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LANZAROTE COMMITTEE / COMITE DE LANZAROTE

Compilation of Replies to Question 1 (Awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures)

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 1 (Activités/outils/matériels/mesures de sensibilisation ou d'éducation)

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 1. Awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures

1.1. Are there awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures addressed to children, about the risks they face when they produce and/or share:

- a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

1.2. Are there awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures specifically targeting children as bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing:

- a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

1.3. Are there awareness-raising activities/tools/materials/measures addressed to parents and persons who have regular contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health care professionals, etc.) about the risks children face when they produce and/or share:

- a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos?
- b. self-generated sexual content?

→ Please specify which entities carry out the above-mentioned awareness raising or educational activities (questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) and how they coordinate their action.

→ Please share links to awareness-raising or educational materials (e.g. booklet, video, smartphone application, manual on non-formal education, tool-kit, internet tools) produced for the above-mentioned activities (questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).

Question 1. Activités/outils/matériels/mesures de sensibilisation ou d'éducation

1.1. Existe-t-il des activités de sensibilisation ou d'éducation destinées aux enfants sur les risques qu'ils encourent lorsqu'ils produisent et/ou partagent :

- a. des images et/ou des vidéos sexuellement explicites autoproduites ?
- b. des contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits ?

1.2. Existe-t-il des activités de sensibilisation ou d'éducation destinées expressément aux enfants en tant que spectateurs/observateurs d'autres enfants produisant et/ou partageant :

- a. des images et/ou des vidéos sexuellement explicites autoproduites ?
- b. des contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits ?

1.3. Existe-t-il des activités de sensibilisation destinées aux parents et aux personnes qui sont régulièrement en contact avec les enfants (enseignants, psychologues, professionnels de santé, etc.) concernant les risques que les enfants encourent lorsqu'ils produisent et/ou partagent :

- a. des images et/ou des vidéos sexuellement explicites autoproduites ?
- b. des contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits ?

→ Veuillez Indiquer quelles sont les entités chargées de mener les activités de sensibilisation ou d'éducation susmentionnées (questions 1.1, 1.2 et 1.3) et préciser comment elles coordonnent leur travail.

→ Veuillez communiquer tout lien vers des matériels de sensibilisation ou d'éducation créés pour les activités mises en œuvre (par exemple, brochures, vidéos, applications pour téléphone portable, manuels extrascolaires, mallettes pédagogiques, outils Internet) (questions 1.1, 1.2 et 1.3).

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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 1.1.a. and b.

1. As part of the #WEProtect Global Alliance, UNICEF Albania in collaboration with the government, launched an awareness raising campaign in 2016: #Open Your Eyes. Designed by a professional communication company the campaign #Openyoureyes used a combination of visual message channels (TV spots, billboards and posters) to say to the children: Yes, you are going to go online. Yes you are going to eventually experience content and behaviour that's risky. It happens to everyone. But by working together and supporting each-other, you can deal with those issues in a safe and healthy way. The campaign materials addressed:
 - a. The risk of sexual abuse that children face online
 - b. The risk that self-generated content/videos/images (not necessarily sexual content) may be misused by others.

<http://landmark.al/portfolio/open-your-eyes-2/>

2. One of the initiatives that addresses the issues of self-generated sexually explicit images is the National Platform for Child Safety Online (www.ISIGURT.al). This website was created in 2016 with the aim of informing, identifying and reporting cases of online sexual abuse of children. This website was created to address issues of safety internet for children. It is supported by UNICEF and the government of Albania and administered by an NGO: CRCA. This Platform, provides specific information directed to children and young people addressing also the risks of sharing self-generated images and videos of sexual nature, and how and where to report if such incident happens. The National Platform is accompanied by a Mobile App (called ISIGURT) where information is provided via smart phone, including direct links to reporting an incident or calling directly child helpline services. Meanwhile ALO 116-111 Albania (the Albanian National Child Helpline) and the Albanian National Youth Network (ANYN) have provided direct information sessions across Albania children and young people, on child safety online, risks and how to be protected, based on several manuals and guides drafted for teachers or young people. To children and young people the information is supported by an online Animated Film which provides an intro into risks that children and young people face online, how and where to ask for support and where to report.
3. An agreement was signed between the State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights and Alo 116-111 Help and Hot Line, where every child, parent, professional or citizen has a number (116 111) reporting violence against children. The number has been widely publicised in 2016 and 2017 through an ongoing campaign #UneMbrojFemijet (I protect children), which aims at raising awareness on reporting violence against children, including the abuse that may incur online. However issues pertaining to the risks when children face when they produce and/or

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

share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos/self-generated sexual content, have not been addressed specifically.

- a. A mobile phone application was launched in 2016, #unembrojfmijet (#IProtectChildren) as one of the tools to report violence to children in a full anonymous. In this application, children can denounce cases when children have experienced a risk while navigating the Internet.
4. The State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights in cooperation with Vodafone Albania organized awareness raising activities On the European Day of Safe Internet in 2016. The "Children Safe Online" brochure was presented which includes information about:
 - Sending or posting photos of other people without their permission (usually sexual or intimate / personal files) on the Internet.
 - Considering the risks of sharing and publishing self-generated materials, including of sexual nature.

This brochure contains information mainly directed at parents and carers, but it in a simple language so it is also addressed to children. It has been shared with children of 11-15 years old through activities organized by the Agency itself, local CPUs (see next activity) or NGOs.

5. Child Protection Units (CPUs) at the municipality level report that they have cooperated mainly with schools for carrying out awareness-raising activities in schools, generally addressing the issues related to child sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, including, but not specifically focused on the risk caused by self-generated sexual images, videos or content. Awareness campaigns against different forms of child abuse include awareness of the risk of child abuse on the Internet. In these activities, participants are informed about the risk of child abuse on the Internet through exposure to their pictures and videos. The awareness raising meetings are held in schools and residential institutions for children. Brochures developed by the State Agency for the Protection of Children's rights ("Children safe online" see previous activity) were shared children. Meetings have informed children about the dangers they pose to them through the distribution of self-generated photos and videos with sexually online content. Children's awareness-raising classes have been developed both by the psychologist and the teachers.

On extracurricular subjects in the school, the themes on child safety on the Internet have been developed. In these lessons have participated besides teachers, the CPU and the school psychologist

6. On the international day for the safe internet in 2015, the National Information and Awareness Campaign for Children's Safety on the Internet has been launched. Organized by the CRCA organization, UNICEF Albania, the Albanian National Telephone Line in Albania - ALO 116, the National Youth Network in Albania - ANYN in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Sports and State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights information and awareness raising activities for online safety of children in 70 schools of 12 counties. It was have provided direct information sessions across Albania to teachers, parents, children and young people, on child safety online, risks and how to be protected, based on several manuals and guides drafted for teachers or young people. To children and young people the information is supported by an online Animated Film which provides an intro into risks that children and young people face online, how and where to ask for support and where to report. Issues pertaining to the risks when children face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos were addressed during these activities.

7. In the framework of the project “Civil society in action for protection of child rights”, financed by European Union and implemented by Save the Children and Terre des hommes, the sub granted organization Centre for Advanced Studies is creating a website to inform children and young people about how to protect themselves from sexual abuse and how to ask for help when needed. The website is called www.parandalojmesebashku.com. One of the issues that is being addressed from the website, is informing young people about the risks related to the self-generated sexual materials shared with other people.

8. World Vision Albania (WVA) study on Child Online Safety, published in February 2014, draw high attention of the public, media and decision makers on the risks of online Abuse for children in Albania. Following on these results, every February (the month of International awareness on Safe Internet) children from different regions had discussed safety and protection issues from online abuse and possible solutions to them. In local workshops, children that work with Child Protection programs on the child friendly referral and responding mechanisms, have organized workshops in their respective regions, in order to come up with recommendation on how they want their internet to be and how they want the responding mechanisms to be. Despite the mechanisms that exist to prevent and assist them from all types of abuse in the local level, they have identified the need to develop child friendly R&R mechanisms in national level that serve to every child facing online abuse.

9. "Different & Equal" in collaboration with University of Bedfordshire in the UK, supported by the Council of Europe and OAK Foundation, has implemented "Our Voices" project (2013-2016) which aims to promote youth involvement in efforts to prevent sexual violence in Europe, based on the ideas and experiences of Youth Advisers who come from different backgrounds. In the framework of this project, 15 awareness-raising meetings were held with young people. The meetings on the prevention of sexual violence were held in three cities Lezha, Tirana and Berat. The meetings were held in Universities, High schools, Youth Centers and Churches' Youth Centers. During the event, along with information, an awareness-raising video produced by the organization's beneficiaries, was shared with the participants. A poster also prepared by the beneficiaries was distributed in many schools and places populated by young people.

"Different & Equal" has implemented the project *“Empowering youth at risk to develop anti-trafficking awareness campaigns”*. The special part of this project was that it was based on the *approach of young people for young people*, where initially a group of 60 young people was trained on issues related to trafficking and then they trained their peers in the regions where they live. The main objective of this project is to increase the capacity of a small group of vulnerable young people to design, develop and implement an awareness campaign against trafficking by empowering them as agents of change and also increasing community knowledge about trafficking. The project is being implemented in the districts of Dibra, Kukes, Lezha and Tirana. The young people were part of morning TV shows twice, and programs in local TV with the aim to raise awareness on anti-trafficking. These awareness raising activities addressed the risk of recruitment for sexual exploitation and trafficking purposes through the internet, and sometimes as a result of, or based on the extortion using the self-generated images or videos by children.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

We are not aware of any activities specifically targeting children as bystanders or observers.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

1. The #OpenYourEyes campaign (see above) had specific materials addressing parents, even though not specifically related to the risk of self-generated sexual materials by children.
2. The State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights in cooperation with Vodafone Albania has organized awareness raising activities On the European Day of Safe Internet. In 2016, the meeting was addressed mainly to parents and teachers. The "Children Safe Online" brochure (see above for more info) was prepared and published by the State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights. This brochure includes information about:
 - Sending or posting photos of other people without their permission (usually sexual or intimate / personal files) on the Internet.
 - Considering the risks of sharing and publishing self-generated materials, including of sexual nature.

This brochure contains information mainly directed at parents and carers, but it in a simple language so that it can also be shared and inform children. There is a specific section addressed to parents, which aims to provide general advice to parents and teachers on how they should teach children to be protected while using the Internet.

3. CPU-s have reported that parents, teachers, and school psychologists have been invited to meetings that have been organized with the children in awareness-raising activities. The CPUs have attended parents' meetings organized by the schools regarding online safety, with the aim of informing them about the risk of using children's uncontrolled internet. However issues of self-generated materials and content has not been reported specifically as an issue addressed during these activities.
4. The National Platform for Child Safety Online (www.ISIGURT.al) which was introduced above, provides specific information/guidelines and manuals directed to parents, teachers, child protection workers, law enforcement professionals addressing also the risks of sharing self-generated images and videos even though not specifically of a sexual nature, and how and where to report if such incident happens. Meanwhile 2 NGOs, ALO 116-111 Albania (the Albanian National Child Helpline) and the Albanian National Youth Network (ANYN) have provided direct information sessions across Albania to teachers and parents on child safety online, risks and how to be protected, based on these manuals and guides.
5. The State Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights in cooperation with the National Children's Telephony Line - ALO 116, organized a workshop for the child protection workers where the "Influencing of Children on the Internet" manual document was presented and discussed.
6. In the framework of the new law "For services of social care in the Republic of Albania", the NGO Terre des Hommes is modelling and supporting community centres in four regions of Albania. One of the core parts of the services offered to strengthen families, are the parental programmes. In these parental programmes there are organized training and activities with parents in topics related to net safety and the risks related to sexting and sextortion also as a result of self-generated materials by children which may be of a sexual nature.

D&E organisation provided one-day training for psychologists, deputy directors and directors of high schools in 2 regions, on "The psychologist's role in the prevention of trafficking and legal framework".

The training was organized in the Education Directorate environment in Lezha. One training was organized by D&E staff in another region for different professional staff as police officer, psychologist in schools, social workers of different state institutions. The issues treated during the training were: what is the trafficking of human beings and consequences; what makes a "victim" vulnerable including the risk of increased vulnerability as a result of sharing self-generated materials of a sexual nature; the system of protection and services for Victims of trafficking in Albania and the needs of victims of trafficking during the reintegration process.

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

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Yes there are.

The National Platform for Child Safety Online (www.ISIGURT.al) which is run by CRCA Albania provides different tools and levels of information for children, young people, parents, teachers and experts about the risks and how and where to report if such incident happens. The National Platform is accompanied by a Mobile App (called ISIGURT) where information is provided via smart phone, including direct links to reporting an incident or calling directly child helpline services.

Meanwhile **ALO 116-111** Albania (the Albanian National Child Helpline) and the **Albanian National Youth Network** (ANYN) have provided direct information sessions across Albania to teachers, parents, children and young people, on child safety online, risks and how to be protected, based on several manuals and guides drafted for teachers or young people. To children and young people the information is supported by an online Animated Film which provides an intro into risks that children and young people face online, how and where to ask for support and where to report.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Same as above.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Same as above. There are no such materials or information specifically designed for health care professionals, however at the National Platform there is information provided in general for any professional working with / for children. The platform is open for any interested party to place information, education or awareness materials, videos etc.

→

The National Platform www.ISIGURT.AL is managed by CRCA Albania (Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania – a major national child advocacy civil society organisation) and is supported by a joint-Agreement of four Ministries of the Albanian Government (the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Social Welfare {now Ministry of Health and Social Care}, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry for Innovation {that as of Sept 2017) it doesn't exist anymore}). The Platform was supported by UNICEF and works in cooperation with all public institutions and CSO's to provide information, guidance, awareness and reporting on any issue related to child safety online. CRCA coordinates the work and actions among different stakeholders' part of the Platform.

At the Government level the Ministry for Innovation had the coordination role. However, with the changes in the Government as of Sept 2017, the Ministry was closed and currently there is a lack of clarity when it comes to which government body or Ministry took over their overall roles and responsibilities.

→ www.ISIGURT.al

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

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

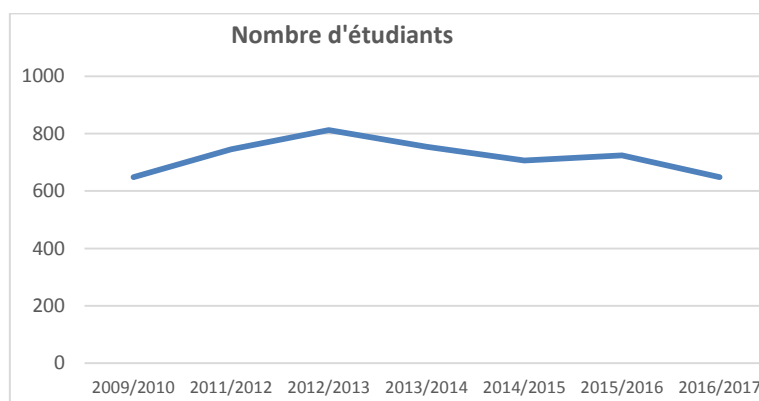
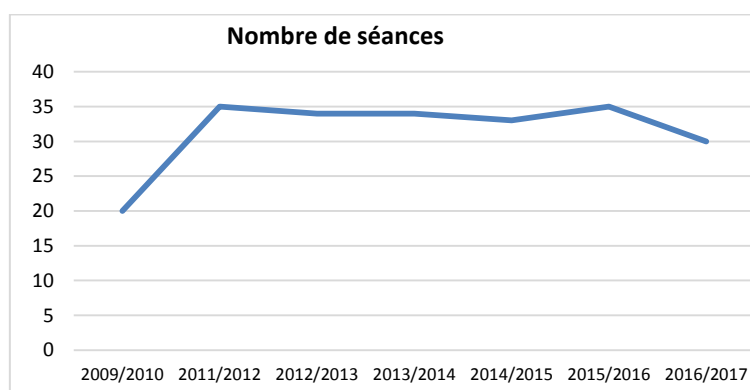
Question 1.2.a. and b.

1) Le Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de la Justice et de l'Intérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre met en œuvre un Plan de Prévention du Comportement Criminel. Il s'agit d'un ensemble de conférences s'adressant aux élèves du niveau collège de tous les systèmes éducatifs de la Principauté d'Andorre.

Elles ont pour but d'informer et de prévenir les élèves au sujet des infractions pénales les plus courantes concernant les mineurs (qui sont parfois commises sans le savoir), des conséquences judiciaires qui peuvent en découler, des dangers d'Internet (en soulignant, entre autres, les infractions sexuelles dues aux nouvelles technologies). Ces conférences abordent également les situations où le mineur est la victime de ces infractions (conseil d'action).

Cette année scolaire 2017/2018 sera la 8^{ème} édition des conférences pour la prévention des infractions pénales, accordées par le gouvernement en mars 2010.

Depuis, 221 séances ont été réalisées avec la présence de 5038 étudiants.



Année scolaire	2009/2010	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Nombre de séances	20	35	34	34	33	35	30
Nombre d'étudiants	648	745	812	754	706	724	649

Exemples de la présentation :

PERILLS D'INTERNET I XARXES SOCIALS

- Accés a imatges violentes i a altra informació que pot afectar la salut, etc.
- La informació esdevé pública i es manté a la xarxa encara que la informació s'esborri.
- La difusió és més ràpida i global: el menor queda exposat a tot el Món .
- Pèrdua de control.
 - > Grooming
 - > Sexting
 - > Phishing
 - > Correus d'origen desconegut

(Screenshot of a phishing page with '#phishing' and 'LA ESTO D'AVUI' visible)

Dangers d'Internet: Grooming, Sexting, Phishing

Que faut-il faire?

Ne pas fournir des renseignements personnels, ni des photos, et ne pas ouvrir des emails provenant d'adresses inconnues.

QUÈ FER ? RESPECTA'T I RESPECTA ELS DEMÉS

- No donar dades personals o informacions específiques incloses fotografies
- No obris i responguis a missatges estranys així com fitxers
- Esborrar correus d'origen desconegut
- Si has quedat amb algú que has conegut a través de la xarxa, consulta-ho amb els teus pares o tutors
- Denúncia acompanyat d'un dels pares (no esborrar missatges)
- Pot denunciar la víctima però **també un testimoni**
- Informar telefònicament, mitjançant l'e-mail, ...
- Atenció per la psicòloga de la Policia: orientació a la víctima

(STOP sign icon)

ÚS SEGUR D'INTERNET

ACONSELLEM:

- **AVISAR** als adults si constates continguts que pugues considerar perillosos i/o sospitosos.
- **EVITA DONAR** les teves dades personals si no estàs segur del destinatari o si consideres que no són necessàries.
- Atenció a la teva **INTIMITAT** i la dels altres en les xarxes socials. Les fotos o informació que publiquis estaran a la disposició de tothom, i no saps quin ús en faran. Ja no la podràs suprimir per molt que vulguis.
- No entris a pàgines no aptes per la teva edat.
- **DESCONFIA ! No tots els teus "amics" volen el millor per a tu .**
 - Atenció amb qui afegeges al Facebook.
 - Informa als teus pares si has quedat amb algú que has conegut a la xarxa.
- No obris, ni responguis a missatges estranys o d'origen desconegut; **ELIMINALS DIRECTAMENT.**
- No accedeixis a pàgines que sol·licitin diners, números de targeta, etc.
- Recorda que les dades introduïdes a facebook són de la seva propietat i poden fer el que vulguin. **JA NO ET PERTANYEN !**
- <http://portaljove.apda.ad/>: PORTAL JOVE DE L'AGÈNCIA ANDORRANA DE PROTECCIÓ DE DADES, VÍDEOS, LINKS, RECOMANACIONS I INFORMACIÓ PER JOVES, PARES I ENSENYANTS.

Urgències Policia 110
 Tel. Equip Tècnic de Menors: 872080
 Tel. Institucions Penitenciàries: 802525
 Tel. Cos de Policia: 872000
 policia@andorra.ad
 www.policia.ad

Usage sûr d'Internet :

Avertir les adultes, éviter de fournir des renseignements personnels, ne pas faire confiance aux adresses inconnues.

2) L'Unité de Délits Technologiques de la Police d'Andorre organise dans les écoles des cours spécialisés d'introduction aux nouvelles technologies. Environ 350 étudiants, entre 13 et 16 ans, ont assisté à ces cours.

Ces formations sont axées sur :

- les avantages et dangers des réseaux sociaux
- le *grooming*
- le *sexting*
- le *cyberbullying* et le *bullying*
- le *phishing*
- l'usurpation d'identités
- la vulnérabilité des emails et des profils des réseaux sociaux
- la vulnérabilité des équipements au niveau de l'utilisateur et les dangers de l'accès aux liens
- la pornographie infantile
- la Loi qualifiée sur la protection des données personnelles d'Andorre
- la confidentialité

La Police d'Andorre organise, à la demande des établissements scolaires, des débats avec les élèves sur les risques de partager des images et des vidéos à caractère sexuel explicite.

3) Andorra Telecom, qui a l'exclusivité des services de téléphonie fixe et mobile, d'Internet et de connexion de données, ainsi que la télévision par fibre optique, a la responsabilité sociale, entre autres, de former les jeunes et leurs familles pour une utilisation responsable d'Internet.

3.1. Collaboration Club Piolet (Émission de télévision pour les enfants)

Andorra Telecom a parrainé et collaboré à la production de 10 vidéos contenant des conseils pour éviter les dangers sur les réseaux sociaux, Internet et téléphones portables.

Ces vidéos ont été diffusées par Andorra Televisió dans l'émission Club Piolet pour enfants du club du même nom, en avril 2014 (18h).

Actions dans les écoles, qui reproduisent le contenu des vidéos avec un script adapté et destiné à tous les élèves de plus de 10 ans des établissements scolaires du système andorran.

Contenu: Réseaux sociaux et Internet

- Ne chatez qu'avec vos amis. Jamais avec des étrangers.
- Ne dites jamais où vous habitez et ne jamais fournir des informations personnelles à des personnes inconnues.
- N'oubliez pas de bien fermer votre session de courrier électronique (ou de réseaux sociaux) ouverte aux ordinateurs de l'école.
- Si vous avez des questions ou des problèmes, demandez à vos parents. N'ayez pas peur, ils vous aideront toujours.
- Ne faites jamais rien que vous ne feriez pas dans la vie réelle.
- Faites attention aux photos que vous publiez sur Facebook.



3.2. Cours d'un bon usage d'Internet au Corps de Volontaires pour la Nature (Juillet 2017)

Le Corps de Volontaires pour la Nature est un cours développé par le Département de l'Environnement de la commune de La Massana.

Les membres de ces programmes sont des jeunes qui sont, pour la plupart, menacés d'exclusion sociale (16 jeunes d'entre 16 et 21 ans) et qui reçoivent une formation professionnelle afin qu'ils puissent bénéficier d'une insertion professionnelle au sein de certaines entreprises, afin d'effectuer différentes tâches concernant l'environnement forestier et le jardinage professionnel.

Les assistants à ce projet ont bénéficié d'une formation spécifique pour la sensibilisation aux bons usages d'Internet.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

1) Le Ministère de l'Education et de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre

Dans le cadre des journées formatives organisées l'année dernière, quelques professionnels de l'éducation ont suivi un cours d'une durée de 7 heures sous le titre « Prévention et approche des abus contre les enfants », proposée par l'Association AMBAR. Les actions formatives de ces journées s'adressent aux trois systèmes éducatifs. Le ministère a prévu d'organiser à nouveau cette action formative en 2018 et en 2019.

2) Le Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de la Justice et de l'Intérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre

2.1. Ce ministère a organisé des actions de formation pour tous les professionnels du Département des Affaires Sociales sur la prévention des abus sexuels chez l'enfant, organisées par la Fondation Vicki Bernadet avec les objectifs suivants:

- Différencier l'abus sexuel d'un autre type d'abus.
- Savoir ce qu'est l'abus sexuel contre un enfant, ses caractéristiques et ses conséquences.
- En finir avec les faux mythes sur ce sujet.

2.2. Le 19 janvier 2017, le ministère a organisé la Conférence de la Fondation Vicki Bernadet, dans le cadre des actions menées sur la prévention de l'abus sexuel chez l'enfant, sous le titre « En parlant nous prévenons l'abus ». L'objectif : différencier l'abus sexuel d'un autre type d'abus, savoir ce qu'est l'abus sexuel contre un enfant, ses caractéristiques et ses conséquences et en finir avec les faux mythes sur ce sujet.

3) Andorra Telecom

Les objectifs poursuivis par ces actions sont la sensibilisation aux menaces d'Internet. Le *grooming* a été intégré dans la formation que nos experts en sécurité et contrôle ont développée dans différents domaines.

3.1. Conférence: « Protéger votre information, c'est protéger votre famille »

Date: 12 décembre 2012, destinataires: tous publics ; 120 personnes y ont assisté.



3.2. Cours donnés à quelques enseignants du Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre et à l'Association de Parents (AMPA).

Assistants: Environ 400 personnes entre 2012 et 2013.

3.3. Premier CONGRÈS CONAND D'ANDORRE - Congrès international sur la sécurité de l'information.

Au Centre de Congrès d'Andorre la Vieille, les 3 et 4 février 2017.

Atelier pour parents et adolescents sur l'utilisation responsable et sûre d'Internet.

Conférencier : Josep Albors. 60 personnes y ont assisté.



3.4. App TRONIC

App en cours de développement par Andorra Telecom pour la sensibilisation aux menaces sur Internet. Destinataires : enfants du pays de 2 à 13 ans.

Travail développé en collaboration avec le Collège des psychologues d'Andorre et du Département pour l'Assistance des Enfants et des Adolescents du Ministère des Affaires Sociales, de la Justice et de l'Intérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre.



→

Le Ministère des Affaires sociales, de la Justice et de l'Intérieur, en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Gouvernement d'Andorre, ont coordonné ces séances de sensibilisation.

→

Vous pouvez voir des vidéos et des documents sur le portail jeunesse de l'Agence andorrane de protection des données (<http://portaljove.apda.ad/>).

AUSTRIA / AUTRICHE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Note: When it comes to prevention, no difference is made between self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

Question 1.

See also the answers to question 7.

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.

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Crime Prevention Unit of the Criminal Intelligence Service works together with the crime prevention officers. There are 1,200 crime prevention officers all over Austria, educated for different parts of prevention. In 2016 they advised in summary 365,789 people. The education as a youth prevention officer takes 5 weeks and includes the use of training kits (they can be provided in German language) and various clips like: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=INMgNBXdqgc>. These specialised crime prevention officers work with kids at school aged 13 or elder in the framework of the program "Under 18", generally aiming at the prevention of violence, addiction resulting from substance abuse, as well as other forms of addiction (e.g. gambling, or excessive cell phone use). Staying safe online is a big part in it and so sexting is usually on the agenda of those trainings and workshops. In 2016 about 115,800 kids were reached with those workshops.

"Safer Internet" - an EU- initiative - has published the brochure SEXTING informing children about the risks they face when they produce or share self-generated sexually explicit images or videos or self-generated sexual content: https://www.saferinternet.at/uploads/tx_simaterials/Flyer_Sexting_01.pdf. This awareness raising initiative is being sponsored and promoted by the Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth, the Federal Ministry of Education, the Federal Chancellor's Office and the Internet Ombudsman.

Awareness-raising materials have also been made available to children by the Children's Ombudspersons of the *Länder* (e.g. Tyrol:

http://www.kija-tirol.at/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Sexting_Falter_2016.pdf,

Upper Austria: <http://www.kija-ooe.at/1263.htm>,

Salzburg: <http://www.kija-sbg.at/news/newsletter/newsletter-2013/newsletter-kija-sbg-1013.html#c898>

and Styria: <http://www.kinderanwalt.at/fileadmin/kija/res/Download/Infoblaetter/Handy.pdf>).

Furthermore, the children's ombuds office of Upper Austria (Kija) is drawing attention to the mentioned risks through theatre performances conducted throughout the State.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

There are no special activities targeting bystanders. The awareness raising activities mentioned above reach all children as the most important aim is their empowerment so they can help themselves and others.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

A variety of documents is available on the website of the Austrian Centre for Citizenship Education in Schools, Zentrum polis (<http://www.politik-lernen.at/>) that refer to the issue in a broader sense (s. Appendix 2). Zentrum polis is an educational service institution operating under the Ministry of Education, which offers training courses for teachers, teaching material and textbooks developed in close cooperation with national and international organisations. The programmes primarily aim at linking universal human rights with everyday experience, focusing on the importance of these rights in practice.

The initiatives in the framework of „Safer Internet“ comprise educational activities and brochures particularly addressed to teachers, parents and students about the risks children face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content (<https://www.saferinternet.at/> and <https://www.bmb.gv.at/schulen/pwi/pa/saferinternet.html>).

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth informs parents about the risks of self-generated sexually images or contents produced by their children with the following issues on the ministerial website www.eltern-bildung.at:

- <https://www.eltern-bildung.at/sicher-unterwegs-im-internet/> concerning the topics Sexting, Posing, Cyber-Grooming.
- <https://www.eltern-bildung.at/handy-in-kinder-und-jugendhand/> concerning the safe use of WhatsApp-Chats.

The explicit issue “Sexual child abuse” informs parents how to avoid the risk and where to get help in case of suspicion: <https://www.eltern-bildung.at/sexueller-missbrauch-an-kindern/>

Parents can also find support and advice concerning sex education:

- <https://www.eltern-bildung.at/sexualerziehung/> informing about how to talk about sexuality with children of different ages and how to interact with pornographic content in the media.
- <https://www.eltern-bildung.at/geschlecht-und-sexualitaet-wenn-jugendliche-anders-sind/> informing about LGBTI.

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Families and Youth has also developed workshops for young adults, as well as youth workers, educators and parents, concerning sexuality and digital media (www.sextalks.at). Due to recent developments, these workshops have succeeded their original design, now containing additional support for the above mentioned group with tools such as a WhatsApp-Broadcast and a chat tool for weekly advice from our experts.

Furthermore parallel to the workshops with children mentioned under 1.1., awareness raising activities by the crime prevention officers are carried out with their parents and their teachers so that they are able to target the issues when the workshop is over or during other lessons. There are also educational activities at pedagogic high schools or for students that are working with kids in the future. They include input to get an idea of what is going on when a child is abused, what the police does and what the part of youth welfare is. Apart of that, sexting is also a part of the agenda.

In Vorarlberg – one of the nine Länder of Austria – the „Werkstatt für Suchtprophylaxe der Stiftung Maria Ebene“ offered the following services:

Information material:

- Speaking about television with children. What parents should know. (Mit Kindern übers Fernsehen sprechen. Was Eltern wissen sollten.)
- Speaking about new media with children. What parents should know. (Mit Kindern über neue Medien sprechen. Was Eltern wissen sollten.)
- Speaking about new media with teenager. What parents should know. (Mit Jugendlichen über neue Medien sprechen. Was Eltern wissen sollten.)

Trainings:

- Klartext: neue Medien (for teachers working with teens)
- Neue Medien in der Volksschule (for teachers working with children in elementary schools).

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Au niveau fédéral, on peut citer les initiatives suivantes :

* Child Focus has a website on online safety, a part of it is for young people, which has a part on online sex <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/prevention/securite-en-ligne/adolescents/sexe-internet>

* The Privacy commission runs the 'Ik beslis' (I decide) campaign for children, youngsters and their educators about privacy. On the website for youngsters there is a part on sexting:

<https://www.jedecide.be/les-jeunes/sexting>

En Communauté germanophone, différents projets sont en cours :

1) Kaleido (institution crée récemment incluant l'ancien centre PMS et l'ancienne l'ONE de la CG) : interventions dans les écoles, soit en individuel, en classe ou recouvrant des activités dans toute l'école. Kaleido utilise des méthodes d'autres pays comme par exemple le projet « Fair Player » et « Klicksafe.de ». Le projet de Bus (donc mobile) « Sex'cetera » : le projet vise un public cible large. Il s'agit d'un programme concernant la vie affective, relationnel et sexuel des jeunes. Tout un module concerne le thème « sexualité et images » à l'internet. Le public cible sont les adolescents autour des 14 ans.

2) Infotreff et JIZ (centres inforjeunes) : animations en école, surtout sur le thème de la maîtrise des médias, le droit à l'image et le Cybermobbing. Ce projet se fait en coopération avec le centre des médias.

Ils disposent d'une équipe pédagogique visant les médias, et s'occupe spécialement de l'éducation sécurisée concernant l'utilisation saine et bienveillante de l'internet, le droit à l'image, Cybermobbing, Sexting, etc.

3) Polizeizone Weser-Göhl (Zone de Police Werser-Göhl): projets « MEGA » et « KOPS » qui traitent surtout l'image de soi-même et le mobbing. Le projet « MEGA+ » se consacre spécialement à la sécurité à l'internet.

4) Centre des médias : Il y a des groupes d'enfants, pour lesquels concernant la sécurité dans l'internet on met à disposition des matériaux didactique. En plus on informe les parents, enseignants et les enfants, etc. Ils organisent en coopération avec la police et les centres d'informations des jeunes toutes les années le « Safer Internet Day ». A titre d'exemple : Il y a deux ans le focus était mis sur le sujet de sextortion.

5) Il y a une coopération avec child focus : le site web « webethic » fut traduit en allemand sous le titre « durchklick.be » et renseigne des parents, grands-parents, etc.

6) L'émission « click-sicher » hebdomadaire au BRF (Radio et télévision publique de la Communauté Germanophone), en coopération avec la police et le centre de médias, se consacre des fois à ces thèmes.

En Communauté flamande, nous pouvons mentionner les points suivants:

* Child Focus, Mediawijs, Mediaraven and Jong & Van Zin are currently developing a chatbox for young people to learn how to react to secondary sexting.

* The Department for Education & Training supports the Centre of Expertise Mediawijs, to enable it to further expand its educational activities. It has developed, for example, a subsite <https://tegencyberpesten.mediawijs.be/> offering tools to combat bullying, hate speech etc.

* Sensoa has a website for young people, where one of the themes is sex and media (<http://www.allesoverseks.be/themas/seks-media>)

Tout d'abord, il est utile de savoir que la réalisation d'une approche préventive et réactive intégrée et coordonnée de la violence sexuelle et la violence fait partie du *Vlaams actieplan ter bevordering en bescherming van de fysieke, psychische en seksuele integriteit van de minderjarige in de jeugdhulp en de kinderopvang, het onderwijs, de jeugd- en de sportsector (29/01/2016)*. Ce plan d'action engage les ministres de la Jeunesse, du Sport, du Bien-être et de l'Enseignement à travailler conjointement et de façon coordonnée sur la prévention et le traitement de toutes les formes de violence sur et chez les enfants et les adolescents. Dans le cadre de ce plan d'action, des actions transversales et sectorielles sont entreprises.

Le plan d'action repose sur quatre piliers:

- a) l'élargissement et le partage des connaissances sur la violence chez les enfants et les jeunes;
- b) des mesures générales de soutien et de sensibilisation envers le grand public pour protéger l'intégrité physique, psychologique et sexuelle des enfants et des adolescents;
- c) traiter de manière adéquate et appropriée l'intégrité des mineurs et les comportements inacceptables et la maltraitance des enfants et des jeunes dans les secteurs concernés;

d) fournir un soutien approprié et l'assistance aux enfants victimes et les auteurs d'abus et d'un comportement inapproprié

En ce qui concerne la question 1.1 et 1.2, une campagne de sensibilisation est lancée chaque année afin de faire connaître la Chatbox <http://www.nupraatikerover.be>. La chat box est destiné aux jeunes (de 12 à 18 ans) qui ont des questions ou sont victimes d'abus sexuels et / ou de maltraitance. La chatbox est organisée par les Vertrouwenscentra Kindermishandeling (VK) et est composée de membres du personnel du VK de Bruxelles.

En Communauté française, dans le cadre des prises en charge individuelles réalisées par les équipes SOS Enfants, les intervenants peuvent être amenés à expliquer aux enfants dans quelle problématique ils se situent (enjeux, impacts, risques...) et à les prévenir des risques ou dangers encourus.

Yakapa : La campagne « Vie de chien, destinée aux enfants », invite ces derniers à s'exprimer et à oser se confier à des adultes de confiance. L'intimité et les écrans sont des thématiques traitées au travers des différents outils : livre, affiches, autocollants... distribués à 60 000 exemplaires chaque année à tous les élèves de 4^{ème} primaire. Cf. <http://www.yapaka.be/enfants>

Le blog de 100drine.be <http://www.100drine.be>, outil de prévention web destiné aux adolescents, les invite à s'exprimer sur ce qui les traverse notamment sur ce qu'ils vivent sur le web. Ce blog est celui d'une adolescente fictive (100drine qui joue sur l'identification et le partage de ressources) qui y raconte sa vie. Traitant de l'intimité, des écrans... ce dispositif invite les ados à venir échanger leurs questions, interrogations,... Ce lieu est un lieu d'échange ouvert à tous.

Les liens suivants sont également intéressants même s'ils sont le fait de structures privées. Ainsi, si les services en charge de la prévention n'ont pas connaissance d'initiatives spécifiques en matière d'exploitation et d'abus par le biais d'internet, la thématique de la sensibilisation à l'usage raisonné d'internet est rencontrée depuis quelques années à travers quelques projets généralement portés par des AMO (Service d'Aide en Milieu Ouvert) :

- Jeu Why Net : <http://www.whynet.be/site/index.php/jeu-whynet> (Mons);
- Projet de sensibilisation à l'usage de TIC à destination des élèves de l'enseignement primaire : animation dans les écoles (pas de site Internet) : CAAJ de Neufchâteau ;
- Internet sans crainte : http://www.din-amo.be/?page_id=456 Animations sur base d'un jeu développé en France ;
- Internet expliqué à ta mère : <http://www.internetexpliqueatamere.be/> projet développé par l'AMO Imagin AMO (Gembloux).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Il est renvoyé à la question 1.1 par la Communauté germanophone, la Communauté française et la Communauté Flamande.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Au niveau fédéral, il est renvoyé aux projets suivants :

* Child Focus has a website on online safety, a part of it is for parents and teachers, which has a part on online sex: <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/prevention/securite-en-ligne/adolescents/sexe-internet>

* The Privacy commission runs the 'Ik beslis' campaign for children, youngsters and their educators about privacy : <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/prevention/securite-en-ligne/adolescents/sexe-internet>
On the website for educators (teachers and parents) you can find: <https://www.jedecide.be/les-parents-et-lenseignement/sexting>

La Communauté germanophone renvoie à la question 1.1.

En Communauté flamande, les projets suivants sont développés :

* Mediawijs has a website for parents (<https://www.medianest.be/thema/relaties-seksualiteit>) and a website for professionals (<https://mediawijs.be/dossiers/dossier-liefde-internet/>) with this theme on it.

* Child Focus, Mediawijs, Sensoa, Mediaraven and Jong en Van Zin are currently developing a packet of lessons and tools for teachers about secondary sexting. The packet will contain the online interactive video 'Hé, het is oké' by Mediawijs (<https://mediawijs.be/h%C3%A9hetisok%C3%A9>), the play 'Sex-thing' by Child Focus, lessons by the group, a mediawegwijzer brochure on the topic, references to the flag system by Sensoa (Sensoa already produced the Flag system, which is a very interesting tool that helps educators talk about and judge sexually delicate situations. An extensive adaptation of this system for schools was launched in March 2017. (<http://www.seksuelevorming.be/sensoa-vlaggensysteem>)

* “(N)iets mis mee?! Omgaan met seksueel grensoverschrijdend gedrag in het jeugdwerk” est le système des drapeaux adapté pour le secteur de la jeunesse. Jong & Van Zin a réalisé en 2015 une actualisation de la version de 2011 (<https://www.jongenvanzin.be/activiteiten/niets-mis-mee-omgaan-met-seksueel-grensoverschrijdend-gedrag-het-jeugdwerk>). C'est une méthode pédagogique qui permet de savoir comment réagir au comportement sexuel des enfants et des adolescents. Quel comportement sexuel est acceptable? Quel comportement est à la limite? Que peut-on se permettre en tant que travailleur avec des jeunes? De plus, Jong & Van Zin organise également des formations dans le secteur de la jeunesse sur la sexualité et les relations et l'application du système des drapeaux en particulier. En outre, Jong & Van Zin a également développé le « OK?! un jeu sur le comportement sexuel limite » (dernier update en mai 2016).

* Mediawijs made an online interactive video of the flagssystem on online sexual situations. (<https://mediawijs.be/h%C3%A9hetisok%C3%A9>)... all contained on the website www.sexting.be.

* Sensoa has a website for teachers and educators

<http://www.seksuelevorming.be/themas/lesgeven-over-seks-en-media>

* Since 2016 the B-BICO2 project for the safer internet centre funded by the Safer Internet Programme of the European Commission run by Child Focus with Mediawijs, Média Animation, CSEM and CCB provides a Belgian Better Internet Consortium which aims to bring all the central prevention players on internet and children in Belgium together and provide more joint actions and coordination. That's why Child Focus, Mediawijs, Mediaraven, Sensoa ... are working together on sexting at the moment.

Développement d'outils dans les domaines politiques du Bien-être / Santé publique / famille, de l'enseignement, de la jeunesse et du sport.

Généralité

Sensoa et Child Focus ont développé « Raamwerk Seksualiteit en Beleid » qui fournit aux organisations des outils et des éléments de base pour analyser, affiner et / ou ajuster leur politique sur la sexualité et l'intégrité physique. Cela se fait dans une vision cohérente et intégrée, une politique générale de qualité et une politique de précaution et réactive. Le cadre combine une vision modèle, des instruments

politiques concrets et des informations générales. Dans chaque secteur, des travaux ont été effectués sur la traduction, la publication et la distribution du cadre. Il y a 5 cadres spécifiques. Celui adapté à l'éducation, au travail avec les jeunes, au sport, à l'accueil des enfants et à l'aide intégrale à la jeunesse. <http://www.seksuelevorming.be/projects/framework-exuality-en-policy>. Dans tous les secteurs, des efforts ont également été déployés pour renforcer le professionnalisme des bénévoles et des professionnels par la formation sur le cadre et du Système de drapeaux (2012-2015).

