of Social Sciences. Several questions (questions 24-30) referred to issues being subject of this monitoring round. The study showed that it is necessary to take steps to prevent the hazards connected with Internet usage by children and youth. These steps should involve areas of education, technology, legislation.

The study was conducted in May-June 2014 on the group of 1235 students from 50 junior high schools all over the country. It was the first Polish study regarding safety of children and youth in digital world⁹.

- The Ombudsman addressed the Minister of Education in March 2017 (also twice in 2010) to propose that data regarding the number of attempts of self-mutilation and suicide among minors (the reason of which is often self-generated Internet content) should be collected as a foundation of developing prevention mechanisms.

PORTUGAL

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Yes. Public authorities have supported research on these issues.

According to one Lisbon University (NOVA FCSH) there are doctoral studies in Portugal that approach the topic of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos regarding children or young people.

EU Kids Online is a multinational research network, in which Portuguese researchers are actively involved, has been developing considerably important and influential work to enhance knowledge of European children's online opportunities, risks, and safety. For more than one decade, this network is mapping children and parents' experiences of the internet, in dialogue with national and European policy stakeholders.

⁹ http://brpd.gov.pl/sites/default/files/raport_z_badiana_nastolatki_wobec_internetu_-_po_poprawkach_edytorskich.pdf

In 2017, the Law Faculty of the same NOVA University awarded a Master degree to a student who wrote a thesis on criminalization of child pornography. The thesis focused on the limits to the criminalization of child pornography, in particular the protection of the freedom of artistic creation. The thesis addressed some problems derived from self-generated sexually explicit images and self-generated sexual content.

Teachers and investigators at the University of Law of COIMBRA have produced several studies which include this subject, namely "Comentário Conimbricense do Código penal", Tomo 1, 2ª edição, 2014.

This University awarded several master degrees concerning these issues. In particular, in the year of 2016 "Cybercrime: child pornography in internet" and "Virtual and apparent pornography: illegitimacy of penal intervention".

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

In 2012 Save the Children Romania carried out a national survey which repeated in 2014 - entitled "Study on the use of the Internet in the family". One of the components analyzed was sexting - sending messages with sexual content - words, photos and videos.

- 4% of children said they did so in the last year, the percentage being the same in both studies;

- 2.1% of parents say they knew that their children sent sexting in the last year, a lower percentage than in 2012 3.6%.

The 2012 study (published in 2013) is available in Romanian on the link

<https://oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/docs/Studiu.pdf>

The 2014 survey (published in 2015) is available in Romanian on the link

https://oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/docs/raport_cercetare_safer_internet_2015_web.pdf.

Question 5.2.

We do not have knowledge about any existing studies on this topic.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1. and 5.2.

Government authorities and other organizations support projects and conduct research to analyze the current state of affairs regarding safety of children in the cyberspace, including issues stipulated in the Lanzarote Convention (links to the examples <http://detionline.com/research/about>).

Special projects on the issue specified in the question 5.1-5.2 were not conducted prior to the Russian Federation participation in this monitoring.

However, in the process of gathering information for the questionnaire the Russian Ministry of Education and Science authorized the RUDN university to summarize the data and conduct a research of the current state of affairs in the mentioned area on ground of the responses submitted by republican, regional local I organizations subordinated to the Ministry.

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

See reply to question 2:

Apart from what is mentioned at point n.1, the Great and General Council (Parliament) adopted a decision unanimously on 20 March 2017 to monitor, inform the citizenry and elaborate a project to combat bullying, cyberbullying, and also make research on the subject at a national level.

The parliamentary decision delegates the Government to adopt a prevention plan for families and the population in general, and to include cyberbullying in all educational programmes before 31.12.2017, involving families and the population in general.

SERBIA / SERBIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Ministry of Education Answers:

“The Youth in the World of Internet“

“The Research of Gender-Based Violence at Schools across Serbia”

“National Study on Social Issue of Sexual Abuse of Children“

NGO Astra Answers:

We do not have such information.

Question 5.2.

Ministry of education Answers:

Such a research has not been undertaken.

NGO Astra Answers:

We do not have such information.

→ Ministry of Trade, Tourism and telecommunication Answer:

Ministry supports the NGO programs on child safety. One of the outputs of these programmes are handbooks, brochures and other written materials which include research data and information n about child safety and, inter alia, information about self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE SLOVAQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

No, there has not been any research on these pertinent issues initiated/supported by the public

authorities or other bodies.