D'ici la fin de 2017, une plate-forme de connaissance intégrité sera disponible contenant toutes les informations et instruments utilisés par les secteurs du Bien-être, de l'enseignement, du sport et de la jeunesse, dans le domaine de l'intégrité y compris l'intimidation et la cyberintimidation.

Enseignement

Le « Raamwerk Seksualiteit en Beleid Onderwijs » a été réalisé par Sensoa et Child Focus en collaboration avec les organismes de coordination, les réseaux centraux, les associations de parents et les organisations flamandes d'étudiants. L'annonce a été faite par une journée d'étude le 11 mars 2014: <http://www.seksuelevorming.be/materiaal/raamwerk-exualiteit-en-policy-onderwijs>.

Le 20/04/2016, un accord a été signé entre la Databank Ondergrond Vlaanderen (DOV) et Sensoa pour le développement d'une version modifiée du système de drapeaux pour l'enseignement: <http://www.seksuelevorming.be/sensoa-vlaggensystem>. Le Centre de connaissances de Mediawijs a développé en 2017 une version en ligne du système de drapeaux, appliquée aux risques en ligne tels que le sexting: www.mediawijs.be/héhetisok. Les deux méthodes ont ensuite été lancées le 6 mars 2017.

Dans les organismes de coordination, dans l'enseignement public, dans les associations de parents et les organisations flamandes d'étudiants, l'ensemble de ces personnes sont formées par Sensoa et Child Focus au système de drapeaux et au Raamwerk Seksualiteit en Beleid Onderwijs. Les organismes de coordination et les réseaux centraux forment à leur tour les personnels des écoles et des centres d'accompagnement des élèves à propos du système des drapeaux et du Raamwerk Seksualiteit en Beleid Onderwijs, et les organisations de parents aident les parents en abordant les questions relatives au comportement sexuel à risques. Sensoa lui-même permet également aux écoles et aux centres d'accompagnement des élèves de poursuivre leur formation.

Klascement est une plateforme en ligne gratuite où les enseignants peuvent partager du matériel éducatif. En utilisant ce matériel, les enseignants peuvent s'inspirer et partager du matériel ciblé pour les élèves de tous les âges. Du matériel sur l'éducation aux médias, à l'éducation sexuelle (en ligne) peut également être partagé ici.

Afin de stimuler la participation des parents, un projet avec Child Focus et l'Association des familles est financé chaque année pour l'organisation de soirées de formation parentale et / ou une formation par l'équipe éducative sur la sécurité en ligne. www.veiligonline.be. En 2017, l'offre est renouvelée. L'offre est maintenant disponible en 5 sections thématiques:

- Média sociaux
- Cyberintimidation... intimidation dans un habit moderne
- Relations Online et sexualité
- Let the games begin. Parents, enfants et jeux
- Internet et vie privée

Dans ces trois formations, le problème du sexting et du comportement sexuel en ligne est également discuté de manière nuancée.

En Communauté française, différents axes de formation des professionnels sont prévus :

- Livres Temps d'Arrêt envoyés gratuitement à tous les professionnels de la petite enfance et de la jeunesse : <http://www.yapaka.be/livre/livre-unique-ment-en-version-pdf-et-epub-qui-a-peur-du-grand-mechant-web> ; « Corps et adolescence », « Hypersexualisation des enfants », « Coopérer autour des écrans », « Grandir avec les écrans la règle 3-6-9-12 »...
- Une autoformation en ligne gratuite portant sur la maltraitance destinée aux professionnels de première ligne. S'y trouvent de nombreuses ressources comme « Enfance et risques d'internet : mythes et réalité » ou encore « le statut des images... », de courtes vidéos interviews de professionnels « Eduquer aux images : partir de ce qu'adultes et enfants vivent », « Le porno et les ados »...
- Des actualités mises en première page du site telles que « Le code pénal et les sextos »
- Des podcasts de conférences audio disponibles gratuitement : « Usages d'images chez les jeunes : Comment faire avec ? »

Travail avec des parlementaires sur la question de l'hypersexualisation et réalisation de recommandations.

Le Guide pratique relatif à la prévention et à la gestion des violences en milieu scolaire, édité par la Direction générale de l'Enseignement obligatoire, est mis à disposition de tous les membres du personnel (chefs d'établissement, enseignants, éducateurs, agents Centres Psycho Médico-Sociaux...) de l'enseignement organisé et subventionné par la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles, fondamental et secondaire, ordinaire et spécialisé.

Le document, très complet, aborde de nombreuses thématiques liées à la violence en milieu scolaire (dont la maltraitance, l'exploitation sexuelle). Il fournit de précieuses informations sur les dispositifs de prévention, mais aussi des points de repère pour intervenir. Des outils/points de contacts compétents sont également indiqués dans le guide afin que les personnes confrontés à ces situations puissent prendre les mesures adéquates. Adresse web où télécharger le guide :

<http://enseignement.be/index.php?page=26937>

Un numéro vert « Assistance écoles » existe et a pour objectif d'orienter et d'informer les professionnels de l'enseignement confrontés à la violence en milieu scolaire.

<http://www.enseignement.be/index.php?page=26259>

Enfin, les centres psycho-médicaux sociaux et le Service de médiation scolaire peuvent intervenir à la demande des directions d'école.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par ECPAT, and / et CHILD FOCUS

Question 1.1.a. and b.

ECPAT Belgium has developed a project called "Make-IT-Safe" (<http://www.make-it-safe.net>) to empower children and young people to become responsible digital citizens. The originality of the project is that young people (12-18 years) have taken an active part in its implementation since they have trained their peers and developed materials on the responsible use of new technologies, including the possible consequences of producing and sharing self-generated sexually explicit materials: comics (<https://ecpat.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/BD-anglais.pdf>) and video-clips (<https://ecpat.be/en/category/videos-en/>). Two handbooks, one for peer

experts (https://ecpat.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/peers_en.pdf) and one for coaches (https://ecpat.be/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/coach_en.pdf) have also been developed.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

- In the Federation Wallonia-Brussels, there are also initiatives targeting parents on how to promote the responsible use of the new technologies amongst their children, www.webetic.be. A similar initiative exists in Flanders www.veilionline.be which is managed by Child Focus and the Gezinsbond.
- In the framework of the Make-IT-Safe project, ECPAT Belgium has also developed materials for parents: Recommendations for parents to discuss online behaviour with their children (http://ecpat.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Materialien/Flyer/Make_IT_Safe_English_WEB.pdf).

The flyer exists in 15 languages (<http://www.make-it-safe.net/index.php/en/news>).

- Child Focus gives training sessions to:
 - o teachers and social workers on how to teach the children they work with how to stay safe online;
 - o Police agents and prevention officers of cities and municipalities on giving training session about e-safety to children;
 - o Children through Dossier 116000: an animated workshop giving more information about Child Focus and its activities combined with prevention messages on running away but also (online) sexual exploitation.

All training sessions can be found on <http://www.childfocus.be/fr/child-focus-academy>

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are several different activities / tools / materials for raising awareness or training addressed to children, which relate to the prevention of sexual violence and sexual abuse of children facilitated by ICT. All these activities / tools / materials were result of joint multidisciplinary efforts of institutions with various competence at all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the ombudsman office and the non-governmental sector.

Currently, there is no policy document of Bosnia and Herzegovina aimed at preventing and combating sexual violence and child abuse facilitated by ICT. The 2010-2012 Action Plan for the Improvement of the Child Protection System in the Field of Child Pornography and Other Forms of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children Facilitated by Information and Communication Technologies of BiH and the 2014-2015 Action Plan for the Prevention and Protection of Children against Abuse facilitated by Information and Communication Technologies of BiH were in effect earlier.

At present, the 2016-2019 Action Plan for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings of BiH is in effect, where strategic objective D.6 "Improve the Mechanisms for Protecting Children and Preventing Violence against Children Facilitated by Information and Communication Technologies" plans activities to be carried out by the Ministry of Security of BiH and BiH law enforcement agencies.

International Solidarity Forum - EMMAUS (MFS-EMMAUS) administers the website www.sigurnodijete.ba, which aims to raise awareness, primarily of children and parents as well as of teaching staff and other professionals in the field of education. This portal is designed to meet the needs of different target groups: the general public, parents, teenagers up to 18 and children up to 12 years

and contains many useful information about the risks they face when they produce and/or share sexually explicit content and other forms of possible exploitation of children and their prevention.

Over the course of many years, MFS-EMMAUS carried out a series of educational workshops for children, parents and teachers throughout BiH in more than 60 schools, with almost 2,500 students and parents, as well as over 300 teachers of elementary and secondary schools, attending them, and continuously works to prevent and raise awareness of the problem of online child abuse. A special website was developed for teaching staff and education specialists www.e-school.sigurnodijete.ba with useful information on forms of abuse and prevention and to be a platform for sharing experiences and advice and joint efforts in this area.

Preventive materials (brochures, leaflets, posters) were created and distributed, and each year activities are organised on the occasion of marking the Safer Internet Day, which seeks to draw attention of children and the general public to the risks of using information and communication technologies.

Furthermore, through the membership of INHOPE - the worldwide organization of hotlines for reporting inappropriate content on the Internet, MFS-EMMAUS has provided Bosnia and Herzegovina with the exchange of information and adequate prevention of child pornography and paedophilia between BiH and other countries with this issue and thereby with exchange of experiences and good practices. Becoming a member of the ECPAT network - a global network of civil society organizations committed to combating the sexual exploitation of children and other forms of abuse – is a significant progress in this area.

Within the "A Comprehensive Approach to Addressing the Problem of Child Pornography in BiH" project, MFS Emmaus NGO and „United Women - Udružene žene“ NGO of Banja Luka organised educational workshops for children, parents and teachers in elementary and secondary schools throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Educational workshops were held in more than 45 schools, with over 1,700 students and parents present, as well as over 230 teachers of elementary and secondary schools attending them. The workshops were held in cooperation with the Federation Police Administration (FMUP), the State Investigation and Protection Agency (SIPA) and the partner organization of the „United Women“ of Banja Luka. In order to raise the awareness of children, parents and teachers about online child abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies, MFS-EMMAUS organised educational workshops for children, parents and teachers in elementary and secondary schools throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina on "Surf Safe".

In 2013, the "Novi put" NGO of Mostar conducted a very important campaign called "STOP Child Pornography and Paedophilia". It included a mini campaign to prevent and raise awareness among the risk categories of children, their parents, teachers, as well as the general public about the dangers and possible abuse of information and communication technologies for the purpose of exploiting children and child pornography in general. During the mini campaign, the representatives of the "Novi put" NGO visited 10 primary schools in Herzegovina-Neretva Canton. On that occasion, promotional materials were distributed to children and teaching staff who were designed and printed for the purpose of this project. Representatives of all schools expressed a desire and a need to distribute material among their students, given the increasing frequency of abuse of children facilitated by information technology. During the implementation of the project, the "Novi put" NGO organised 8 interactive educational workshops for children at risky age from 12 to 15, teaching staff and pedagogues in primary schools, homes for uncared-for children in Herzegovina-Neretva Canton in order to raise awareness about the issue in BiH and prevent it from occurring.

<http://www.noviputbih.org/index.php/en/component/k2/item/363-trnovo-muskarac-nagovarao-djevojicu-da-skine-donji-ves.html?Itemid=493>

Since 2012, the **Ombudsman Institution for Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina** has educated children about their rights enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child through project activity „The Ombudsman in Your School“ implemented in primary and secondary schools in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. During these visits, they have been discussing with the children the issue of sexually explicit images and videos, the consequences of their creation and publication. Children are informed about the possibility of reporting violations of their rights to the Ombudsman of BiH, as well as other competent authorities.

The Ombudsperson Institution for Children of the Republika Srpska has also organised a series of activities related to the protection of children from sexual violence and sexual abuse. In November 2010, a round table was organised on "How to Protect Children on the Internet". The event was attended by university professors, primary and secondary school IT teachers, secondary school students, representatives of the Centre for Social Work and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the RS, the Ministry of Education and Culture of the RS, the Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports of the RS.

In 2011, „the Children on the Internet“ campaign was conducted by the Ombudsperson Institution for Children of the Republika Srpska. During this campaign, a series of activities were organised and the campaign was launched by marking the Safe Internet Day under the motto "It's More Than a Game, it's Your Life", and then the website www.djecanainternetu.org was promoted. The content of the portal is set up so that a visitor can quickly and easily find information that is adapted to the age groups of children (early, middle and late childhood), parents and school. In addition to the information there is also the so-called communicative content of "A Brave Inbox" and "Survey". Through the Brave Box, every child as well as an adult can use the portal anonymously to ask for help, report unpleasant situations and suggest an activity.

In the period 2013-2016, the Ombudsperson for Children of the Republika Srpska organised 106 workshops on "Do we know what violence is?" with the aim of recognizing all types of violence, including cyber violence. In these workshops, students of higher grades of primary schools, as well as a number of teaching staff, professional associates of the school, as well as representatives of parents' councils participated. The aim of the workshops was: educating children about the advantages and risks of the Internet, identifying the elements of cyber violence and responding to these situations, responsible and ethical use of the Internet, getting to know page www.djecanainternetu.org, encouraging conversation and reporting of all harassment or bullying cases. Special workshops were also organised for secondary school students.

As a follow-up on a recommendation of the Ombudsperson for Children of the RS, in school year 2014-2015, the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republika Srpska and the RS Pedagogical Institute introduced the topic of violence against children in the Primary School Curriculum from 2nd to the 9th grade to be taught at homeroom classes. Thus, the programs for the prevention of violence against children have become an integral part of the Primary School Curriculum.

On 1 December 2010, the **BiH Communications Regulatory Agency (RAK/CRS)** presented a TV and radio spot called "Where is Buco", which launched a campaign aimed at promoting media literacy and protecting children and juveniles from potentially harmful content on the Internet. The spot, which was taken over from the German regulator and adapted to the public in Bosnia and Herzegovina, points to the potential hazards for children and juveniles on the Internet, such as violence and pornographic content, and contacts with paedophiles and radical groups. This spot is broadcast in 14 European countries. The campaign was supported by more than 90 RTV stations and audio-visual media service providers throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina that accepted to broadcast the TV or radio spot in their program at no cost. Since then, the spot has been included on the homepage of the official CRA website www.rak.ba, and it can also be viewed on you tube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vDG1sxtPxo>.

Save the Children Office in the North-West Balkans works to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation facilitated by ICT through a comprehensive approach to raising awareness of children and parents. A public awareness campaign that was conducted in 2017 created a set of materials that address various forms of violence through ICT, including video clips with messages of popular young YouTubers, flyers and posters. Through publications on social media and featuring / interviews in traditional media (press, TV, radio), the campaign reached at least 500,000 people in Bosnia and Herzegovina (in addition to BiH the campaign was conducted in Serbia). In addition, through the campaign, direct contact with children was achieved through public presentations, debates and discussions on the topic of violence facilitated by ICT.

In the **Republika Srpska**, in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republika Srpska, lectures are organised for pupils of elementary and secondary schools of the Republika Srpska on "Training of Children and Adults about the Dangers that Lurk on the Internet". The goal of these and similar lectures is the preventive protection of the youngest Internet users, getting to know the potential dangers that lurk on the Internet and the like. Students are informed about how to protect against possible violence facilitated by the Internet, using social networks or using mobile phones.

Every year, the Brcko District Police mark the "Safer Internet Day" hold courses of training by police officers and officers of the Criminal Police Unit, and brochures are distributed in order to raise awareness and training about the safe use of the Internet. Similar education is carried out by the **Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs**.

In 2016, the **Federation Ministry of Education and Science** issued a letter of support for the UNICEF project proposal in BiH, which deals with the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children facilitated by the Internet (SEA). The project is aimed at raising the awareness of children, parents and teachers, including pre-school education staff, on the safe use of information and communication technologies and the capacity building of teaching staff in general. It is planned that the realization of all activities will be focused on developing programs for teaching on online safety, teacher training and program implementation in a certain number of cantons in FBiH, as well as programs for activities to be carried out with parents and children, and it is planned to develop a manual for preschool teachers for working with children of pre-school age on SEA. It is envisaged that these project activities are carried out in educational institutions in the Federation of BiH.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

All activities / tools / materials / measures listed in the answer 1.1. are appropriate and apply to children who are bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing the aforesaid content on the Internet.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

All activities / tools / materials / measures listed in the answer 1.1. also apply to parents and persons who have regular contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health care professionals etc.).

In addition to children, the campaign of Save the Children was directed to the parents and a special video clip, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tUqbLM_pCrA&t=2s, and a leaflet, <https://www.dropbox.com/s/0k1b2uza8m6h9hr/infografika-roditelji-BHS.jpg?dl=0>, were made.

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The above-mentioned activities are implemented by the state institutions and the non-governmental sector as partners and they are: the Ministry of Security of BiH / Department for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees BiH, the Ministry of Communications and Transport of BiH, the Ombudsman for Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ombudsman for Children of the Republika Srpska, the Communications Regulatory Agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(RAK/CRS), the Ministries of Internal Affairs, the Ministries of Education and Pedagogical Institutes, educational institutions, centres for social work, Save the Children Office in North West Balkans, MFS-EMMAUS NGO, "Novi put" NGO of Banja Luka and numerous other non-governmental organizations.

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- www.djecanainternetu.org
- www.sigurnodijete.ba
- <http://www.sigurnodijete.ba/bs/vijesti/promotivni-materijali>
- www.e-school.sigurnodijete.ba
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p9mHYUYXgLk&t=4s>
- https://scontent-vie1-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t1.0-9/19366396_960898154051683_520617712739010005_n.jpg?oh=d5f31e7df966c2f3ece10eca173f9aa&oe=59EC57C7
- <https://youtu.be/a2Xa7BEs91o>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tUqbLM_pCrA&t=2s
- <https://www.dropbox.com/s/0k1b2uza8m6h9hr/infografika-roditelji-BHS.jpg?dl=0>
- <http://education.muprs.org/edukacija-djece-o-plavom-kitu/>
- <http://education.muprs.org/nastavak-edukacija-djece-o-aplikaciji-plavi-kit/>
- <http://education.muprs.org/nastavak-edukacije-o-plavom-kitu/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ftIH30Xi0Zc>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AiHmovEQCRA>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jaXSiUQfiFs>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtGZOujmTY>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4Mm16Kolas>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ly-FY6T-u44>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vDG1sxtPxo>
- www.djeca.rs.ba
- <http://www.djeca.rs.ba/index.php?lang=1>
- <http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/izvinternet.pdf>
- <http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/CRONSEEstav.pdf>
- http://www.djeca.rs.ba/uploaded/DJECA_NA_INTERNETU%20za%20sajt_1.pdf

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The State Agency for Child Protection (SACP) foresees a variety of measures to inform children about online risks by including specific measures in national strategic documents. State policy in this area is carried out jointly with civil society organisations, such as NGOs, as well as with companies having activities in information and communication technologies sector. In addition, the SACP website contents relevant information on the topic.

The Children's Council, set up as a governmental body aiming to stimulate children participation in the discussions and application of policies that are of direct relevance to them. The Children's Council has regular awareness-raising campaigns about online risks amongst children of similar age.

In addition, the yearly National Programme for Child Protection adopted by the Council of Ministers gives particular importance to the measures and activities aimed at protecting children from violence and various kinds of abuse. The 2017-2018 Action Plan of the National Programme for the Prevention of Violence against Children and Child Abuse 2017-2020 lists specific operational targets related to child protection online together with the respective responsible and/or partner organisations and institutions

responsible for their achievement.

Question 1.2. a. and b.

Ministry of Education and Science:

Children and students are informed about question for sexual abuse and exploitation in biology and health education classes. They take many activities related to the subject, with the support of the National Center of Public Health and Analyses (NCPHA) and the assistance of the medical specialists at school, a lot of brochures are distributed, and different videos are presented to the students.

A Mechanism for Counteracting Harassment was introduced in schools in 2017, which was supplemented by measures against cyberbullying.

The Ministry has developed measures related to enhance students' digital literacy and awareness for safe behaviour in social networks and how to use in safety manner the information in internet.

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

The Central Commission and the Local Commissions for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency do not provide specialized prevention in relation to the issues included in the Thematic Questionnaire for the Second Round of Monitoring of the Lanzarote Committee on the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence assisted by information and communication technologies (ICT). In this regard, it may be noted that specific prevention especially concerning the creation and distribution of "self-generated sexually explicit images and / or videos" and / or "self-generated sexual content" ("Self-generated sexual content") that were included in the Questionnaire was not carried out by the Local Committees for PJD as it had not been part of its responsibilities.

According to the Report on the Condition and Trends of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency. Crimes against them, the activity of the Central and Local Committees for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, 2016" has been focused on preventive action against the dangers for children in Internet.

The most important and interesting themes of some programs, strategies and campaigns were: "Protect children from all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation; "How to react if our child is a victim of violence"; "Who is on the opposite side on the net"; "How Children Are Victims of Paedophilia".

The analysis of Local Commission Good Practices, reflected in the annual activity reports, reflects a number of interesting preventive initiatives for providing safe internet for children. Activities include children from 1 to 12 grades in schools, and some of the initiatives are also targeted at parents.

Prevention through children's training on Internet hazards and safe network use:

- 50 students aged between 12-15 years have been trained by the Local Commission in Novo Selo municipality to develop skills to tackle cyberbullying; to create habits, not to respond to provocation; to shape attitudes to report to relevant professionals and institutions for existing cyber-attacks. The purpose of the training was to improve the social skills of children and to encourage their moral reasoning about the danger of Internet abuse.

- In the municipality of Loznitsa a training was organised for the students - "How to work safely on the Internet".

Prevention through Peer to Peer Education:

- In the city of Stara Zagora, under the initiative of the Students' Parliament, and through the partnership of the Local Commissions and School Prevention Committees, a campaign was organized: "United against Violence", with 300 participants. By the peer-to-peer education method, children-trainers attended the School Class with the pupils from the 4th to the 8th grade and held discussions on the topic: "Internet Friendship, Useful or Dangerous?"

- "Safe Internet Communication" campaign was organized in schools in the town of Hissar. The aim of the campaign was to raise awareness of the dangers in dating online; sharpen the attention to crossing the border "virtuality-reality"; how students can become familiar with the rules for safe communication on the Internet. The campaign was carried out in schools by "Peer to Peer" method and the peer educators explained to their classmates what the opportunities of getting rid of dangers in Internet are.

Prevention through Campaigns:

- The Local Commission in the city of Veliko Tarnovo conducted campaigns on regular basis about current Internet safety issues on the topic "Dangers and Risks on the Internet". "Five dictionaries of the most common Internet-terminals" were disseminated among students.

- "Safe Internet Communication" campaign was organized in the town of Hissar, The aim of the campaign was to raise awareness of the dangers in dating online; sharpen the attention to crossing the border "virtuality-reality"; how students can become familiar with the rules for safe communication on the Internet. The campaign was carried out in schools by "Peer to Peer" method.

- For a third consecutive year, a preventive and information campaign "Month for Safer Internet" was held in the city of Razgrad with the help of the municipal Department of Education and the Regional Directorate of the Ministry of Interior. The aim was to raise awareness among children, parents and teachers about the risks in the Internet and how to overcome them through a variety of information and creative events and activities. The campaign was performed with lessons, presentations, videos, posters and three types of flyers.

At the official launch of the campaign, an initiative group of 35 students from 9 schools in the city developed and adopted a declaration on their inclusion in the "Movement for a Hateless Language 2016 - 2017", announced by the Council of Europe and supported by the National Safer Internet Center - Sofia. The declaration was distributed and signed by many schools in the city. Using preventive materials, many activities were carried out at school level in secondary schools, high schools and primary schools in the city and the district.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Ministry of Education and Science:

Parents are actively involved in school life by participating in the School Councils, often participating in the development of risk behaviours of adolescents.

They participate in parents' meetings focused on risk behaviours and information and distribute brochures. Schools have the freedom to work on risk prevention policies taking into account the needs of students and the community.

There is very good cooperation between NGOs and schools as well as other organizations working on this topic.

The State Agency for Child Protection:

The SACP organises seminars and participates in trainings for school headmasters and teachers raising awareness about safe internet and smartphone applications use. The aim is to ultimately reach out to parents with advice how they can control and restrict inappropriate content on their children's mobile devices.

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

Preventive Work with Parents to Provide Safe Internet for Children:

- In connection with the safe use of the Internet, the Local Commission in Madan municipality printed a leaflet: "STOP! Protect Your Children", which was targeted on parents and was developed by the National Safer Internet Center.
- The Local Commission in city of Gotse Delchev at the invitation of the school directors and the school board, has held seminars for parents on the topic: "Dangers on the Internet".
- Lectures and discussions with parents in kindergartens on the territory of the municipality related to upbringing, aggression and violence in family life were held in Rudozem municipality. Presentations on the topic "Dangers in the Internet Space" were presented to the children's parents.

Prevention of Internet hazards through conferences and competitions:

- The Local Commission in the city of Assenovgrad, together with the Municipal Administration and the Center for Public Support, held a Fourth National Scientific and Practical Conference on "Modern Online Communication - Dangers and Protection". More than 70 guests from the country and about 60 participants from the Municipality of Asenovgrad took part in it. A collection of materials on the issue was prepared for the conference and 300 copies have been disseminated.
- The Local Commission in the city of Botevgrad received a prize from the Chairperson of the State Agency for Child Protection for winning third place in the National competition for an initiative / program / project entitled "Supporting Child Safety" within the campaign "I Surf Safely". The project, which won the third place, was developed and implemented by the Local Commission for Combating Organized Crime - Botevgrad Municipality.

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A number of initiatives are being implemented in the realization of these activities related to the prevention of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in human beings and children for sexual purposes, dangers, harassment and violence and child pornography on the Internet. These initiatives are carried out within the framework of the preventive activities of the Local Commissions for Combating Juvenile Delinquency in implementation of the National Action Plan of the National Program for the Prevention of Violence and Child Abuse (2017-2020) of the State Agency for Child Protection (SACP), especially in the field of prevention of online sexual exploitation and safe Internet, coordinated by the Ministry of Interior, the National Safer Internet Center and SACP, as well as the National Program for Prevention and Counteraction of Trafficking in Human Beings coordinated by the National Commission for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings Africa / NCCTHB.

In accordance with the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Act, there are 296 Local Commissions for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency set up and operating in all municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

In order to obtain information about the prevention of children's Internet hazards on the territory of the municipalities in Bulgaria, some data could be applied for preventive initiatives for safe Internet, implemented among children in schools and among parents by the Local Commissions for Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency / Local Commissions /, Child Pedagogical Offices to the Police, NGOs and other organizations.

Pursuant to Article 10, paragraph 1 of the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency Act, Local committees, together with pedagogical rooms and educational authorities, and with broad public support, shall carry out the following tasks:

a / organize and coordinate the social and preventive activities on the territory of the country and the municipalities;

h / help parents who have difficulty in bringing up their children.

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

CROATIA / CROATIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a.

Within the EMPACT project, Cybercrime-CSE police officers of the Police Directorate participated in an activity managed by Europol in order to make the preventive movie "Say NO!". The video is of preventive nature and warns + EU languages, including Croatian.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyXIZuYDp4Y>

"ZAJEDNO" (TOGETHER) – the aim of this project, that is, a national preventive action is to raise awareness of prevention of human trafficking with the aim of preventing human trafficking and of the criminal offences that arise from it (including sexual exploitation and sexual abuse) through joint co-operation with all the competent institutions and organisations, private sector (exposed professions), local community, civil society organisations and citizens. Although the project is primarily aimed at sensitisation of students and teachers to existence of dangers of criminal offences such as "Exploitation of Children for Pornography", "Introducing Pornography to Children", committed through computer information systems, to dangers of becoming victims of the said criminal offences and the way to act self-protectively and what to do if they find out about the existence of such criminal offences. The action was carried out in 2016 in the areas of 17 police departments and it included 700 primary school students, 6,000 secondary school students, 120 students, 36 children of preschool age as well as a large number of citizens with regard to other publicly carried out activities (theatre play for 600 people, information desks in public areas, education of 15 users of the Institution for Education...).

In co-operation with the civil society organisation "CESI- Centre for Education, Counselling and Research", an international preventive campaign "Two little girls" was carried out within this action.

<http://www.cesi.hr/hr/novosti/1620-odrzana-prezentacija-kampanje-dvije-djevojci>

<https://youtu.be/GVoyExZz6w0>

"A WORLD FIT FOR CHILDREN" is the name of the forum that took place on 2 June 2016 in co-operation with Croatian National Theatre to mark the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression. The Ombudsman for Children and esteemed experts of different profiles (judges, philosophers,

psychologists, criminalists, representatives of civil society organisations) talked about the importance of respecting children's rights and making joint efforts in fighting violence against children, as well as violence through new media from their perspectives. The forum was aimed at experts that deal with the issue of violence against children and protection of children victims of aggression, students, secondary school seniors and media that contributed to a quality debate together through active discussion. In addition to the above, within their presentations, certain experts talked about dangers and harms of publishing and generating photographs, video recordings that the children "produce" by themselves and that depict them during sexually explicit behaviour.

After the forum, an artistic educational and preventive program called "Svi ideali svijeta ne vrijede suze jednog djeteta" with the aim of pointing out the importance of prevention of all types of violence to younger population in an interesting and educational way. These two preventive activities included 450 users.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8fF7oc4Y4QA>

Furthermore, within the project "Capacity Building in the Field of Fight Against Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children, and on Police Assistance to Vulnerable Crime Victims" financed from the EU funds within IPA 2009, a large number of various preventive activities was held and numerous prevention materials such as flyers and brochures with the aim of raising awareness about protection of children from sexual abuse were made. The dangers of personal production and distribution of sexually explicit content over the internet, as well as distribution of other similar contents made by third parties were pointed out to children in the abovementioned flyers and brochures.

Question 1.1.b.

Ministry of the Interior, Police Directorate is continuously carrying out a number of preventive projects and activities through its specialised Prevention Service on a national level, as well as on regional and local levels and we can highlight the most important ones:

"LIVING LIFE WITHOUT VIOLENCE" – is a national preventive project that the Prevention Service of the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior is carrying out for the sixth year in a row. The project is primarily aimed at prevention of all types of violence and it includes prevention of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children through new media. In 2016, the project was implemented in co-operation with the Ministry of Science and Education, civil society organisations, local governments and self-governments, music artists and other socially responsible people living a public life. The project unites three components (interactive-workshop, artistic and educational program, interactive-debate). Police officers for prevention of the Ministry of the Interior are actively included in all three components. In 2017, it was implemented in 7 counties with students from a total of 16 primary schools, which included 1579 students aged 13 and 14. The project was awarded by the European Crime Prevention Network as the best project of primary prevention in 2013.

<http://stari.mup.hr/main.aspx?id=175030>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sFFNh4BF8XQ>

"BLUE CARPET" – 1st international festival of preventive and educational movies about safety that took place at the Cinema Europa in Zagreb from 22 to 25 May 2017. It was aimed at education and strengthening of self-protective behaviour of children and youth through modern methods of prevention of crime, that is, by using multimedia contents. The festival was split into days with different themes and one of these days was dedicated to dangers that threaten children and youth online through new media, prevention of personal data, human trafficking and the issue of violence in general. In addition to screening of the abovementioned movies, interactive workshops and debates were held with

experts in different fields. The organisers of the Blue Carpet festival were the Police Directorate of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia and the Ministry of the Interior of the German state of Baden - Württemberg with the support of the Office of the Liaison Officer of the German Federal Police of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Zagreb.

<https://www.mup.hr/novosti/641/krece-blue-carpet-festival-u-kinu-europa>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oKXB0Kh1Vq8>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=heLuQUASpGc>

The Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (civil society organisation) was initiated by the Safer Internet Centre that offers a number of services on national level which are aimed at promoting the safe use of modern technologies among children and youth, education of children, youth, parents and local community, promotional activities and sensitisation of public to the risks that the children and youth are exposed to when using online technologies. Within their activities, they implemented a number of activities and created a lot of materials that deal with risky children and youth behaviour on the internet. We would like to put a special emphasis on the campaign of the Safer Internet Centre, project Web Detectives; educational and promotional activities aimed at the youth on the subject of risky behaviour on the internet that the Centre implements continuously; creating and implementing a national survey on the subject of experience of children and the youth on the internet that was implemented in co-operation with the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Osijek in which 7,038 students participated.

<http://cnzd.org/projekti/web-detektivi>

<https://www.csi.hr/>

Question 1.2.a. and b.

All educational activities aimed at raising awareness and educational activities intended for children about the risks they encounter when producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or video recordings or self-generated sexual content are intended for children who are witnesses to the mentioned behaviours. Consequently, answers under 1.1. a and b apply mutatis mutandis.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

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

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Police officers of the Ministry of the Interior, Police Directorate, through its specialized Prevention Service continuously carry out a number of preventive projects and activities on a national level, as well as regional and local levels using tools and materials abovementioned in the answer to the question 1.1.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WyXIZuYDp4Y>

https://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/Savjeti/ipa2009_seksualno_zlostavljanje/LETAK.pdf

https://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/Savjeti/ipa2009_seksualno_zlostavljanje/BROSURA.pdf

[https://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/Savjeti/2015/PROTOCOL%20ON%20THE%20PROCEDURE%20IN%20CASE%20OF%20ABUSE%20AND%20NEGLECT%20OF%20CHILDREN%20\(2\).pdf](https://www.mup.hr/UserDocImages/Savjeti/2015/PROTOCOL%20ON%20THE%20PROCEDURE%20IN%20CASE%20OF%20ABUSE%20AND%20NEGLECT%20OF%20CHILDREN%20(2).pdf)

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a.

Yes.

Question 1.1.b.

Yes.

Question 1.2.a.

Yes.

Question 1.2.b.

Yes.

Question 1.3.a.

Yes.

Question 1.3.b.

Yes.

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The National Cybersecurity Strategy of the Republic of Cyprus, provides for a systemic approach on cybersecurity awareness, the implementation of which is coordinated by the Office of the Commissioner of Electronic Communications and Postal Regulation. Action 14 of the Strategy provides for awareness raising activities, for the purpose of which a committee has been established consisting of all the relevant Ministries/Services and Organisations.

At a primary prevention level, the School Health Services support and encourage self-esteem, self-image, self-respect of children through the Health Education Programme.

The Ministry of Education and Culture ensures that children, during primary and secondary education are informed about the dangers of sexual exploitation and abuse, and the ways they can protect themselves within the context of health education (which includes sex education). This information is provided in collaboration with parents.

During the past three school years (2014-2017) prevention programmes for all ages, many of which conducted by NGOs, were implemented, sexuality education at school took place, pupils were informed about the helplines they can use and leaflets for different ages will be published.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has made considerable efforts to achieve a comprehensive and effective sexuality education in schools according to WHO (2010) guidelines. Sexuality education in Cyprus is part of the recently reformed Health Education curriculum that promotes active citizenship with learning objectives related to critical awareness of stereotypes and social exclusion consequences. The inclusion of sexuality education through health education as a compulsory subject, that begins from pre-school and ends at upper secondary school, was approached as an essential element of the educational reform for the 21st century. The themes that are related to sexuality education are included in the thematic area called "*Family planning, sexual and reproductive health*". This sub-thematic area includes topics which are directly referred to a comprehensive understanding of sex and reproductive

health such as local and European Law, stereotypes, family violence, homophobia, the role of religion and the media. Teachers can directly liaise themes of this particular thematic area (and its sub-themes) with other thematic areas of the curriculum, such as peer pressure, values of life, gender stereotypes, self-esteem, safety, assertiveness, rights and obligations and substance misuse. Pupils, therefore, have the opportunity to understand that sexuality and sexual behaviour is associated with their overall life, others' lives and the society as a whole.

The Ministry of Education and Culture sent out a parents' informative leaflet about Child Sexual Abuse law, procedures and sexuality education policy in schools.

Special attention is given in the safe use of new information and communication technologies (article 55 of the L.91(I)/2014). The curriculum provides for discussions with children in the classroom for subjects such as self-protection from dangers emerging from technologies. Also, NGO' S activities (i.e. workshops, interactive activities, etc.) in schools are very important with implementation of prevention programmes around the subject of peer relationships and equality.

Moreover, on-going teachers training related to these subjects take place under the responsibility of Ministry of Education and Culture and the Pedagogical Institute of Cyprus.

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<http://www.cypruspolice.com/ArticleSideGallery/ArticleId=7026>

<http://www.pi.ac.cy/InternetSafety/>

<http://internetsafety.pi.ac.cy/>

[http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/540127584A0461FCC2257DE90024DE42/\\$file/%CE%91%CF%83%CF%84%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%AF%CE%B1_SURFING%20GREEK%202014%20FOR%20WEB.pdf](http://www.police.gov.cy/police/police.nsf/All/540127584A0461FCC2257DE90024DE42/$file/%CE%91%CF%83%CF%84%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%BF%CE%BC%CE%AF%CE%B1_SURFING%20GREEK%202014%20FOR%20WEB.pdf)

<http://internetsafety.pi.ac.cy/yliko-listing-internet-safety/interactive-games>

<http://www.uncrcpc.org/index.php?id=177>

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

In general, prevention is a key part of sexual education and it is part of compulsory education in all schools in the Czech Republic. Part of this training is also materials that provide schools with professional organizations involved in the protection against sexual violence. The content of this compulsory education is determined by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

Every school is obliged to have school programme for prevention and awareness rising and school methodologist on prevention. Prevention of sexual behaviour that is considered to be risky is one of the key parts. Various campaigns are currently active in the Czech Republic and teachers as well as school methodologist are using those programmes. As example can be stated the campaign of CoE the underwear rule which is available in Czech and also promoted on the Czech page "chance for child" <https://www.sancedetem.cz/cs/hledam-pomoc/rodina-v-problemove-situaci/rizikove-chovani-dospeloho-k-diteti/sexualni-zneuzivani-ditete.shtml> (unfortunately in Czech but including the various materials on this matter) and most recently the campaign of Europol in which Czech Police also actively participates <http://www.policie.cz/clanek/sayno-celoevropska-kampan-proti>

internetovemu-sexualnimu-natlaku-a-vydirani-deti-rekni-ne.aspx

The campaign Say No is primarily focused on ‘sextortion’ or ‘webcam blackmailing’, the online coercion and extortion of children – a form of digital blackmail where sexual information or images are used to extort sexual material, sexual favours or money, has skyrocketed in the past years, but remains largely underreported

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Yes, education in this area is part of compulsory education in all schools in the Czech Republic. The content of this compulsory education is determined by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. The concrete form of the activity depends on each school and usually is based on preventative campaign such as those mentioned in 1.2.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Public education, including pupil parents, is mostly provided by non-governmental non-profit organizations that also promote education in this area.

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

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Publications on the subject are provided directly to schools and are also available on the websites of the organizations concerned.

For concrete materials and current video please consult link above on campaign Say No.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a and b.

The Government provides permanent funding to the NGO Save the Children Denmark which provides information, counselling and support for children and young people who experience online sexual abuse. Children may contact the organisation online or by phone and receive advice on how to get in touch with relevant authorities if they are victims of online sexual abuse or sexually offensive behaviour, e.g. if self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content is unwillingly shared online. Furthermore the organisation provides information for children and young people on how to act and interact safely online via leaflets, on the NGO’s website and through educational activities for school children in various age groups.

In February 2017, the Government launched the “Stepping up initiatives against digital sexual abuse”² to counter sharing of private, intimate and sexual images and videos without consent. The scope of the initiatives included the following:

- Prevention and knowledge: New research and a variety of information materials and services targeted at young people, teachers and parents.
- Help for the victims: Easier access to reporting and victim counselling, and new information material on how the police handles cases of digital sexual abuse.

² <http://um.dk/~media/UM/Danish-site/Documents/Ligestilling/Digitale%20sexkraenkelse/Engelsk%20version%20digitale%20sexkrnkelse%20endelig.pdf?la=da>

- Consequence and punishment: Higher maximum sentences, improved guidelines for police and prosecutors and clarification of the authority of school principals to sanctions students who commit digital sexual abuse.

The initiatives were launched by the minister of justice, the minister of education and the minister for equal opportunities and helped raise awareness of the problem of digital sexual abuse in the public.

In the context of the Nordic Council of Ministers, information material on digital abuse will be pre-pared specifically targeting children and young people in the Nordic countries. The purpose of the information material is i.a. to make the young people aware of the rights and possibilities of the individual, e.g. with regard to having pictures removed from the Internet.

The Danish Ministry of Education launched a youth-to-youth campaign on YouTube in November 2016. In 10 videos, 10 well-known You-Tubers address the problems associated with sharing pictures and the way we talk to each other online. The videos can also be used in class. The campaign ends in February 2017 and was developed in cooperation with Save the Children Denmark, the Danish Family Planning Association and Children's Welfare in Denmark.

There are a number of organisations in Denmark that provide educational activities and materials addressed to children about the risks of sharing self-generated sexual image/videos or content. The material is available for children and teachers and is used in awareness raising activities in schools. Sex og Samfund (The Danish Family Planning Association) provides material for education on sexual education for primary and lower secondary school as well as upper secondary school (for more, see <http://www.sexogsamfund.dk/>). They also run a popular campaign every year (Week Sex) with various themes in relation to sexual health. The previous two years Week Sex had a focus on children's sharing sexual material on the social media to promote awareness of personal risks, as well as legal and ethical aspects of sharing sexual material (for more, see <http://www.underviserportal.dk/ungdom/uge-sex-paa-ungdomsuddannelser/stx-hf-hhx-og-htx-p2/>). The material provided by Sex og Samfund is used in various subjects across the national curriculum for upper secondary education (for example, Danish, biology, social studies, psychology).

The Ministry of Education provides free inspiration and guidance materials on the topic web ethics and digital bullying on the Ministry of Education's portal EMU.dk. The target groups are teachers, school leaders and parents but many materials also have children as their primary target group.

In 2016, the Ministry of Education launched a campaign against bullying, including digital bullying, in cooperation with a broad range of NGOs and charity funds. This campaign includes a new website alleforenmodmobning.dk.

On alleforenmodmobning.dk and EMU.dk it is possible to get an overview on the knowledge on digital bullying and find materials for children, parents, teachers and school leaders. EMU.dk and alleforenmodmobning.dk also links to other relevant websites created by organisations such as Save the Children, The Danish Family Planning Association (Sex og Samfund) and Children's Welfare (Børns Vilkår) and The Danish National Council for Children (Børnerådet).

All of the above mentioned organisations conduct a wide range of activities for children, parents, teachers that aim at preventing and protecting children against sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by digital medias i.e. by focusing on the rights of children related to privacy as well on the risks of digital life when it comes to sharing photos.

It is stated by law that all primary and lower secondary schools must provide a strategy on anti-bullying that should include a strategy on how to prevent and deal with digital bullying. As a follow up on the

anti-bullying campaign in 2016, the government made it possible to complain about the school's work if you are bullied at school. The Danish Center for Educational Environment (Dansk Center for Undervisningsmiljø, DCUM) provides templates for elaborating local strategies that include digital bullying issues. The Danish Center for Educational Environment also offers other tools and materials for preventing and handling digital bullying.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The material mentioned under 1.1. includes reference to the role of children who are not directly involved in producing or sharing the material.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

The Government provides permanent funding to the NGO Save the Children Denmark which has produced a digital guide aimed at parents of children aged 7-11 years old. The guide provides guidelines and advice on how to talk to children about safe online behaviour. The organisation has also produced a leaflet with information about the consequences of sharing intimate images and how to tackle situations when children or young people experience sexual abuse or sexually offensive behaviour online, e.g. if self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content is unwillingly shared publically. The leaflet is directed at parents as well as professionals working with children and is publically available on the NGO's website.

The Danish Ministry of Education has cooperated with Save the Children Denmark, the Danish Family Planning Association and Children's Welfare in Denmark to prepare two films, which the schools can use to start a dialogue with the parents as to how to relate to their children's digital behaviour. The material also includes some questions to reflect on for use in the dialogue with the parents.

The challenge of preventing digital sexual abuse among the students and dealing with any students who have experienced having intimate pictures or videos shared against their will are rather new to many principals, teachers, student counsellors and other resource personnel. They can now find inspiration on how to approach the challenge in new material.

Danish Ministry of Education has collected some inspiration material for teachers at the upper secondary education programmes including the vocational training programmes to address the subject in class or school assemblies. The material is available for the subjects Danish (STX, HF, HHX, HTX), social studies (STX, HF) and society and health (EUD) and has been prepared by the Danish Family Planning Association. In addition, Save the Children Denmark has prepared material for the purpose to be applied in school assemblies.

All materials mentioned above is or will be made available at EMU.dk – Denmark's learning portal.

The digitised society increases the need for digital etiquette. So far, IT competencies at the upper secondary education programmes have primarily focused on the application of digital tools. But as great as the abundance of options is on the Internet, as great is the risk of losing control of your data, your pictures and information about yourself shared when sitting at the computer. New curricula will strengthen the digital etiquette and digital competences in the subjects at the upper secondary education programmes. Focus will i.a. be on ethics, communities, digital identity and the consequences for yourself and others of sharing material on the Internet.

In winter 2017, an acute hotline will be established for schools that experience cases where a student's private sexual material has been shared among the school's students. The hotline will provide advice on how to handle a specific case or on how the school can prevent sharing among the school's students. The hotline will be staffed by the learning consultants for the upper secondary education programmes. In the future, the learning consultants will, in their work with the schools, also focus on the ensurance

of a school culture that discourages sexually abusive behaviour.

In order to improve the schools' options for discovering and acting on any problems of digital abuse, the upcoming mandatory well-being measurements to be carried out at the Danish upper secondary schools will be used to keep an eye on to what extent students experience having sexual material shared on the Internet against their will. Including digital abuse in the future well-being measurements also sends a clear signal that this type of behaviour on the Internet affects the student's well-being, and therefore the schools have a responsibility for taking action. The option of also bringing digital abuse into focus in relation to the well-being measurement at the vocational training programmes will be examined with a view to including questions in this regard in the upcoming well-being measurement in the autumn of 2017.

The principals face a special challenge in that the students' sharing of pictures and videos often takes place outside the school. Therefore, some principals have been unsure about their authority. As a consequence, an amendment of the Executive Order on Rules of Study and Conduct at the Upper Secondary Education Programmes is contemplated, so that it will include a specification of the principal's authority to impose sanctions on a student if he – or she – has shared another student's private sexual material without the consent of that student. The principal's authority is expected to apply also if the material was shared outside school hours or outside the institution's area but where the sharing of the material has an impact on conditions at school. The Danish Ministry of Education is i.a. working on adding a new provision on bullying on the social media to the Executive Order on Rules of Study and Conduct at the Upper Secondary Education Programmes. As is the case today, the principals at the upper secondary schools will be able to impose sanctions on a student, e.g. by refusing him – or her – access to class for up to 10 days. The sanction must always be proportionate to the student's violation. The Executive Order was submitted for consultation in the spring of 2017. It is the intention to give the same authority to principals at vocational schools.

Save the Children Denmark provides material for teachers, parents or people who have regular contacts with children that can be used to raise awareness and initiate talks with children about risks (for more, see:

https://redbarnet.dk/media/1591/naar_boern_og_unge_deler_intime_billeder_paa_netnet.pdf).

As part of the Government's initiatives to prevent sharing of offensive material on the social media, materials and films to use at parents' conferences in schools on the role of parents and how they can support their children have been developed and made public on EMU (electronic meeting place for educators) (for more, see:

<http://www.emu.dk/modul/dialogfilm-til-for%C3%A6ldrem%C3%B8der-om-deling-af-kr%C3%A6nkende-materiale-og-god-tone-p%C3%A5-netnet>).

For more information, please see the answer to question 1.1.

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The NGO Save the Children Denmark, the Ministry of Education, Børns Vilkår and Børnerådet have constructed a web page where children, parents and schools can find materials that provide information about digital bullying (including sharing sexually explicit images and content) with links to relevant organisations and hotlines for help (<http://www.alleforenmodmobning.dk/ungdomsuddannelse/digital-kraenkelse/>).

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Overview on teaching materials as well as Anti-bullying campaign website with guidance and materials for teachers, school leaders, parents: Ministry of Education/EMU:

<http://www.emu.dk/modul/alle-%C3%A9n-mod-mobning-grundskolen> and www.alleforenmodmobning.dk

Materials for teachers: Online medias and assaults: <http://www.emu.dk/modul/online-mobning-og-digitale-kr%C3%A6nkelse> (example).

Materials for teachers: Save the Children / The Danish Family Planning Association (SEX OG SAMFUND)

Yearly campaign week for primary and lower secondary schools "Week Sex" The theme in 2016 was on children's online/off line rights and privacy. The materials are available at underviserportal:

<http://www.underviserportal.dk/grundskole/materialer/forloeb/39-sociale-medier>

A part of the materials were on assaults on social medias (example):

<https://redbarnet.dk/sletdet/>

<http://www.underviserportal.dk/grundskole/materialer/opgave/421-graenser-og-overgreb-pa-sociale-medier>

Materials for teachers and parents: BØRNS VILKÅR:

<https://bornsvilkar.dk/radgivning/undervisning/digitalt/digitalt-liv>

Tools and knowledge on digital bullying for local administrations, school leaders and parents:

<http://dcum.dk/undersogelser/digitalmobning>

Guide for teachers and parents on online assaults against children:

<http://stopdigitaleovergreb.nu/redbarnet/ressourcer/sikker-chat/>

Hotline for students in primary and lower secondary who has experienced digital sharing of private information or photos: <https://redbarnet.dk/sletdet/kontakt-os/>

Hotline for students in primary and lower secondary school: Danish Students' Organisation:

<http://skoleelever.dk/forside-elevtelefon>

Guide to parents from the Danish Organisation for Parents (Skole og Forældre):

http://www.skoleborn.dk/nov_2015/15-mobning-pa-nettet.html

Analysis on Young people's experiences with digital bullying. The Danish National Council on Children (Børnerådet):

https://www.boerneraadet.dk/media/217023/BRD_Boerneindblik_Nr4_2017_Mobning_pa%CC%8A_digitale_medier_final.pdf

Research and recommendations for schools and others: Dansk Center for Undervisningsmiljø:

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

Other websites:

<https://redbarnet.dk/skole/sikkerchat/#/allgroups>

https://redbarnet.dk/media/2912/noegen_paa_nettet.pdf

<https://redbarnet.dk/sletdet/>

<http://dindigitalevejviser.sikkerchat.dk/>

<https://redbarnet.dk/skole/sikkerchat/foraeldre/>

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The prevention of violence in Estonia is coordinated by the Strategy for Preventing Violence for 2015-2020³. This Strategy is a continuation of the Development Plan for Reducing Violence in 2010–2014. The Strategy encompasses violence between children, abuse of children, domestic violence (intimate partner violence), sexual violence and trafficking in human beings. The Strategy takes into account that people may become victims of violence regardless of their social and cultural background, age or gender. The prevalence and consequences of violence differ by types of violence and by gender of victims.

The Strategy for Preventing Violence discusses violence prevention in its wider meaning, at three prevention levels encompassing universal prevention, victim protection and work with consequences of violence. First, the Strategy addresses awareness-raising and educating of the general public; second, the Strategy focuses on people at risk of becoming a victim or committing an offence; and third, the Strategy is used for working with consequences of violence, offering support measures to victims as well as interventions concerning perpetrators of violence. The solutions proposed in the Strategy are guided by the World Health Organisation's understanding that risk factors for violence are related to the society (e.g. norms favouring violence, gender inequality), the community (e.g. lacking victim support services), relationships (e.g. domestic conflicts, poor parenting skills) and persons (e.g. history of abuse as a child, psychological and behavioural problems, addiction problems).

The Strategy for Preventing Violence was prepared in co-operation of several ministries, sectoral experts and other interested parties⁴, led by the Ministry of Justice and based on comprehensive discussions.

Sub-goal 1 of the strategy for preventing violence is: **People's skills in avoiding, recognising and intervening in violence have improved.** *In order to reduce children's risk behaviour, the focus must be on developing children's social skills and violence-free communication skills. Their knowledge about violence, personal inviolability and gender equality must be increased. Continual attention must be paid to the topic of children's e-safety, in order to protect children from Internet dangers, incl. cyber-bullying, sexual abuse committed via e-means and other such violence.* (Strategy for Preventing 2015, p. 19). The Strategy has an implementation plan (where all the concrete activities, measures are listed), which is amended annually.

³ http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/strategy_for_preventing_violence_for_2015-2020.pdf

⁴ Partners involved in the Strategy's preparation: AS Medicum, Estonian Forensic Science Institute, Estonian Association of Kindergarten Teachers, Association of Estonian Cities, Association of Municipalities of Estonia, Estonian Gynaecologists Society, Estonian Women's Shelters Union, Estonian Women's Associations, Roundtable, Estonian National Youth Council, Estonian Sexual Health Union, Estonian Association of Teachers, Ministry of Education and Research, Estonian Institute of Human Rights, Estonian Human Rights Centre, IOM Estonia, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture, Crime Prevention Foundation, Southern District Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, NGO Estonian Help Centres (MTÜ Eesti Abikeskused), NGO Estonian Institute for Open Society (MTÜ Eesti Avatud Ühiskonna Instituut), NGO Lifeline (MTÜ Eluliin), NGO Association to Protect Mothers and Children (MTÜ Ühendus Emade ja Laste Kaitseks), NGO Child Welfare Union (MTÜ Lastekaitse Liit), NGO Living for Tomorrow (MTÜ Living For Tomorrow), NGO Men's Crisis Centre (MTÜ Meeste Kriisikeskus), NGO Cooperation Council of Women's Shelters (MTÜ Naiste Varjupaikade Koostöökogu), Police and Border Guard Board, Northern District Prosecutor's Office Ministry of Finance, Government Office Foundation Free of Bullying (SA Kiusamisest Vabaks), Foundation Tallinn Children's Hospital (SA Tallinna Lastehaigla), Foundation Tartu University Hospitals (SA Tartu Ülikooli Kliinikum), Estonian Academy of Security Sciences, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Social Affairs, Estonian National Social Insurance Board, Tallinn Health Care College, Tallinn University, Tartu Children's Support Centre, University of Tartu, National Institute for Health Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry of Social Affairs is coordinating the implementation of the “Strategy for Children and Families 2012-2020”⁵. One of the strategic goals of this strategy is to create an efficient and well-functioning child protection system. One of the priorities of the strategy is to **increase the knowledge of children and youth on gender equality, responsible sexual behaviour and sexual health, skills for equal and healthy relationships and positive parenting**. Another line of action of the strategy is **raising the media awareness of children and development of a safer media environment**⁶.

- The Ministry of Justice has produced several information materials for preventing sexual abuse for parents and for children and youth. See:

a) “What to do if you know or suspect that a child has been sexually abused/harassed?”: <https://www.just.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/praktilisi-nouandeid/abimaterjal-lapsevanemale> (including when this has happened in the internet, what can the parent do to prevent further harm and to support the child);

b) A thematic web-page on child sexual abuse (information on prevention, terminology, victim support, offenders, additional reading etc.):

<http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/teemalehed/laste-seksuaalne-vaarkohtlemine>

- “Smartly on the Web” project web-page contains lots of materials for children, youth, parents and teachers. See: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>. For example:

c) 10 recommendations for parents on ensuring the appropriate use of the internet and smart devices by their children: <http://www.lasteabi.ee/userfiles/10-recommendations-for-parents.....pdf>;

d) Prevention video: “the Grocery Store”:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lzLgoXAd5Os>;

- In 2015 the Ministry of Justice funded 2 crime prevention projects for the prevention of child sexual abuse (50 00 EUR).⁷
- In 2017 a book (“Mina olen enda oma”, in English: “I Belong to Myself”) was launched for children below the age of 10. The aim of the book is to prevent child abuse, including child sexual abuse. The book contains stories about sharing files, photos and other contact with peers by using ICTS. See: <http://www.lastekaitseliit.ee/e-pood/raamatud/mina-olen-enda-oma-eesti-voi-vene-keeles/>. The book is available both in Estonian and in Russian, electronically and on paper. There is also an audio version of this book both in Estonian and in Russian (an audio book).
- Telia Estonia has launched a social media campaign “Suurim julgus”/#suurimjulgu (in Eng. “the Greatest Courage”). The aim of the project is to prevent bullying online and to keep children and youth safe while using ICT. It draws also attention to the fact that many children have come

⁵ https://www.sm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Ministeerium_kontaktid/Valjaanded/lpa_eng.pdf

⁶ Explaining the role and image of children, both girls and boys, and monitoring trends in Media. Analysis and streamlining of the legislation that regulates the safety of children in media. Analysis and implementation of age-specific warning systems regarding audiovisual media and computer and video games. Promotion of media education and development of methodological material. Raising awareness of internet safety via training, media campaigns and distribution of information. Development of a tip hotline for internet security counselling and combating illicit content and activities.

⁷ Kuriteoennetuse projektikonkurs 2015. Täiendav info on kättesaadav aadressil:

<http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/kuriteoennetus/kuriteoennetuse-projektikonkurs-2015>

across with inappropriate content in the internet. See for more here: <https://suurimjulgus.ee/>. The campaign contains awareness raising video clips with local role models and celebrities. On the page of the campaign, there are guidance materials for students, parents and teachers on how to recognise, prevent and act. The campaign also encourages everyone to give compliments, be supportive rather than abusive or unsupportive.

- Smart Parent (in Estonian “Tark vanem”) is a web platform and social media account (in Facebook, Twitter Youtube etc.), which provides up to date practical information for prevention and for guidance to parents on different issues in the lives in their children (especially for preventing delinquent or problem behaviour). This may include and has included information sharing also on self-generated images and content. See for more: www.tarkvanem.ee. The Ministry of Justice is doing cooperation with “Tark vanem”: usually the platform shares information and guidelines, also videos etc., provided by the Ministry of Justice.
- Child Helpline 116 111 and the helpline’s social campaigns over the years on the topic (see below). The helpline has also a web application (an app) for being better accessible for the children (and parents) and a web-page: <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/home/> and <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/links/>.

See also previous campaigns: “Tunne oma netisõpru” (“Know your friends on the web”):

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MFpx_E6BPQ and information materials:

http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/kas_laps_vaja_b_abi_0.pdf (how to help a child, who has been abused).

- Since 2012 web-constables (the police) go to schools to give lectures to students and teachers on internet security and safe distribution of self-generated content (images/videos). Parallel, web-constables are police officers working in internet. They also respond to notifications and letters submitted by people via internet and train children as well as adults on issues of internet security. The purpose of web-constables is to advise⁸, they do not proceed offences themselves. In some cases the web-constables share also ad-hoc useful information in the social media, including on topics related to self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content (especially when some new trends, threats, behaviour patterns of the children and youth emerge etc.).
- ‘Vihjeliin’ (www.vihjeliin.ee) is a free online service of the Estonian Union for Child Welfare, which enables Internet users to provide information about material being distributed online which depicts illegal content – the sexual abuse or exploitation of minors and child trafficking. Information can be submitted anonymously; the personal details of the reporting person are not investigated or recorded. See: <http://vihjeliin.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>
- 2 shorter versions (teasers) of the Europol “Say no!” campaign were (see: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/public-awareness-and-prevention-guides/online-sexual-coercion-and-extortion-crime>) distributed and screened in many cinemas in Estonia in fall 2017. The videos are also running on screens in harbours in Estonia (till the end of 2017). The two shorter videos will be shown during Just Film festival in November 2017 (they will be shown before the screening of movies of the child’s rights programme of Just Film).
- On 18th of November in 2015 and in 2016, Estonia celebrated the European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse by translating and distributing (both in the social media and in cinemas) the video “Tell Someone You Trust”. The

⁸ <https://www.politsei.ee/en/nouanded/veebikonstaablid/index.dot>

video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TH0mCTVn8rl>) was shown in cinemas before screening films at the Black Nights Film Festival and its sub-programme Just Film (film festival for children and youth).

- Since 2011 Black Nights Film Festival also known as PÖFF (www.poff.ee) in Estonia has a separate programme of movies on the rights of the child as a part of one of the Just Film programme (part of Black Nights Film Festival). It comprises of a special programme of movies aimed at children and young people, focusing their everyday life, neglect, physical and sexual violence/abuse, children rights in media, gender roles and stereotypes, children fundamental rights etc. This years' programme of the rights of the child programme (of Just Film) is available here: <http://www.justfilm.ee/en/movie-posts/childrens-rights/>.
- Privat sector companies contribute to the prevention and the general awareness-raising of children and youth using ICTs and also children distributing/transmitting/producing self-generated images/contet etc. by using ICT. Companies such as Telia and Microsoft contribute to the prevention (see above).
- In the “Smartly on the Web” project⁹, there is cooperation with Information System Authority (<https://www.ria.ee/en/>), Microsoft Estonia and Estonian Association of Information Technology and Communications (<http://www.itl.ee/Eng>). All these belong also to the advisory board¹⁰ of the project. Also, every year within the framework of the project, Safer Internet day¹¹ is celebrated (in cooperation with many organisations, including private sector companies and the civil society, for example Swedbank, Nordea Bank, CERT Estonia, Nutikaitse¹²). Many companies and organisations (ICTs) are willing to contribute to solving social problems and to the prevention.
- Amor.ee webpage provides information and offers counselling on issues related to sexual and partner relationships, sexual health and dating violence etc.
- In 2015, the Ministry of Justice translated and adjusted the “Barometer of Concern” created by Janus Centret (Denmark, www.januscentret.dk), which provides a list of indicators helping to define whether a child or adolescent has a normative or problem sexual behaviour. It was translated into Estonian and Russian and is available here: www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter. For promoting the preventive tool and for promoting the awareness-raising, two videos were produced (in Estonian and Russian) for explaining the benefit of using the barometer of concern (see also www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter). In this video a psychotherapist explains indicators of (normative and problem) sexual behaviour and harmful sexual behaviour in different age-groups of children and youth.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

- The Ministry of Justice and the Police and Border Guard Board have cooperated with internet service providers for limiting access to web pages (in the Interpol “worst-of” list) which contain child sexual abuse materials (CSEM). This involves pages, which are located/based in servers outside of Estonia.

⁹ The project’s mission is a smarter Internet use by children and their parents and the prevention of the online distribution of child sexual abuse material: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/about-the-project/>

¹⁰ <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/about-the-project/advisory-board/>

¹¹ <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/news/2017/02/safer-internet-day-activities-in-estonia/>

¹² <http://www.nutikaitse.ee/>

- The Ministry of Justice has produced several information materials for preventing sexual abuse for parents and for children and youth. See:
 - e) What to do if you know or suspect that a child has been sexually abused/harassed: <https://www.just.ee/et/eesmargid-tegevused/praktilisi-nouandeid/abimaterjal-lapsevanemale> (including when this has happened in the internet, what can the parent do to prevent);
 - f) A thematic web-page on child sexual abuse (information on prevention, terminology, victim support, offenders, additional reading etc.):

<http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/teemalehed/laste-seksuaalne-vaarkohtlemine>
- “Smartly on the Web” project web-page contains lots of materials for children, youth, parents and teachers. See: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>. For example:
 - g) 10 recommendations for parents on ensuring the appropriate use of the internet and smart devices by their children:
<http://www.lasteabi.ee/userfiles/10-recommendations-for-parents.....pdf>;
 - h) Prevention video: “the Grocery Store”:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lzLgoXAd5Os>;
- In 2017 a book (“Mina olen enda oma”, in English: “I Belong to Myself”) was launched for children below the age of 10. The aim is to prevent child abuse, including child sexual abuse. The book contains stories about sharing files, photos and other contact with peers. See: <http://www.lastekaitseliit.ee/e-pood/raamatud/mina-olen-enda-oma-est-voi-vene-keeles/>. The book is available both in Estonian and in Russian, electronically and on paper. There is also an audio version of this book both in Estonian and in Russian.
- Telia Estoni has launched a social media campaign #suurimjulgus (in Eng. “the greatest courage”), which aim is to prevent bullying and to keep children and youth safe while using devices. It draws also attention to the fact that many children have come across with inappropriate content in the internet. See: <https://suurimjulgus.ee/>. The campaign contains awareness raising video clips with local role models and celebrities. On the page of the campaign, there are guidance materials for students, parents and teachers on how to recognise, prevent and act. The campaign also encourages everyone to give compliments, be supportive rather than abusive or unsupportive.
- Smart Parent is a web platform and social media account (in Facebook, Twitter Youtube etc.), which provides up to date practical information for prevention and for guidance for parents. This may include and has included information sharing also on self-generated images and content. See: www.tarkvanem.ee.
- Children’s Helpline 116 111 and the social campaigns over the years on the topic. The helpline has also an application for being better accessible for the children (and parents) and a web-page: <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/home/> and <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/links/>.

See also previous campaigns: “Tunne oma netisõpru” (“Know your friends on the web”): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6MFpx_E6BPQ and information materials: http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/kas_laps_vaja

[b_abi_0.pdf](#) (how to help a child that has been abused).

- Web-constables go to schools to give lectures to students and teachers. Web-constables are police officers working in internet. They respond to notifications and letters submitted by people via internet and train children as well as adults at issues of internet security. The purpose of web-constables is to advise, they do not proceed offences themselves. <https://www.politse.ee/en/nouanded/veebikonstaablid/index.dot>. In some cases the web-constable share also useful information in the social media, including on topics related to self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.
- ‘Vihjeliin’ (www.vihjeliin.ee) is a free online service of the Estonian Union for Child Welfare which enables Internet users to provide information about material being distributed online which depicts illegal content – the sexual abuse or exploitation of minors and child trafficking. Information can be submitted anonymously; your personal details are not investigated or recorded. See: <http://vihjeliin.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>.
- Europol campaign 2 teaser videos “Say No” (see: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/public-awareness-and-prevention-guides/online-sexual-coercion-and-extortion-crime>) was distributed and screened in many cinemas in Estonia, it is also running on screens in harbours in Estonia (till the end of 2017).

On November 2015 and 2016 Estonia celebrated the European Day on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse by translating and distributing (both in the social media and in cinemas) the video “Tell Someone You Trust”. The video (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TH0mCTVn8rI>) was shown in cinemas before screening films at the Black Nights Film Festival and its sub-programme Just Film (film festival for children and youth).

- Since 2011 mid of November Black Nights Film Festival also known as PÕFF in Estonia. One part from festival program is the Just Film is a children’s and youth film festival. It comprises a competition programme and special programmes of films aimed at children and young people, focusing their everyday life, neglect, physical and sexual violent, children rights in media, gender roles and stereotypes, children fundamental rights etc. This years’ (2017) programme is available here: <http://www.justfilm.ee/en/movie-posts/childrens-rights/>.
- Private sector companies contribute to the prevention and the general awareness-raising of children and youth on ICT. Companies such as Telia and Microsoft contribute to the prevention.
- In the “Smartly on the Web” project¹³, there is cooperation with Information System Authority (<https://www.ria.ee/en/>), Microsoft Estonia and Estonian Association of Information Technology and Communications (<http://www.itl.ee/Eng>). All these belong also to the advisory board¹⁴ of the project. Also, every year within the framework of the project, Safer Internet day¹⁵ is celebrated (in cooperation with many organisations, including private sector companies and the civil society, for example Swedbank, Nordea Bank, CERT Estonia, Nutikaitse¹⁶). Many companies and organisations (ICTs) are willing to contribute to solving social problems and to the prevention.

¹³ The project’s mission is a smarter Internet use by children and their parents and the prevention of the online distribution of child sexual abuse material: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/about-the-project/>

¹⁴ <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/about-the-project/advisory-board/>

¹⁵ <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/news/2017/02/safer-internet-day-activities-in-estonia/>

¹⁶ <http://www.nutikaitse.ee/>

- Amor.ee web-page provides information and offers counselling on issues related to sexual and partner relationships, sexual health etc.
- In 2015, the Ministry of Justice translated and adjusted the “Barometer of Concern” created by Janus Centret (Denmark, www.januscentret.dk). It was translated into Estonian and Russian and is available here: www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter. For promoting the preventive tool and awareness-raising, two videos were produced (in Estonian and Russian) for explaining the benefit of using the barometer of concern (see also www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter). In this video a psychotherapist explains indicators of problem sexual behaviour and harmful sexual behaviour in different age-groups of children and youth.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

All listed preventive tools, materials, activities etc. listed in Q. 1.1. and 1.2. are meant for parents and persons who have regular contact with children as well.

In addition, the following activities/tools/materials/measures can be listed here:

- A book on how to interview children (launched by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior) in 2016: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/lapsekysitlemisekasiraamat>. Also available as a hard copy.
- Trainings for specialist in relation to launching the barnahus pilot project¹⁷ in 2015- 2016. The training was especially on skills for (pre-)interviewing children and offering support for victims of sexual abuse. The first Children’s House in Estonia was opened on 2 January 2017. It will initially be a pilot project offering services to children from Tallinn and Harju county.¹⁸
- Trainings for specialist working with children for using the barometer of concern (www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter) took place in 2016. Over two trainings around 350 participants were trained by experts from Janus Centret (Denmark). Also, during the same trainings the specialist were trained on how to carry out mediation and other restorative justice practices in cases of incest and abuse between peers (in the school environment for example).
- In the framework of “Tagasi Kooli” (Back to School), many specialists (also from the Ministry of Justice) have held lectures in schools on bullying, online sexual abuse and sexual harassment in the social media and internet security.
- There have been web-safety courses available for teachers: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/event/web-safety-courses-for-teachers/>.
- On November 30, 2016, the Estonian Advice Centre, in cooperation with partners, held a conference "How to help if the victim is a child" in Tallinn. The conference was held in the framework of the project "Support services for child victims of violence in Estonia, Finland, Slovenia and Spain" co-funded by the European Union. The project partners were the Victim Support Unit of the Social Insurance Board from Estonia, the Rape Crisis Center Tukinainen from Finland, the NGO Logout from Slovenia, and the Polibienestar Research Institute of the Valencia

¹⁷ https://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Lastekaitse/lastemaja_eng.pdf

¹⁸ The Children’s House is a child-friendly interdisciplinary service for children suspected or confirmed to have been sexually abused. Different specialists such as police, child protection workers, psychologists and many others working for the welfare of children are brought under the same roof. Investigations are made on the ground with children that have fallen victim; later they are also provided the help they need.

University from Spain.¹⁹ **The aim of the conference was to share experiences on the examples of good practice from Estonia, Finland, and Slovenia from specialists in different fields who in their work are in contact with child victims. The topics covered were the principles of interviewing children, noticing of a child victim by the health care system, sexual harassment and abuse of children, and Internet addiction problems with children.** The conference included presentations by: **Kristjan Kask, PhD**, assistant professor of general psychology at the University of Tallinn; **Eeva Nikkola, MD, PhD**, paediatrics and child abuse paediatrics, Helsinki University Central Hospital; **Špela Reš, MA**, psychologist/consultant from the agency NGO Logout and **Anton Toni Klančnik, MA**, Head of Juvenile Delinquency Department of the Slovenian Criminal Police.

- At the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences²⁰ there is a regular 3-week training for the police investigators specialised in cases of sexual abuse and child abuse in general. In addition there are ad-hoc trainings for the police on the topic.
- The Ministry of Social Affairs organised a seminar in August 2015 on the following topic: „Child as a victim of sexual abuse“. The following specialist, who have contact with sexually abused children, took part of the seminar: social workers, general practitioners, nurses, police, kindergarden and school teachers, NGO representatives etc. The seminar/training was conducted by forensic experts from the Icelandic Barnahus.

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NGO Estonian Union on Child Welfare, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Social Affairs, the Police and Border Guard Board, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Health Insurance Board, Social Insurance Board, Smartly on the Web project (advisory board), children’s mental health centres (Children’s Hospital, Tallinn) and the Barnahus pilot project.

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See above, but also:

- Barnahus pilot project: https://www.sotsiaalkindlustusamet.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/Lastekaitse/lastemaja_eng.pdf
- Thematic web-page on child and youth sexual abuse with different awareness-raising information and materials: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/teemalehed/laste-seksuaalne-vaarkohtlemine>
- The Barometer of Concern: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/murebaromeeter>
- What to Do when Suspecting or Knowing of the Sexual Abuse of a Child? http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/kui_on_kahtlus_et_last_on_vaarkoheldud_abimaterjal_lapsevanemale_justiitsministeerium_0.pdf
- A book on how to interview children (launched by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior) in 2016: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/lapsekysitlemisekasiraamat>. Also available as a hard copy.
- Smartly on the Web information materials, leaflets, books, videos, information online:

¹⁹ <http://www.childvictims.eu/en/events/conference-how-to-help-when-the-victim-is-a-child/>

²⁰ <http://www.sisekaitse.ee/eass/the-academy/>

- For teachers: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/for-teachers/>
- 10 recommendations for parents: <http://www.targaltinternetis.ee/en/for-parents/>
- For Youth: <http://noor.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>
- For Children: <http://laps.targaltinternetis.ee/en/>
- “Tark vanem” (in English “Smart parent”) web-page (Smart Parent web-page): www.tarkvanem.ee
- Child Helpline web-page and application: www.lasteabi.ee; <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/home/>. Also other information on the helpline’s web-page: <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/frequently-asked-questions/list/faq/computers-and-the-internet> (Computers and the Internet), <http://www.lasteabi.ee/en/frequently-asked-questions/list/faq/safer-internet> (Safer Internet).
- Telia Estonia campaigns and information materials, “Suurm julgus” campaign (Eng. “The greatest courage”):
 - https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=telia+suurim+julgus
 - <https://suurimjulgus.ee/>
- Council of Europe video “Tell Someone You Trust” with Estonian sub-titles: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TH0mCTVn8rI> (on the Youtube channel of the Ministry of Justice).
- Barometer of Concern: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/murebaromeeter>. Indicators of normative and problem sexual behaviour.
- Say “No” video with Estonian subtitles: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=olwKzVvUWz8>
- Tea and Consent video (with Russian subtitles, was also available with Estonian subtitles): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pZwvrXVavnQ>, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AqRfSydbopc> (Russian subtitles).

FINLAND / FINLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) has produced material on emotional and safety skills targeted at small children (<https://www.julkari.fi/handle/10024/90799>). The material is meant for teachers and health nurses. It includes tasks for children.

For youth, THL has produced a book on teaching safety skills for young people, and how to prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence (*Turvataitoja nuorille – Opas sukupuolisen häirinnän ja seksuaalisen väkivallan ehkäisyyn*; <https://www.julkari.fi/handle/10024/90817>). The NGO Exit (<https://nuortenexit.fi/>) has, for example, also produced video material about situations of sexual

harassment and how to avoid and handle them.

The Ministry of Education and Culture has supported the *KiVa Koulu*[®] ("Nice school") programme aimed at reducing school bullying. About ninety per cent of all comprehensive schools in Finland (ca. 2,500 schools) have been registered users of the program and they have reached good results. The University of Turku coordinates and develops the programme (since 2011). In order to decrease bullying, improve life- and learning skills, motivation and mental wellbeing of youth in upper secondary schools, the Ministry of Education and Culture is funding a programme "*Study Buddies*" (*Opintokamut*). The programme is piloted in 2016 to 2017, with aims to mainstream it broadly to all upper secondary schools (including in vocational education and training) in 2018.

Bullying is understood to cover also aspects of sexual harassment.

The Finnish national audiovisual institute (KAVI) has published a handbook *Children & Media on children and media for parents and guardians*. *Children & Media* is a concise review of media as a part of family life, exploring the media content used by children and their meaning in everyday life. In addition, the various chapters include useful tips on how to discuss media use in a family and how to find the best ways to enjoy media from day to day in a family.

Authorities, such as the police, have been involved in campaigns directed at young people warning them of the risks involved when sharing sexually explicit, self-generated material online. For example, the Finnish police supported and implemented the Europol's Sextortion campaign http://www.poliisi.fi/uutiskaruselli/1/0/nuorten_kiristaminen_alastonkuvilla_lisaantynyt_-_europol_varoittaa_ilmioista_60599.

In Åland, the self-governing province of Finland, the Government of Åland provides financial support to *Rädda Barnen på Åland rf* (*Save the Children Åland*; www.raddabarnen.ax). Since 2009, Save the Children Åland has been running *Barnens internet* ("*Children's internet*") programme in Åland. In addition to providing advice regarding internet use and media consumption, the programme also works closely with local schools to disseminate information. The organisation undertakes school visits and organises information events directed at both children and adults. Their activities are primarily directed at basic school children although some work is also carried out with children who have entered secondary education.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

See replies to Question 1.1. and 2.2. as applicable.

Question 2.2.

In addition to what has been described under Question 1, the NGO *Mannerheimin Lastensuojeluliitto* ("*Mannerheim League for Child Welfare*") together with other European NGOs working with schools have provided training material for teachers called *Power of peers – Bullying prevention in the digital age*. The material provides a preventive approach and a practical guide to integrate youth participation and digital dimension in bullying prevention. It provides tools for a whole-school process and promotes supportive bystander behaviour. It also includes material on self-generated sexually explicit images etc.

Moreover, Telia Finland Oyj, a Finnish tele operator company, and Save the Children Finland have together launched *Digiboom*-campaign, which lasts all year 2017. It is a preventive campaign with a focus on children's rights in the media. It is a general rights promotion campaign with no specific focus on self-generated sexual content but the preventive and educational aspect does include awareness-raising in the possible involuntary sharing or hostile redistribution of self-generated sexual content.

In Åland *Information till föräldrar vars barn har blivit offer för ett vålds- eller sexualbrott* (*Child victims of crime – information for parents of child victims of violence or sexual offences*; (<https://oikeus.fi/fi/index/esitteet/lapsirikoksenuhrina.html>) (2013), a joint publication by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Social Affairs and Health has been made available in Åland

by the Government of Åland. The Government of Åland has also produced an additional publication

(http://www.regeringen.ax/sites/www.regeringen.ax/files/attachments/page/barn_som_brottsoffer_alandsk_bilaga.pdf). The addendum was necessary as the services set out in the national publication are different from those offered in Åland. The publication is freely available in many public areas. Also, the *Fair sex* project ran from 2012 to 2015 and was designed to prevent sexual violence and promote positive sexual behaviour and decision-making among young people in Åland. The project received funding from the Government of Åland (www.peace.ax/sv/fairsex)

The NGO Exit points out also that Save the Children maintains a website called *otanvastuun.fi* (“I take responsibility”; <http://otanvastuun.fi/>), which provides online self-help material for those drawn to illegal online sexual activity targeted at children.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

The Family Federation of Finland, *Väestöliitto*, has web pages for educators, health nurses and parents about sexuality education for young children: about teaching children about their own body, rights and sexuality

http://www.vaestoliitto.fi/vanhemmuus/tietoa_vanhemmille/pienten_lasten_vanhemmat/lapsijas_eksuaalisuus/seksuaalikasvatuksen-paakohdat/kehotunnekasvatus/.

Väestöliitto has also published a poster, “Safety skills and your body” for parents of small children, which aims to provide safety skills education to children in their own language and to guide children to respect their own bodies and the bodies of others. The poster has been published in seven languages.

Pelastakaa Lapset ry (Save the Children Finland) has produced booklets and leaflets about sexual violence and sexual harassment, such as *Suojele minua kaikelta* (“Protect me from everything”) – booklet, *Lapsen seksuaalinen hyväksikäyttö ja uudet viestintäteknologiat* (“Sexual abuse of children and new communication technologies”), and *Ota Puheeksi – Internet ja lasten seksuaalinen hyväksikäyttö* (“Bring it up - Internet and sexual abuse of children”).

The society *Viola - Free from Violence*, in cooperation with the City of Mikkeli, is carrying out a project called *My Space, Not yours!*, the purpose of which is to create an operations model to prevent the threat of violence and sexual violence. The project seeks to integrate methods that deal with sexual violence and dating violence into education in secondary schools and upper secondary level educational institutes and services for the young. The project provides training on identifying and broaching the issues to the multidisciplinary staff of schools as well as other persons working with the young. The young contribute to putting the methods to use and they participate in the advocacy work in the school environment. The project also involves cooperation with Mikkeli’s One-Stop-Guidance Center *Ohjaamo*, which gathers the youth services belonging to various sectors under one roof.

See also reply to Question 1.1. concerning the *Kivakoulu*-programme and *Opintokamut* programme.

Under the Children’s Internet programme, Save the Children Åland delivers talks aimed at staff working in schools and other relevant professionals. Parents can also contact Children’s internet regarding online bullying and, in certain cases, on matters involving the sexual exploitation of children. Also active in Åland is the *Nätmobbningsgruppen* (*Online bullying*) network, which comprises participants from the public and third sectors.

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Most of the awareness-raising material and further education is carried out by NGOs.

The *Online bullying network* in Åland works collaboratively to prevent cyberbullying and other online threats affecting children and young people. The group meets once a month to share experiences, coordinate campaigning activities and organise talks on relevant topics. The group meets once a month to share experiences, coordinate campaigning activities and organise talks on relevant topics. Membership comprises the Data Protection Authority (an independent authority under the Government of Åland), peripatetic youth workers (preventative social work funded by the City of Mariehamn), primary school staff from across Åland (local authorities) and secondary schools (Government of Åland), Folkhälsan public health organisation (third sector), Save the Children (third sector) and youth workers (City of Mariehamn).

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Please see above.

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

Question 1

As mentioned in the state's reply, there are many different activities produced by NGOs, funded by the state, for children's media use, safety, and bullying. In addition, Finnish national curriculum includes health education, which, as mentioned in the reply of the State "touches upon sexuality, various aspects of sexual health and the diversity of sexual development." There is also "discussion of sexuality and bullying/harassment in other subjects such social studies, ethics, psychology and biology in the curriculum." However, this kind of "fragmentation" of learning involving multiple learning providers and delivery models creates a situation where it is unclear how much children are being taught about sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

To protect children from all kinds of sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment both online and offline, a comprehensive and strategic approach to this specific topic is required. Children should be taught to recognize sexual abuse and harassment, to enhance their own capacities to recognise possible risks, and to be familiar with the help and support services. Most vulnerable children, such as children with different abilities, children placed in alternative care or children in social protection services, need additional support. A comprehensive approach requires human rights education, media education and sexual education, especially about safety skills.

FRANCE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

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

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Des actions sont déjà menées dans les établissements scolaires animées par des associations de protection de l'enfance sur internet ou d'éducation à la sexualité à la demande des directeurs d'établissement et validées par le ministère de l'éducation nationale. On peut citer « E-enfance, Génération numérique, Tralalère, le Planning familial ».

Dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale de santé sexuelle, portée par les ministères des solidarités et de la santé et de l'éducation nationale, ces actions seront renforcées. L'association Tralalère, du programme

« Safer Internet » de la Commission européenne mène des actions de sensibilisation tant dans les établissements scolaires que dans les lieux accueillant des mineurs.