Question 5.2.

Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology has been working on the research task “Mental health of children and youth” with subtask “Digitalisation and mental development of children” with its due date until 2018. The main goal of the research task is to determine the current state of play of cyberbullying (including issues of online sensitive content abuse), addictions as well as mental and other health problems resulted from the pertinent phenomenon in Slovakia with impact for educational and consulting practice and prevention.

Since 2012, Slovakia has been part of European network EU Kids Online III, financed by the European Commission programme Safe Internet that brings together researchers and experts from the whole Europe and carries out a comparable research aimed at children, their behaviour and safety on the internet. National team EU Kids Online III. is covered by the Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology. Before mentioned eSlovensko o.z. is a part of this team and ensures the spread of research findings towards the public- to teachers, psychologists and other individuals working with children and youth as well as to commercial sector.

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

There was no research specifically on the subject of self-generated sexually explicit images/videos or self-generated sexual content; however, there were several on related subjects:

- *A Slovenian survey of the Internet in the everyday life of Slovenian children and adolescents* (Lobe and Muha, 2011)¹⁰

The research results show that half (51%) of young people aged 11 to 19 have not yet gotten unwanted sexual comments. Older children are more likely to receive unwanted sexual comments. Most of those who have received such comments (37%) have attempted to block all the messages from the person they have received the comment from. A quarter (24%) of children and young people has erased the unwanted sexual comments immediately, while 13% have responded that the sender should stop doing that. A tenth (10%) of children and young people have responded with equally offensive comments of their own. Nearly half (47%) of children and adolescents have not received unpleasant or painful comments yet. When children and young people have received them, most of them – almost a quarter (24%) – answered the messages with equally unpleasant or offensive comments. A little less than a fifth (18%) have tried to block all messages of the senders, and 16% have immediately deleted unpleasant or offensive messages. A little less than a third (29%) of children and young people aged 11 to 19 have taken nude photos of themselves and sent them forward. A good fifth (22%) of children and young people have reported on receiving nude images of someone else. As many as 43% of boys have sent their nude photos by their mobile phones; this has been done by 14% of girls, too. Several boys have received such photos as well. The results show that sexual content on the Internet has been seen by 42% of children and young people aged 11 years and over. The proportion of children and young people who have seen such content increases with age, among those aged 18 to 19, their share is 57%. Most often, children and young people have encountered sexual content in online ads (36% quite/very often) and inadvertently visited such sites when searching for something else (30% quite often). Intentionally, such sites were

¹⁰ Lobe, B., Muha, S. (2011), *Internet in the everyday life of Slovenian children and adolescents* (Internet v vsakdanjem življenju slovenskih otrok in mladostnikov), Faculty of Social Sciences, Ljubljana: Young people on the net (Mladi na netu). Available in Slovenian at: https://safe.si/sites/default/files/mladinanetu_porocilo_0_0.pdf

visited by 14% of children and young people. Boys have deliberately visited such sites more often than girls.

- *Personal evidence in cases of sexual abuse in Slovenia* (Dr Danijela Frangež, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, 2012)¹¹

In cases of child sexual abuse, personal evidence is of great value, since material evidence is rarely available. The process of proving in criminal proceedings is therefore based on personal evidence gathered from the victim, the alleged offender and anyone else who knows something relevant to the case. The determination of the credibility of the victim's testimony is the most important, since the research indicates that child sexual abuse offenders rarely confess their crimes. The verdict also depends on the expert's opinion on the child's alleged sexual abuse, as well as on the presence of circumstantial evidence. The study conducted in Slovenia in 2010 and 2011 was divided into two parts. The first part was a review of 70 randomly selected cases from 2003 and focused on examining the police, prosecution and court records of child sexual abuse cases. In the second part, focus group interviews with prosecutors and criminal investigators of child sexual abuse cases were conducted to gain insight into the practice of investigating and proving child sexual abuse.

- *EU Kids Online*¹² is an international research network with 33 EU countries participating, including Slovenia. It aims to coordinate and stimulate investigation into the way children use the new media, with a particular focus on evidence about the conditions that shape the online risk and safety.