De plus, un groupe de travail, piloté par la Direction générale de la cohésion sociale, a proposé un certain nombre d'actions concernant la pornographie en ligne ou autoproduite accessible aux mineurs. Pour ce qui est des enfants, il est prévu de dédramatiser le dialogue autour de la sexualité en proposant des programmes d'éducation à la sexualité adaptés, notamment dans la forme et de proposer des contenus d'éducation sexuelle et de contre-discours sur les réseaux sociaux et les sites consultés par les jeunes.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Pour les parents, il existe des sessions d'information dans les établissements scolaires menées par les associations mais aussi par les associations familiales (UNAF) et les opérateurs du numérique (Fédération française des télécoms, l'Association française des prestataires de l'internet, Orange...). Le ministère de l'éducation nationale inscrit dans son programme de formation des personnels un volet sur le numérique et les pratiques des jeunes.

En 2018, un portail de contenus en ligne de sensibilisation et d'information des parents sera ouvert sur le site de la CNAF, mon-enfant.fr.

La Direction de la jeunesse, de l'éducation populaire et de la vie associative élabore un guide, à base de fiches pratiques dont plusieurs concernent le cyber harcèlement, la pornographie et le sexting, pour les éducateurs et animateurs de centres de loisirs et de colonies de vacances. Ce guide fera l'objet d'un accompagnement et d'une diffusion auprès d'autres professionnels chargés de l'encadrement de mineurs, notamment ceux pris en charge par l'aide sociale à l'enfance (travailleurs sociaux, éducateurs, éducateurs spécialisés...).

L'Observatoire de la Parentalité et de l'Éducation Numérique (OPEN) est une association à but non lucratif qui a pour vocation d'accompagner et responsabiliser la communauté Éducative (parents, adultes, enseignants,...) dans son appréhension des outils numériques (<https://www.open-asso.org>).

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Veuillez Indiquer quelles sont les entités chargées de mener les activités de sensibilisation ou d'éducation susmentionnées (questions 1.1, 1.2 et 1.3) et préciser comment elles coordonnent leur travail.

→

Veuillez communiquer tout lien vers des matériels de sensibilisation ou d'éducation créés pour les activités mises en œuvre (par exemple, brochures, vidéos, applications pour téléphone portable, manuels extrascolaires, mallettes pédagogiques, outils Internet) (questions 1.1, 1.2 et 1.3).

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Stop Aux Violences Sexuelles

Question 1.1.a.

Les gendarmes [brigade de prévention de la délinquance juvénile (BPDJ)] informent les collégiens dans leurs établissements.

Des associations informent sur leurs sites web et interviennent parfois dans les établissements scolaires ou en milieu sportif.

Ce type de sensibilisation fait partie intégrante du programme de prévention en milieu scolaire de SVS (Annexe 1), du programme « comment parler sexualité aux adolescents » et des interventions auprès des jeunes dans leurs activités périscolaires.

Question 1.1.b.

Idem supra

Question 1.2.a.

Idem supra

Question 1.2.b.

Idem supra

Question 1.3.a.

Des associations interviennent dans certains établissements scolaires, le plus souvent à la demande des fédérations de parents d'élèves, parfois après des agressions au sein des établissements.

Des associations ont des sites internet d'information.

Il y a peu d'interventions auprès des enseignants, même si certaines formations leurs sont présentées parfois, la plupart ne les suivent pas. Pour les enseignants il serait fondamental d'intégrer dans le cursus initial de formation tout un module violence sexuelle.

SVS réalise une information des parents, des enseignants préalablement à la mise en place du programme de prévention en milieu scolaire.

SVS invite gratuitement à la formation « les bases de la connaissance en matière de violence sexuelle » (programme en PJ) qui se déroule sur deux jours tous les citoyens et donc y compris parents et intervenants autour des mineurs.

Un atelier est animé par une gendarme depuis trois ans lors des Assises Nationales sur les Violences Sexuelles et une présentation sera réalisée en plénière en 2019.

Question 1.3.b.

Cf. Supra

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Absence de synergie et de coordination entre les acteurs.

Grande séparation entre filières institutionnelles, privées et ONG.

Décalage de messages et de vision également fréquents avec une grande emprise des discours psychanalytiques de l'institution en France.

Aucun contrôle ou quasiment aucun contrôle de l'état (Conseil Supérieur de l'Audio-visuel) de dérapages voire d'agressions sexuelles en direct sur des antennes télévisuelles de grande écoute des jeunes ex : touche pas à mon poste (TPMP), affaire Jeremstargate en cours...

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

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Awareness raising activities for school students:

Ministry of Science and Education pays particular attention to perform preventive activities for juveniles via raising their awareness on risks-contained issues. In light of this, Ministry, in cooperation with relevant ministries (Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of work, health and social care, Prosecutor's office etc.) implements several programs, projects, and conducts ad hoc campaigns.

In the scope of partnership of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Science and Education and international organisation PH International, specially trained police officers together with a teacher deliver lessons to 9th grade students according to the specially elaborated manual on "legal culture". The lessons aim to inform children about their rights, responsibilities, types of crimes, domestic violence, bullying, gambling, cybercrime, illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons etc. Lessons are followed by special session of discussion, where kids and professionals review and analyse real and hypothetical examples of crimes and misdemeanours. Bullying, domestic violence as well as cyber related crimes are subject of intensified interest of school students, consequently particular attention is paid to the aptitude of professionals in this regard.

<http://police.ge/en/shss-s-tsarmomadgenlebma-akhaltikhis-sadjaro-skolebshi-samartlebrivi-kulturis-gakvetili-chaatares/8177>

<http://police.ge/ge/shss-s-tsarmomadgenlebma-batumis-or-sadjaro-skolashi-samartlebrivi-kulturis-gakvetilebi-chaatares/7949>

Since the Convention of the Council of Europe on "protecting children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" (so called Lanzarote convention) entered into force in 2015, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, in cooperation with relevant Ministries, has been organizing interactive events for juveniles by providing presentations on cybercrimes and social media, sexual abuse online and offline, violence and bullying, hotlines.

<http://police.ge/en/shss-shi-bavshvta-dzaladobisgan-da-seqsualuri-eqspluatatsiisgan-datsvis-dghestan-dakavshirebit-shekhvedra-gaimarta/10177#!prettyPhoto>

Awareness raising activities for population:

In order to raise awareness of population on cybercrime issues, special website www.cyber.kvira.ge has been created. The website provides information for internet user on safety measures and existing challenges. News related to sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies all over the world are published on the webpage <http://cyber.kvira.ge/22958/>

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Please see answer of point 1.1.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Special joint trainings for police officers and school teachers are envisaged by the framework of the projects. In aim to certify their preparedness on the topics of subject - "legal culture", thematic trainings are provided by professionals.

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

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<http://police.ge/en/shs-saministros-da-ganatilebis-da-metsnierebis-saministros-tsarmomadgenlebs-/7692>

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Educational and awareness-raising activities, tools, materials, and measures addressed to children are available particularly at the level of *Land* institutions. Thus, the *Landesmedienzentrum Baden-Württemberg* (LMZ, media centre of the *Land* Baden-Württemberg) looks after media-education projects serving the protection of young persons, on instruction of the State Ministry and Ministry of Culture of **Baden-Württemberg**, which have the objective of educating people throughout the state of the potential dangers inherent to the use of media, while ensuring that children, adolescents, and adults have the necessary skills in order to deal with media in competent fashion. Each year, the LMZ provides events geared towards adolescents on sexting, cyber-grooming and internet pornography as well as regarding the topic of “media and (sexual) violence.” Moreover, instructional units are available that address overriding topics such as social networks, presenting yourself on the web, data protection, as well as smartphone and apps. The issues of sexualised content and sexual harassment are addressed, as are opportunities for mindfully presenting yourself on the web, questions of developing an identity, and personality rights. Teachers may call upon the qualified speakers of the LMZ to teach the instructional units. The *Schüler-Medienmentoren-Programm* (SMEP, media mentoring programme for pupils) likewise address the topics referenced above. A twenty-hour training course trains pupils to become media mentors, who will then be able to pass on their knowledge and competencies in projects and/or working groups to their fellow students. Moreover, **Baden-Württemberg** developed what are called “*Starke Kisten*” (strong boxes) in 2015 (a “red box” for elementary schools, a “blue box” for secondary schools). These are boxes providing working materials for the prevention of sexual violence. They also include, *inter alia*, materials on the dangers posed by new media in connection with sexual self-determination.

In **Bavaria**, children and adolescents are educated in targeted projects and measures offered by the children and youth welfare services in a broad range of contexts (projects in the state-funded child and youth work, in youth associations, in the *Jugendarbeit an Schulen* (JaS, social work with adolescents at schools) programmes, in the aid provided in a child-rearing context, in educational measures regarding the protection of minors etc.) about the risks entailed by “sexting” and by sending sexualised images, while their awareness is raised as concerns the low-risk consumption and use of new media in a manner appropriate to their age. Moreover, *JFF – Institut für Medienpädagogik in Forschung und Praxis* (Institute for Media Education in Research and Practice) offers peer-to-peer projects that are oriented by real-world conditions and allow for a high degree of participation; they take a critical look at the opportunities provided by the new media, along with the challenges and risks they entail. At this institute, children and adolescents have the opportunity to obtain information about new apps, internet platforms and internet forums, chat rooms and messenger services, while also trying them out in a protected environment. The project “webhelm.de” teaches adolescents more about their rights as well as their obligations on the web (data protection, privacy, copyright etc.). Furthermore, young people learn at webhelm.de how to protect their own boundaries while also respecting the personality rights of others.

In similar fashion, children and adolescents have the opportunity to critically reflect on pornographic content and “sexting.” In this context, knowing about the persistence, the visibility, the spread of personal content on the internet and knowing how easy it is to find such content can have a preventive effect on the dissemination of sexual content by creating awareness for the potential consequences. In this context, the webhelm.de-project is based on the insights most recently gained in the study “*Mobile Medien in der Familie (Mofam)*” (Mobile Media in the Family) published by the JFF institute, which addresses the usage behaviour of children, adolescents, their parents, and the expert staff in child daycare centres. This study takes a close look at the high-risk consumption and the online use of offerings on the web that are not appropriate for children.

It is planned to expand webhelm.de by the topic of “friendship” in the first quarter of 2018. This will specifically target contacts launched on the internet while answering questions on how to deal with networking forums and the corresponding apps. A primary matter of relevance in this context is the presentation of oneself in supposed groups of friends, and the matter of “sexting” will also be addressed. In this framework, the corresponding model projects for children and adolescents are in the process of being conceptualised and implemented, so that it will be possible in future to deal with the risks entailed by the dissemination of sexually explicit content.

Furthermore, there are the explanatory video clips published by *Handysektor*, an online offering provided by the *Landesanstalt für Medien Nordrhein-Westfalen* – LfM (Media Authority of **North Rhine-Westphalia**) and the *Medienpädagogischer Forschungsverbund Südwest* (research association for matters of media education in the South-West of Germany) in cooperation with klicksafe.de. This is available under the URL <https://www.handysektor.de/mediathek/videos/erklavideo-sexting.html>. Moreover, the information portal run by the international EU project headed by ECPAT for the project “make IT safe” provides information on, *inter alia*, the online risks of sexting; this is available under <http://webhosting-einfach.de/make-it-safe.net/index.php/de/>.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Some of the measures cited under Item 1.1 also have been conceived to cover children who are looking on or observing as other children are uploading self-generated sexual images and/or videos, respectively are creating and/or sharing self-generated content. This is reported, for example, by **Baden-Württemberg**. In the measures taken in that *Land*, it is pointed out to adolescents, or they are in fact urged, to not stand by when they see this happening and instead to take action. They learn, *inter alia*, that anyone transmitting pornographic content will be liable to punishment under German law and that adolescents (like adults) are entitled in Germany to enforce their “rights relating to images of themselves” (section 22 of the Art Copyright Act).

Moreover, the “make IT safe”-project cited under Item 1.1 takes a peer-to-peer education approach, providing materials allowing adolescents to coach other adolescents; these materials are available under http://www.make-it-safe.net/images/coach_de.pdf

Question 1.3.a. and b.

In all Ministries of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* in Germany, there are departments competent for the ongoing professional training and counselling regarding sexualised violence in schools as well as for its prevention (teacher training institutions, prevention departments, psychological counselling for school matters, etc.). Schools have the opportunity to obtain support regarding all forms of sexualised violence in the form of prevention offerings for pupils, counselling opportunities for parents, and ongoing professional training for specialists working in schools (demand-based); this also applies to self-generated sexually explicit images respectively content (the offerings available will differ, in terms of their nature and scope, from one *Land* to the next). By participating in ongoing professional training courses, specialists working in schools have the opportunity to obtain information on prevention and intervention, while getting to know the bodies offering means of prevention and the content they have available, and becoming familiar with specialist counselling services on sexual abuse.

As part of the initiative “*Schule gegen sexuelle Gewalt*” (Schools taking a stance against sexual violence) launched by the Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children (UBSKM) (*Unabhängiger Beauftragter für Fragen des sexuellen Kindesmissbrauchs* – USBKM), sexual violence is addressed as it presents itself in digital media and through them. Further information on the initiative is available under the URL <https://www.schule-gegen-sexual-gewalt.de/>. (For further details, see the answer to Question 3). The Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children (UBSKM) is the agency of the Federal Government serving the interests of parties affected and their relatives, the

expert practitioners and scientists and researchers in the field, as well as all people who are dedicating themselves, by their work in politics and society at large, to combating sexual violence. The Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children is independent and not subject to instruction. It is solely for organisational reasons that the agency forms part of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ).

All Ministries of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* have undertaken to support the initiative. The website cited above accordingly is a forum where all Ministries of Education and Cultural Affairs of the *Länder* present their own content and contact persons.

The Independent Commissioner for Matters of Sexual Abuse of Children (UBSKM) furthermore provides information about the abusive distribution of sexting content, while providing advice to parents and educational staff under the URL

<https://beauftragter-missbrauch.de/praevention/sexual-gewalt-mittels-digitaler-medien/missbraechliche-verbretung-von-sexting/>.

Moreover, the topic of “sexual abuse in the media” has been made a fixture of teacher training courses in the third phase of their professional training. On a regular basis, events are offered to teachers regarding this topic. In some instances, informational events will be held at universities and universities of applied sciences together with representatives of the police. They will be targeted at specific groups of persons such as psychologists training to become specialist psychologists for children and adolescents.

Finally, the internet offering “*SchauHin!*” (Look at what is happening!) provides comprehensive information to parents and educational staff. Besides providing background information on the topic, the website also provides pointers and advice. It is available under the URL <https://www.schauhin.info/medien/mobile-geraete/wissenswertes/sexting.html>.

The teaching module on “sexting” available from Klicksafe should also be noted, which is available under the URL <http://www.klicksafe.de/themen/problematische-inhalte/sexting/#s|sexting>.

Moreover, the *Länder* also have instituted numerous awareness-raising measures of their own.

Baden-Württemberg, for example, has reported that pursuant to section 100b (3) of the Schooling Act for Baden-Württemberg (*Schulgesetz für Baden-Württemberg – SchG*) and pursuant to no 3 of the Guidelines on Family and Gender Education in Schools (*Richtlinien zur Familien- und Geschlechtererziehung in der Schule*, administrative regulation of 12 May 2001), care guardians are to be involved in all matters concerning sexual education.

It is against this backdrop, for example, that the “strong boxes” already mentioned under Item 1.1. are geared not only towards pupils and teachers, respectively social workers in schools, they are also targeted at parents. In the boxes and also in the accompanying booklets, the supporter systems are set out and the importance of networking is emphasised.

Furthermore, the qualified speakers of the Media Centre of the *Land* of **Baden-Württemberg** (LMZ) train teachers on the topics addressed under Question 1.3. a. and b., provide input and ideas for their teaching practice, and refer them to reviewed course materials and didactic examples. As part of the media mentoring programme for parents offered by the LMZ, measures against sexting, internet pornography, and sexualised harassment are addressed and parents are lent support for their media education efforts in raising their children. The advice booklet “*Medien – aber sicher. Ein Ratgeber für Eltern*” (Playing media safe. A guidebook for parents) is also available. The brochure “*Let’s talk about Porno. Jugendsexualität, Internet und Pornografie. Arbeitsmaterialien für Schule und Jugendarbeit*” (The

sexuality of adolescents, the internet and pornography. Working materials for schools and youth work) created by the “Klicksafe” initiative of the European Union in cooperation with *pro familia Bayern* and the LMZ **Baden-Württemberg** is also available from the LMZ. The above-referenced measures are implemented throughout the *Land* of Baden-Württemberg by the LMZ **Baden-Württemberg**.

The awareness-raising materials are available for retrieval under the following links:

<http://www.lmz-bw.de/pornografie.html>

<http://www.lmz-bw.de/sexting.html>

<http://www.lmz-bw.de/broschuere-lets-talk-about-porno.html>

<http://www.lmz-bw.de/elternratgeber.html>

<http://www.km-bw.de/,Lde/Startseite/Schule/Medien>

<https://www.trau-dich.de/>

Above and beyond this, a number of thematically oriented prevention offerings should be mentioned, as examples, that have been instituted by the Federal *Länder* **Saxony**, **Bavaria**, and **Lower Saxony**.

The Ministry of Education and Culture of **Saxony** lends support to schools developing and implementing protection concepts against sexual abuse as part of its project “*Kinder in guten Händen*” (Children in good hands), providing targeted information, guidance, and ongoing professional training; in so doing, it cooperates with the *Land* Association of Saxony of the *Deutscher Kinderschutzbund* (German Child Protection Federation), which provides ongoing training to the schools involved while also offering advice (<http://kinderschutzbund-sachsen.de/projekte/kinder-in-guten-haenden/kiguh-in-schule>).

The *Zentralstelle für polizeiliche Prävention* (Central Department for Prevention Work by the Police) forming part of the *Land* Criminal Police Office of **Saxony** has published a brochure, “*Umgang mit sexuellem Missbrauch an Mädchen und Jungen – Handreichung für Lehrkräfte an Grund- und Förderschulen*” (Dealing with sexual abuse of girls and boys – Guidance for teaching staff at elementary schools and special schools). The material provides insights into the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children, with further information and suggestions for prevention work with children and parents, as well as recommendations on how to act when a case of sexual abuse is suspected (<https://publikationen.sachsen.de/bdb/artikel/24681>).

Additionally, the efforts pursued in schools in **Saxony** to promote life skills make a significant contribution towards promoting the ability of students to take self-determined decisions, giving them the ability to assess the consequences of their actions based on critical reflection. A large variety of support offerings for schools are available on the online portal, which can be used for life skills education; accordingly, these are available for the specific work done by the schools on the ground. The offerings run the gamut from media education, violence prevention, sexual health, to physical and mental wellbeing (<http://www.lernportal-sachsen-lebenskompetenz.de/>).

The police of the Free State of **Saxony** offers events on prevention, which are held at secondary schools for teachers, parents, and pupils; these events address a range of topics such as violence, cyber-mobbing, as well as the dangers and risks posed by digital media. In this context – in keeping with the requirements set out under Item 1.2 – the role of those who are observing or witnessing dangerous situations is addressed, and the opportunities available to such persons to lend support to the victims. As a rule, the prevention events will refer attendees to the regional counselling centres for children, adolescents, and

families, respectively to the offerings available from third parties at the federal level and at the level of the European Union (www.jugend.support, www.klicksafe.de, www.polizeifürdich.de, www.juuuport.de, www.nummergegenkummer.de).

In **Lower Saxony**, the *Landesstelle Jugendschutz Niedersachsen* (LJS, agency for the protection of minors) has instituted the project “*Grenzgebiete – Sexuelle Übergriffe unter Jugendlichen*” (Borderlands – sexual harassment among adolescents) in the period from 2014 until 2016. A 2016 symposium on the topic of sexting likewise addressed issues of the unauthorised transmission or publication of images (of nudity) that originally were shared as a private matter. Both the project and the conference targeted the educational staff in youth welfare services and schools.

The project “*Grenzgebiete – Sexuelle Übergriffe unter Jugendlichen*” (Borderlands – sexual harassment among adolescents) took a closer look, as part of an ongoing professional training, at harassment using media. The major aspects have also become part of a comprehensive working aid serving youth work, youth welfare services, and schools. The set of working tools provides compact-form information on the risk factors enabling sexual harassment and teen-dating violence as well as fundamental pointers on how to deal with transgressions. The main part of the publication consists of a collection of methods for low-threshold, gender-sensitive prevention work with adolescents. It describes exercises for leading in to the topic in an uncomplicated way and allowing this difficult topic to be dealt with more easily. The working aid is available for retrieval under the link: <http://jugendschutz-materialien.de/shop/gewaltpraevention/grenzgebiete-sexual-uebergriffe-unter-jugendlichen-arbeitshilfe>. The project *Grenzgebiete* is published online at: <http://www.jugendschutz-niedersachsen.de/grenzgebiete>.

The conference “*Sexting - (k)ein Problem*” (sexting – (not) a problem) dealt with the background and reasons for which people present themselves in sexualised fashion, with sexual scientists and media educators providing insights. At the symposium, specific means of “safer sexting” were also addressed, this being a thoughtful and mindful way of dealing with self-generated erotic images.

In **Bavaria**, *Aktion Jugendschutz Bayern* (aj, campaign for the protection of minors in Bavaria) is developing methods of sexual education and ongoing professional training courses as well as other offerings, while also providing advice to the staff of children and youth welfare services on how to implement projects appropriate to their clients’ respective age in the walk-in institutions, part-residential facilities, and in-patient institutions in which they work. Likewise, the phenomenon of “sexting” and self-presentation by children and adolescents on the web are the subject of critical reflection. In this context, “aj” keeps available a variety of teaching and other materials such as the booklet published as part of the “aj-praxis” series, “*Sex und Liebe – Methodenbox zu sexueller Selbstbestimmung und Wahrung von Grenzen*” (Sex and love – method box on sexual self-determination and the protection of boundaries), “*Wenn-ich-Karten*” (If-I-were-to... deck of cards), as well as the magazine “*pro Jugend*” (For youth), which reports, *inter alia*, about offers available to parents on preventive measures (such as the cell-phone ABC, a guidebook for parents that also addresses the transmission of sexualised media content by children and adolescents).

Additionally, the *knipsclub* (a photographic community for children) as well as *ICH WIR IHR im Netz* (Me, we, you on the web) (workshops promoting values competency and media literacy) are directed at educational staff and parents. The website provides information about a range of topics relevant to growing up with digital media. The objective is to strengthen the competencies of specialists and parents by knowledge, in order to enable them to give the support to children and adolescents they need, as well as the understanding. Additionally, the website provides suggestions and material for educational staff, which they can use for their own media education projects.

The overall concept for the protection of children in **Bavaria** provides for a variety of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention measures lending support to children, parents, and specialist staff in dealing with transgression of sexual boundaries. Further information is available from www.kinderschutz.Bavaria.de. The Bavarian State Ministry for Work and Social Affairs, Family and Integration has been working together with the Bavarian State Ministry for Education, Culture and Religion, Science and Art since April of 2016 on the federal initiative “*Trau dich!*” (Just dare!) on the prevention of sexual abuse of children. Since 2012, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and the Federal Centre for Health Education (BZgA) have been implementing the prevention campaign in various *Länder*. “*Trau dich!*” is a stage play that addresses the difficult topic of the transgression of sexual boundaries and injuries by violence in a way that children of the third and fourth grades can understand and that is suitable for their age group, while dealing with the matter in a very sensitive way. The educators, who previously participate in intense training courses for information disseminators, prepare the children for what they will be seeing; the children have the opportunity to follow up with the actors at the theatre or, back in the classroom, with their teachers about any questions or matters that have troubled them. In parallel, the stage plays are also prepared for at parent-teacher evenings, so that parents as well are able to prepare for questions their children may have following the event. In this way, parents are also informed about the background of transgressions of sexual boundaries and violence, the forms they may take, and their symptoms. The flanking parent-teacher evenings and teacher training courses also address sexual violence, as well as the transgression of sexual boundaries on the internet, respectively by mobile media.

In the fall of 2017, the federal initiative “*Schule gegen sexuelle Gewalt*” (Schools taking a stance against sexual violence) will be launched in **Bavaria**. The objective is to lend support to all 30,000 schools in Germany in developing concepts for the protection of children and adolescents against sexual violence. Around 180 parenting guidance centres designed to work in multi-disciplinary fashion (including branch offices and external consultation facilities) are available to children, adolescents, and parents, offering qualified assistance in clearing up and coming to terms with individual and family-related issues. Multi-disciplinary teams work at the parenting guidance centres to provide counselling regarding inner-family problems, separations, divorce, access to the child, matters of child-rearing and child development; increasingly, they deal with mental strain on families and with ways of responsibly using digital media.

The “aj” campaign has developed a format for the ongoing professional training provided to the specialist staff of the parenting guidance centres, together with *Landesarbeitsgemeinschaft Erziehungsberatung* (Land working group on parenting guidance); this addresses the way in which adolescents handle the new media and digital end devices. The ongoing professional training course “*Immer und überall – Jugendliche und ihre digitalen Medien*” (Everywhere and all the time – adolescents and their digital media) gives the specialist staff the wherewithal to work with parents and children turning to them with questions about cyber-mobbing, “sexting,” and excessive media use.

Links:

- <http://www.stmas.Bavaria.de/jugend/jugendschutz/erzieherisch.php>
- <http://www.Bavaria.jugendschutz.de>
- <http://materialdienst.aj-Bavaria.de/>
- http://materialdienst.aj-Bavaria.de/product_info.php?products_id=1001
- <http://www.jff.de/>
- <http://webhelm.de/>

- http://www.lag-Bavaria.de/fileadmin/user_upload/LAG/Ausschreibung_FBImmer_und_ueberall.pdf
- <http://www.elterntalk.net/>
- <http://erziehungsberatung.Bavaria.de>
- <http://www.bke-beratung.de>
- <http://www.stmas.Bavaria.de/jugend/sozialarbeit/schulen.php>
- <https://www.bjr.de/>
- <https://www.jugendschutz.net/>
- <https://www.trau-dich.de/>
- <http://www.elternimnetz.de/kinder/erziehungsfragen/medien/index.php>

GREECE / GRECE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Yes, awareness-raising and educational activities are carried out in schools and other public places in order to raise the awareness about the above mentioned specific threats and other dangers on the internet. The “cyberkid” mobile app is a tool used to communicate and inform both children and parents.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The above-mentioned awareness-raising campaigns also include this topic.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Yes, mainly for parents

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Hellenic Police via the Cyber Crime Division

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Mobile App: play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=gr.CreativeIdeas.cyberkidapp

Site: www.cyberkid.gov.gr

Webpage: cyberalert.gr/sayno

Social Media: facebook.com/cyberkid.gov.gr

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par The Smile of The Child

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Organization ‘The Smile of the Child’ has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, in order to be allowed to inform students and teachers on internet safety, focusing on online abuse and cyber bullying. The aforementioned campaign for students

and teachers is entitled “Real Life Story-Friends by Request” and for parents “Next to the parents”.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The aforementioned interventions include also this topic.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

The aforementioned campaign, implemented by ‘The Smile of the Child’, addresses also teachers and parents.

→

‘The Smile of the Child’, Department of Prevention and Awareness Raising among Children, Teachers, Parents and Guardians.

→

<https://www.hamogelo.gr/gr/en/scholeia/>

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The protection of children and young adults from all kinds of sexual exploitation is a top priority in Hungary. Civil organisations, professional forums and official bodies also put emphasis on dealing with all forms of online and offline abuses.

The following list contains programs, materials and tools regarding both point a. and b. together.

1.1.1. In order to prevent actions having negative impact on children’s moral development through the use of the internet, the police provide two prevention programs: DADA and ELLEN-SZER, also, the National Crime Prevention Council (Nemzeti Bűnmegeelőzési Tanács) has been participating in the education of the trainers of these programmes. The **DADA program** was developed for primary school students. The lessons consist not only of lectures but also of discussions about problems raised by the students, role-playing and other constructive pedagogical methods. The aim of the programme is to show children the dangers of the internet and social media, how to be aware thereof and how to handle emergency situations and how to distinguish the positive and negative influencers and agendas. Some of the topics are discussed with the help of short videos.

1.1.2. The programme called **ELLEN-SZER** is for secondary school students with the aim to teach them how to think independently and critically, to develop their decision-making skills and systematic thinking as well as their social skills, empathy and emotional intelligence. The basic principle of the programme is to enhance the safety of young people, without giving a false sense of security, from the most serious deviancies and criminal activities, like violence and substance abuse. In order to avoid becoming victims, during exercises the young people concerned must ask for help and use the techniques learnt during the courses. They should not take part or encourage challenges that can cause damage to themselves or even someone else. An important priority area of the programme is raising awareness of the possible dangers of the internet, cyber bullying and safe internet use, and it consists of 14 different topics, two of them are “*The Risks of the Internet*” and “*The Online World*”. The programme is running for 2 educational years, and it is not part of the national educational curricula. It’s provided by the local police officers and it is free for the schools.

1.1.3. One of the trainings organised by the International Federation of Educative Communities (FICE) called **Children’s Parliament** is dealing with the prevention of those activities, which aim to increase popularity and fame on the internet. The programme is implemented in cooperation with the police.

The National Crime Prevention Council has been participating in the work of FICE and also in the training of police lecturers and teachers.

1.1.4. Besides the thematic crime prevention programmes there are also **crime prevention counsellors** in schools who discuss with the children the risks and dangers of producing or sharing sexual content. The work of the police officers in the thematic crime prevention programmes and the work of the crime prevention counsellors are regulated by a police standard and guidance.

1.1.5. There are also **short movies/videos** in this topic that aim to raise awareness to sexual abuse prevention. The videos are played during the above mentioned programmes. The framework for making these videos is called Modern Prevention Programme (KOMP). A short movie called “Internet and young people” deals with the problem of sending intimate photos on the internet. The movie was supported financially by the National Crime Prevention Council and was shown to teachers, parents and police officers in the framework of training courses.

1.1.6. The National Media and Infocommunications Authority (hereinafter: NMHH) created the **Magic Valley media literacy education centres**^{21 22} to support children in their conscious and safe media use. Magic Valley's ultimate goal is to raise children's awareness on how they are affected by the media in a playful manner by offering interactive, creative activities. In this process, students are assisted by a state-of-the-art equipment pool and skilled media literacy instructors. The first Magic Valley of Hungary opened in Budapest in 2014, followed by a second centre in Debrecen in 2017. The centres can be visited as part of a school trip free of charge, teachers can register their classes online.

Sessions are organised by the NMHH around six core topics. As part of the internet session, there are strategies and quizzes to show how to surf the world wide web consciously and safely and how to use smartphones and tablets without carelessly giving out personal information. During the session (called: „Netneg”²³) the instructors invite children to participate in decisions focusing on the meaning and possible consequences of online data protection, cyberbullying, grooming and sexting.

The functions of Magic Valley are both awareness-raising and education which is carried out by the Digital Literacy Development Unit of NMHH. There are 6 instructors in Budapest and 5 instructors in Debrecen. The „Netneg” session started in Debrecen in February 2017 and recently in Budapest as well. 2036 students participated on „Netneg” session in Debrecen between 1st March and 16th June 2017.

Magic Valley prepared a video about sexting which is used by other educational communities as well, and as we know it is also used by National Safer Internet Programme.²⁴

1.1.7. The **Youth Media Festival**²⁵ organised by National Society of Student and Youth Journalists. The NMHH takes part yearly in Media Festival where it can promote the workshops of Magic Valley and Internet Hotline. The colleagues of the NMHH can meet young journalists and students between the age of 10 and 25 there who are especially interested in the effects of social media. The NMHH makes quizzes about the conscious use of web including sexting and online data protection. The NMHH can reach approximately up to 300 students on each occasion.

1.1.8. In 2014 the NMHH extended its pursuits in child protection by including a special target group when, in cooperation with the Hungarian Foundation of SOS Children's Villages International, it launched

²¹ <http://magicvalley.hu/>

²² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mAi7m041TYk>

²³ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JMuS_rzV9JY

²⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t56c6fWDk24>

²⁵ <https://www.due.hu/esemeny/249/24-orszagos-ifjusagi-sajtofesztival>

its **corporate social responsibility programme**.²⁶ NMHH organizes visits to the Children's Villages and youth centres, offering playful activities and games facilitating the discovery of the possibilities and the potential risks of the internet to children aged 6 to 18 and young adults aged 18 and above, who live in the Villages without their biological families, have lower-than-average self-confidence and are thus more vulnerable in the digital world.

At these all-day events, the NMHH professionals share their expertise and topical knowledge with the disadvantaged children, equipping them with the tools and mind-set necessary for resisting the media's various manipulation techniques and taking with a pinch of salt any information gleaned from the media, while also teaching them about the main communication technologies. In connection with social media, the NMHH professionals talk about the problem of cyberbullying, danger of online dating, sexting, and online data protection, as well as about the risks they face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content. Within this programme, the NMHH can reach approximately 120 persons each year (SOS children, young adults, foster parents and SOS personnel together).

1.1.9. Under Act CXC of 2011 on National Public Education (hereinafter: Public Education Act), the personality, human dignity and rights of a child/student shall be respected, and protection has to be provided for them against physical and mental violence. In order to support the operation of a child-protection warning system and the coordination between the education sector and social services, several social workers and/or child-protection professionals are present in schools where needed (funded from state budget), from January 2016 [Government Decree No. 326/2013 (VIII. 30.) on the career development system and the implementation of Act XXXIII of 1992 on the legal status of public servants within public education institutions]. Since December 2013, Hungary amended its legislation on internet child protection (Act CCXLV of 2013 on the amendment of certain acts for the purpose of protecting children). Internet service providers must guarantee free and accessible filtering programs for all and according to Public Education Act schools are obliged to download them.

1.1.10. In January 2014, **the program titled "The Internet doesn't forget!"** was launched, which, on its website, draws attention to the dangers of sharing information, data and images on social networking websites. In addition, the related series of presentations informs young people how to avoid becoming victims, what potential dangers exist, how they can help others, and why it is important to handle personal data with care.

1.1.11. In 2016, as one of the pillars of Hungary's Digital Welfare Program (Digitális Jólét Program), the **Digital Child Protection Strategy of Hungary** (a Magyarország Digitális Gyermekvédelmi Stratégiája, hereinafter: DCPS)²⁷ was launched [Government Decree No. 1488/2016. (IX. 2.) on the establishment of a secure internet service for children, a conscious and value-generating internet use, and on Hungary's Digital Child Protection Strategy]. The main aim of creating DCPS was to ensure that children are equipped with adequate knowledge, practice and tools to recognise the dangers of the internet and to be familiar with the opportunities, challenges and threats of online space even before entering it, therefore the DCPS set out to help the children, the families, the communities, the NGOs, the educational institutions to use the internet in a safe and valuable manner. Bearing this in mind, the DCPS makes it possible to identify and assess the dangers and risks of the digital world to children, and attempts to eliminate them, or at least tries to reduce the harmful effects thereof.

²⁶ <http://english.nmhh.hu/responsibility-sustainability>

²⁷ 1488/2016. (IX. 2.) Korm. Határozat a Gyermek Számára Biztonságos Internetszolgáltatás megteremtéséről, a tudatos és értékteremtő internethasználatról és Magyarország Digitális Gyermekvédelmi Stratégiájáról. Full version of the DCPS Study as background paper to the DCPS (hereinafter DCPS study) can be accessed here: <http://www.kormany.hu/download/6/0e/c0000/Magyarorsz%C3%A1g%20Digit%C3%A1lis%20Gyermekv%C3%A9delmi%20Strat%C3%A9gi%C3%A1ja.pdf>

The implementation of the Strategy's Action Plan is an ongoing project managed with the involvement of several ministries as the main responsible authorities and other governmental and non-governmental organizations as contributors. The most relevant goals are the provisions on guaranteeing access to up to date and efficient filtering softwares for each public educational institution; awareness raising programs for students, teachers and parents concerning safe internet usage with special regard to the risks of sexually explicit contents; and at last, the creation of a collective on-line knowledge base with references of all available resources, teaching materials, tools and good practices.

The implementation of the programs included in the DCPS's Action Plan proceed according to the provisions planned, including hardware and software developments in schools, awareness rising training for teachers in the field of restorative harm management (in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice).

The development of the curriculum and the training on media literacy is of priority relevance, the latter one shall be provided for a minimum of 500 persons working in the child protection system within the frame of HRDOP-3.8.2-16 "Development of social human capacities" priority tender.

According to the curriculum has not yet been completed, we have no information about the extent of the curriculum in connection to online sexual content.

The DCPS is built on three pillars: (1) awareness raising and media literacy (2) protection and security, and (3) sanctioning of offenders and assistance to victims.

According to Pillar I. of DCPS on awareness and media literacy aims at:

- preparing children for the proper use of online services, to take advantage of opportunities it provides, as well as to avoid and manage the risks thereof, as well as to enforce their rights;
 - empowering teachers involved in the media education with fresh, competitive, relevant knowledge and enabling them with possibilities of constantly updating the knowledge gained;
 - creating media literacy training for persons who are necessarily in contact with children regarding digital violation of their security and rights, as well as violations that goes beyond internet usage, in particular members of the investigating authorities, law enforcement agencies, courts, and also even parents;
 - creating a web page library, an easy and accessible availability of information available in the area of child protection on the Internet;
 - prescribing the development of awareness-building programs for schools and the community.
- Stating the above, the DCPS stresses out that it is necessary to establish cooperation between public education, other participants of state actors, civil organizations, market participants, other professional and advocacy groups, and the media²⁸.

Throughout this questionnaire, the awareness raising program derived from the DCPS will be referred to as one which covers the problem of self-generated sexually explicit contents, images and/or videos.

At the same time, Pillar III. of the DCPS on sanctioning and assistance aims at:

- data collection and regular monitoring of offences, tendencies and effects of online offences is needed to understand and effectively address real issues;
- introduction of alternative (reparative) remedies for grievance management since this should play a greater role in remedying the acts committed by both children and other offenders;
- launching appropriate programs for reducing and effectively combating online bullying, and training of those involved in dealing with harmful effects thereof;
- awareness raising of existing remedies more extensively.

²⁸ DCPS Study p. 20

1.1.12. There is no project or measure within Human Resources Operation Programme (HRDOP)²⁹ directly connected this issue, however, there are measures where activities might be financed targeting children producing or sharing materials. Relevant examples are as follows:

- **HRDOP 1.2.1 Protective Networks for Families** (Védőháló a családokért) - The call for proposal is to support activities, advice and programs to serve the prevention of family crises, to provide information on child raising, to improve the social equality of women, to help communication among young people and between adults and young people, to prevent different forms of violence. The target group is children under the age of 18 and their parents are included. Beneficiaries: NGOs, churches, non-profit organisations.
- **EFOP 1.2.2 Support for Youth Programs** (Ifjúsági programok támogatása) - related topics: personality development, development of self-knowledge competence, development of problem-solving skills, mental health preservation. Beneficiaries: NGOs, churches. Target group: Young people aged 15-29.

1.1.13. In the framework of public education development program, the **Virtual Knowledge Centre against School Conflicts** was established in 2015. Through the Centre a wide range of methodological tools and collection of good practices are available for schools to support them in conflict management and negotiation technique methods.³⁰

1.1.14. In order to improve legal knowledge, the National Office for the Judiciary (Országos Bírósági Hivatal, hereinafter: OBH) launched its national programme called **“Open Court”** (“Nyitott bíróság”) in 2012, which was joined by all the regional courts of appeal (ítélőtábla) and county courts (törvényszék). The most important part of the programme is the lectures held during classroom lessons. These lectures are held by judges, court secretaries and clerks for students between ages 12-18 both in primary and secondary school. Amongst others, topic of the lectures includes the dangers of using the internet and the victimisation of young people (especially when they share data or photos of themselves), and also cyberbullying.

In 2016, the following lectures can be highlighted:

- County Court of Eger (Egri Törvényszék): “Communication and law. The internet and mobile communications, as well as personal rights. The dangers of communication and their legal consequences.”, “The limits of making acquaintanceships, harassment.”
- Budapest Municipal Court (Fővárosi Törvényszék): “Dangers of using computers and the internet”, “Juvenile Delinquency and victimisation”
- County Court of Nyíregyháza (Nyíregyházi Törvényszék): “The WEB. 2.0. internet services, related criminal offences and dangers.”, “The internet does not forget”
- County Court of Székesfehérvár (Székesfehérvári Törvényszék): lectures on cyberbullying
- County Court of Szekszárd (Szekszárdi Törvényszék): lectures on prevention of cyberbullying
- County Court of Szolnok (Szolnoki Törvényszék): lectures on the dangers of internet and safe internet use (“net activity”)
- County Court of Zalaegerszeg (Zalaegerszegi Törvényszék): lectures on cyberbullying.

The aforementioned lectures drew attention also to the conscious use of internet and the dangers hidden in sharing pornographic or sexually depicting contents.

In 2017, 2,325 programs were organised and 58,710 students participated, who were mostly between the age of 12 and 18. According to the experience of the lectures, it can be said that the student were asking for more information about issues directly related to them, including for example the use of the internet and social media sites, and they are open to learn about possible legal problems that may arise

²⁹ https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/human_resource_development_operational_programme

³⁰ <http://iskon.opkm.hu/shw.php>

in connection with the use of such instruments. The programmes gave priority to deal with subjects related to the use of the internet in 2017.

1.1.15. National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (NAIH) is continuing its children's online protection project called "**Key to the world of the net!**" (<https://www.naih.hu/adatvedelemr-l-fiataloknak-kulcs-a-net-vilagahoz--projekt.html>) (Hungarian) (<https://www.naih.hu/key-to-the-world-of-the-net-.html>) (English) started in 2013. The main outcome of the project is a study (second edition in 2016) with a target group of children aged 10-16 and a nationwide media campaign with a music video promoting awareness raising among children and youth. In 2017 we concentrate on children under 10 and a related study is under preparation.

Also, NAIH joined the **EU Arcades Project** <http://arcades-project.eu/> in 2014-16 with the aim to produce easy-to-use handbooks for teachers on privacy and data protection <https://www.naih.hu/-arcades--project.html>. The handbooks were disseminated in a training organised for 200 teachers in 2015 in Budapest. Within the Arcades Project a national competition among primary and high schools was announced for a "Best privacy lesson". The videos and the lesson plans are also available on NAIH homepage.

Moreover, NAIH representatives regularly visit high schools to give privacy lessons.

The materials and handbooks are all available from NAIH website for free use what has been often done by schools and NGOs. They often consult with NAIH as well before publishing the materials (e.g. recently a school for children living with hearing problems has issued a leaflet on the topic).

1.1.16. The Hungarian Police participated in the EUROPOL coordinated public awareness and prevention campaign against online sexual coercion and extortion.³¹

1.1.17. The Internet Hotline launched a brand new hotline website including new logo and new contents in 2017.

The Internet Hotline has been operated in Hungary since 2011, it was time to refresh the website and refill it with up-to-date and relevant contents. The reporting interface is transferred on the home page and there is also some short legal information on the nine reporting categories. The new website is responsive therefore it is easy to report illegal or harmful contents on mobile devices as well.

Beside the facilitation of reporting the main goal of Internet Hotline is to raise awareness about the safe use of internet and potentially harmful phenomena on internet like sexting and online grooming. It is also important to demonstrate the work of Internet Hotline as a real solution and an effective help in case of infringement on internet. The articles of „Knowledge base” are easily understandable for children due to short leads moreover these brief summaries lead to other relevant articles and informative contents on the web.

The new website is also available in English: <http://english.nmhh.hu/internethotline/>

1.1.18. Since late July 2018, NMHH has been promoting the Internet Hotline in a new campaign. The campaign features commonly used emojis in two different contexts: in one, they have a harmless meaning, whilst in the other their meaning is abusive, offensive and threatening. The advertisements mainly targeting children of 11 to 16 years of age provide guidance for recognizing problems as well as

³¹ Further information: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/activities-services/public-awarenessand-prevention-guides/online-sexual-coercion-and-extortion-crime>
Report: <https://www.europol.europa.eu/publications-documents/online-sexual-coercion-andextortion-form-of-crime-affecting-children-law-enforcement-perspective>

dealing with them. The nmhh.hu/para URL highlighted in the campaign takes you to the website of the Internet Hotline, where online infringing content can be reported quickly and anonymously. (The term „para” is an untranslatable pun.)

The first phase of the campaign is running on online platforms used by the target group and in glossy magazines to inform parents, which will later be combined with appearances in public spaces. In the next few months, NMHH will continue the campaign with new elements.

Since the start of the campaign, within the last 7 weeks, the Internet Hotline has received more than 100 reports and the viewing of Internet Hotline website has also grown, more than 53,000 page views have been recorded. These first results are quite reassuring.

The statement about the campaign:

[http://english.nmhh.hu/article/197197/Online freaks the new campaign of the NMHH explains online infringements using emojis](http://english.nmhh.hu/article/197197/Online_freaks_the_new_campaign_of_the_NMHH_explains_online_infringements_using_emojis)

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Just like regarding the problem of online and offline bullying, the measures, tools and programmes provided by Hungary do not separate observers, bystanders, victims or perpetrators from each other when talking about preventive measures. For that reason the preventive activities mentioned under point 1.1. also apply to observers.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

- The **Magic Valley centres** can indirectly reach the students' parents as well because the children are given brochures about the sessions to take home. Also, in Magic Valley there are awareness-raising discussions with teachers who are responsible for their students about the conscious and safe media use of children including sexting, cyberbullying and online data protection. After each visiting the Centre forwards a short guide "*What does our child on web?*"³² home to the parents through the teachers. In a small chapter we help adults who are involved in the parenting to help children recognise and avert deception, reduce concomitant shame and guilt, and offer solution strategies.³³
- The NMHH have published in 2014 a **teaching aid "About the Media – for you"**,³⁴ this is a media education promotional booklet series for children aged 6 to 16. This publication offers learning and reference points for children in areas of media education less extensively covered in textbooks, but which help enhance their quality of life, preserve their mental health (e.g. consumption, cyberbullying, healthy body image). The booklets target three separate age groups, the 6 to 9, the 10 to 12, and the 13 to 16 cohorts, all addressing their topics from multiple perspectives. The booklet for ages between 13-16 contents the chapter of sexting.³⁵
- In 2018, NMHH published a booklet for parents with the title "Understand your kids!". The booklet guides parents on protecting their children online, on talking about dangerous phenomena on internet (for example cyberbullying, grooming, sexting) with them. It also includes other useful and practical advice for parents.³⁶
- During the corporate social responsibility programme,³⁷ the NMHH also arranges special sessions for foster parents, in special view of online grooming and its consequences (for example sexting).

³² <http://buvosvolgy.hu/cikk/129/Szuloknek>

³³ <http://buvosvolgy.hu/cikk/129/Szuloknek>

³⁴ <http://magicvalley.hu/cikk/128/Publications>

³⁵ http://magicvalley.hu/cikk/127/About_the_Media_for_you

³⁶ http://english.nmhh.hu/article/194574/Understand_your_kids

³⁷ <http://english.nmhh.hu/responsibility-sustainability>

- For several years now there is a **training program for teachers called „Crime prevention in schools”**, which, among others, also focuses on the prevention of sexual offences. The program is financed and implemented by the National Crime Prevention Council.
- A **short movie called “Internet and young people”** deals with the problem of sending intimate photos on the internet. The movie was supported financially by the National Crime Prevention Council and was shown to teachers, parents and police officers in the framework of training courses.
- In the framework of the **“One month – one topic for the safety of internet usage” online campaign** the police publish regular newsletters. Some of them contain information about the risk of sexting for parents (online grooming, protection of privacy).³⁸
- The NMHH operates the **Internet Hotline** which is available to the public for reporting online content that is illegal or harmful to minors or anybody (for example cyberbullying and content made accessible without permission). The Internet Hotline personnel regularly give lectures on the danger of internet for children. These lectures are addressed typically for experts in child protection and crime prevention who are visiting schools. We have interesting discussions with them about the risks of sexting including self-generated sexually explicit images and videos and self-generated sexual content as well.³⁹ See more at Question 6.
- National Police Headquarters’ *“One month – one topic for the safety of internet usage”* online campaign.

→

- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Interior
- Ministry of Human capacities
- Office of Education
- National Crime Prevention Council
- National Police Headquarters
- National Bureau of Investigation
- Crime Prevention and Educational Service Center
- International Federation of Educative Communities (FICE)
- National Media and Infocommunications Authority (NMHH)
- National Infocommunications Service Company: runs the www.biztonsagosinternet.hu webpage
- National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information
- National Council for Telecommunications and Information Technology

³⁸ <http://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/bunmegelozes/aktualis/egy-honap-egy-tema-a-biztonsagos-internethasznalatert>

³⁹ <http://english.internethotline.hu/>

- National Cybersecurity Coordination Council
- National Society of Student and Youth Journalists
- National Office for the Judiciary
- Virtual Knowledge Centre against School Conflicts
- “Blue Line” Child Crisis Foundation
- Hungarian Foundation of the International Children’s Safety Service: runs the www.saferinternet.hu
- SOS Children’s Villages International: they do not have independent programmes regarding the subject of this questionnaire, the NMHH offers such activities within their framework.
- The **Office of the State Commissioner for Educational Rights** was established in 1999 [Decree No. 40/1999 (X.8.) of the Ministry for Education on the functions and rules of operation of the Office of the State Commissioner for Educational Rights]. The State Commissioner for Educational Rights contributes to the promotion of rights concerning education of children, students, teachers, parents. Any child, pupil, parent, educator, student, researcher, teacher or their associations may file a petition in individual cases, if in their judgement their guaranteed rights have been infringed or there is a direct threat of such infringement. The Commissioner shall investigate all petitions.
- Government Decree No 484/2013 (XII.17.) on the rules of the establishment and management, as well as the functions and competence of the National Cybersecurity Coordination Council, the Cybersecurity Forum and the specialised cybersecurity working groups called upon the establishment of the **National Cybersecurity Coordination Council** (Nemzeti Kiberbiztonsági Koordinációs Tanács) which includes members such as the minister of interior, minister of human capacities, minister of defence, minister of justice, minister of foreign affairs, minister for national development, minister for national economy and minister of agriculture. Furthermore, the president of the State Audit Office, the president of the Central Bank, the president of the NMHH, the president of the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information, the president of the National Council for Telecommunications and Information Technology and the president of the Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority may support the Council, if requested by the president of the Council. The specialised cybersecurity working groups help the Council in making decisions and the enforcement thereof, one of the working groups is specialised on child protection. Among its members, the child protection working group have experts from the Department of Crime Prevention and Victim Protection of the National Police Headquarters, the State Secretariat for Education of the Ministry of Human Capacities, the Office of the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights and several telecommunication companies. The working groups involve public officials from the relevant national authorities and a non-governmental expert. Upon the suggestions of the working groups the Council can issue recommendations regarding a given topic.

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- You are not alone:
<http://www.hirado.hu/2017/06/19/a-rendorseg-figyelmeztet-kampany-indult-a-gyermekek-online-moleszталasa-ellen/#>
<http://www.csagyi.hu/hirek/item/341-az-europai-unio-harca-a-gyermekek-szexualis-kizsakmanyolasa-ellen>
<http://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/bunmegelozes/aktualis/nem-vagy-egyedul-0>
<http://www.police.hu/hirek-es-informaciok/bunmegelozes/aktualis/egy-honap-egy-tema-a->

[biztonsagos-internethasznalatert](#)

- Crime Prevention and Educational Service Centre:
<http://bunmegelozesikozpont.hu/>
- Children's Parliament:
<http://www.fice.hu/palyazatok/gyermekparlament-2/gyermekparlament-2015/>
<http://www.fice.hu/palyazatok/gyermekparlament-2/gyermekparlament-2016/>
- www.saferinternet.hu: a wealth of educational materials, tips for secure internet and videos that help to draw attention to the dangers of sexting can be found. The target group is not just the teenagers, but their parents, teachers and little children as well.
- www.biztonsagosinternet.hu, which is supported by the European Union, and where harmful contacts can be reported.
- The Internet does not forget:
<http://www.azinternetnemfelejt.hu/>
- Safe Internet:
<http://biztonsagosinternet.hu/>
- Safe Browsing:
<http://biztonsagosbongeszes.org/>
- the Digital Child Protection Strategy:
<http://www.kormany.hu/hu/miniszterelnoki-kabinetiroda/digitalis-jolet-program>
- Virtual Knowledge Centre against School Conflicts:
<http://iskon.opkm.hu/shw.php>
- DADA-, Ellen-Szer:
http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A16U0016.ORF&txtreferer=00000001.txt
<http://www.police.hu/hu/hirek-es-informaciok/bunmegelozes/aktualis/nem-vagy-egyedul-0>
http://www.police.hu/sites/default/files/online_grooming.pdf
http://www.police.hu/sites/default/files/online_megfelemlites.pdf
- Video about sexting prepared by Magic Valley:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t56c6fWDk24>
- Youtube channel of the National Crime Prevention Council:
https://m.youtube.com/channel/UCO3EB3aNiebzYwjtp_GVTlw
- materials prepared by the County Court of Nyíregyháza can be found here:
The WEB. 2.0. internet services, related criminal offences and dangers:
http://nyiregyhazitorvenyszek.birosag.hu/sites/default/files/field_attachment/web2_magyarazattal.pdf
- The internet does not forget:
<http://nyiregyhazitorvenyszek.birosag.hu/video/20160714/nyitott-birosag-program-az-internet-nem-felejt-online-bunozes>

<http://kolcseygimnazium.hu/osztalyfonoki-munkakozosseg> (Ferenc Kölcsey High School of Nyíregyháza)
<http://www.vasarhelyi.info/component/content/article/249-iskola/hirek/199-nyitott-birosag-program-az-internet-nem-felejt-online-bunozes?Itemid=101> (Pál Vásárhelyi Trade High School)

- NAIH:

<https://www.naih.hu/adatvedelemr-l-fiataloknak-kulcs-a-net-vilagahoz--projekt.html> (Hungarian)

<https://www.naih.hu/key-to-the-world-of-the-net-.html> (English)

<http://arcades-project.eu/>

<https://www.naih.hu/-arcades--project.html>

ICELAND / ISLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Yes, the Icelandic Safer Internet Centre, a member of the INSAFE network (network of European Safer Internet Centres, coordinated by European Schoolnet), does awareness activities on these issues, as well as developing educational tools and materials and conducting research.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Yes (same as 1.1)

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Yes (same as 1.1)

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The Icelandic awareness node is Heimili og skoli (Home and School), the National Parents' Association in Iceland. Heimili og skoli was a partner of SIAP from Oct. 1st. 2004 and took part in both SUSI and SAFT projects on behalf of Iceland. Their awareness work is partly built on the experience and resources from those projects. They will continue using the SAFT brand for the SIAP project and have a new slogan: SAFT – Samfélag, Fjölskylda og Tækni (Society, Family and Technology). There is a Project Management Committee and a Steering Committee that includes members who represent different 31 stakeholder groups such as government agencies, the industry, research centers, different bodies within the educational system and prevention measures agencies and groups.

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The awareness-raising material on self-generated sexually explicit material is most often intertwined with other information on risk taking behaviour on the internet, including other topics such as bullying. It should be emphasised that this is considered to be insufficient and steps are now being taken with the aim of addressing the topic of self-generated sexually explicit material more directly than has been in the past.

www.saft.is

<http://www.heimiliogskoli.is/>

<https://www.facebook.com/saft.iceland/>

<http://www.barnaheill.is/forsida/>

<https://www.youtube.com/user/saftinsafe>

ITALY / ITALIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.

In Italy, the Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO) is the body responsible for coordinating government activities and defining national strategies for preventing and combating child sexual abuse and exploitation. The DPO also uses the action of the *Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography*, a body set up within the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Law 6 February 2006, No 38) with the task of acquiring and monitoring data and information related to the activities carried out by all public administrations for the prevention and repression of the child abuse and sexual exploitation, consisting of representatives of the State Police, Carabinieri, the Finance Guard as well as of the most representative national administrations and associations in the field of combating the phenomenon of abuse and sexual exploitation in minors.

In their work, these bodies have defined the ***National Plan for the Prevention and Fight against Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children 2015-2017***, a programmatic tool (approved by National Observatory for Childhood and Adolescence in 2015 within the framework of the wider Biennial Plan of Action on Childhood and Adolescence and by the Council of Ministers in 2016), divided into strategic areas, key intervention guidelines on which coordinated and concrete actions have been developed. In particular, the intervention guidelines foreseen in the Strategic Prevention Area have also led the members of the Observatory to put in place awareness raising and information actions for both minors and those who work regularly in contact with children (teachers, health professionals, etc.).

Among the activities launched by the Department for Equal Opportunities in 2017, the following project is worth mentioning ***"School as a place of prevention and protection: how to protect children and teenagers from the phenomena of violence, bullying and cyberbullying, sexual abuse and exploitation"*** in collaboration with the Ministry of University and Scientific Research. Within the framework of the project (implemented at national level, in four editions, in some schools in the four macro-areas North-Centre-South and Islands), issues related to abuse and sexual exploitation were also addressed, and therefore the related risks to self-production and spread of pedopornographic material (sexually explicit images / videos). The Project has been articulated through three differentiated interventions:

I - A laboratory for promoting and raising awareness entitled "School as a place of prevention and protection from violent and harmful behaviours for minors: how to recognize them and how to defend themselves", devoted to students of secondary school aimed to raise awareness of boys and girls to guide them to respect their own and other psycho-physical integrity. The laboratory also aimed to provide them with information tools aimed at making them aware of the risks associated with the various forms of sexual abuse and exploitation also in connection with new technologies and to teach them self-protective behaviours, also pointing out who they should turn to for help.

II - A Seminar entitled *"Identification of School Intervention Models to Promote Child Protection from Violence, Abuse and Sexual Exploitation, Bullying and Cyberbullying,"* directed to school directors and teachers of every order of school, as well as the representatives of the Regional School Offices to provide an update on the regulatory and institutional context, to support the development of abilities to identify the phenomena, to provide an overview about educational tools that can be used in the school environment in order to plan educational interventions and training courses in relation to these phenomena.

III - An experimental course to distance learning for some primary and secondary school teachers of the first grade and dedicated to the issues of sexual abuse and exploitation of minors, which will

subsequently be developed through the opening of the distance learning platform for remote updating to all school coordinators and teachers of Italian schools.

Within the framework of the activity of awareness raising against violence and sexual abuse addressed directly to minors, the National Child Ombudsman Office is also active and it recently provided for the Italian translation of the Brochure about the video *Tell someone you trust*, developed by the Council of Europe to promote the diffusion of the rights contained in the Lanzarote Convention. The brochure is available on the official website of the Council of Europe (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/children/tell-someone-you-trust>). The National Child Ombudsman Office also realised a series of initiatives for the European Day against Child Exploitation and Sexual Abuse scheduled for November 18, organizing the Conference "Combating Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Minors - Implementation of the Lanzarote Convention in Italy: Application, Experiences and Open Problems", in collaboration with the Department of Law at the University of Ferrara.

In relation to **school-based prevention / training activities related to the correct use of new technologies** (an area which is closely related to sexting and self-production and the distribution / exchange of sexually explicit material by the children themselves,) Law 13.07.2015 n.107 expressly provides for the priority training objectives "prevention and fight against school drop-out, and against all forms of discrimination and of bullying, including cyber-bullying". In this context, the Ministry of University and Scientific Research (MIUR) set up a Technical Body for Psychology in the Educational System - involving the trade unions of teachers and school coordinators, representation of professional orders, academics, experts and representatives of Miur - with the primary objective of developing projects aimed at promoting actions, information and counselling aimed towards well-being in the school, prevention, contrast to youth discomfort and of risk behaviours related to work related stress.

Already since some years, MIUR is engaged in awareness-raising activities and involving students, teachers and parents on issues related to the use of new technologies. Among others, the ReW project (acronym for "The Boys and the Web") - carried out in collaboration with CASPUR, Department of Computer Science at the University of Rome "La Sapienza", University Master in "Security of Systems and Computer Networks And Computer Security Management", and with the patronage of Post and Communications Police – aims at giving teachers, parents and children the opportunity to face the web world and the issues associated with it. On the dedicated site (<http://www.ragazziweb.it/>) you can find interactive short stories that involve young students taking risks with the web.

It should also be highlighted that since 2012, the MIUR - as well as the Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography - adheres to the **Safer Internet Community Program** established by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union by Decision 1351/2008/EC, which sets out a series of strategic actions for the safe and responsible use of the Internet and the financing of national and European interventions by means of the creation of national reference centers on the "Safer Internet Center - National Network Safety Centers" (www.saferinternet.it). Since 2012, the project "Connected Generations – Italian Safer Internet Center" (SIC) was co-funded by the European Commission, co-ordinated by MIUR with the main network of authorities dealing with network security (Ministry of Interior - Postal Police, Ministry of Communications, Child Ombudsman). This project focuses on three areas: the implementation of education programs and awareness raising for the safe use of the Internet, a helpline for users support, and two Hotlines for reporting online paedophilia material (www.generazioniconnesse.it).

Through the Safer Internet Center Italy, various online and actual training activities were carried out, involving around 200,000 students and 20,000 teachers in more than 2,500 schools in the 2015-2016 school year. From 1 July 2016 the "Connected Generations" Project (SIC ITALY III) continued with a new edition, co-funded by the European Commission under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) program coordinated by MIUR in partnership with institutions and associations, with the aim of giving continuity

to the experience gained over the years, improving and strengthening the role of the Italian Safer Internet Center as a benchmark at national level with regard to issues related to network security and the relationship between young people and new media.

Within this context, it should also be remembered that the State Police - Postal and Communications Police, through protocols with MIUR, continuously carries out prevention and awareness activities in schools of every typology, also with reference to the risks associated with the use of new technologies. In 2014-2016, within the "Connected Generations" project, the "Vita da Social" itinerant campaign was promoted by the State Police, which through the use of a truck equipped with multimedia tools enabled the Postal police experts to visit the schools of 43 cities, involving 220 schools, 13,931 students, 788 teachers and 344 parents. The Postal Police in collaboration with MIUR also performed several theatre performances in seven different cities, involving students, teachers and parents.

The Postal and Communications Police and Google also collaborate on network security and the responsible use of new technologies with a training project for Italian secondary schools which aims to provide students, their families and teachers with the information and didactic tools to ensure safe Internet browsing. The project called "**Good to Know**" - which in the academic year 2016/2017 has reached 500,000 children in each Italian province - through workshops held by specialists, aims to teach children and their families to exploit the potential of the internet without incurring into the risks of privacy breaches, inappropriate content uploading, copyright infringement, and the adoption of incorrect and dangerous behaviours for one self and others. Another project realized by the Postal Police is "**Web in Chair**" which aims to raise awareness and train secondary school teachers of the first degree so as to know the risks and dangers of Internet and how for a safe, aware, responsible, critical review of this technology, in order to prevent phenomena such as on-line grooming, downloading of pornographic and pedo-pornographic images and videos.

The above-mentioned awareness raising or educational activities are carried out through the Italian National Police website; here below we provide some links to awareness-raising or educational materials:

<http://www.commissariatodips.it/>

<http://www.commissariatodips.it/notizie/articolo/sayno-coercizione-ed-estorsione-online-contro-i-minori.html> (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f4PXCajRgto>)

<https://www.commissariatodips.it/blue-whale.html>

<http://poliziadistato.it/articolo/31696>

<https://www.facebook.com/unavitasocial>

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/home-page/>

Also Carabinieri, in implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 2014 with the Child Ombudsman, have carried out conferences on the rights of the child at high training institutes.

In 2015 the Minister of Justice presented "**iGloss @ 1.0: Abc of Deviant Online Behaviors**", a glossary on cybercrime, a useful easy-to-use tool developed by the Department of Studies, Research and International Activities of the Juvenile Justice Department and the IFOS Master in Clinical Criminology and Legal Psychology under a multiannual research project on new forms of deviance and online crime in the young age (published under the patronage of Google Italy and the Italian Association of Magistrates for Minors and Families). IGloss @, available online in Italian and English, is aimed at not only social, health and judicial services but also young people and their parents. The glossary is a

collection of specialist terms on online behaviour at risk: each term provides a brief explanation of the main features of the conduct and a brief note of its legal characteristics. One of the general objectives that goes through the whole project is the protection of minors who may more or less consciously constitute "victims" or "offenders".

Also the Ministry of the Interior promoted a project in this area entitled "*Abbandono scolastico e bullismo: Quali rischi tra i giovani? – Discobull*" (School drop-out and bullying: What are the risks among youth?)

Lastly, numerous activities have been promoted by the Regions and the local authorities regarding the protection of minors from the use of new technologies. Among them, the project "*MOVE UP. project. Alternative destinations. Respecting Diversity, Prevention of Violence and Conscious Use of New Technologies*" (<http://www.regione.piemonte.it/moveup/moveUp.htm>), a specific initiative launched by the Piedmont Region in 2009 - Regional School Office and the Police, through funding from the European Structural Funds 2007-2013. The added value of the project is to provide students, teachers and parents with more information on new technologies, even from the point of view of the criminal convictions in which they may incur, and on the possible defence tools. Move Up is an integrated project aimed at schools of all orders and training agencies by providing through the website a number of materials to explore issues in an educational context, including a specific toolkit. (<http://www.regione.piemonte.it/archivio/europa/fse/moveup/dwd/vademecum.pdf>).

A number of projects aimed at the prevention and fight against bullying and cyberbullying have also been funded through the law 285/97. The following projects could be retrieved from the Law 285/97 database:

1. Prevenzione del bullismo giovanile (Preventing bullying among youth)
2. PreDisco Giovani Fuori classe - Lecosecambiano@Roma (Outstanding youth - Things change in Rome)
3. Servizio gratuito di ascolto di mediazione dei conflitti e la cura del disagio del minore - sportello anti-bullismo (Free Service for counselling, conflict resolution and children care - anti-bullying service)
4. M.V.B. Mi voglio bene (I love myself)
5. Azioni di prevenzione della dispersione scolastica (Preventing school drop-out)
6. Centro di consulenza per la famiglia e la scuola (Counselling center for family and school)
7. Su la testa (IV P.I.), Milano (Raise your head)
8. Interventi innovativi volti alla gestione del conflitto e sostegno vittime di bullismo (Innovative intervention for managing conflict and supporting victims of bullying)
9. Socializzazione, integrazione, benessere. I giovani in relazione al mondo straniero (Socialization; social inclusion and wellbeing. The relationship between youth and foreigners)
10. Verso la scuola [Towards the school]
11. Bullismo e disagio sociale (Bullying and social distress)

12. Centro di quartiere finalizzato alla socializzazione e all'aggregazione giovanile (Neighbourhood center for socialization of youth)
13. Silenzio in Aula (Keep silent in the classroom)
14. Servizio educativo assistenziale semiresidenziale (Educational semi-residential and support service)

At local level, it is also important to refer to the various initiatives promoted by Corecom (the Regional Communications Committee) which has carried out since several years' actions for awareness, study and research on Internet and minors in order to educate and make young people, families and teachers aware of the risks and opportunities of telematic technologies. Among these activities there is the implementation of the Toolkit *Internet@minori@adulti* - realized in 2013 by the Tuscany Corecom in collaboration with some Tuscan Universities and with the Office of the Tuscany Ombudsman for Childhood and Adolescence aimed at the so-called digital natives, to protect them from the dangers of Internet (cyber bullying, online paedophilia, grooming) but also to adults (parents) and the elderly (grandparents) to inform them about how to supervise and help children to use Internet in a correct way.

In 2014 from the collaboration of the Tuscany Corecom, the Istituto degli Innocenti of Florence and the National Coordination of Corecom, the "National Observatory on Internet and Minors" was born, which in 2015 started its activity as a permanent training center with the first courses devoted to teachers of first and secondary schools, focusing mainly on issues related to the risks for children related to the use of the internet and the social media. A competition was also announced in 2015 to award a prize to the best logo for the newly born Observatory and in the same year the best work by the students for video and audio spots on the issue of Internet and minors were awarded. The Observatory also received the Patronage of the Communications Authority.

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

Question 1

As can be seen from the reply given by the Department for Equal Opportunities (DPO), there are a lot of programmes with a wider content about the use of the web and the relevant risks, also including the issue of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content.

It should be probably useful a specific focus on the above mentioned two issues, as implicitly encouraged in the questionnaire, given the particularly sensitive nature of the topic concerned, dealing with a behaviour in respect of which there is a lack of children's awareness.

It is also important to make the possible "disseminators" of images responsible with regard to the social and legal significance involved in sharing sexually explicit images, videos and/or content.

To this end, some awareness-raising materials have been produced within the project "*Generazioni connesse* (Safer Internet centre)", already mentioned in the reply of Italy, of which the Italian independent Authority for children and adolescents is a partner. Some materials are specifically related to the theme in question: in particular, the story of the 'visible girl', with a video addressed in particular to adolescents, as well as explanatory material on the theme of sexting addressed to children, parents and teachers.

Here below the links:

Video about the 'visible girl':

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/ragazzi-regazza-visibile/>

General document about sexting:

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/sexting/>

Document about sexting for adolescents:

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/2017/10/19/amore-al-primo-selfie/>

Document about sexting for parents and teachers:

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/ilsexting/>

Document about sexting and pedopornography:

<http://www.generazioniconnesse.it/site/it/pedopornografia-scuole/>

The educational message to be spread through specific prevention programmes should not only regard an invitation to be aware about the risks and the consequences of certain acts. Rather, educational programmes must help to recognize the dignity of one's own body, intimacy and privacy of the emotional sphere, the total inadequacy of the web to meet those needs and, therefore, the inadvisability of undertaking any act that is, in the end, contrary to the wellbeing of the person.

LATVIA / LETTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

We inform that, there are several awareness-raising and educational activities, tools and materials addressed to children, about the risk they face when they produce and share self-generated sexually explicit images, videos sexual content in general.

The State Police organizes informative lectures for children in schools about the Internet safety. Lectures cover topics on potential risks on the Internet, e.g. exposing personal information, communication with strangers, sending private photos or videos or sexting. In 2016, inspectors of juvenile cases provided in total 178 lectures, informing approximately 3600 children about the Internet safety. In the first half of 2017, inspectors of juvenile cases have conducted 126 lectures, informing approximately 2500 children about the Internet safety. Also special worksheets (<http://www.vp.gov.lv/?id=531&topid=531&said=139>) and a workbook (http://www.vp.gov.lv/faili/resources/pasaka_krasojama_gramta.pdf (pages 11, 12, 13)) targeting 5-8 year old children and informing them and their parents on different safety issues were developed and published. One of the issues addressed is the Internet safety – posting private information on-line, communication with strangers or sending semi-nude or nude pictures to strangers or posting them online.

In addition, Latvian Safer Internet Centre (www.drossinternets.lv – coordinated by Latvian Internet Association) since Year 2006 is organizing activities and developing educational materials to raise awareness of children related to all online safety aspects. Over past 3 years two video clips have been

developed to help children understand the risks of sexting: "To send? Sent..." (4 episodes with EN subtitles), and "Internet does not forgive mistakes". In the meantime, visits to schools and lectures/workshops for children are organized to draw attention to children and youngsters about sexting problems and encourage discussions to help better understand the risks. Latvian Safer Internet Centre works in close cooperation with Latvia's Family Planning and Sexual Health association "*Papardes Zieds*" to develop materials and organize educational activities.

In 2015, the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights has developed a number of social advertising spots and informative video films within the framework of SIC Latvia Net-Safe project, which tells about the threats in the Internet environment:

- Informative video about the Internet threat "Rape"

Full version (short film): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-WedRyhEw>

Short version (social advertising): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eb9A7-OG5PU>

- Informative video on Internet threats "Blow out"

Full version (short film): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjEo4UhuLtg>

Short version (social advertising): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BeRP5znLmSw>

- Informative video about the threat of "Stealing" on the Internet

Full version (short film): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WXL1zst9mGE&t=49s>

Short version (social advertising): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UHQ2Clnrxzo>

In addition, The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights within the framework of the SIC Latvia Net-Safe funding project in 2016 created a video campaign "It's not funny if it hurts another":

Full version (short film): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-WedRyhEw>

Short version (social advertising): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eb9A7-OG5PU>

In the fall of 2016 the NGO "Centrs Dardedze" organized a campaign named "I only forwarded it" aimed to raise awareness among young people about sharing nude pictures on their mobile devices. Children, their parents and teachers were educated on the risks and consequences of sexting. The campaign was organized in cooperation with State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights and "Latvian Safer Internet Centre".

The campaign consisted of:

- a discussion with the other institutions/organizations who work on the problem (State Police, State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights, "Latvian Safer Internet Centre")
- outdoor posters (for advertisement stands), posters (for information stands in schools)
- PR campaign (press releases, advice articles, comments)
- online survey for teenagers (12-17 years old), online survey for the parents of teenagers

- radio jingle for parents (on the national radio station), radio jingle and a special broadcast (on a youth radio station)
- information in the social networks

Children and their parents were encouraged to call the "Trust phone" of State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights or contact "Latvian Safer Internet Centre" if a child, a parent or a teacher has any questions about the topic.

The campaign materials are available here: www.centrsdardedze.lv/parsutiju

NGO "Centrs Dardedze" includes the sexting theme in "Džimba safety program" which teaches children aged 5-10 to recognize the risks and seek for help when interacting with other people. Also, the interactive lessons for children aged 11-15 (the "Courage to Be Friendly" program in schools which the aims to reduce peer abuse bullying and promoting goodwill respect and tolerance) include sexting and online bullying topics.

Since 2013, the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights has been organizing an annual campaign on sexual abuse "Stop silent!", which aim is to raise awareness of the public's attention to sexual abuse. During the campaign, anyone is encouraged to call the 116111 Children Hotline of the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's rights and report on cases of sexual abuse to children, receive psychological support and the necessary information. During the 2016 campaign, a social advertising clip was created: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I1H1ENTI_wE.

The latest information campaign on sexual abuse "Stop silence!" took place from May 23 to May 30, 2017, during which the Children Hotline 116111 of the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights provided 408 psychological counselling sessions, including on sexual abuse issues. The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's plans to hold the next information campaign this autumn.

In March 2017, the State inspectorate for protection of children's rights announced the project for 5th-9th grade students, asking them to send their stories about various forms of violence in the internet environment and tell their own experience-based or imaginative solutions on how children could avoid and mitigate such situations.

In addition, social awareness materials on sexual abuse, as well as protection and reporting capabilities in the case of a sexual offense, are included in school textbooks, for example in the Social science's subject.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

We inform that, there are many awareness-raising and educational activities, tools, materials and measures specifically targeting children as bystanders, observers of other children producing and sharing self-generated sexually explicit images, videos sexual content in general.

The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights - Partner of Latvian Safer Internet Centre which ensures the work of helpline 116111 has developed series of three videos "Get involved!" with the main message about social responsibility aimed at society, the bystanders: "Do not pretend you did not see! Get involved, help others, especially to those more vulnerable: "Get involved 1", "Get involved 2", "Get involved 3".

In addition, the "Centrs Dardedze" campaign "I only forwarded it" was focusing mainly on the bystanders who "only forward" sexual content of their peers. The campaign materials informed young people that

this kind of action is illegal and can be classified as distributing children's pornography.

The National Centre for Education (administration institution directly subordinated to the Minister of Education and Science) in cooperation with the Latvian Safer Internet Centre and the Local Governments Training centre of Latvia, has developed methodological materials for teachers and students. The methodological material has been prepared with the support of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Information Society and Media "Safer Internet" program. It is intended for use of social science teachers, social teachers, librarians, social workers and other interested parties. One of the goals of the methodological material is to educate students with problems about the irresponsible use of the Internet and how to deal with the perpetrators in the Internet environment, as well as how they can become victims of violence and how to avoid it. This material is published on the website of the Local Governments Training centre of Latvia: <http://lpmc.lv/projekti/dross-internets/aktivitates-ieprieksejos-projektos.html>.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

We point out that, there are several awareness-raising and educational activities, tools, materials and measures addressed to parents and persons who have regular contact with children about the risks children face when they produce and/or share specifically targeting children as bystanders, observers of other children producing and sharing self-generated sexually explicit images, videos sexual content in general.

The State Police has issued:

- Brochures for parents, teachers. These brochures are targeted for parents and distributed at summer city celebrations or other public events.

For example:

- Brochure 2014 contains facts about the Internet safety.
- Brochure 2015 contains information on social media and potential threats.
- Brochure 2016 contains a test for parents, to find out and check if they know what their child is doing on the Internet.⁴⁰
- An interactive workbook (<http://www.vp.gov.lv/pasaka/>) for parents which they can use when talking to their children about certain safety topics, including the Internet safety. The workbook contains probing questions that parents can ask when talking to their children about safety issues and tips for parents they can use when teaching and explaining their children various safety issues.

In addition, a program called "A Safe school" is now being developed by the State Police of Latvia. The plan in one of the parts in the program is to inform and educate school personnel on various safety issues and topics. One of them will be "What can the personnel do if they find out that a child has been communicating with a stranger and sending sexual content".

On March 3, 2017, the State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights held a conference "One Child in Two Worlds" for teachers of pre-school educational institutions and parents whose children visit these institutions to provide useful and practical information on risks and threats in the Internet environment and create practical guidelines to protect children's security and interests in the virtual

⁴⁰ All brochures are attached to this questionnaire.

world. Conference materials and guidelines:

<http://www.bti.gov.lv/lat/aktualitates/?doc=4692&page=2>.

In addition, Latvian Safer Internet Centre regularly develops materials for parents and teachers. Three lesson plans about producing and disseminating sexting pictures, videos and content have been developed for pedagogues to use in class - to make children think of possible risks and consequences. The lesson plans available here: "[Sexting and the main problems](#)", "[Questions to ask in the class after watching video 'To send? Sent...'](#)" and lesson plan "[Sexting and relationships](#)" including case studies to discuss with students in class. And a [material for parents 'Sextortion'](#) including information about the risks and how to act if a child has been involved in sextortion.

To disseminate the message of the campaign "I only forwarded it", the psychologists of "Centrs Dardedze" prepared a methodology for teachers for them to discuss sexting risks with 5th-9th grade students (using also illustrative videos made by State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights). The methodology was presented to teachers and social pedagogues in educational seminars. The children's parents in turn were reached via parental meetings in schools, when the representatives of the institution invited the specialists from "Centrs Dardedze".

In addition, within the framework of the project "Responsible and Safe Use of the Internet", the Local Governments Training centre of Latvia organizes free trainings:

- 12-hour A Level curriculum for teachers "Responsible and Safe Internet Use". Target audience: social science teachers, class teachers, social pedagogues, social workers working with families and children, librarians. A broader description of the program:

http://lpmc.lv/fileadmin/user_upload/Drossint2016/Drossinternets.pdf.

- Six-hour A Level curriculum for teachers "The World on the Web. Use of Internet for 5-9th class pupils". Target audience: 5-9th class teachers, class teachers, deputy directors in the field of education. A broader description of the program:

http://lpmc.lv/fileadmin/user_upload/Drossint2016/Timeklis.pdf.

- Six-hour A Level Curriculum for Pre-school Teachers "Vaifija School. Internet usage for pre-school children". Target Audience: Pre-school teachers, deputy directors in the field of education. A broader description of the program:

http://lpmc.lv/fileadmin/user_upload/Drossint2016/Vaify.pdf.

The Centre for Disease Prevention and Control has developed educational films and methodological recommendations for school teachers on the topic how to speak with pupils about reproductive health, sexual behaviour, building relationships and in particular sexual relationships. Under these discussions there are the following topics:

- everyone is responsible for his/her sexual behaviour and its consequences;
- another person's sexuality;
- sexting or sexually explicit text messages and nude photos sharing via mobile phone.

The Centre for Disease Prevention and Control in cooperation with the Ministry of Health are working on a new informative material for medical practitioners on recognising the violence against children.

The above-mentioned educational activities (using educational films and methodological recommendations made by the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control) are carried out by school teachers; materials are available on the Internet.

<https://www.spkc.gov.lv/lv/informativi-izdevumi/izglitojosas-filmas>

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

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

LIECHTENSTEIN

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Various measures are implemented in Liechtenstein for children and young people to raise their awareness of the risks involved in self-generated sexually explicit images, videos, and content:

- **"anged(l)ickt" and "anged(l)ickt Junior" projects** (www.angedlickt.li): The project offers a multimedia live stage performance and specific discussion workshops on the topic of media use. The project "anged(l)ickt Junior", whose target group is children in 4th to 6th grade, aims to prepare them for media consumption and to draw their attention to dangers and risks. The project "anged(l)ickt", whose target group is children in 8th grade and above, is designed for young people and their media use. The media prevention performance is also aimed at parents and teachers to raise their awareness of the issues addressed. In terms of content, it deals with topics such as truth and deception, self-portrayal and selfies, cybermobbing, cybergrooming, data protection, and tips on media use.
- **Travelling exhibition "I say what's up"** (<http://www.kszsg.ch/erwachsene/schule-bildung/kampagnen/ich-saeg-was-lauft>): The interactive travelling exhibition is aimed at secondary school students and serves to raise awareness on the topic of sexual violence among young people. Sexual harassment and other forms of abuse perpetrated through electronic media are also discussed, and options are presented for obtaining help. The exhibition was first shown in Liechtenstein in September 2017. It can be attended by secondary school classes as part of their class instruction. The exhibition in Liechtenstein is organised by the Office of Education and in cooperation with the love.li competence centre of the Sophie von Liechtenstein Foundation for Woman and Child and the Fa6 – Centre for Sexuality and HIV Prevention.
- **Workshop on sex education and media competence:** In the field of sex education, the love.li competence centre of the Sophie von Liechtenstein Foundation for Woman and Child and the Fa6 – Centre for Sexuality and HIV Prevention offer counselling, lectures, and workshops and work closely together with schools. The NetzWerk association and the aha – Youth Information Liechtenstein association also support schools in the fields of prevention and sex education. In this context, the use of new media as well as potential risks and dangers are discussed. The kinderschutz.li association, which grew out of a parents' association, is also noteworthy, working to prevent violence, bullying, and abuse. In cooperation with experts,

the association offers workshops, lectures, and so on for children, parents, and teachers on topics such as media competence. Here again, there is close cooperation with schools.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

This aspect is discussed in part in the responses to questions 1.1 and 1.3.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

In order to raise the awareness of parents and other persons in regular contact with children regarding the risks to which children are exposed in the creation and distribution of sexually explicit images, videos, and content, the following measures and services are available in Liechtenstein:

- **The "freelance" prevention programme** (<http://www.be-freelance.net/de/unterrichtsmodule/digitale-medien/unterrichtseinheiten>): The programme offers various teaching materials for the secondary school level on tobacco/alcohol/cannabis and digital media. The package on digital media includes materials for teaching units on the topics of cybergrooming and sexting. The learning objectives of the materials are to provide information and raise awareness in regard to these topics.
- **The "safe!healthy!" online encyclopaedia** (<http://www.zepa.info/sicher-gsund.html>): The "safe!healthy!" online encyclopaedia is provided by the Office of Public Health of the Canton of St. Gallen (Switzerland) for health promotion, prevention, and safety in schools. The website offers various thematic booklets. These are designed as aids to teachers, school administrators, school social workers, and public authorities for prevention, early detection, and crisis intervention. The "safe?! online:-)" booklet is dedicated to the opportunities and risks of modern electronic information and communication technologies and provides a guide to online behaviour.
- **Workshops:** The competence centres referred to in question 1.1 also offer workshops for parents, teachers, and other professional groups working in education.
- **Brochures:** The Office of Social Services has published the brochures "Talking with children about digital media!" (<http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-primar-web-2016.pdf>) and "Talking with young people about digital media!" (<http://www.llv.li/files/asd/medien-sekunar-web-2016.pdf>). These information brochures give tips and information to parents about responsible use of media by children and young people. Topics such as sexting, cybergrooming, and the use of personal data are discussed in the brochures.