Members of the police are also actively involved in the problem of child sexual abuse; here are some articles on the subject:

- Anton Toni Klančnik, MA, Criminal Police Directorate, *Tudi spolne zlorabe otrok preko Interneta so globalni problem*¹³ (transl.: Sexual abuse of children via the Internet is a global problem too);
- Danijela Frangež, Anton Toni Klančnik, Mojca Žagar Karer, Bjorn Erik Ludvigsen, Jarosław Kończyk, Fernando Ruiz Perez, Mikko Veijalainen, Maurine Lewin, *The importance of terminology related to child sexual exploitation*.¹⁴

Question 5.2.

To our knowledge there was no such research in the reporting period.

→ The public authorities who finance such research receive regular reports on the progress of studies and their final reports. Often, seminars and conferences are organised where the results are presented to the wider public.

¹¹ Available in Slovenian at:

<http://www.google.si/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwiKyPiGJ-jWAhVNJIaKHfa2CxAQFgg0MAM&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.varensvet.si%2Fdoc-dr-danijela-frangez-predstojnica-katedre-za-kriminalistiko-univerza-v-mariboru-fakulteta-za-varnostne-vede%2F&usg=AOvVaw1evSOXahJninnaSEkaiOOL>

¹² <http://www.lse.ac.uk/media@lse/research/EUKidsOnline/Home.aspx>

¹³ Available in Slovenian at: https://www.spletno-oko.si/sites/default/files/klančnik_clanek_1_0.pdf

¹⁴ Available at:

https://www.policija.si/eng/images/stories/Publications/JCIC/PDF/2015/04/JCIC2015-04_DanijelaFrangez_TheImportanceOfTerminology.pdf

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Association Against Sexual Abuse

Question 5.

We do not know specialized research on Internet abuse by the state or possibly non-governmental organizations. However, we are acquainted with some of the diploma thesis dealing with this topic.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

1.- **Ministry of Digital Agenda:** The EU Kids Online project, funded by the European Commission, examines the risks and opportunities of Internet use among minors. Spain participates in the studies through the Spanish node. In the last study in which Spain has participated, the phenomenon of sexting and its associated risks are studied.

<http://netchildrengomobile.eu/ncgm/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/Net-Children-Go-Mobile-Spain.pdf>

2.- **The AEPD** convenes annually the data protection awards, which include a research category. In the year 2016 the second prize was granted to the work "Minors on the internet and social networks. Applicable law and duties of parents and educational centers - Brief reference to the Pokemon Go 'phenomenon", a project whose content is related to the situations described in this questionnaire.

Question 5.2.

No information is available.

SWEDEN / SUEDE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

Study on young people who have been the victims of online sexual abuse: The Government granted 2016 funding to the Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden to carry out a study into children who have been the victims of sexual abuse via the internet. The aim is to expand knowledge of the consequences for children and young people of sexual abuse online.

Question 5.2.

A model for better support and treatment for children who have been the victims of sexual abuse and physical violence: The Government has granted the Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden funding for a development project on the principle that all children who have been the victims of sexual abuse and/or physical violence have the right to an assessment and the right to support and rehabilitation according to need. The model will support providing good information to children and parents, a functioning care chain and the opportunity for children and parents to seek and obtain support and treatment when the need arises. Particular attention should be paid to children with disabilities, as international reports show that they are more frequently the victims of violence and sexual abuse, for example, than other children.

The aim is that the model will give children who have been the victims of sexual abuse or physical violence improved possibilities for support and rehabilitation.

Barnafrid – National Knowledge Centre on violence against children: In June 2015, Linköping University was tasked by the Government with gathering and disseminating knowledge about violence and other forms of child abuse. University has established Barnafrid – National Knowledge Centre. Barnafrid is to promote interdisciplinary knowledge development, help improve preventive work and develop effective measures to protect and support children. Barnafrid is to undertake interdisciplinary work and stimulate and support cross agency collaboration.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par ECPAT Sweden

Question 5.1. and 5.2.

The research which is mentioned in this section does not to our knowledge, although it is certainly important and valuable in itself, concern self-generated sexual content or self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.1.

OFAS :

- L'OFAS a cofinancé en 2013 une étude (EU Kids Online : Suisse) auprès des jeunes de 9-16 ans sur les risques liés à Internet. Une des questions portait sur le fait de recevoir ou voir des messages avec du contenu sexuel et sur les sentiments vécus par rapport à ces contenus (www.eukidsonline.ch)
- Swisscom, principal opérateur de télécommunications de Suisse, finance l'étude représentative nationale (étude JAMES) qui enquête tous les 2 ans auprès des jeunes de 12-19 ans. Un des aspects porte sur le fait de recevoir des contenus érotiques/aguicheurs d'autres personnes à travers les médias numériques et d'envoyer des photos érotiques/aguicheuses de soi-même via les médias numériques. Rapport de l'étude JAMES 2016 (www.zhaw.ch/storage/psychologie/upload/forschung/medienpsychologie/james/2016/Rapport_JAMES_2016.pdf)
- Le service spécialisé en éducation sexuelle Lust & Frust (Zurich) a effectué une enquête en 2014 sur la consommation de la pornographie des jeunes dans le canton et la ville de Zurich (www.lustundfrust.ch/pdf/Fachtexte_Abschlussbericht_der_Befragung_Medien_und_Pornografiekonsum.pdf)
- La Haute école de travail social de Fribourg (HES-SO) a effectué une enquête de 2015 à 2017 sur les transactions sexuelles impliquant les jeunes, c'est-à-dire des expériences d'ordre sexuel associées à un échange financier, matériel et/ou symbolique. Les résultats de la recherche ont été publiés, présentés et discutés le 6 septembre 2017 (www.sexe-et-toi.ch)
- Optimus-Study, initiative transnationale pour la promotion de la protection des enfants et des adolescents face aux abus sexuels, a réalisé une enquête en Suisse entre 2008 et 2011, suivie d'un dialogue entre experts et une phase d'implémentation 2012-2015 (<http://www.optimusstudy.org/index.php?id=260>)
- La phase 3 (2015-2018), menée par la Haute école de Lucerne et l'Observatoire de la Maltraitance envers les enfants de l'Université de Lausanne, porte sur la fréquence de la maltraitance en général ainsi que les offres de protection et d'aide en Suisse

[\(https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/soziale-arbeit/forschung/themen/kindes-und-erwachsenenschutz/optimus3/\)](https://www.hslu.ch/de-ch/soziale-arbeit/forschung/themen/kindes-und-erwachsenenschutz/optimus3/)

OFCOM :

La question est abordée dans le cadre du Rapport du Conseil fédéral « Cadre juridique pour les médias sociaux », en réponse au Postulat Ahmerd Amherd 11.3912 « Cadre juridique pour les médias sociaux ». Un premier état des lieux a été dressé en 2013, suivi d'un nouvel état des lieux en 2017. Sans approcher spécifiquement la problématique des contenus à caractère sexuel ou sexuellement explicites, ce sujet est traité au ch. 5.4.2. du rapport. La Convention de Lanzarote y est explicitement mentionnée (<https://www.bakom.admin.ch/bakom/fr/page-daccueil/suisse-numerique-et-internet/communication-numerique/medias-sociaux.html>).

Fonds national suisse (FNS)

Le FNS soutient les projets de recherche qui sont déposés dans une démarche ascendante (« bottom-up ») qui font l'objet d'une mise au concours publique, évalués et approuvés en fonction de critères qualitatifs. Tous les projets de recherche soutenus par le FNS figurent dans une banque de données (<http://p3.snf.ch>). Les thèmes mentionnés au ch. 5.1. ont été traités dans diverses études réalisées par les pouvoirs publics, que le FNS a encouragées. (cf. ch. 5.2.).

Question 5.2.

- L'OFAS a cofinancé en 2013 une étude EU Kids Online : Suisse (question sur les sentiments vécus par rapport aux contenus érotiques/aguicheurs reçus ; cf. 5.1) ;

- fedpol, en tant que membre de la Virtual Global Taskforce against Child Abuse Online (VGT, www.virtualglobaltaskforce.com), a soutenu une recherche menée par la docteure Roberta Sinclair (RCMP Canada) sur les conséquences psychologiques (<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ncecc-ncee/factsheets-fichesdocu/enviroscan-analyseenviro-eng.htm>). Les résultats n'ont pas encore été publiés.

→ Les résultats des travaux de recherches mentionnés sous le ch. 5.1 sont ou seront connus des pouvoirs publics et des autres financeurs.

Sur les sujets susmentionnés, le FNS a encouragé les projets suivants (cf. liens pour plus d'informations et pour les résultats obtenus) :

- Prof. H. Bonfadelli, Uni ZH, Onlinenutzung und -Kompetenz von Heranwachsenden in der Schweiz. Ein Vergleich zu Europa: <http://p3.snf.ch/project-134911>, 2011-2014.
- Prof. S. Perren, Uni ZH, Bully/victim Problems in School and Cyberspace: What Moderates or Mediates the Impact on Adolescents' Psychosocial Adjustment? <http://p3.snf.ch/project-130193>; 2010-2013.
- Prof. J.-C. Suris, Uni LA;ado@Internet.ch: Internet use among adolescents in Vaud, a longitudinal study: <http://p3.snf.ch/project-140354>, 2012-2015.