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The Government's Media Competence Expert Group supports networking and cooperation between individual institutions. The expert group serves as a contact point for dealing with new media, coordinates and supports institutions and multipliers in the organisation of training courses and other events, runs a pool of speakers, coordinates information and advisory activities, and reviews the properness of information material and its applicability to Liechtenstein.

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See above.

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.

The Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter – the MoI) on 2017 June 19 has launched the information

campaign on sexual extortion and coercion online. It was based on the material (two comic-style designs – ‘boy’s story’ and ‘girl’s story’) prepared by Europol under its Say No! campaign. The Mol involved all the Lithuanian authorities concerned, e.g. the Ministry of Social Security and Labour, the Ministry of Education and Science, local authorities / municipalities, etc. These institutions disseminated all the material including a short film in Lithuanian to their subordinate institutions, schools and other organizations that prepare and implement measures for the protection and prevention of the violation of children’s rights in order to raise the awareness of children, teachers and parents.

The Lithuanian Police has concluded an agreement on cooperation with Lithuanian Communications Regulatory Authority (of 31 December 2012 No. 5-IL-2142/(7.2)-1E-121) concerning the project “Lithuanian Awareness, Hotline and Helpline Actions for Safer Internet”. The website of the project www.draugiskasinternetas.lt presents the information in the Lithuanian language meant for children and parents about different threats in the internet. The internet “Hot line” www.draugiskasinternetas.lt. It has been operational since 2007, and since 2008 it has been a member of the international internet hot line association INHOPE.

There are no awareness raising or educational activities / tools / materials / measures specifically targeting children as bystanders / observers of other children producing and / or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content.

LUXEMBOURG

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

BEE SECURE est le “Safer Internet Centre” national du Luxembourg et offre des formations de sensibilisation et des outils pour la promotion d’une utilisation plus sûre de l’Internet par les enfants et les jeunes, aussi bien dans le cadre de l’enseignement formel (écoles, lycées) que de l’enseignement informel (maisons relais, maisons de jeunes). Ces formations abordent les sujets importants de la sécurité en ligne, y compris le droit à l’image, le “grooming”, le “sexting” et les pratiques de la “sextortion”.

Les formations à destination des classes de 7ième sont obligatoires pour tous les élèves depuis l’année 2008.

Ces formations touchent aussi le sujet des images, vidéos ou autres contenus à caractère sexuels autoproduits. Si besoin en est, les formateurs peuvent approfondir le sujet.

La Police Grand-Ducale participe activement en tant que partenaire dans l’initiative BEE SECURE - Stopleveline et procède à la sensibilisation des jeunes dans le cadre de campagnes de prévention dans les écoles.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Les formations BEE SECURE décrites ci-dessus touchent aussi ce volet.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

BEE SECURE assure régulièrement des formations de sensibilisation à destination des parents et de ceux travaillant avec les enfants. Ces formations touchent les mêmes sujets que les formations décrites ci-dessus.

BEE SECURE est une initiative commune du ministère de l’Economie et du Commerce extérieur, du ministère de l’Education nationale, de l’Enfance et de la Jeunesse et du ministère de la Famille et de l’Intégration, opéré par un consortium de trois partenaires :

- Le Service national de la Jeunesse (SNJ), une administration publique sous la tutelle du ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, chargée d'organiser le travail avec les jeunes sur divers niveaux. Le SNJ est le coordinateur du Safer Internet Centre.
- Le KannerJugendTelefon (KJT), une ONG financée par le gouvernement qui gère l'assistance téléphonique pour enfants, jeunes adultes et parents. KJT gère la BEE SECURE helpline pour le même public cible, pédagogues, éducateurs et le grand public inclus. KJT gère également la BEE SECURE Stopline, une page web permettant de signaler des activités illégales sur internet. KJT est membre du réseau INHOPE.
- Security made in Luxembourg (SMILE g.i.e.), un groupement d'intérêt économique entre le ministère de l'Économie et du Commerce extérieur, le ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, le ministère de la Famille et de l'Intégration et à la Grande-Région, le Syndicat intercommunal de gestion informatisée et le Syndicat des villes et communes du Luxembourg. SMILE organise diverses initiatives dans le domaine de l'information et de la sécurité informatique, tel que CIRCL, le CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team) du secteur privé, des communes et des entités non-gouvernementales du Luxembourg et CASES, dédié à la sécurité de l'information au niveau commercial (B2B)

BEE SECURE est basé sur le partenariat et le respect mutuel, ajoutant la force spécifique individuelle à une initiative commune forte.

Au sein de BEE SECURE, un comité de pilotage (CoPil) rassemble les personnes clés des ministères soutenant l'initiative : Ministères de l'Éducation, de la Famille et de l'Économie. En supplément il y a les responsables de chaque organisme du niveau opérationnel de BEE SECURE : SMILE g.i.e., KJT et SNJ. La présidence et le secrétariat sont assurés par le SNJ. Ce comité se rassemble tous les 2 à 3 mois et définit le cadre d'action du BEE SECURE.

Le BEE Team (BT) rassemble tous les salariés concernés du consortium de partenaires.

Le Conseil d'Administration de BEE Secure rassemble les acteurs nationaux concernés, y inclus les principaux partenaires commerciaux. Le Conseil d'administration se réunit semestriellement pour soutenir et conseiller BEE SECURE dans la réalisation de leurs activités de sensibilisation et constitue une plateforme d'échange et de partage de connaissances nationale

Guide pour les instituteurs et éducateurs (Auch digital ein Vorbild sein)

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/BEE%20SECURE-Ratgeber-Auch_digital_ein_Vorbild_sein.pdf-interactive.pdf

Helpline poster

EN : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BeeSecure-Helpline-A3-Final-R1.pdf>

Arbre de décision (penses avant de poster sur le net)

DE : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/TREE-1-DE.pdf>

FR : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20decisiontree%20-%201-FR.pdf>

Arbre de décision (réglages de confidentialité)

DE : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20decisiontree%20-%202-DE.pdf>

FR : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20decisiontree%20-%202-FR.pdf>

Facebook Check

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20Facebook-Check_DE_0.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20Facebook-Check_FR.pdf

Factsheet Grooming

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/Grooming_dossier_v1.1_DE.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/Grooming_dossier_v1.1_FR.pdf

Factsheet Pornography

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/Porno_dossier_v1.1%28%2Bcomic%29_DE.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/Porno_dossier_v1.11%28%2Bcomic%29_FR.pdf

Factsheet droit à l'image

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20bildrecht_DE-Recht%20am%20eigenen%20Bild.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20bildrecht_FR-Droit%20%C3%A0%20l%27image.pdf

Factsheet Sexting

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE-dossier-Sexting_DE.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE-dossier-Sexting_FR.pdf

Factsheet Video-Chat et Webcam

DE : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE-Webcam-Videochat-DE.pdf>

FR : <https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE-Webcam-Videochat-FR.pdf>

Guide pour les parents (Kuck mat wat deng Kanner maachen!)

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/BEE%20SECURE-Kuck%20mat%20wat%20deng%20Kanner%20maachen2016_v4.pdf

10 conseils aux parents

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/10tipps-parents_DE.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/10tipps-parents_FR.pdf

Guide pédagogique pour instituteurs (Pädagogischer Leitfaden zur Informationssicherheit)

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/publications/Leitfaden_V2_digitalversion.pdf

Jouer et apprendre online

DE : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20Play_and_learn-DE.pdf

FR : https://www.bee-secure.lu/sites/default/files/dokument/BEE%20SECURE%20-%20Play_and_learn-FR.pdf

Dans le cadre des activités de la promotion de la santé affective et sexuelle, la Direction de la Santé, plus particulièrement la Division de la Médecine Scolaire, de la Santé des enfants et des adolescents, informe sur les risques généraux d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels encourus par les mineurs, et informe sur des attitudes et réflexes de protection ainsi que les bons gestes à adopter pour éviter de telles situations.

Ces activités se réalisent dans le cadre de la surveillance médico-scolaire et des activités de promotion de la santé ciblant les enfants et adolescents dans les écoles et lycées. Les examens médico-scolaires systématiques ont lieu tous les 2 ans à partir de l'âge de 4 ans, âge où commence l'obligation scolaire, jusqu'à la sortie du système de l'enseignement secondaire. Aux examens médico-scolaires proprement dits s'ajoutent des ateliers de promotion de la santé sur des thèmes très diversifiés, y compris la santé sexuelle. Fait est toutefois, que, par manque de temps, les initiatives de promotion de la santé ne peuvent être réalisées que d'une manière ponctuelle et non de manière généralisée.

Un outil important d'information des jeunes est le « Guide de la santé affective et sexuelle », élaboré conjointement entre le Ministère de la Santé, le Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, le Planning familial et la HIV Berodung. Ce guide consacre un chapitre spécifique aux actes sexuels punissables. Disponible en versions française, allemande et portugaise, il est régulièrement actualisé et réédité.⁴¹

Des actions spécifiques pour enfants et jeunes ou pour leurs parents sur les risques encourus par la production, le partage l'observation ou la vision d'images ou de vidéos sexuellement explicites n'ont pas été réalisées jusqu'à présent par le ministère de la Santé ou la Division de la santé. Le ministère de la santé a néanmoins collaboré à plusieurs initiatives de sensibilisation de BEE SECURE, une initiative commune du Ministère de l'Économie, du Ministère de la Famille, de l'Intégration et à la Grande Région et du Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, qui investit dans la sensibilisation à une utilisation plus sécurisée des nouvelles technologies de l'information et communication.

⁴¹ <http://www.sante.public.lu/fr/publications/g/guide-sante-sexuelle-jeunes-fr-de-pt/index.html>

Il est utile de signaler que dans le cadre du **Programme National de Promotion de la Santé Affective et Sexuelle**⁴² (voir aussi sous Question 2), un **Centre national de Référence pour la promotion de la santé affective et sexuelle** a été créé début 2017. Le Centre est doté de la mission de s'investir dans la promotion de la santé affective et sexuelle à tous les niveaux, répondant d'une manière prioritaire aux besoins des enfants et jeunes, ainsi qu'aux besoins en matière de formation pour enseignants, éducateurs, professionnels de la santé⁴³.

Les missions du Centre national de référence ne se limitent point à l'éducation sexuelle proprement dite, i.e. la transmission des informations et des connaissances pertinentes, mais visent une approche plus globale et holistique, basée sur les principes de la promotion de la santé sexuelle tels que définis par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS). Le Centre national de référence est aussi en charge des formations initiales et continues des intervenants, tout comme de l'identification et de la discussion des modèles et outils de bonnes pratiques.

Ainsi, la promotion de la santé affective et sexuelle ne relève pas seulement du secteur sanitaire ; elle dépasse les modes de vie sains pour viser le bien-être général en s'appuyant sur des environnements et des circonstances favorables.

La promotion de la santé affective et sexuelle contribue également de manière générale et spécifique à la santé et au bien-être des personnes, à la prévention et à la réduction des risques liés à la sexualité, à la protection des populations vis-à-vis de toutes les formes de violences, notamment aussi des violences sexuelles, de la commercialisation du sexe, de l'exploitation sexuelle et participe à la lutte contre les stéréotypes et les préjugés qui fondent les discriminations.

MALTA / MALTE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Educational and awareness raising sessions are organised regularly for all school children across Malta during school hours through the BeSmartOnline project.

The BeSmartOnline project is implemented through a consortium coordinated by the Malta Communications Authority (MCA) and brings together the Foundation for Social Welfare Standards, Aġenzija Appoġġ, the Office of the Commissioner for Children and the Directorate for Quality and Standards in Education (DQSE) - particularly the PSCD Department. The consortium is supported by the expertise and experience of a number of strategic partners who contribute through a purposely set up Advisory Board.

All partners work together to raise awareness and educate children and teens, carers and educators on the safer use of the Internet whilst also educating minors on its good use. The project also established and promotes www.childwebalert.gov.mt, an online reporting facility for illegal online content, particularly child abuse material, internet abuse and offers support services to respective victims.

A similar awareness raising initiative has also been organised recently by the local Psycho-Social Services team within the Education Department of Malta.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Sessions held for school children, as discussed in point 1.1 are for all children in general. At present, the national vice-squad police team have also organised awareness raising school visits in collaboration with

⁴² <http://www.sante.public.lu/fr/publications/p/programme-national-sante-affective-sexuelle/index.html>

⁴³ <http://www.sante.public.lu/fr/actualites/2017/01/centre-reference-promo-sante-sexuelle-affective/index.html>

the national psychosocial services unit, specifically to create awareness on this matter and how children should react when faced with such a situation.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Agenzija Appogtg, the Office of the Commissioner for Children as well as other entities in the sector such as Victim Support regularly provide training to volunteers at Kellimni.com, which is a local child and adolescent online support service available 24/7 reachable through e-mail, chat and smart messaging. Kellimni.com operates within the framework of Child Helpline International and is a joint effort between SOS Malta, the Salesians of Don Bosco, Agenzija Zghazagh and Agenzija Appogġ.

Through Kellimni.com, young people can, in an anonymous way, express their concerns and talk about the issues directly affecting them. Kellimni.com is aimed at youths who are suffering from any form of social exclusion, abuse, neglect, and/or psychological difficulties and are in need of immediate emotional, moral and social support.

Furthermore, training is provided to other professionals working in the field such as educators including PSCD (personal, social and career development) teachers through the BeSmartOnline project.

Awareness sessions are similarly also organised for parents by request through the school or local catechism classes.

All professionals within the Foundation for Social Welfare and Agenzija Appogg, or those who are even indirectly involved, are provided with on-going training to this effect.

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

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The Foundation for Social Welfare, Agenzija Appogg, the Vice Squad and the Cyber Crime Unit within the Malta Police Force and the Education Department are some of the entities that collaborate to raise awareness with respect to questions 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. The co-ordination is carried out by the respective co-ordinators employed within such entities, under the supervision of the relative Heads of Departments.

List of links:

<http://besmartonline.org.mt/?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

<http://besmartonline.org.mt/resource-parents>

<http://besmartonline.org.mt/resource-teachers>

<http://besmartonline.org.mt/resource-social-media>

<http://kellimni.com>

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA
State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Ministry of Education, Culture and Research develops students' competencies on online safety and risk understanding.

Yearly, in all pre-university education institutions, the methodical recommendations for the "Informatics" discipline provide guidance to the teachers, on the training of students, for a responsible and conscious use of a computer, especially as regards the content of the services offered by Internet.

Police authorities organize jointly with school teachers, educational, informative and awareness raising trainings. A video gallery is available for download and broadcast for children.

Similarly, education is provided through compulsory disciplines like: "Civic Education" (studying the specific module "Life and health - personal and social values"), which is taught in all classes at the gymnasiums and lyceums, "Biology"- studying the module "Reproductive system and human reproduction" and the subject "Hygiene of organ systems".

In the optional disciplines, such as "Health Education", promotion of a healthy lifestyle and reproductive health is emphasized.

In 2017, the Police organized and carried out the children Information Campaign "Adolescence without Deviance", aiming to promote legal knowledge among children and to underline the importance of complying with online safety rules, reducing child victimization, where children dialled and watched the video "Be safe on the internet. Take into account our advice" through which they have been informed about the services to call / useful web pages for referral, assistance and support in risk situations (<http://politia.md/en/content/politia-lanseaza-campania-pentru-copy-adolescent-no-deviant>;

http://politia.md/ro/press-releases?field_press_release_type_tid=52).

In the context of the Police Partnership with the National Centre for Child Abuse Prevention, on 25 May 2017, the Campaign "Safe Adolescence" was launched, aiming to raise awareness about the phenomenon of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and to inform young people), as well as their families / caregivers / society as a whole to prevent and combat the phenomenon. Through this campaign, the Police, CNPAC and its partners have proposed to provide the necessary tools for young people, parents and specialists in the field to take the necessary measures to prevent child abuse and sexual exploitation. The tools used in the campaign are the website www.12plus.md, the 12Plus Educational Program, teenage discussion clubs, informative materials. In particular, in order to prevent online child abuse cases in Moldova and to strengthen the knowledge about the safe use of information technologies by children, the information portal www.siguronline.md was launched in 2013 and it provides citizens with information and counselling while standing also as a national contact point for reporting harmful content and offenses related to child abuse and online sexual exploitation.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

In October each year - **The Month of Internet Security is being marked with the aim** of informing all students about the safe and responsible use of online technology and mobile phones, their education and awareness of hazards.

A video gallery developed by the police authorities is available for download and broadcast to adults for information and awareness raising purpose. In 2014, on the occasion of the **International Day of Internet Safety**, police authorities, jointly with other public authorities and the non-profit sector provided relevant information to *1,350 institutions* throughout the country. Moreover, up to *10,000 citizens* have watched informational video materials in Patria Cinema on Internet security. About *587,130 people* have received informational text messages on the safe use of the Internet by children, with the support and involvement of specialists, parents and teachers. At the same time, considering the increasing concern regarding the safety of minors online, of the various professional groups, entitled to ensure their protection, "**The Month of Cyber Security**" was declared by the Government, for the second consecutive year, in October 2014.

Thus, the phenomenon of online sexual abuse of children, from the perspective of law enforcement authorities has also been addressed. As a result, civil society has been informed on the danger of sexual abuse and exploitation of children and encouraged to promote reporting of suspect cases of abuse online.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Teacher training seminars are held regularly, to inform students and parents about online data protection. The trainings are focused on the steps to be taken in the process of educating students and parents.

Among the topics discussed there are: the risks of using the Internet by posting personal photos, identifying data, home address, family relationships, need for money, children threatening or harassment by unknown people.

Parents and people who have constant contact with children receive examples of explicit sexually suggestive images and / or videos and with sexual tones in order enable them to recognize the material easily.

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In the process are involved in line institutions (Ministry of Internal Affairs, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Education, Culture and Research, Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Protection of Child's Rights, Permanent Secretariat of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, Centre for Electronic Governance and others, as the case may be) and *non-governmental* ones.

In some situations, awareness-raising, information and education activities are organized with the support of development partners or international organizations.

In 2017, in all national educational institutions were distributed Guidelines for Internet use, donated by the Council of Europe (**5,099 copies** in Romanian and **807 copies** in Russian). These can also be accessed on the website of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Research <http://edu.gov.md/en/content/safety-copies-internet>.

Meetings are held with representatives of the Centre for Electronic Governance, the International Centre "La Strada", the Police, and the National Centre for the Prevention of Child Abuse and representatives of the companies providing Internet services.

Annually, at both central and local level, the National Campaign "Week for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings" is organized to raise awareness among students, parents, teachers and the wider public in general.

On 28 March 2017, the Public Information Campaign entitled "Invisible Among Us", launched in 8 regions of the Republic, was launched, aiming to inform the society about the risks and consequences of trafficking in human beings and related crimes (with IOM support in Moldova). During 11-12 July 2017, the Child Corps Show was launched - a theatre documentary about the sexual abuse of minors in the online and offline space (in partnership with the OSCE Mission and the US Embassy in Moldova). The show was based on information, awareness and prevention of this phenomenon.

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- <http://edu.gov.md/ro/content/siguranta-copiilor-internet>

- https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0B5ipVyMAH22IfmtfakZxDVnNsVEFhZl80WEIVdmhrMTZuNGplcGNudWdxeXNvTkNuNU0&usp=drive_web
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_oZCz2rRc&feature=c4=overview&list=UUQiYfbOzuf2A4GH2R_inZfQ (Drafted by the Centre for Electronic Governance on cyber-security for children and young people about Internet security and knowledge of good practices for ICT use).
- www.onlinesafety.info
- <https://siguronline.md>
- www.antitrafic.gov.md
- http://www.mtic.gov.md/sites/default/files/staticdocuments/ghid_utilizare_internet_ron_0.pdf
- <http://www.osce.org/mission-to-moldova/328781>

Guidelines drafted by the Council of Europe and published in the context of the implementation of the Program on Building the Information Society and Internet Governance of the EU-Council of Europe Programming Cooperation Framework for the years 2015-2017: "Strengthening the respect of human rights in the implementation process of the Digital Agenda of the Republic of Moldova".

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par La Strada

Question 1.1.a. and b.

State's replies: „The Ministry of Education, Culture and Research develops students' competencies on online safety and risk understanding. Yearly, in all pre-university education institutions, the methodical recommendations for the „Informatics” discipline provide guidance to the teachers, on the training of students, for a responsible and conscious use of a computer, especially as regards the content of the services offered by Internet. Police authorities organize jointly with schools teachers, educational, informative and awareness raising trainings. A video gallery is available for download and broadcast for children”.

Comments:

Moldova national educational system has not integrated any of the topics that are related to risks children face in producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images, videos or content in the school curricula. The methodological recommendation for the „Informatics” discipline is referring to the Cyber Security Month – celebrated in October and Safer Internet Day - celebrated in February, during which several informational and awareness – raising activities are held for children, parents and teachers upon free choice of schools. One of the subjects recommended for the agenda of such events is the risks of using the internet and of posting personal photos. Yet, there are no available tools, materials or other resources for teachers that would help them or enable organize lessons on the subject. Thus, traditionally, the schools that decide to organize such thematic seminars are inviting volunteers (peer-to-peer educators) and staff from NGOs are knowledgeable of the issue in order to deliver info events for youngsters about safety online. From previous experience, school management and staff are justifying such invitations by lack of thematic methodological materials and info resources in support of teachers but also because they consider the sexuality related subjects too sensitive to be discussed openly with youngsters as they are not correspondingly prepared.

State's replies: „Similarly, education is provided through compulsory disciplines, like: „Civic Education” (studying the specific module „Like and Health – personal and social values”), which is taught in all classes at the gymnasiums and lyceums, „Biology” – studying the module „Reproductive system and human reproduction” and the subject „Hygiene of organ systems”. In the optional disciplines, such as „Health Education”, promotion of a healthy lifestyle and reproductive health is emphasized.”

Comments:

Within the „Civic Education” or „Biology” course, the subject linked to child safety online is missing while the subject related to sexual education is reduced to very general information usually delivered in few lessons per academic year. During the mentioned modules, the children are taught about some aspects of involvement in sexual relationships, the consequences of being engaged in a sexual intercourse at a very early age, the unwanted pregnancy. The optional course „Health Education” has a narrow approach to sexual education based on hygiene rules and prevention of several diseases caused by unhealthy lifestyle and does not respond to the challenges children face online, to risks related to sexting or sexual abuse.

Thus, there is a lack of a comprehensive approach to sexual education targeting children and youngsters, while the current (segmented and narrow approach) does not cover the risks children face online related to communication or sexualized behaviour on the Internet.

State's replies: „In 2017, the Police organized and carried out the children Information Campaign „Adolescence without Deviance”, aiming to promote legal knowledge among children and to underline the importance of complying with online safety rules, reducing child victimization, where children dialled and watched the video „Be safe on the internet. Take into account our advice” through which they have been informed about the services to call/useful web pages for referral, assistance and support in risk situations”.

Comments:

Although the effort is generally welcome, it cannot be referred to as a campaign on child safety online because it was focused on preventing criminal behaviour among minors by informing them about the provisions of the Criminal Code and of the Contravention Code, about their rights and obligations. The activities held during this campaign aimed to prevent and combat property crimes and street crime. The video „Be safe on the internet. Take into account our advice” was presented as an isolated action within the campaign. At the same time, the video addresses generally safety online and does not refer to /educate about online safety from the perspective of risks raised in this monitoring round (such as producing / sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or video or self-generated sexual content).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

State's replies: „In October each year – The Month of Internet Security is being marked with the aim of informing all students about the safe and responsible use of online technology and mobile phones, their education and awareness of hazards. A video gallery developed by the police authorities is available for download and broadcast to adults for information and awareness raising purpose. In 2014, on the occasion of the International Day of Internet Safety, police authorities, jointly with other public authorities and the non-profit sector, provided relevant information to 1350 institutions throughout the country.”

Comments:

None of the activities mentioned by national authorities refer to children as bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content. All the activities conducted during the month of Cyber Security or Safer Internet Day had the general aim of informing about the safe and responsible use of online technology

and mobile phones and had never been focused particularly on children observers, as mentioned above.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

State's replies: „Teachers training seminars are held regularly, to inform students and parents about online data protection. The trainings are focused on the steps to be taken in the process of educating students and parents. Among the topics discussed there are: the risks of using the Internet by posting personal photos, identifying data, home address, family relationships, need for money, children threatening or harassment by unknown people. Parents and people who have constant contact with children receive examples of explicit sexually suggestive images and/or videos and with sexual tones in order enable them to recognize the material easily.”

Comments:

The information provided here by the State is general and it is not clear what does “...held regularly...” mean (who provide such trainings, what is the agenda of such, what information/resources are used, periodicity/duration, etc.). The 2017 Study conducted by La Strada Moldova on the status quo of implementation of Lanzarote Convention by the Republic of Moldova, teachers, school psychologists and health care professionals are not accessing training and awareness-raising activities related to protecting children online including from risks of producing/sharing/posting sexually explicit images/photos/video/content simply because such trainings are not available. Respectively, schools have no capacity to deliver such information to parents. Even if general information related to parenting education is provided to parents in schools, it does not cover issues related to child safety online. Several seminars addressed to parents were delivered by specialized NGO upon invitation of schools' management.

Thus, we consider that the state authorities did not undertake any activities addressed to persons who have regular contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health care professionals, etc.) about the concerned issues. The topics referred to in the state satisfy the scope of “personal data protection” and do not uncover the risks of (sexual) abuse online associated with producing share self-generated sexually explicit content or self-generated sexual content.

Replies sent by / Réponses envoyées par NGO La Strada

Question 1.1.a. and b.

State institutions do not have/provide educational activities/tools/materials/measures **addressed to children** about the risks they face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or self-generated sexual content.

The safety-online subject is not included in the school curricula. While the Ministry of Education reports that selected topics about safety online are part of the ICT school-course and/or civic education school-course, staying safe from sexual abuse online is not addressed, nor is the issue about risky behaviours such as self-generated sexually explicit images. The issue of interest is also missing from the informal / extra curricula education.

The only state institution that raises the issue of child safety online is the General Police Inspectorate via its specialized agency – Center to Combat Cybercrime. Thus, in summer 2017, the GPI joined the Europol Campaign „Say No” focused on the risks of sextortion and blackmailing online, where the sexual information and images are used to extort sexual material, sexual favours or money⁴⁴. In this sense, the campaign message was translated into Romanian language and is referring the viewers of the campaign video to specialized authorities and namely the CCCC as well as to www.siguronline.md (child safety online portal educational incorporating reporting system for cases of online sexual abuse and

⁴⁴ <http://politia.md/ro/content/campanie-de-informare-si-prevenire-spune-nu>

exploitation which is managed by the “La Strada” Moldova NGO). The campaign video was circulated via one social network. Awareness around the risks of self-generated sexually explicit images is also raised by police every time they publish press communiqué or participates in TV programs dedicated to a special investigated/discovered case (particularly raised in summer 2017). Although such efforts are also necessary, they are of a general awareness nature and do not deliver an educational message particularly for children.

In addition, in their public/press communications related to fighting internet related crimes against children, the public authorities promote the webpage www.internetsigur.md. Yet, this webpage is not addressed to children/adolescents. It lists articles of the RM Criminal Code related to sex crimes (against children but not exclusively), provides general info about rights of internet users and general contact data of selected ministries to report a violation. It also incorporates promo materials (posters, flyers and video-spot) about “general risks online”. It does not include awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures addressed to children, about the risks they face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images. The concept of the campaign promoted by this page, including its visual products, is questionable in terms of final target group and the message it promotes. According to the national law on the protection of children against the harm of publicity/media, the national audio-visual Council strongly recommended promotion of the campaign video after 22.00 hours in order not to harm children (thus it cannot be seen as a info sores addressed to children).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The state authorities did not unfold any awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures specifically **targeting children as bystanders/observers** of other children producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or content.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

The state authorities did not conducted specific awareness-raising activities/tools/materials/measures addressed to parents about the issue of interest. As of September 2017, NGO sector in cooperation with an ICT stakeholder launched a series of seminars for parents dedicated to child safety online but these do not specifically refer to the risks of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or content by children.

In summer 2017, the police was the only state agency, that generally raised the issue, encouraging **parents** to keep their children safe online, as part of their public communications related to fighting internet related crimes against children. In their message, the public authorities refer the parents/child careers to the webpage www.internetsigur.md. Yet, the webpage does not include awareness-raising activities/tools/materials/measures about the risks children face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

At the same time, the state authorities did not undertake any activities addressed to persons who have regular contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health care professionals, etc.) about the risks children face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos or content.

MONACO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

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

Question 1.2.a. and b.

En raison de l'importance prise par les réseaux sociaux chez les enfants, le Gouvernement Princier

conduit des actions de sensibilisation à l'utilisation des TIC.

L'existence des activités de sensibilisation et d'éducation destinées aux enfants sur les risques liés à l'utilisation des T.I.C. est fondée, quant à son principe, sur le *corpus juris* relatif à l'**Education**. Corrélativement, la mise en œuvre opérationnelle de ces activités procède d'une étroite collaboration avec la **société civile**.

Ainsi, il importe en premier lieu de relever que la Loi n° 1.334 du 12 juillet 2007 sur l'éducation prévoit de manière formelle que des mesures soient prises pour s'assurer que les enfants reçoivent, au cours de la scolarité primaire et secondaire, des informations adaptées à leur stade de développement sur les risques d'exploitation et d'abus sexuels, ainsi que sur les moyens de se protéger et que ces informations couvrent les risques liés à l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication :

« Article 39 de la Loi n° 1.334 du 12 juillet 2007, précitée : La maîtrise de l'outil informatique et des technologies de l'information et de la communication est enseignée dès la maternelle et jusqu'au terme de la scolarité obligatoire.

L'enseignement de leur usage bénéficie de mesures d'accompagnement adaptées de formation et de contrôle permettant d'assurer la sécurité des élèves et notamment la protection des mineurs.

A ce titre, les établissements précisent, en privilégiant la voie contractuelle, les conditions d'utilisation par les élèves et les personnels éducatifs des services liés aux technologies de l'information et de la communication. L'enseignement comporte en outre une éducation morale et civique ainsi qu'une éducation à l'hygiène et à la santé.»

De plus, le règlement intérieur de chaque établissement scolaire primaire et secondaire comporte un article concernant les conditions d'utilisation des TICE "l'utilisation d'Internet, des réseaux et des services multimédias dans l'établissement doit se faire conformément au code de conduite définissant les conditions d'utilisation des ressources informatiques" auquel se rattache un « Code de conduite définissant les conditions d'utilisation des ressources informatiques » à signer par l'élève et les responsables légaux. Par ailleurs, les ordinateurs des établissements scolaires sont équipés de logiciel de contrôle.

En second lieu, il convient de mettre en exergue que le Gouvernement Princier collabore étroitement avec la Société civile (v. infra, question 2)

Il importe de mentionner l'association « Action Innocence Monaco »⁴⁵. Les buts de cette association sont d'informer et sensibiliser les parents et les enfants aux dangers liés à Internet, d'en promouvoir une pratique sécurisée et de lutter contre la pédopornographie.

A ce titre, « Action Innocence Monaco » est active en matière de prévention scolaire.

Le programme de prévention « *Surfer avec prudence sur Internet* » est composé de différents modules adaptés au public ciblé. Du CE2 à la classe de 3^e, le psychologue de l'Association intervient auprès des enfants pour des sessions de prévention d'1h par classe. L'objectif est de couvrir les risques liés à l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de la communication en permettant aux élèves d'adopter un comportement prudent face aux risques potentiels encourus sur internet.

⁴⁵ « Action Innocence » est une Organisation non gouvernementale à but non lucratif constituée le 18 novembre 1999, qui a des antennes dans plusieurs pays dont la Suisse, la Belgique et la France.
(<http://www.actioninnocencemonaco.com/fr/supports/signalement-vigilance.html>)

En fonction de l'âge, de la dynamique de groupe mais également des demandes des établissements, différents modules sont proposés afin de répondre au mieux aux besoins de jeunes. Ainsi, avec les plus jeunes, l'accent est mis sur la nécessité de comprendre comment fonctionne Internet avec des illustrations et des animations afin d'intégrer la notion de « lieu public ».

Les thématiques telles que les mauvaises rencontres, le cyber harcèlement, les images choquantes et les contenus illégaux sont abordés en fonction de la maturité des groupes et toujours avec des mots adaptés, dans l'accueil de la parole des jeunes.

La prévention s'organise autour de modules enfants, modules collégiens et Modules lycéens et jeunes adultes :

- Pour les modules enfants, les bases du fonctionnement d'Internet et des technologies de l'information et de la communication sont présentées, de manière ludique et illustrées par de petites animations. Les séances, toujours interactives et dynamiques, sont l'occasion de baliser le chemin pour une utilisation sereine et citoyenne d'Internet.
- En ce qui concerne les modules collégiens, ceux-ci sont inspirés de situations quotidiennes chez les adolescents, par le biais de BD et de petits spots ; sont abordés à cette occasion les différentes dimensions en jeu lors de l'utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication, le tout en lien aux problématiques adolescentes.
- Pour les modules lycéens et jeunes adultes, les technologies de l'information et de la communication sont abordées dans une perspective professionnalisante, toujours à partir de réflexion sur les comportements et la responsabilité en tant qu'internaute.

En toute occurrence, les activités de sensibilisation et d'éducation destinées aux enfants sur les risques afférents aux images, vidéos, contenus sexuellement explicites ou à caractère sexuel - quelles que soient les formes prises par leur implication (production, partage, spectateurs, observateurs...) - procèdent par conséquent d'un champ d'application étendu et efficient.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

L'association « Action Innocence Monaco », précitée, organise également des réunions de prévention / sensibilisation destinées aux parents. Ces réunions sont ciblées sur plusieurs modules.

- Le module « Internet et ses dangers » propose une vue d'ensemble des différents dangers se trouvant sur la toile et permet aux parents et aux adultes de voir Internet du point de vue des enfants. Sont évoqués les images choquantes, la problématique de la mauvaise rencontre, la diffamation, les pratiques du sexting et du happy slapping, l'usurpation d'identité, la législation, les sites illégaux, ainsi que les procédures de signalement. Des conseils concrets sont proposés afin d'aider les parents à se positionner. Le dialogue et l'écoute sont mis en avant et les ressources personnelles sont encouragées.
- Le module « phénomène écrans » invite à une analyse autocritique de l'utilisation des écrans, mettant en lumière les dangers liés à l'utilisation d'Internet et invitant à la réflexion quant au positionnement de chacun face aux « technologies de l'information et de la communication » (T.I.C).
- Le module « Harcèlement et cyber-harcèlement », enfin, s'inspire des études récentes menées par le Ministère de l'Education Nationale française et invite à considérer le phénomène de harcèlement et cyber-harcèlement.

Ainsi, chaque année, « Action innocence Monaco » organise, à destination des parents trois réunions d'information sur les usages des TIC par les enfants et ses dangers potentiels (deux en français et une

en anglais). Afin de toucher le maximum de personnes, une communication sur ces temps d'information est faite aux parents d'élèves lors des réunions de rentrée des établissements scolaires.

L'association « Action Innocence » organise de même des réunions de prévention / formation pour les Institutions, avec des module à l'attention des professionnels (2h30/3h) sur le thème « Enfance et adolescence à l'ère du numérique »

Ce module à l'attention de professionnels du champs social, initialement élaboré pour un public de médecins, assistantes sociales, psychologues scolaires, orthophonistes, infirmières scolaires et chefs d'établissements, aborde les points suivants :

- que font les jeunes sur internet et des téléphones portables ;
- les "tendances" du web ... et leurs dérives ;
- les comportements qu'ils peuvent adopter ou développer (Netcode) ;
- les risques et dangers liés à ces dérives (exemples du cyber harcèlement, cyberdépendance...)
- les dérives au sein des structures scolaires via les portables ;
- l'importance d'un positionnement professionnel face aux jeunes ;
- les limites et sanctions à mettre en place au sein de l'équipe éducative ; des conseils techniques et pratiques.

Enfin, s'agissant des personnels pédagogiques et éducatifs en relation avec les enfants, l'Association « Action Innocence Monaco » et la Direction de l'Education Nationale de la Jeunesse et des Sports ont débuté des formations spécifiques sur le harcèlement et le cyber-harcèlement.

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

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La campagne « un sur cinq » a été lancée en Principauté de Monaco en 2011 et le matériel élaboré par le Conseil de l'Europe est utilisé dans les établissements scolaires.

MONTENEGRO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a.

In order to raise awareness, for the sake of protecting children on the Internet, the officers of the Police Administration have been taking certain measures and actions that were viewed on a variety of television programs, print media and online portals dealing with the protection of children on the Internet, speaking about the proper use of the Internet, risks and the proper way of protection.

As part of the campaign "No hate online, no hate offline", the said officials held lectures in various secondary schools, where they talked about the spread of hate on Internet, as well as other forms of appearance of the misuse of information technology.

In the framework of the "We protect" initiative concerning the protection of children from online sexual abuse, conducted by the Government of Montenegro in cooperation with the UNICEF office in

Montenegro, the NET application for mobile phones for children from 9-11 years to learn how to use the Internet safely was made⁴⁶. The application contains an educational game that guides children through real-life scenarios and teaches them to recognize, prevent, stop and report violence on the Internet, including self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Police Administration, the application was presented in a number of primary schools in the form of holding lectures to teachers and parents aimed at educating and raising awareness about the dangers that lurk on the Internet.

The aforementioned activities were carried out by officers of the Police Administration, that is, the Criminal Police Sector who were recognized as experts.

Police Administration officers in the past period, with the financial support of the OSCE, implemented activities "Stop Paedophilia on the Internet" during which they distributed flyers in a number of primary schools. The flyers contain information and advice for children and parents about the dangers that lurk on the Internet. In addition, lectures were held on the same topic for students and their teachers.

This action was supported by the media.

Question 1.1.b.

Trainings were related to the protection of children on the Internet and dangers that lurk on the Internet, whereby is covered each segment mentioned in this Questionnaire.

Educational activities are offered through: a program "School without violence – the safe school environment" that contains these topics, Manual for Teachers and Professional Associates, Brochure for Parents, Instruction "Division of responsibilities and preventive acting in the cases of initial appearance of violence - instruction for schools (mne. Podjela odgovornosti i postupanje u cilju prevencije i u slučajevima pojave nasilja - uputstvo školama)". Revising the curriculum of school subjects (2013), the subject curriculum of the Informatics added the objectives related to security on the Internet, social networks. The UNICEF Office in Montenegro has begun implementing the initiative "Protection of Children from Online Sexual Abuse". Additional materials for the subject programs of the Informatics in primary and secondary education have been prepared which included goals related to the issues of prevention of violence on social networks. Additional materials also include the use of NET smartphone apps for children aged 9-11, their parents and teachers. The Safer Internet Day was the perfect time to present materials to teachers of primary and secondary schools and train them for their implementation. We have standardized and adapted for implementation in the Montenegrin schools a program "Break the Chain - Stop Electronic Violence" taken from UNICEF Office – the Republic of Croatia.

The Office for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings finances, *inter alia*, the SOS line for victims of trafficking in human beings as well as for all citizens who need information about this phenomenon (SOS number 116-666) and conducted a campaign in order to promote the stated line, in the framework of which billboards were placed at the most frequent locations throughout Montenegro.

Question 1.2.a.

Educational activities-trainings related to forms, causes, consequences and protection of all children on the Internet including the children who are bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos.

Question 1.2.b.

Trainings related to the protection of children on the Internet and the dangers that lurk have been covered in every segment stated in the Questionnaire.

⁴⁶ https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/campaigns_29976.html

The content of implementing activities have been so conceptualized to work out situations that deal with a passive attitude through workshops, in particular if it is peer influence in question and similar.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

A Project "School without violence – the safe school environment", a manual for teachers and professional associates and an instruction "Division of responsibilities and preventive acting in the cases of initial appearance of violence - instruction for schools" have been prepared for teachers and professional associates. Also, a Manual for Parents and a Questionnaire for Estimating the Peer Violence have been made available.

The Government of Montenegro in cooperation with the UNICEF Office in Montenegro began implementing the initiative "Protection of Children from Online Sexual Abuse". Under the said Initiative, as aforementioned, application for smart telephones NET Friends has been developed for children aged 9-11, but the application is also an asset for parents and teachers since through educational scenarios, this application encourages discussion about the safe use of the Internet, about the situations that need to be avoided on the Internet and ultimately offers the possibility of reporting violence on the Internet to relevant institutions. It also includes the treatment of people who have contacts with children (teachers, psychologists, parents) in cases where self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content have been produced.

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Activities on raising awareness or educational activities are conducted by teachers who teach the school subject programme of Informatics, professional services in schools and the Ministry of Education.

The project "School without violence – the safe school environment " was launched in 2005/2006 through a cooperation of the Ministry of Education and Sports and the UNICEF Office in Montenegro. The project is intended for pupils, teaching and extracurricular staff, parents as well as the whole community with the aim to reduce and prevent violence among school pupils in Montenegro. Initially, the project was launched in two primary schools, and in 2008 it was extended to another six schools, and during 2011/12 additional eight primary schools in the school year 2011/12. After analysing the results, we concluded that not sufficient number of schools is covered by the programme, and that they should be encouraged to apply. In the year 2014, a more intense approach to direct communication and a call to schools were applied and the coverage of schools extended to about forty primary schools as an effect thereof.