Dans le cadre de la recherche relevant de la Confédération, les études suivantes ont été réalisées :

- Critères de bonnes pratiques Prévention de la violence juvénile dans la famille, à l'école et dans l'espace social, Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2012-2014
- Befragung über psychische Gesundheit bei Kindern und Jugendlichen; S-YESMH, (en allemand), Office fédéral de la santé publique, 2016-2017

- Schlussevaluation des nationalen Programms Jugendmedienschutz und Medienkompetenzen (Programm Jugend und Medien) [évaluation du programme national « Protection de la jeunesse face aux médias et compétences médiatiques », résumé en français], Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2014-2015
- Entwicklungs- und Nutzungstrends im Bereich der digitalen Medien und damit verbundene Herausforderungen für den Jugendmedienschutz (Mandat 1) [évolutions et tendances d'utilisation dans le domaine des médias numériques et défis qui en résultent pour la protection de la jeunesse face aux médias », 1^{er} mandat, résumé en français], Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2012-2013
- Bestandesaufnahme der Informations-, Schulungs- und Beratungsangebote zum Jugendmedienschutz sowie Qualitätskriterien zur Beurteilung von Angeboten zum Jugendmedienschutz, [état des lieux des offres de formation, d'information et de conseil dans le domaine de la protection de la jeunesse face aux médias et de l'encouragement de ses compétences médiatiques et critères de qualité pour l'évaluation des offres de formation et d'information dénombrées, résumé en français], Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2011-2012
- Qualitätskriterien zur Beurteilung und Erstellung von Informations- und Schulungsangeboten im Bereich des Jugendmedienschutzes und zur Förderung von Medienkompetenzen, (en allemand), Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2013-2015
- Peer Education im Rahmen von Jugendmedienschutz und Risikofaktoren bei der Nutzung digitaler Medien durch Jugendliche und mögliche Handlungsstrategien im Rahmen von Prävention und Intervention, [analyse de la littérature et enquête auprès d'experts sur le thème « éducation par les pairs et médias », résumé en français], Office fédéral des assurances sociales, 2011-2012

TURKEY / TURQUIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

Unfortunately, we couldn't detect a research specifically conducted for self-generated sexual images or videos by children. Researches target generally, internet and its risks on children.

UKRAINE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 5.

No reply to this question / Pas de réponse à cette question

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par La Strada

Question 5.

In 2012, the study 'Child sex tourism in Ukraine: An attempt at situational analysis' was conducted by La Strada – Ukraine CSO; Centre of Social Expertise at the Institute of Sociology, NAS of Ukraine; Criminological Association of Ukraine; Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_179.html).

Based on the findings of the study 'Child sex tourism in Ukraine: An attempt at situational analysis', recommendations were developed, including improvements to the national law in the field of combating child sex tourism. Findings were posted on the La Strada – Ukraine CSO website (http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_179.html).

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Parliament Commissioner For Human Rights

Question 5.

The Ministry of Social Policy in cooperation with the public organization "La Strada-Ukraine" and the Ukrainian Institute of Social Studies named after O. Yaremenko has organized online survey "Risks of increase in violence against children in the context of military aggression and analysis of the readiness of specialists to provide effective assistance to children who suffered from violence, in particular sexual abuse" from April 11 to May 30, 2016. The survey was attended by 310 specialists working in the field of children's rights protection.

The presentation of the results took place on June 17, 2016, at the premises of the Ukrainian National News Agency "Ukrinform."

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Rozrada

Question 5.

Civil society is not involved to providing of such researches from state side. NGOs are working inside their projects and practices. When State structures or other NGOs clash with such cases they apply in NGOs where work the professional psychologists. In NGO "ROZRADA" work child and family psychologists. We always answer to appeals of State structures and also of parents, lawyers, judges and attorneys. So we really give psychological help to children victims of sexual violence and paedophilia. There are many obstacles that meet children and their parents when they seek a psychological and other help in real life in Ukraine. It is necessary to work for developing of on line rehabilitation programs. But we believe that more important to work for on line prevention programs and educational programs for parents.