By adopting the Law on Domestic Violence Protection (OGMNE 46/10) and the Strategy on the Protection against Domestic Violence derived thereof for the period 2012 to 2015, a covenant has been prescribed to produce a Protocol on the treatment, prevention and protection against domestic violence. In the effort to bring closer the activities to schools on the best possible manner, and at the same time helping them implement the prescribed obligations, the development of the Instruction "Division of responsibility and treatment for prevention and in cases of violence - instruction to schools" has begun. It is conceptualized on the basis of guidelines for the activities recommended in the "School without Violence - Safe School Environment" manual and on the basis of the steps and obligations under the competencies prescribed by the said Protocol. It offers theoretical bases for identifying all forms of violence, abuse and neglect of children, recommending the optimal steps and activities of the "School without Violence" program for use in schools, measures to be taken when violence is detected and student support. It is accompanied by forms: Definitions and indicators of violence, Role description (school management, professional service, teacher, etc.), steps, obligations, procedures under jurisdiction, Form for monitoring the occurrence of violence in school, School Notice, Protection Plan and Work Program for a child. It was adopted by the National Education Council and as such became mandatory for use in schools. Through the revision of subject programmes (2013), within the Informatics curriculum, the objectives related to security on the Internet, social networks are added.

The Government of Montenegro in cooperation with the UNICEF Office in Montenegro began implementing the initiative "Protection of Children from Online Sexual Abuse" during the period 2015-2016.

In order to implement training of school staff, training workshops were first designed. The content has been expanded so that education could include the personnel of the centres for social work, and networking and functional orientation towards prevention of violence has been achieved.

Also, training was organized in partnership with the Institute for Social and Child Protection, based on the cross-sectoral character of the form in the Instruction. They were organized regionally and included a total of 152 participants.

Additional material for subject programs of Informatics in primary and secondary education has been prepared which include goals related to the issues of prevention of violence on social networks for children to establish the skills of their own protection during the use of the Internet. The material contains an introductory-theoretical-program part, a theoretical review, defines concepts, represents the regulation in Montenegro and offers ideas for the execution of (supplementation) of the lesson. It is delivered to all primary and secondary schools' teachers who are teaching these subjects.

The Safer Internet Day has been used to present materials to teachers of primary and secondary schools and to train them for its implementation. We standardized and adapted for application in the Montenegrin schools a program "Break the Chain - Stop Electronic Violence" taken from UNICEF - Republic of Croatia. "Break the Chain – Stop Electronic Violence" taken from UNICEF Office – the Republic of Croatia.

On the occasion of the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women with the UN system in Montenegro and the NGO "Prazan prostor", it was organized an interactive theatre performance intended for students of the 3rd and 4th grades of high school. The first circle covered 4 schools: gymnasiums: Podgorica, Berane, Kotor as well as the Secondary Art School in Cetinje in which participated around 300 students.

In order to ensure regular and compulsory education, a lecture was held on trafficking in human beings in all schools in Montenegro, for which the Office of National Coordinator for Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings has accredited a teacher training program on the topic: "Raising awareness on child trafficking through the educational system". After successful implementation of training for trainers, preparation and publication of manuals on the best methods of transferring knowledge about trafficking in human beings since the previous school year, the theme "trafficking in human beings" was introduced as regular teaching units within the subject programme of Civic Education.

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<http://www.skolskiportal.edu.me/Pages/Bezbednostdjecenainternetu.aspx>

https://www.unicef.org/montenegro/campaigns_29976.html

www.cirt.me

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Since 2012 there's a core objective for sexuality and sexual diversity in primary and secondary education. Awareness raising about the risks of producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually (explicit) content

is part of the completion of the core objective.

In the Netherlands there is a help line, “Kindertelefoon”, operated by volunteers and reachable via chat or phone for children between the age of 8 and 18. Children get advice or help regarding topics or questions around sexuality, including self-generated sexually explicit images/videos. The volunteers can reach out for professional help, when youth are in need of professional help and give permission.

Within the Dutch Safer Internet Center on a public-private base, the ECP, the Expertisebureau Online Kindermisbruik and Mediawijzer.net work together to enable youngsters, their parents, teachers and professionals to make the digital environment for youngsters safer (<https://ecp.nl/activiteiten/safer-internet-center-nederland>). It's part of the INSAFE network (network of European Safer Internet Centres, coordinated by European Schoolnet). An initiative of the Safer Internet Center is Meldknop.nl that gives youngsters quick and easy access to advise and help when they are confronted with self-generated sexually (explicit) material, child pornography, sextortion, grooming etc. Another initiative is the “Digiraad” that does awareness activities by and for youngsters about safe internet. The helpline Help Wanted.nl of the Expertisebureau Online Kindermisbruik does awareness activities on these issues (www.helpwanted.nl). Via Mediawijzer.nl kids, youngsters, parents and schools are encouraged to deal wisely with the new media and to be aware about the risks of putting self-generated sexually (explicit) material online (www.mediawijsheid.nl).

Once a month vice detectives of the Dutch National Police chat with youngsters who can ask questions about online sexual conduct, like producing and sharing (self-generated) sexual explicit images, videos and content (www.Vraaghetdepolitie.nl).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Since 2012 there's a core objective specifically for sexuality and sexual diversity in primary and secondary education. Awareness raising about the risks of producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually (explicit) images and/or videos is part of the completion of the core objective.

“Pupils learn essentials about spiritual movements in the Dutch multicultural society who play an important role, learn about similarities, differences and changes in culture and philosophy in the Netherlands, learn to see the relationship between his own lifestyle and those of others, and learn to see the importance to society of having respect for each other's opinions and lifestyles, and learn to deal respectfully with sexuality and diversity within society, including sexual diversity”.

The help line “Kindertelefoon” is also there for children who are bystander or observer. Children can ask advice when they are confronted with self-generated sexually (explicit) images and/or videos, f.e. if they see a friend producing or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and videos. They can call, but also chat or create a new topic on the forum.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

In the teachers training awareness raising tools and methods are treated about the risks for children when producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or video's and self-generated sexual content.

Health care professionals and psychologists in the Netherlands often use a flag system. This is a particular method to make sexual behaviour of youth and children (<18) discussable. The purpose of this flag system is to prevent and limit cross-border sexual behaviour. It helps professionals/psychologists to indicate whether behaviour is healthy or cross-border sexual behaviour. This behaviour also includes self-generated sexually explicit images, videos and self-generated sexual content. The flag system helps youth to increase their life skills to cope with cross-border sexual behaviour. The system is based on scientifically research and helps professionals to improve their professional action.

The National Youth Institute offers a media toolbox for professionals and parents. This toolbox offers training and factsheets including the awareness of self-generated sexually images/videos of children. This toolbox helps parents regarding their questions about their children's behaviour online. The toolbox is categorised in different age groups to target the different needs.

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"Stichting School en Veiligheid" is the entity that carries out educational activities to facilitate schools (information, advice, practical support and training, offer teaching materials and methods).

Via [Mediawijzer.net](https://www.mediawijzer.net) information is given about safe use of internet for parents, children and schools.

Via the program Sense (www.sense.info) information is given about sexuality (health and relations), including a module about sexting.

The helpline Help Wanted (www.helpwanted.nl) offers information and (practical) support (f.e. advice how to get it removed of the internet) for children, parents, school and professionals about sexting, grooming and sextortion, online (website, chat) but there's also a telephone line. It also offers (anonymous) for downloaders of child pornography. There will be a campaign especially to reach downloaders of child pornography in 2018, to make them aware of the helpline and why it's important to get help.

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Links to educational materials:

- <https://www.schoolenveiligheid.nl>
- <https://www.mediawijzer.net>

Links to (other) awareness raising materials:

- <https://www.wegwijzermensenhandel.nl>
- <https://www.nji.nl/nl/Databank-Effectieve-Jeugdinterventies>
- <https://www.nji.nl/nl/Mediaopvoeding-Praktijk/Toolbox-Mediaopvoeding-Media-Gewoon-opvoeden>
- <https://www.shop.rutgers.nl/webwinkel/wat-zoekt-u/trainingen-en-bijeenkomsten/workshop-sexting-wanneer-wordt-dit-een-probleem/130438&page>
- <https://www.Mijnkindonline.nl>
- <https://www.helpwanted.nl>
- <https://www.kindertelefoon.nl>
- <https://www.sexenzo.nl>, online platform for youngsters
- www.mediawijsheid.nl
- <https://www.meldknop.nl>

- <https://www.vraaghetdepolitie.nl>

NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Ministry of Education and Science replied that the following filters and limitations are provided for in the technical specifications of the procurement procedure conducted by the Ministry for procurement of Internet and Internet services for the needs of primary and secondary schools and student dormitories:

Traffic supervision and content filtering system.

Functional traffic supervision and web content filtering system needs to be provided for every accessible point that will enable:

- detecting and blocking access to inappropriate material on the basis of previously defined bases of unwanted URLs.
- blocking access to sites with pornographic content, sites promoting use of forbidden drugs, sites promoting and supporting violence, hatred, weapon, alcohol and gambling.
- providing appropriate mechanism for filtering/blocking web pages and social network contents, inadequate contents (pornography, inciting national, religious and racial hatred, inciting terrorism, offensive content and other inappropriate contents) youtube, torrents and other traffic consumers.
- blocking access to unmoderated forums, IMS (instant messaging services), web mail services, chats, dating sites, as well as personal and social networks.
- blocking proxy services that bypass the filtering system.
- blocking unknown/uncategorised web sites.
- allowing traffic only to URL from an allowed URLs base.
- the economic operator, at the request of the Ministry of Education and Science, to turn on/off certain web services/sites.

The bidder delivers the base of unwanted URLs and allowed URLs as a component of the offer and has an obligation to continuously update the base in accordance with the modern trends, as well as at the request of the Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education and Science established a Commission for examining the requests by the schools for additional cancelation of internet contents or (temporary) release of a content which was previously forbidden and may be used for educational purposes.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

See reply to question 1.1.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Same answer as to question 1.1.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Norwegian government and key-actors like The Norwegian Media Authority, the Police Directorate, the Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs, the Norwegian Directorate for Education and Training, NGOs and content/service providers have increasingly prioritised information and awareness-needs related to online risks. Self-produced and sharing of sexual content material online are among the topics identified as one of the current challenges for Norwegian children and youth. A number of resources have been made available, of which some initiatives targets this issue in particular, while a greater number of the resources have a more general approach encompassing a range of online risks concerning children and youth.

***Ung.no* – general information and campaigns**

On behalf of The Ministry of Children and Equality, The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) provide governmental information to children and youth. *Ung.no* (“ung” means young) is a site for governmental information on rights, possibilities and obligations of young people. The target group is youth between 13 and 20 years of age. All materials made available on *ung.no* are updated and quality controlled. In addition to general information about topics like sexuality, sexual abuse and online safety, *ung.no* has developed a campaign concerning sharing of nude material online in 2018. The campaign *#Ikke greit* (meaning #not okey) includes i.a. updated articles and videos on the topic, providing information on the legal and moral aspects of sharing nude material of others, advice on how to withstand pressure to share such material as well as providing information on where to get help. The campaign has so far demonstrated effective outreach and attention among youth, using channels like YouTube and in a youth-friendly and adapted discourse.

Norwegian Police *Nettpatrulje* (online police patrol) and educational resources

The Norwegian police is developing its presence online, in line with their strategy and as part of a national police reform. Moreover, the National Police Directorate has established a National Cybercrime Centre (NC3) with a purpose to coordinate national and cross-border cybercrime law enforcement activities. NC3 will also act as a centre of technical expertise and provide support within the Norwegian police.

Nettpatruljer (online police patrols) provide crime prevention advice, offer guidance on particular issues and foster dialogue. Advice concerning the sharing of sexually explicit content online is one of many topics being addressed. Other salient topics are general online safety and security issues, children's rights online, as well as crimes such as online scams, internet viruses and online blackmail. All 12 police districts will have an online presence in 2019, following the practice by The National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) since 2015.

The Norwegian Police has its own educational programme for youth between the age of 13 and 16 concerning the sharing of sexually explicit images, videos or content and sexual coercion and extortion. It is called *Delbart?* (“delbart” means shareable). The initiative *Delbart?* was launched by Norway's National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) 28th of January 2019. The goal is to provide youth with more knowledge about legal aspects as well as personal consequences of sharing sexually explicit images, videos or content. The objective is to improve the ability to make informed choices for themselves and others. A part of the educational programme *Delbart?* is targeting parents with an aim

to encourage the adults to have conversations with their children about the risks related to the production and/or sharing of sexually explicit images, videos or content, and to guide the parents in helping their children in difficult situations.

The Norwegian Safer Internet Centre – awareness raising and helpline

The Norwegian Media Authority receives funding from the European funding instrument Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) to coordinate the Safer Internet Centre (SIC) in Norway. An important aim is to help children and young people stay safe online and promote media literacy. SIC - Norway coordinates initiatives and collaboration for children and media at a national level, collaborating with directorates/ministries, non-profit and voluntary organizations, private businesses and industry organizations. Along with the helpline *Cross my heart*, the Norwegian Media Authority is the Norwegian Safer Internet Centre (SIC Norway). Norway's Safer Internet Centre has a separate Advisory Board, providing advice for the professional work of the centre.

The “*Bruk hue*” (*use your head*) campaign is a prominent example of awareness raising including the topic of self-generated sexually explicit material/self-generated sexual content. The campaign is carried out through a partnership with the private company Telenor, the helpline *Cross my heart* (The Red Cross) and the organisation Barnevakten.

***Du bestemmer* (You Decide)**

Du bestemmer (You Decide) is a teaching resource about privacy and digital responsibility for children and young adults aged between 9 and 18. The objective of the resource is to increase awareness, reflection and knowledge about privacy and the choices young people make when using digital media. Unwanted situations and experiences is one of four main topic categories and in the section for the age-group 13-18, this category deals with cyber bullying, digital violations, blackmail and the sharing of intimate material (sexual content).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The recently launched campaign *Delbart* (cf. reply 1.1.) addresses among other aspects, the issue of bystanders. *Delbart* also aims to teach youth how to help a friend by giving good advice concerning what to do in difficult situations concerning the sharing of sexually explicit images, videos or content.

The campaign *#Ikke greit* (cf. reply 1.1.) will also provide information relevant for bystanders/observers.

Other awareness raising resources and materials generally covers the overall risk situation online, not particularly addressing sexual content as such.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Resources for parents and others who are in regular contact with children and youth are made available from various sources.

Complementary to the above-mentioned *ung.no* (cf. reply 1.1.) for children/youth, *foreldrehverdag.no* (meaning everyday life for parents) is an online resource for parents, provided by The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir). It addresses more general issues concerning sex, sexual assault, how to talk about behavioural boundaries with your child, as well as advice for social media and online behaviour. *Foreldrehverdag.no* is developed by professionals and based on the International Child Development Program (ICDP). ICDP focuses on the relationship between adults and children, and is used by UNICEF, WHO and many Norwegian municipalities and health centres.

The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family affairs (Bufdir) has developed two digital tools aimed at preventing violence and abuse:

- *JegVet* (meaning “I know”) is a digital platform for teaching children aged 5 to 18 years about bullying, violence and sexual abuse. It is developed for use in schools and day care facilities. The digital platform is adaptable to different age groups and didactical settings.

- *SNAKKE* (meaning “talk”) is an interactive simulation game where adults can practice talking about sensitive issues with children, for example if they are worried that a child might be exposed to violence or sexual abuse. Using a gamification approach, the simulation creates a realistic setting making adults feel a genuine discomfort talking about violence, practising in the context of the game. It facilitates discussion about various possible responses, building confidence and collegial trust.

The police provides general advice for the public through its website, as well as via *Nettpatroljer* (online police patrols). Organisations like *Redd Barna* (Save the Children – Norway), NorSIS (*nettvett.no*) and *Barnevakten* have information and awareness raising resources available online for adults. They all offer more general information and awareness material to help children and youth also relevant for risks related to self-generated sexually explicit materials and self-generated sexual content. Norway’s largest supplier of tele and data services, Telenor provides resources on the topic through “*Den digitale foreldreskolen*” (digital school for parents). Telenor also participates in “*Brukhue*” (cf. reply 1.1.).

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- The National Police Directorate/the police districts - <https://www.politiet.no/en/om/organisasjonen/andre/nationak-police-directorate/>
- National Criminal Investigation Service (NCIS) <https://www.politiet.no/delbart>
- The Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs (Bufdir) - https://www.bufdir.no/en/English_start_page/
- www.jegvet.no
- www.snakkemedbarn.no
- The Norwegian Media Authority - <http://www.medietilsynet.no/en/about-medietilsynet/>
- <https://korspaahalsen.rodekors.no/>
- <https://www.reddbarna.no/>
- <https://www.barnevakten.no/>
- <https://norsis.no/>

The activities are to some extent coordinated through the Safer Internet Centre (in the Norwegian Media Authority). Ministries and Directorates work together, e.g. making sure that efforts and resources are not duplicated.

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<https://www.ung.no/>
<https://www.dubestemmer.no/en/13-18-ar/unwanted-occurrences>
<https://www.politiet.no/rad/trygg-nettbruk/politiets-nettpatrolje/>
https://www.facebook.com/nettpatroljenoslo/?epa=SEARCH_BOX
<https://www.facebook.com/nettpolitiet/>
<https://www.politiet.no/delbart>
http://www.medietilsynet.no/barn-og-medier/sosiale-medier/#anchor_1082
<https://korspaahalsen.rodekors.no/temasider?tema-id=11>
<https://www.reddbarna.no/5-foreldretips-om-billedeling>
<https://www.reddbarna.no/vaart-arbeid/barn-i-norge/nettvett/materiell-og-aktiviteter>
<https://nettvett.no/>
<https://brukhue.com/>

Telenor: <https://www.telenor.no/om/samfunnsansvar/dendigitaleforeldreskolen/>

POLAND / POLOGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a.

Yes.

Question 1.1.b.

Yes.

Question 1.2.a.

Yes.

Question 1.2.b.

Yes.

Question 1.3.a.

Yes.

Question 1.3.b.

Yes.

→

One of the entities involved in carrying out the above activities is NASK, a research institute affiliated with the Ministry of Digitization. It conducts research aiming at finding solutions which will improve effectiveness, reliability and safety of telecommunication network and other complex online systems. The key area of NASK activity is to ensure internet safety. NASK Academy is a subsidiary of NASK which prepares and carries out trainings and engages in educational activities aiming at raising awareness and countering cyber threats.

Polish Center of the Safer Internet Program, carries out the following three projects:

1. **Saferinternet.pl** – a project which aim is to raise social awareness on threats posed by modern telecommunication technologies. At the center of attention of the undertaken activities is education, both of the children and their parents as well as efforts to improve qualification of the professionals on how to use the Internet in a safer way. The Project is carried out by FDN and NASK in cooperation with Orange Foundation.

More information on the project can be found on: www.saferinternet.pl

2. **Dyzurnet.pl** – which can be contacted anonymously to provide information on illegal content found on the Internet, such as: material on sexual exploitation of children, racist or xenophobic content. The project is carried out by NASK.

More information on: www.dyzurnet.pl

3. **Telephone and online helpline** – for children and teenagers 116 111 and telephone for parents and teachers dedicated to cases involving child safety 800 100 100.

Thanks to these two projects, young internet users, their parents and professionals can receive help when they are exposed to the Internet content which they find threatening or disturbing.

The telephone help-line are operated by the personnel from the Foundation: We Empower Children (Dajemy Dzieciom Siłę). More information can be found on: www.116111.pl and www.800100100.pl

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<http://www.saferinternet.pl/materialy-edukacyjne/materialy-multimedialne.html>

<http://www.saferinternet.pl/materialy-edukacyjne/poradniki-i-broszury.html>

<http://www.saferinternet.pl/kampanie-spoeczne.html>

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Ombudsman For Children

Question 1.

The Ombudsman for Children established in 2008 and operates to this date the telephone help line 800 12 12 12 – for children and other persons in need of advice, support or information, or to file a complaint regarding protection of children’s rights⁴⁷. This line operates Monday - Friday 8.15-20.00. If the call comes in outside operating hours, the caller may leave contact details and the call will be returned. The Ombudsman gave patronage to the social campaign – Our Children in the Net in 2010.

PORTUGAL

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Yes, there are. Please see hereunder - consolidated answer 1.1.; 1.2. and 1.3

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Yes, there are. Please see hereunder - consolidated answer 1.1.; 1.2. and 1.3

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Yes, there are. Please see hereunder - consolidated answer 1.1.; 1.2. and 1.3

In the field of awareness raising and dissemination of educational materials, we highlight the following entities:

- ▶ Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) (Science and Technology Foundation)

The FCT established a comprehensive project - PT SIC Resources (in relation to PT- SIC please see answer to question 2) with the objective to work in the field of digital competences.

One of the most popular resources of PT SIC – “Net com Consciência”, consisting of 10 videos, which address young people’s online behaviour, aims to promote safer and more responsible use of the internet, while also encouraging young people to report any harmful content they encounter online to the Portuguese SIC hotline and helpline organisations.

Considering that its aim is to build inclusive and accessible resources, PT SIC worked in close collaboration with Unidade ACESSO of Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (FCT) to develop two new versions of this resource. The web series is now available with Portuguese Sign Language (allowing deaf people to correctly understand it) and Portuguese Audio Description (helping blind or low vision people to better understand and imagine all the entertaining and pedagogical moments of this series).

⁴⁷ <http://brpd.gov.pl/telefon-zaufania>

These new resources are available in:

Portuguese Language: Subtitled in PT and EN: <https://goo.gl/dURRGV>

- Portuguese Sign Language: <https://goo.gl/axFGNS>
- Portuguese Audio description: <https://goo.gl/dAS7ps>

EPI, Escola Profissional de Imagem (Image Professional School) is a special curricula school that has been a partner of PT SIC since 2014, using their final exams of design and communication classes to produce some of the PT SIC resources. In 2015, PT SIC developed a special awareness session concerning the topics of cyberbullying, sexting, hate speech and grooming. In this awareness session, PT SIC's Helpline was also referred to as the main service to help youngsters when they need some advice about these matters.

Following this active partnership, during the year of 2015, students developed a new set of resources specially designed for young people. These resources are:

- Video "Revenge Porn – What are you sharing?";
- Music Video "Dependência online", about online addiction;
- Helpline Audio Spots, alerting for the dangers related to Sexting and Cyberbullying;
- 6 Original songs, which talk about Sexting, Grooming, Revenge Porn and Cyberbullying;
- 26 Posters, which alert for Cyberbullying, Grooming and online addition risks.

In addition to the special awareness session, during the production of some awareness resources by the students there were also regular follow up meetings with the teacher and their classes.

These students made very good resources and were extremely engaged in this new peer-to-peer methodology.

Although the Revenge Porn Video might seem a little bit shocking, it was well received within the community, considering the comments made by the participants of the PT SIC Awareness Sessions. It is available for download in:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AxSzREwaKnM>

The SexTing Flyer developed in cooperation with the EPI presents an analysis regarding the meaning of sexting – what it is; why does it constitute a risk to the users who do it; what to do if something goes wrong and which services you can contact to help you out, namely the PT SIC Helpline. It is available for download in:

http://www.internetsegura.pt/sites/default/files/Jovens_Sexting.pdf

Hotline (Linha Alerta) flyer: The PTSIC hotline flyer gives specific information on which inappropriate content should be reported and provides all the service contacts of the operational team. It is available for download in

<http://www.internetsegura.pt/sites/default/files/Flyer%20Linha%20Ajuda.pdf>

Safer Internet Day Article: Sexting. To celebrate Safer Internet Day 2017, PT SIC in association with a magazine “Mais Educativa”, developed an article targeting students (ages 14-19) that addressed Sexting Trend in a more informal way. The article provided several information and guidelines that raise awareness on young people about the risks of sexting and self-generated content and on how to do it, minimizing the risks/impact of something going wrong. The article intends to have a non-judgmental position towards the practice of sexting, explaining how the legislation understands this practice and what could be the consequences of sharing self-generated pornographic content with other people. In the end, the article also provides a list of measures all the users should heed to protect their identity and reputation. It is available for download in:

http://www.internetsegura.pt/sites/default/files/ArtigoMaisEducativa_SabesTerUmaRelacaoOnline.pdf

Helpline - During the last year of activity, PT SIC Helpline received mainly contacts from young people (from 12 to 18 years old), parents and teachers.

A relevant percentage of the number of contacts referred to questions regarding technical information and issues related to online privacy, what to do when they are victims of privacy abuse and how they can protect themselves.

More specifically, great part of the young people that contact the helpline, asks questions regarding what to do after seeing photos and/or videos of a sexual nature, which were released online without consent.

Parents that contact the helpline show that they are worried about their children's contacts with strangers.

Some adults also ask which steps they should take as victims of online commercial fraud.

Hotline - Over the last 12 months, PT SIC hotline received 1932 reports, from which were positively evaluated 244 cases of Child Sexual Abuse Material (13%) and 7 cases of Racism and/or Xenophobia Promotion (0.4%).

The hotline had an operation peak on the first quarter of 2017, registering a high number of positive reports which were, after due analysis, sent to the Criminal Police and the other Hotlines members of InHope.

► The Ministry of Education (ME)

The Ministry of Education (Please see answer to question 2) produces and makes available activities and resources, either under individual projects such as "Miúdos Seguros na Net", or institutions targeted to children wellbeing and also by the Ministry of Education (Directorate-General of Education, <http://www.dge.mec.pt/>) - project "Seguranet", within the consortium "Internet Segura".

Through this project – SeguraNet, invited all educational communities to promote activities in the field of digital security, during the month of October (2017), to mark the month of Cybersecurity.

(i) Digital leaders - This initiative aims to raise safe and responsible use of internet young promoters through the intervention in educational communities, and is addressed to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and secondary education Cycles (<http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/iniciativa-lideres-digitais>).

(ii) Challenges SeguraNet – This annual competition involves students of 1st, 2nd and 3rd cycles, parents and teacher, where monthly and quarterly challenges are provided for each of these audiences, which address the issues of digital security (<http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/desafios>). The topics include sexting and online predators: (<http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/desafios-2o-e-3o-ciclos>).

(iii) Selo de Segurança Digital (eSafety Label) - Is a European initiative which aims to ensure digital security practices in schools. Schools may be included with the stamps of gold, silver or bronze (<http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/esafety-label>).

In the area of prevention, the following vocational courses - “Area de Integração” (Integration Area) and the education and training courses on - “Cidadania e Mundo Atual” and “Cidadania e Sociedade (Citizenship and Modern World and Citizen and Society) incorporate contents that contribute to awareness-raising on the dangers of sexually explicit images / content by addressing issues related to sexuality.

- ▶ Comissão de Proteção às Vítimas de Crime (Commission for the Protection of Crime Victims) (<https://cpvc.mj.pt/>)

The Commission carries out several training/ awareness actions in schools, specifically dealing with this subject. In these activities, the Commission prepares and offers all the didactic material at schools, in particular several power points, in such a way that teachers can use them afterwards. This Commission has made during 2016, 55 training actions, covering all the country, 49 belonging to the public sector, 5 to the private sector and one being a vocational college. It has also participated in 2 seminars organized by a teacher’s union.

- ▶ Polícia Judiciária (Criminal Police) (<https://www.policiajudiciaria.pt/>)

All the Criminal Police (PJ) departments develop awareness-raising activities – lectures, seminars, workshops – about the dangers of spreading videos and photographs about one’s private life, in general, as well as videos and photographs of a sexual nature. These awareness-raising activities may be requested by schools.

In some locations, PJ units may have agreements with services from the Ministry of Education to enable awareness-raising classes in schools to be given by police staff, in order to explain to the students the risks involved in uploading self-generated intimate images or videos, and other risks related to the unsupervised internet use.

In general, the specialized Law Enforcement Agencies regional squads or units regularly hold awareness sessions targeting teachers’ groups and other professionals dealing with children (at least twice a year, more if requested).

- ▶ Comissão Nacional de Promoção dos Direitos e Proteção das Crianças e Jovens em Risco (National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Children and Youth at Risk) (<http://www.cnpcjr.pt/left.asp?11>)

The National Commission is developing a theatre play entitled “mybodymyrules”, addressed to children aged 10 to 14 years, with a view to creating an educational resource for the prevention of sexual abuse –the play deals with issues related to exposure in social networks.

The public presentation is scheduled for the day 18 November 2017 (European day for the protection of children against Sexual abuse).

- ▶ Instituto de Apoio à Criança (IAC) (<http://www.iacrianca.pt/>)

IAC Institute carries out awareness sessions related to the safer use of the Internet in schools, specifically in Lisbon and Coimbra district. These actions are aimed at adolescents in public schools. Nevertheless, they also raise awareness to children and young people and their families in troubled neighbourhoods in Lisbon.

IAC Institute is associated to 2 teacher training centers.

IAC has a newsletter called “Infocedi”, which periodically addresses topics related to the safer usage of Internet, fake profiles, cyberbullying, image protection, among others.

IAC’s website references several helplines, namely the free support helpline – SOS Criança.

IAC has recently published the book-game “*Ameaça nas redes sociais!*” (Menace on social net) and the first volume called “*E agora, Marta?*”, (And now, what, Marta?) from the “*Alerta Premika! Risco online detetado*”, (Premika alert! online risk detected?) series, dedicated to children from the first and second cycles.

- ▶ Associação Portuguesa de Apoio à Vítima (APAV) (https://www.apav.pt/apav_v3/index.php/pt/)

Since its creation in 1990, the Portuguese Association of -Victim’s protection - APAV, a non-public entity, is recognised by law with the statutory objective to inform, protect and support citizens who have been victims of crime. APAV always has in mind not only the need to support victims of crime, but also the need to prevent crime.

This association has put in place numerous awareness-raising sessions to different audiences, from children and young people in schools, to professionals in different areas of intervention.

The issue of sexual violence against children and youngsters, especially with regard to self-generated sexually explicit images and / or videos and self-generated sexual content, has long been addressed by APAV, but has received increased attention since the creation of the CARE network in January 2016.

In fact, awareness-raising and crime prevention sessions have been developed both with children and youngsters, and with parents and professionals who, in different areas, deal with them (health professionals, education, and others).

In 2016, CARE network produced a public campaign, in Portuguese language, addressing the issue of preventing sexual violence against children and youngsters, with the slogan "Sexual abuse of children and youngsters does not have to be a secret". The goal was mainly to provide children, youngsters and adults with knowledge about the different behaviours considered sexually abusive, and the consequences of these crimes, encouraging them to make a formal complaint and/or to seek help. The campaign can be consulted on the APAV website at:

https://apav.pt/apav_v3/index.php/pt/1297-apav-lanca-campanha-de-prevencao-dos-abusos-sexuais-de-criancas-e-jovens

At the same time, there is another APAV website for young people www.apavparajovens.pt, (available in Portuguese, English and Swedish). This website addresses the types of violence to which children and youngsters may face, the consequences that victims may experience, and offers ways to deal with the crimes if the youngsters are the victims, authors or witnesses. Amongst other topics, the website

www.apavparajovens.pt addresses issues related to sexual violence and online violence.

In addition to this resource, the APAV has the website www.abcjustica.pt, which aims to inform children and youngsters of the rights as a victim of crime and what to expect from the development of a criminal process.

Recently, APAV has developed the book “A estrela de Klahan” (The Star of Klahan) which tells the story of a 9-year-old boy who intends to draw adults' attention to the importance of all, including the family, in the support and protection of children. The same project also developed a game, “Junt@s no Quiz” (Together in the quiz) - which is a game with questions and answers about gender equality, relationships, effects of violence, rights and security, to children since age 6, which intends to spread the adoption of safety behaviours in the different contexts in which children move themselves:

https://www.apav.pt/apav_v3/index.php/pt/1576-projeto-junt-s-na-prevencao-da-violencia-contra-as-criancas-dinamizou-dia-j

- ▶ Instituto Português Desporto e Juventude (<http://www.ipdj.pt/>)

The Portuguese Institute for Sports and Youth (IPDJ), the “Sexualidade em Linha” Helpline, <http://juventude.gov.pt/Eventos/SexualidadeJuvenil/Paginas/Sexualidade-em-linha-novo-numero-800222003.aspx> receives sporadically requests related to this subject. However, being a helpline in the field of sexual and reproductive health, it plays a proactive role in the prevention of certain behaviours, through the production of contents on the various areas of the Helpline, such as dating relationships; sexual relations and, consequently, abusive relationships, which gain new contours with the use of the internet and social networks. The helpline uses its Facebook page to alert and inform.

<https://juventude.gov.pt/Eventos/SexualidadeJuvenil/Paginas/Sexualidade-em-linha-novo-numero-800222003.aspx>

<https://www.facebook.com/Sexualidade-em-Linha-450510755077632/>

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Apart from what has been mentioned in the previous answer, we would also like to draw the attention to the following materials:

- “You and the Internet - (Ab) use, crime and denunciation”:

<http://www.ministeriopublico.pt/ebook/tu-e-internet>

- Sugar packs (Seguranet): <http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/campanha-pacotes-de-acucar-com-delta-cafes>

- Cartoons (seguranet): <http://www.seguranet.pt/pt/tiras-bd-seguranet>

- Leaflet Internet Segura + Seguranet and online information:

<https://www.internetsegura.pt/riscos-e-prevencoes/sexting>

https://www.internetsegura.pt/sites/default/files/Jovens_Sexting.pdf

<https://criancasatortoadireitos.wordpress.com/2016/09/10/net-com-consciencia-sexting/>
(Tutorial series)

- Miúdos Seguros na Net Online Platform: <http://www.miudossegurosna.net/>
- IAC: Instituto de Apoio à Criança:
<https://criancasatortoeadireitos.wordpress.com/2016/02/20/conheca-os-perigos-do-sexting-e-a-forma-de-os-evitar/>
- The Criminal Police uses materials found in open sources, such as the following:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7pYHN9iC9I>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_4w3FYHLE
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2FnqfnqsVQA>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJ6mOPdR-5A>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ESxcGbzfmG0>

The CNAC has produced several power points that can be freely reproduced.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

There is a growing access to the Internet for children of all ages, the communication medium they use for the purpose of their knowledge and development, but also with risk and danger valences by exposing children to inappropriate interactions, information, images and films for their age. Expanding the use of the Internet from email and chat transmission to social networks, facilitating access to the online environment through various electronic devices and smartphones, and integrating the Internet into all life environments (family, school, entertainment) generates permanent challenges both for children and adults.

Thus, with the intense use of social networks and video and video submissions by teenagers, in which they express the need to belong to peer groups, there is a risk of producing and disseminating written content, their own images or sexually explicit sex videos made by adolescents.

Awareness raising and educational activities have been set in place through the "Ora de Net" (the net hour) (Safer Internet project), mainly by the online campaign and website www.oradenet.ro. The focus has been, however, on self-generated sexual content, rather than self-generated explicit images or video.

In January 2017, Save the Children Romania organized a large event with 64 youth panellists and 14 teacher panellists from 14 cities attended a 4 day Children Rights Winter School organized following the tendency promoted worldwide through No Hate Speech movement. The main objective of the event was to train the participants in order to promote in their community a more loving, kind and tolerant way of relating to each other, using non-formal education methods. After 4 days of interactive training that tackle also the Children's Rights and empowered them to develop their own strategies for developing creative offline activities and events.

Links: http://www.oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/docs/brosura_smartphone2.pdf

"We browse the internet" - <http://oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/docs/ne-jucam-si-invatam-navigarea-pe-internet.pdf>

"Your Online Image" - <http://oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/resurse/sala-de-clasa>

Question 1.2.a. and b.

We do not have knowledge about such specific awareness-raising or educational activities/tools/materials/measures. The subject is handled along with the general themes mentioned in the answer to Q 1.1., 1.3.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Yes, there are awareness raising activities and tools addressed to parents and child carers, on regard to the risks children face when they produce or share self-generated sexually explicit images or content. We are referring to the training activities aimed at experts from three state authorities: the general directions of social assistance and child protection, the local prevention police and counselling centers from all counties of Romania, organized by Save the Children through the Safer Internet project. In this regard, Save the Children Romania trained 130 specialists during a training organized at Sinaia between 28th March - 10th of April 2016.

Links: <http://www.oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/resurse/cancelaria>

http://www.oradenet.salvaticopiii.ro/docs/flyer_sc_ora_de_net.pdf

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Activity of the Romanian Ministry of Internal Affairs (Romanian Police):

Preventing juvenile delinquency and victimization of minors is also a constant and priority concern of the Romanian Police. In this context, at both central level (IGPR) and within each County Police Inspectorate, Crime Analysis and Crime Prevention structures initiate and carry out targeted information campaigns, campaigns and actions aimed at students, parents and teachers. Such steps aim at reducing the risk of victimization of children and their involvement in committing antisocial acts. An important chapter of the topic addressed in the activities devoted to this target group is represented by the safety in the online environment, as this is a matter of maximum actuality and with a special incidence on young people.

During October 2016, an EU-wide cyber security campaign initiated by the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security was launched at EU level. The purpose of the event was to promote the importance of this area among citizens and to change their perception of cyber threats in everyday life when using the Internet at work or at home. On this occasion, the Romanian Police organized at national level a series of preventive activities consisting mainly of information sessions for pupils in general schools and lyceums. Thus, 518 preventive information actions were organized at national level. There were 418 school units (204 schools and 214 high schools), with beneficiaries being 24,961 students, 1,293 teachers and 423 parents. Partners were 44 public institutions, 26 non-governmental organizations and other entities, and the activities and good media coverage, with 277 articles in the print and online press, 65 radio shows, 29 TV shows.

At Bucharest level, the activities were organized and carried out by representatives of the Institute for Research and Crime Prevention. In collaboration with the Prevention Service - D.G.P.M.B. and the Criminal Intelligence Service within the Directorate for Combating Organized Crime. There were 7 preventive activities, attended by 536 secondary and high school students and 18 teachers. The actions were supported by two foreign experts from the "Secret Service" and the FBI - US Embassy in Bucharest.

During the meetings, issues of interest were disseminated on: social networking safety, child pornography prevention, copyright compliance, and risk reduction for on-line purchases.

During the school year 2015 - 2016, I.C.P.C. in collaboration with the Road Directorate, Directorate for Combating Organized Crime and subordinated structures, the "SAFETY EDUCATION" Project initiated.

The project aimed to provide information in order to avoid victimization and delinquency for primary and secondary school pupils in Bucharest and six other counties: Braşov, Cluj, Constanţa, Gorj, Iaşi and Timis. The project's activities consisted in supporting information sessions on the basis of preventive kits for primary and secondary school pupils. The themes for the primary cycle covered a wide range of preventive information on: child safety, prevention of disappearances, prevention of violence and bullying in schools, child and family protection, internet safety, the importance of law enforcement, calling the emergency number 112 etc.

Education in schools:

In Romania, education is a guaranteed by the Constitution, for all children and young people, regardless of their social or ethnic origin, gender or religious affiliation. The Law on National Education reiterates the right to education of all children, without any discrimination, including sex. It also provides free public education at all levels, which exceeds the formal dimension of equality of access to education, a dimension reflected in the mentioned documents. In addition to the legal framework stipulating the right to education, there is a system of provisions aimed at protecting children. These include those contained in the Romanian Constitution.

Curricular and extracurricular activities as well as materials used in pre-university education provide information on the risk of sexual abuse, the risks of Internet challenges, or the viewing of sexually suggestive videos.

According to the Framework Regulation for the organization and functioning of the pre-university education units, approved by OMENCS no. 5079/2016, teachers (teachers for preschool education, teachers for primary education, teachers on disciplines), teacher, school counsellor have attributions in identifying, reporting and collaborating with the family / legal representatives or other institutions specialized in the protection of children's rights, if they are aware of forms of sexual abuse. In such situations meetings with parents, school counselling activities for pupils and parents, prevention activities and risk information are carried out.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b. and 1.2.a. and b.

The instruments that govern these activities include the following fundamental national strategies, concepts and other government documents, see examples:

–The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation (Presidential Decree No. 683 of December 15, 311)

–Strategies for the development of child rearing in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2025 (Government decree of May 29, 2015 No. 996-r)

–The concept of development of the system for the prevention of neglect and juvenile delinquency for the period until 2020 (Government decree of 22 March 2017, No. 520-r)

–The concept of information security of children (Government decree of the Russian Federation on December 2, 2015, No. 2471-r

– Federal Law No. 124-FZ of 24.07.1998 “On the main guarantees of the child rights in the Russian Federation”

– Federal Law No. 466-FZ of December 29, 2010 "On the protection of children from information that is harmful to their health and development"

In the course of providing data the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice, republican, regional, local authorities and educational organizations noted that special programs on this issue addressed to children are not being developed. The reason for the above is rooted in the practical experience: due to minors' the psychological characteristics, a surge of interest in non-traditional forms of sexual intercourse among this category of students can take place.

Nevertheless, preventive measures are undertaken to develop minors' awareness of undesirable, abnormal nature of the situations described in par.1.1., to make children understand negative consequences and personal safety risks of the above situation; the mentioned aspects are considered in the framework of lessons that focus on cyberspace security issues and on the legal awareness and consciousness.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Measures to increase the awareness of parents and those who have constant contact with children (teachers, psychologists, health professionals, etc.) address full range of risks of sexual abuse and violence against children listed in the Lanzarote Convention, including issues mentioned in par.1.3.a),b).

Special activities solely aimed at focusing minors' attention on the situations mentioned in the above paragraph are not carried out due to the above situations being a kind of subset or narrow circumstances of the broad vision of the sexual abuse according to the Lanzarote Convention.

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The Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of the Interior, educational and law enforcement organizations of regions, local authorities, Centers for psychological and pedagogical assistance and child development.

Interdepartmental coordination is implemented vertically and horizontally according to the current regulations of inter department and interagency collaboration that is viewed as mandatory under the legislation of the Russian Federation on children's interests and rights protection.

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Examples of resources

Voronezh region

<http://36edu.ru/> (Department of Education, Science and Youth Policy of the Voronezh Region),

<http://www.stoppav.ru/> (GBU VO "Center for Psychological and Pedagogical Support and Development of Children"),

<http://voronezh.sledcom.ru/> (SU SK in the Voronezh region).

Vologda Region

http: www.viro.edu.ru

Yaroslavl region

www.podrostok.edu.yar.ru

Penza region

www.ppms.edu-penzaa.ru

Roskomnadzor site

[www.персональные данные.дети](http://www.персональные_данные.дети)

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN **State replies / Réponses de l'Etat**

Question 1.

Two major educational projects are being conducted at the Secondary School. One is dedicated to emotional and sexual education, the other to a conscious use of Information and Communication Technology and social media in particular. While the first project has been included in teaching programmes for some time and forms part of the Educational Plan, the second one was introduced two years ago and is still under trial.

- Project "Emotional Education"

The project is destined to the first, second and third classes. It includes a 2-hour module held by the science teacher with the assistance of a psychologist and a physician and a series of educational initiatives within other disciplines whose subjects are related to the project (physiological aspects, analysis of feelings, emotions and interpersonal relationships). The first classes analyse the emotional dynamics within the family, while the second classes analyse the interpersonal relationships in expanded contexts, such as schools, sports environments and other centres of social aggregation. The third classes focus on psychophysical changes related to adolescence and on the use and abuse of new social tools offered by ICT, including sexting.

- Project "Education to a conscious use of social networks"

The project, implemented in collaboration with the data protection Authority, is intended for all first, second and third classes of the lower secondary school.

The issues dealt with mainly focus on cyberbullying, protection of personal data, conscious use of electronic devices (smartphones, tablets and PCs) and risks related to the production and dissemination of self-produced videos.

The activities proposed include awareness-raising meetings with families on sexting and its legal and psychological implications. Such meetings are held by legal and technical experts.

The project, first included in the training course "*Pestalozzi Program - Respect - Responsible attitudes and behaviour in the virtual social space*" (2013-2014) by Prof. Alessandro Cenci, has been proposed in a systematic manner for two school years (2014-15, 2015-16), with an educational

programme entitled "#sei connesso ??? Educare alla rete" (Are you connected? Web education), open to all classes of lower secondary school.

At the end of the programme an on-line questionnaire was sent to all students participating in the project. The questionnaire had the following purposes:

- to collect the first data related to the Internet and social media among young people;
- to increasingly customise the initiatives of the interdisciplinary group "#sei connesso??? Educare alla rete" in the classes, through a critical analysis of data;
- to encourage children to reflect on their on-line habits;
- to encourage dialogue among classes.

The 20 questions that the working group has elaborated and selected can be divided into 2 sections:

- a first part dealing, in general, with connection tools and on-line habits of young people;
- a second one, more specific, on social media and their conscious use.

Altogether, 460 students of the lower secondary school at Fonte dell'Ovo, i.e. more than 70% of the total number of students of the Institute, answered the questionnaire.

In order to guarantee more coherent and effective educational interventions aimed at consolidating students' cognitive tools for a responsible and conscious use of ICT, the reform of the San Marino school, which is still under way and whose full implementation is expected by Spring 2018, has drawn up new guidelines on the issues related to digital skills. Such skills are dealt with in six curricular modules: Information, communication, content creation, problem solving and security. The latter pays particular attention to the student's awareness of the threats posed by the Internet and to a use of new computing devices which preserves physical and mental health.

Professionals involved:

Sex education is mainly taught by psychologists, sex therapists, gynaecologists and science teachers. Emotional education and conscious use of social media also involve all the teachers of other subjects, who dedicate part of their hours to the issues above, including sexting. Occasionally, the school also relies on legal advisors acting as educators for families. The work of all professionals is partly coordinated by class councils, partly by the school director and teachers' board.

Link to material produced:

<http://www.media.educazione.sm/on-line/home-portale-scuole-medie/materiali-per-la-didattica/materiali-interdisciplinari/social-network.html>

SERBIA / SERBIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Ministry of Education Answers:

The awareness-raising or educational activities about the risks the children face when they produce and/or share self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos, and self-generated sexual content are carried out under various projects, programmes and activities focused to the prevention of violence in schools, of gender-based violence and digital violence, in particular:

- “School without Violence” Project implemented by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (MoESTD) as of 2005 in cooperation with the UNICEF. Currently there are 19.000 and 229.000 teachers and their parents, and over 60 active mentors who comprise the “School without Violence” network.

- Under the “Integrated Response to Violence against Women in Serbia” project, the component about the educational system, implemented jointly by the UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMAN, MoESTD, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade Institute for Psychology, a research has been conducted on gender-based violence in schools across Serbia, the deliverables of which are training programmes developed for schools and the publication of a manual on prevention of gender-based violence at schools. The research was undertaken on 24,982 participants (i.e.13,609 primary school pupils and 8,755 secondary school students).

- The first national study on sexual abuse of children as a social issue has been undertaken in cooperation with civil society organizations (CSOs), on the sample of 2,053 pupils in 97 schools across Serbia. The outcomes informed the forum and discussions with pupils, students, teachers about the protection against gender-based violence.

- The Gender Awareness and Prevention of Discrimination and Violence in the Preschool Education project supported by UNICEF and CIP) has been implemented in 50 primary and secondary schools. In phase 2 of the Project, which is on-going, the training for schools, mentors, and partner schools shall be delivered (for a total of 1,600 pupils).

A pilot phase in pre-school institutions is planned (for a total 1,200 children from 3 and 6,6 years of age).

- In cooperation with the UNICEF and Telenor company, MoESTD developed and implemented the project “Stop Digital Violence” the objective of which is to prevent abuse of digital media and raise awareness on the role and significance of digital media in contemporary conditions of living. The target group consisted of elementary school pupils and secondary school students across Serbia, and their teachers and parents. The first research of the frequency of digital violence among children and students has been conducted within the scope of larger efforts to prevent digital violence. The sample consisted of 3,786 students and pupils. A manual “Digital violence: prevention and response” has been developed and circulated to all the schools in Serbia. A Facebook help application has been developed to provide assistance and help to pupils and students in situations of digital violence, where those who are exposed to digital violence may receive professional expert assistance upon reporting it. Special attention has been paid to the preventive measures of precaution (posting a photo, data, sensitive data, etc.). 3,784 pupils and students have been covered by the activities aimed at the prevention of digital violence.

NGO Astra Answers:

Since October 2015 on Facebook page Biraj reči, hejt spreči (www.birajrecihejtspreci.rs) an online SOS service for support to children and youth who suffered any form of digital violence. Additionally, this Facebook page informs children and youth about consequences of the irresponsible behaviour on the internet and social networks. The project was initialized by UNICEF Serbia, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Telenor Company.

In 2016, publication digital violence – prevention and reaction was published with in the project Development of the capacities of the system to fight violence and abuse of children on the internet. The project was supported by the government of Great Britain and realized by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development, Pedagogical society of Serbia and UNICEF. Publication is also a part of the project Stop digital violence that was realized by the UNICEF Serbia, Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Telenor Company.

In 2017, National contact centre for online safety of children (phone: 19833, email: bit@mtt.gov.rs, web: www.pametnoibezbedno.gov.rs/rs-lat/kontakt-centar,

Facebook: www.facebook.com/pametnoibezbedno) start running by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, in cooperation with Asseco SEE company. The contact centre provides parents, teachers and all other citizens, and the children themselves, who might have suspicions that online safety or rights of children are violated, with the opportunity to report such a case or suspicion, but also to get informed about potential online dangers as well.

In 2017, Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication in cooperation with Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development and Ministry of interior affairs, supported by Save the Children and Microsoft company started the project IT caravan “Smart and safe” about safe use of the internet. The workshops were organized in 15 schools across Serbia.

Some of the other educational material that are developed by CSOs include:

- i. “KIKO and the Hand” short educational movie developed by pupils from elementary school “Djuro Daničić”, Belgrade in 2015 together with Incest Trauma Centre
- ii. “Let’s talk about sexual violence” short educational movie developed by the peer team of Incest Trauma Center in 2015.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Ministry of Education Answers:

Given that the awareness-raising or educational activities on damaging effects of generating sexually explicit images, content and their distribution simultaneously cover pupils and students who generate such content, etc. by themselves, or distribute and peruse them themselves, the programmes in question are cited under items 1.1 and are identical for item 1.2.

NGO Astra Answers:

According to our knowledge there are no such awareness-raising or education activities.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Ministry of Education Answers:

Awareness-raising and education of parents, teachers, and practitioners on risk to which the children are exposed when generating or sharing sexually explicit contents (images, videos, etc.) is conducted under projects related to prevention of violence in schools, gender-based violence and digital violence, in particular :

- Under the project “School without Violence” implemented by MoESTD in cooperation with UNICEF (it has no longer been supported financially by UNICEF). Currently, 19,000 teachers with 229,000 pupils and students and their parents, and more than 60 active mentors are members of the ever increasing School

without Violence Network.

- Under the programme "Integrated response to violence against women in Serbia", the section concerning education, jointly implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMAN, MoESTD, Faculty of Political Sciences, Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade Institute for Psychology – a gender-based research has been conducted in the schools across Serbia to inform training programmes for schools and manual "Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Schools" has been developed. The research covered 2619 school staff (teachers and practitioners, i.e. professional associates). Based on the results of the research the training courses on gender-based violence and response in situation of gender-based violence have been delivered for more than 1,800 staff. Following its needs and context, and in accordance with its own basic matrix and set of other workshops, every school has organised trainings for its staff, parents and pupils/students, which were facilitated by the mentors of the training programme "School without Violence" who pre-emptively participated in the training i.e. have been themselves duly trained in the field of expertise, which was organised by the MoESTD.

- A section of the manual "Protection for Women and Girls from Violence in Serbia" issued by UNDP, UNICEF, a special chapter is about "Procedure and follow up by educational institutions in cases of violence against girls and women".

In cooperation with CSOs, the first National study on sexual abuse of children as a social issue and concern has been conducted on the sample of 2,053 pupils and students in 97 schools across Serbia.

The findings informed fora and interviews with pupils, students, teachers on the protection from gender-based violence. Public debates on the topic "From national study to strategy on preventing sexual violence in education" have been organised in 11 cities of Serbia, at which 533 educational staff and students have took part.

- Under the project "Gender awareness, prevention of violence in kindergartens and schools (in cooperation with UNICEF and CIP) the implementation has been completed in 50 primary and secondary schools. In the second phase of the project which is on-going, a training course will be delivered for mentors and partner schools (in total 100 teachers). A pilot phase is planned for implementation in pre-schools (100 pre-school educators, 500 parents and 35 practitioners).

- In cooperation with UNICEF and Telenor Company the MoESTD has created and implemented the project "Stop Digital Violence" with an objective to prevent abuse of digital media and awareness raising on the role and significance of digital media in contemporary living conditions.

The project target group consisted of pupils (primary school) and students (secondary schools) and their parents as well. The first research on the sample of 3,786 pupils and students about the frequency of digital violence among children and students has been conducted within the scope of larger efforts to prevent digital violence. A manual "Digital violence: prevention and response" has been developed and circulated to all the schools in Serbia. A Facebook help application has been developed to provide assistance and help to pupils and students in situations of digital violence, where those who are exposed to digital violence may receive professional expert assistance upon reporting it. Under the project, over 6,000 pupils and students, and practitioners (staff) have been trained to recognize and respond in the situations of digital violence, and for safe use of the Internet. The same training was delivered to 1,900 teachers via organized and hosted professional consultations and meetings, as well as 2,031 parents and 1,349 teachers.

160 educational advisors at all school administrations/authorities have been trained to provide support to schools in responding to the situations of digital violence through the training courses on "Empowering of school administration staff to provide support in protecting students and pupils from

digital violence”.

- A training course was delivered from school staff under the M Programme implemented in cooperation with CARE INTERNATIONAL and CENTRE E8. High school professional associates attended training courses in Belgrade, Nis, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, and Prokuplje. A total number of participants so trained is 300 professional associates – psychologists and pedagogues, and high school teachers).

- Under the project on protection of children from trafficking in human beings, a training course on application of the preliminary indicators in identification of children who are victims of trafficking in human beings was delivered for 50 educational staff.

NGO Astra Answers:

According to our knowledge there were no such awareness-raising activities.

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Ministry of Education Answers:

Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development (MoESTD), jointly with its partners ensures the implementation of projects and project activities in primary and secondary schools. The schools participate in special training courses and implement the referred to activities and programmes. The Anti-Violence and Anti-Discrimination Group at the MoESTD conducts programmes on protection from all forms of violence.

Trained professionals at school administrations provide permanent support to schools.

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Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunication Answer:

In February 2017 Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications established National Contact Center for Child Online Safety, which is the helpline for children, parents and teachers, who are advised on the advantages and risks of Internet use, and on the safe ways for using the Internet, including the advising on risks of video games and Internet use addiction. Ministry established Internet portal “Smart and safe” containing information and articles about risks on the Internet (such as stealing personal data, Internet frauds, Internet stalking, sexual harassment, a. self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos, self-generated sexual content, bullying, offensive and disturbing messages and other risks).

Through helpline and internet portal, it is possible to report harmful, illicit and illegal content and behaviour on the Internet. In case that report indicates the harmful or illicit content on web site, the Ministry sends the notification to the web site administrators. If there are indications on existing of criminal offence, the report is sent to competent prosecutor office, and the Ministry of Interior (Service for combating cybercrime) is informed. The report is sent to the competent center for social work if there are indications on the infringement of children`s rights, health status, well-being or child integrity, and also the report is sent to the competent healthcare institutions in the case of risk of internet use addiction. After the reception of the report, centers for social work, in accordance with their competence, assess the attitudes of the parents and other persons which take care of child, and determine the degree of influence of illegal ICT content on child, and provide assistance in accordance with the law and their competence.

Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications organized in August 2017 presented the activities of National Contact Center and measures for child online safety to the employees in health institutions in Serbia. The presenters exchanged ideas for improving child online safety. From September 2017 it is planned that representatives of Ministry take presentations in other institutions, and especially in

centers for social works.

During 2016 and 2017 Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and “Microsoft”, conducted the campaign “Smart and Safe” within the project “IT caravan”, which was organized in the elementary schools in the cities in the Republic of Serbia. A great number of pupils attended the school presentations, and thousands of citizens attended the programs, that were organized at the city squares, which aim was to raise awareness of children online safety. These activities will also be organized in 2018.

Ministry of Justice Answer:

1.1. – 1.3.: During June 2017. CSO organisation Save the Children organized in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina educational and awareness raising campaign #Misliš da znaš mračnu stranu interneta? (#you think you know the dark side of internet?) Said campaign produced, on social networks and in the media, content that provided information and education for children and parents for safer use of the Internet, including dangers of sharing pictures and not reporting cyber violence.

<https://childhub.org/sh/djecija-zastita-multimedijalni-izvori/nauci-da-koristis-internet-sigurno-infografika-infographic>

Ministry of Education Answers:

<http://www.mpn.gov.rs/grupa-za-prevenciju-nasilja/>

<http://sbn.mpn.gov.rs/>

<http://e8.org.rs/services/program-m/>

<http://www.mpn.gov.rs/prevenција-trgovine-decom-i-mladima-u-obrazovanju/>

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Coalition For Monitoring Child Rights

Question 1.

There is a need for a more effective cross-ministerial coordination, research, monitoring and reporting in the area of child online sexual exploitation. In order to strengthen the system to address online sexual exploitation, the Strategy for developing internet security until 2020 was adopted in 2017. Also, a new draft Strategy for the protection of children from violence has integrated online-specific exploitation related priorities.

A very important development is the establishment of National Contact Centre for Online Child Safety (NCCCOS), set up by the Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications in 2017 which has focal points in all 168 local centres for social work. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education, programmes for promoting safe internet use and informing teachers and pupils on how to report cases have been initiated.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE DE SLOVAQUIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Yes, there are awareness-raising activities addressed to children about the above-mentioned risks in the Slovak Republic. Primarily, these activities are carried out by Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic

and its cooperation with non-governmental organisations (especially, a project of a non-governmental organisation eSlovensko o.z.: www.ovce.sk). These activities are also ensured by Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic as well as facilities of socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The above-mentioned awareness-raising activities are addressed to children in general, not specifically for children who produce or share the self-generated sexually explicit images/or videos/self-generated sexual content and then individually for children indirectly involved in such action as bystanders/observers. Therefore, reply to question 1.1. is equally applied for this question.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

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

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The above-mentioned awareness-raising activities are carried out by several entities- Ministry of Interior of the Slovak republic, Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic, Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic and facilities of socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship.

The Police Force as one of the prevention entity carries out the awareness-raising activities as well as activities aimed to raise legal awareness of children in the area of safe use of modern information and communication technologies (hereinafter as "ICTs"). Within lectures and seminars, the Police representatives draw attention on risks of production or sharing sexually explicit images and/or videos and information of such content by children as well as threats of communication with persons only known from the internet. Respectively, the Police representatives explain terms such as unlawful conduct, malpractice, criminal offence and criminal liability to children. Pertinent preventive activities are held mainly in primary schools and high schools, but also in basic schools for children with special needs, therapeutic and educational sanatorium, children homes and re-education centres. These activities are performed mainly by the Police representatives from Prevention Departments of Regional and District Directorates of the Police Force.

Recently, the Police Force also held the lectures aimed at safe use of ICTs for coordinators of prevention at primary schools, educational consultants and parents as well. For coordinators of prevention at primary schools and high schools in Prešov, there was a meeting on topic "Youth and internet" held in May 2016. In February 2017, a discussion on topic "Cyberbullying" was carried out for parents of pupils of 9th grade of primary school Sečovce at the so called parents' session at school. There was also lecture and subsequent discussion on topic "Safe internet" held for directors of primary schools and high schools and educational consultants in March 2017 in Ružomberok. These lectures and discussions were aimed at following information: risks related to the use of internet, basic facts of cyberbullying, forms of cyberbullying, consequences of cyberbullying, identification of victims of cyberbullying, cyber stalking, cyberbullying from point of view of criminal law, recommendations and information about protection of children.

The awareness-raising activities as well as educational activities covering the pertinent area are taken place also in the facilities of the socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship within the individual or group preventative activities in accordance to age and maturity of children. These activities are ensured by internal employees of the facilities (psychologist, special pedagogic, remedial pedagogic, consultant or social worker) or external specialists in the pertinent area (before mentioned activities of the Police Force). These information are provided in a language flexible and comprehensive to children, throughout talks, play activities, workshops and discussions which are regularly planned within the preventative programmes of the facilities. Activities aimed at pertinent risks are presented to children

throughout group activities mainly by psychologist of the facility of the socio-legal protection and social guardianship in a form of lecture or discussion by using materials sent by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family. Animated serial of the project www.ovce.sk pointing out the threats of virtual space is part of it (see more about the project below). Subsequently, the discussion on pertinent topic with children follows.

Within the children homes established by the Central Office of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, there is an individual specialised group intended to children in need of increased care due to abuse, including children sexually abused and sexually exploited throughout ICTs. Care of such children is also ensured by accredited entities - crisis centres (accreditation acquired from the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic). These facilities are obliged to raise the awareness of its employees in the applicable area within the protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse also via ICTs.

To the subject of the pertinent awareness-raising of individuals in contact with children in the sector of social protection (teachers, psychologists, and health care professionals), the facilities of the socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship ensure and support their participation in the accredited educational programmes of state and non-state entities. Individuals trained in that area subsequently implement the relevant knowledge and obtained skills directly into the preventative programmes designed for children in particular facilities.

Within the health care sector, The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic prepared educational material aimed at risks related to the area of cyberbullying in broader concept of children protection. The material is geared for individuals in regular contact with children intended to raise their awareness in the area of prevention of violence against children, predominantly when using the ICTs and points out the sensitivity of the issue. The pertinent material has been distributed as a professional educational material to all regional public health authorities.

Ministry of Education, Science, Sport and Research of the Slovak Republic prepares recommendations, methodises and expertly relevant sources available on the internet for schools aimed at raising awareness of teachers of pertinent issue, throughout pedagogical- organisational orders for actual school year. State Pedagogic Institute of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic guides pedagogics how to realize pertinent topic in re-education and education process and also recommends suitable educational materials (to the subject of pertinent topic e.g. M. Gregussová and M. Drobný: "Children on the web" and "Kyberšikanovie.sk"- "Cyberbullying"). State Pedagogic Institute is specifically focused on this topic also in the so called "school subject commission" for subject "Ethics". The commission works on preparation of methodological materials for teachers of ethics with specific subject-matter for the topic of protection of children against sexual abuse and sexual exploitation (child pornography) with regard to international documents.

In terms of activities aimed at individuals in contact with children, the Methodological and Pedagogical Centre of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak republic, an educational institution, ensures continuous education of pedagogical and specialised employees. The centre provides with education in accredited educational programmes (for example Medial Education as a cross-cutting topic in the kindergarten, Information Safety at school, Medial Education after the classes, Information and Communication Technologies in daily educational system), arranges expert seminars, workshops and methodological days as non-accredited forms of education and prepares educational materials and different didactical materials covering the pertinent issues. The Methodological and Pedagogical Centre of the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic also cooperates with different institutions on expert basis, e. g. with already mentioned non-governmental organisation eSlovensko o.z. as well as Coordinating-Methodical Centre for gender-based and domestic violence of Institute of Labour and Family Research.

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www.ovce.sk - <http://sk.sheeplive.eu/>

A project Sheeplive (OVCE.sk in Slovak original version) has been created as initiative of eSlovensko o.z. (<http://www.eslovensko.sk/start.htm>) as a part of three projects - Zodpovedne.sk, Pomoc.sk and Stopline.sk. The Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Slovak committee for UNICEF support the project as their partners. The main purpose of the project presents child cartoon series and international internet portal. The fairy tales have been made with financial support of the EU programme Safe Internet. The project is aimed at the children and minors safety, principally on the threats of internet, mobile and new technologies. The project intends to fill the role of prevention for lower age categories, it is also supposed to show minors what kind of behaviour of theirs is considered as inappropriate and last, but not least the project aims to teach adults as well. The episode "Do not dance with the wolf" (<http://sk.sheeplive.eu/fairytales/netancuj-s-vlkom>) is one from the four main episodes pointing out the issue of abuse of self-generated sexually explicit photos and/or videos.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2TkuuHnQE_U

<https://www.minv.sk/?tlacove-spravy-2&sprava=povedz-nie-sexualnemu-vydieraniu-na-internete>

Preventative video "Say No!" - the video production has been pursued in cooperation with EUROPOL and operational action plan EMPACT Child Sexual Exploitation Online composed of law enforcement representatives from respective member states. For Slovakia, it is a Department of Cybercrime of the Criminal Police Office of the Presidium of the Police Force which is responsible for the content of the website, communication with media and providing public with information in cooperation with Department of Communication and Prevention. The information about the campaign was published on Facebook Page of the Slovak Police (<https://www.facebook.com/policiaslovakia>). The pertinent material has been used within the preventative activities by the Police. In the half of 2017, the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children has started a new online campaign aimed at raising public awareness within the issues of sexual abuse. The campaign had also aimed at sexual coercion and sexual extortion via supporting the spread of the above-mentioned video "Say No!".

In the facilities of the socio-legal protection of children and social guardianship, the following research study from the Institute for public questions has been used:

https://www.telekom.sk/swift_data/source/pdf/Deti_a_rodicia_v_kyberpriestore.pdf

Research study: Children and parents in cyberspace. The main purpose of the research study was to find out how using of modern information technologies reflects in children's life: how much time children go online, what they do online, which website they visit, what kind of experience they have with the websites or the level of children awareness of risks and dangers that come together with the ICTs use.

<http://www.uvzsr.sk/docs/info/podpora/letaky/kybersikanovanie.pdf>

The Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic prepared educational material aimed at risks related to the area of cyberbullying in the wider concept of children protection. The material is geared for individuals in regular contact with children intended to raise their awareness in the area of prevention of violence against children, predominantly when using the ICTs and point out the sensitivity of the issue. The pertinent material has been distributed as an expert educational material to all regional public health authorities.

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Police officers and detectives visit elementary schools across Slovenia and lecture on the safe use of the Internet, focusing on the traps of producing and distributing self-generated sexually explicit content / private information. Target audience: children, parents and professional school staff. The police, together with other institutions is also a member of an expert council of the Safer Internet Center, who works at the Faculty of Social Sciences of UL, and determines joint activities in this field.

The Safer Internet Centre⁴⁸ is the national project promoting and ensuring a better internet for kids. It is a project run by a consortium of partners coordinated by the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana, the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia (ARNES), the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth (ZPMS), and the Youth Information and Counselling Centre of Slovenia (MISSS). It is financed by the INEA Agency at the European Commission (through the Connecting Europe Facility, an EU funding instrument) and by the Ministry of Public Administration. Its activities are also supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport. The Awareness centre Safe.si is a member of the INSAFE network. The members of the Council of the Safer Internet Centre are: the Office of the State Prosecutor General of the Republic of Slovenia and the Police, as well as the representatives of the media and other organizations active in the field of protection of children's rights.

Safe.si⁴⁹ raises awareness of its five target groups about safe and responsible use of the Internet and new technologies. The project's aim is to provide children, teenagers, parents, teachers and social workers with knowledge and tools for guiding, empowering and helping children and teenagers in the digital world. The Slovenian Awareness Centre Safe.si is the key resource and knowledge base for children's use of the Internet and mobile technologies in Slovenia.

The Spletno oko⁵⁰ (transl. Web Eye) hotline and the Tom Telephone⁵¹ helpline are part of the Safer Internet Centre. The Spletno oko hotline allows the Internet users to report anonymously the cases of hate speech and child sexual abuse images they encounter online. One of the main objectives of the Tom Telephone helpline is to offer to young people a possibility for a confidential and anonymous conversation about problems, including issues related to the use of the Internet and mobile devices on a daily basis.

The Safer Internet Centre offers three main services:

- an awareness point on the safe use of the Internet and new technologies aiming at raising awareness of target groups of children, teenagers, parents, teachers and social workers through various online and offline activities, trainings, workshops, materials, promotional and media campaigns on how to use the Internet and mobile devices safely and responsibly;
- the Tom Telephone is an advice line for online problems, where counsellors answer questions and resolve problems related to the use of the Internet. The service is available for children, young people and their parents. In February 2013, the TOM chatroom started to offer advice and help to children, adolescents and their parents through online chat;

⁴⁸ <https://safe.si/center/safer-Internet-centre>

⁴⁹ <https://safe.si/>

⁵⁰ <http://www.spletno-ok.si/>

⁵¹ <http://www.e-tom.si/>

- anonymous online reporting of illegal online content – child sexual abuse videos (child pornography) and hate speech. If one encounters such content on the Internet, one can report it to www.spletno-oko.si. The cooperation of similar points in Europe has proven to be an effective measure in the fight to reduce illegal content on the Internet.

The Awareness Centre’s website www.safe.si provides exhaustive information regarding the Internet safety for all the project’s target groups. Children, teenagers, parents and teachers all have separate sections on the website that provide information, tips, materials, and videos designed especially for the respective target group. Digital versions of all safe.si printed materials and useful links and materials of other organizations are offered on the website.

- There is a special section dedicated to the topic of sexting (including the practical information for teenagers): <https://safe.si/nasveti/neprimerne-in-nezakonite-vsebine/seksting>
- An e-leaflet "I got naked online": a resource for young people with tips on how to handle a situation when a naked photo of them is posted online:

https://safe.si/sites/default/files/gol_na_spletu_3_9_2015_0.pdf
- A video for teenagers “Don’t type away your dignity” (about sexting):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WsACnTSPWSQ>
- Ovce.sk cartoons dubbed in the Slovenian language; one cartoon also covers the topic of sexting (available at the Safe.si YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bODaOsYbgsk>) and another, entitled “Photo album”, addresses the issue of publishing provocative photos online: https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=RyRAKuTSP-Y
- A poster for adolescents focusing on the topic of sexting “Your naked picture online!? - Say no to sexting”: https://safe.si/sites/default/files/sexting_poster_safe_si_splet.pdf
- An online resource for teenagers “Naked online”’: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1Rk-WKUmVjk>
- A decision tree on sextortion: <https://safe.si/gradiva/drevesa-odlocanja/drevo-odlocanja-sextortion>
- The topic of sexting is also included in the programme of the 90-minute workshop for pupils entitled “Social networks and the protection of privacy online” and is part of safe.si trainings for schools. This workshop is carried out in Year 6 of basic school and targets children aged 11.

SI-CERT (Slovenian Computer Emergency Response Team) is the national response centre for handling incidents relating to the security of electronic networks and information. It coordinates incident resolution, technical consulting on intrusions, computer infections and other abuses and issues warnings on current threats in electronic networks for network operators and the general public. SI-CERT independently operates the Safe on the internet national awareness programme and participates in the SAFE-SI project. SI-CERT operates within the framework of the Arnes (Academic and Research Network of Slovenia) public institute. Pursuant to resolution no 38600-3/2009/21 of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia dated 8 April 2010 and the agreement with the Ministry of Public Administration dated 31 May 2010, SI-CERT performs the duties of the government network incident response centre.

The Nora Institute is a non-governmental, non-profit organization operating in the field of social protection. From 2011, they offer free advisory assistance to individuals who have been caught up in the whirl of modern technologies. Their basic program is "Logout & Restart". The program is designed for children and adolescents with more severe problems. Sessions are held once a week, for at least three months. Active participation of parents is desirable. Program logout & RESTART is also co-financed by the Republic of Slovenia. They also carry out preventive activities - educating, raising awareness and informing the general and professional public about the problem of excessive use of web technologies.

Project named "*Click-off! Stop cyber violence against women and girls (2017-2019)*" deals with cyber violence and harassment while recognizing it as a form of gender-based violence: existing activities to prevent cyber violence and harassment are predominantly gender blind, and as such do not recognise cyber violence and harassment as violence that affects both sexes differently and does not have the same impact on women as on men (girls and boys). Therefore, Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, in co-operation with the University of Ljubljana - Faculty of Social Sciences, Ministry of the Interior - Police and Ministry of Justice - Judicial Training Centre, has been implementing a project. Overall objective of the project is to address cyber violence and harassment as a form of violence against women and girls and manifestation of historically unequal power relations and to develop a systematic gender sensitive approach to prevent gender-based cyber violence and harassment.

Target groups were selected based on the identified objectives and needs. In order to develop a systematic gender sensitive approach to prevent gender-based cyber violence and harassment four main target groups were identified: professionals in schools, Police and Justice, young people (girls and boys aged 12-19), national policy makers, journalists and media professionals and general public.

The project, with its activities and results, uses a coordinated, integrated approach and directly contribute to support national stakeholders in developing and implementing practical and targeted information, awareness-raising and education activities that spread a clear message of zero tolerance to violence against women and girls, with specific focus on prevention of gender-based cyber violence and harassment as a form of violence against women and girls. With the proposed projects' activities gender stereotypes and norms that contribute to the problem are challenged, violence against women and girls combatted and gender equality promoted, including by encouraging men and boys to be actively engage in the fight against violence against women.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Police awareness raising activities (see above answer 1.1.) cover also issue of children as bystanders/observers of other children producing and/or sharing self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

For the other programs mentioned in answer 1.1 we have no relevant information on this question.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

There is a special section on www.safe.si dedicated to the topic of sexting (including the practical information for parents and teachers on this topic): <https://safe.si/nasveti/neprimerne-in-nezakonite-vsebine/seksting>

Safe.si video tutorial for parents: The risks of posting photos online, where parents are provided with the basic information on sexting, sextortion and other forms of reckless publishing of photos online. A video on how to talk to children about the risks of sexting and what you can do as a parent to protect your child is uploaded on the Safe.si YouTube channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSWUAXk2WIs>

A handbook developed by the Spletno oko hotline on e-abuse of children and teenagers with guidelines for teachers, social workers and other professionals working with children. It is a new source published in September 2017; however, it is only available offline at the moment. The online version will be available soon.

The topic of sexting is also discussed at parents' trainings organized by Awareness Centre Safe.si as well as trainings and seminars for school professionals (teachers, headmasters, counsellors).

Regarding the Police awareness raising activities see answers under 1.1 in 1.2. Additionally, the Police organizes a yearly conference on the topic of abuse of children through the use of internet. The programme includes various topics, trends, professional views current topics and trends included. Participants come from different professional groups: police officers and detectives, social services, education, consultants, health sector, judiciary, judges, prosecutors, NGOs, policy makers, representatives of Internet providers and others. We invite in the national conference experts from Slovenia and abroad, and the conference itself has gained wider visibility in Slovenia (over 250 participants attend); the annual event is also adequately covered by the media (articles about the conference, media interviews with invited guests etc.).

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The above-mentioned activities are coordinated by the Awareness Centre and the Centre for a Safer Internet (involving the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Ljubljana, the Academic and Research Network of Slovenia (ARNES), the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth, and the Youth Information and Counselling Centre of Slovenia). The above mentioned activities are carried also by Police officers, teachers, NGOs.

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See links in answers above under 1.1.

Furthermore, the Police has put on a special sub-page on their web portal, which specifically deals with the topic of "disseminating and possessing images of abused children". Police also participates in the pan-European project SayNO!, produced by various Police forces, members of the EMPACT Cybercrime Child Sexual Exploitation Team at Europol. See link:

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/sl/preventiva-/kriminaliteta/78867-izsiljevanje-preko-spleta-in-druabnih-omreji>

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/component/content/article/35-sporocila-za-javnost/88555-slovenska-policija-se-privzema-europolovem-projektu-qreci-neq-za-prepreevanje-izsiljevanja-in-spolnih-zlorab-na-spletu>

<https://www.policija.si/index.php/preventiva-/kriminaliteta/6020-stari-in-otroci-zavarujte-se-pred-zlorabami-na-internetu-policija-svetuje>

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Association Against Sexual Abuse

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Association against sexual abuse also faces these problems in its work. Therefore, in 2014, we published a leaflet "Web, mobile phone, child abuse", which we distribute regularly through schools, health institutions, kindergartens, relevant faculties, libraries, and with the help of volunteers directly in public streets. The leaflet discusses the dangers that spill over to children on the Internet, discusses the

problem of revealing privacy over the Internet or mobile phones, about the forms of abuse through these media and informs children and parents how to protect themselves against such abuses. Association's already traditional two-day training for educators, teachers, health professionals, prosecutors, social workers and other professionals also includes this topic. The training takes place at least three times a year. In the course of our work, we also encounter parents' reports of these abuses. We also work with the organization of the "Spletno oko" and in concrete cases with the police and with the centres for social work.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.

1.- Ministry of Interior:

The "Plan Director para la Convivencia y la Mejora de la Seguridad en los Centros Educativos y sus Entornos" ("Master Plan for Coexistence and Improvement of Safety in Schools and their Environments"), allows police officers to work in the prevention of these dangers in schools, awareness raising and training involving not only minors, but also parents, and educators.

Instruction No. 7/2013 of the Secretary of State for Security regulates these training actions, which include bullying and the prevention and safety of minors on the Internet, sensitizing and guiding students and all the educational community, formed by parents, and educators.

Within the framework of such Master Plan led by the Ministry of Interior, training and awareness-raising activities are organised at schools. These activities aim at warning about the risks for sharing data and images in social networks and Internet and about the importance to have parents, educators and Law Enforcement Bodies informed on the bullying or sexual assault likely to be suffered by students.

- <http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/642012/1568685/Instruccion%207%202013.pdf/cef1a61c-8fe4-458d-ae0d-ca1f3d336ace>
- <http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/642012/1568685/TRIPTICO+ALUMNO+2017/1ee6bdd6-0f44-41be-b1a5-da88fa900fd2>

This plan includes police surveillance to avoid violent and criminal acts. These awareness and surveillance actions are carried out by **Civil Guard and National Police** officers throughout the national territory.

The National Police has developed:

- The project "CIBEREXPERT@" with the collaboration of civil society (Telefónica and Fundación Cibervoluntarios). This project aims at protecting children from the risks of internet misuse.
- "Embajadores de Internet responsable" (Responsible Internet Ambassadors) Project of National Police in collaboration with Google and Regional government of Madrid, BT Foundation and Junior Achievement Foundation, also intends to raise awareness among children teaching the how to minimize risks when using ICTs.
- With the same purpose mentioned above the National Police has issued a guide on "Privacy and safety in Internet" in collaboration with the Spanish Data Protection Agency.

- The seguridadescolar@policia.es mail address has been set out by the National Police in order to help children to receive information, or report these conducts.
- Everyone (including children) can report these offences through the National Police web page (www.policia.es) through the citizen collaboration's section where it exists a specific annex dedicated to child pornography.

2.- Ministry of Digital Agenda:

The IS4K, *Internet Segura for Kids*, (Safe Internet for Kids), which is an internet security centre, provides a wide range of services and resources to parents, educators and child care professionals to promote safe and responsible use of the Internet among children. More specifically, activities are carried out on how to manage privacy, digital identity and reputation, and the risks of self-generated sexually explicit images and videos.

Some examples of resources are:

- School Workshops Program: awareness-raising workshops are organized at the centres, and a public catalogue of teaching materials is available.

<https://www.is4k.es/de-utilidad/materiales-didacticos>

- Guide on adolescence and sexting.

<https://www.is4k.es/de-utilidad/recursos/guia-sobre-adolescencia-y-sexting-que-es-y-como-prevenirlo>

- Blog articles for awareness raising.

<https://www.is4k.es/necesitas-saber/sexting>

<https://www.is4k.es/blog/sexting-when-our-children-your-photo-your-photography>

IS4K also has a helpline to advise young people, parents, educators and professionals in the field of children, on how to manage the doubts or conflicts that the minors face on the Internet. Sexting is one of the main issues addressed.

3.- Ministry of Education:

Actions are comprehensively designed and focused on the prevention of any kind of conducts and risks that may interfere with coexistence at educational centres, including those carried out by using ICTs.

In this regard, a Strategic Plan for school coexistence has been developed. This Plan is structured around seven main axes, all of them of a transversal nature and concerning the prevention of all kind of discrimination, bullying and violence in schools, as well as hate speech.

The Plan promotes the need to protect children from all forms of exploitation, abuse or violence. It also takes into account that situations of abuse, intimidation or violence that can occur should not be oversimplified, since sometimes they may result in violent attitudes for not having been identified (i.e. bullying or violence) in due time.

The sixth axe is focused on “Attention to and supervision of the use of information and communication technologies” and is devoted to the prevention and control of violent incidents in education centres and to the support to victims of violence and bullying, so as to eradicate violence, intimidation, discrimination and bullying by means of the unanimous and proactive attitude from the whole of the educational community. It is fostered the need to always take a stand against violence, to provide solidarity and support to victims and to break the code of silence.

Action line number eight provides special relevance to scientific research and dissemination. The idea is to develop reflection and self-reflection capacities of people and society, aiming at transforming the world in which we live through education and at preventing situations that may arise in connection with all forms of sexual abuse, especially by means of ICT.

Teacher training is a key element for the prevention of sexual abuse. The Strategic Plan for School Coexistence sets a target for an effective teacher training promoting the prevention of the risks in connection with any form of abuse or violence schoolchildren are confronted with, in particular regarding those of sexual content.

- Telephone Helpline in case of ill treatment and bullying – 900 018 018. It is operating since November 1st 2016. The call is free of charge, available 365 days a year and run by experts such as psychologists, lawyers or social workers, who shall be required to have official qualifications to be able to work and answer the calls. There is a Text Messaging Service for users with impaired hearing.
- Framework Collaboration Agreement between the Minister of Education, Culture and Sport (MECD) and the Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) with the purpose of promoting awareness rising and training of minors in privacy and data protection matters, particularly in the Internet, by carrying out projects and actions of educational nature.
- Project “Empathy subject”, in collaboration with the company Samsung. In order to raise awareness in the educational community and to promote pro-active involvement of all its members in preventing and detecting bullying, whatever its form, this project has been launched with the purpose of elaborating virtual reality videos dealing with cyberbullying as a kind of school violence existing nowadays. The main objective is to show coordinated actions involving teachers, families and schoolchildren to prevent bullying situations among pairs by means of ICTs.
- Participation in the Network of Coordinators for Education in Democratic Citizenship and Human Rights (EDC/HRE) of the Council of Europe, whose main task is developing and exchanging information on this matter, deriving thus in establishing values against any kind of situations in connection with sexual exploitation or its dissemination through ICTs.
- Guidelines for the educational community on the prevention of school violence and cyberbullying and on the support to be provided to victims in a school context

4.- The Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) has lately developed different materials and tools and carries out activities aimed at awareness-raising and educating children on a secure use of internet.

These materials, tools and measures include recommendations and advice for dealing with the situations described in the question.

The above mentioned materials and tools can be found on the web of the AEPD (www.tudecideseninternet.es), and they include, among others, guides, videos and cartoons which address the risks this kind of activities may represent for children.

As an example, the following guides could be mentioned:

“No te enredes en Internet”:

<http://www.tudecideseninternet.es/agpd1/guias/no-te-enredes-en-internet.html>

“Sé legal en Internet”:

<http://www.tudecideseninternet.es/agpd1/guias/se-legal-en-internet.html>

Since October 2015, a special channel (Canal Joven: email, telephone, Whatsapp) provides specific information and guidance on issues relating to the privacy of minors in response to questions raised by children and their parents, guardians, teachers or schools. The queries sometimes refer to the situations described in the questionnaire.

The AEPD also carries out different actions, especially meetings and workshops, with Educational Authorities, which include awareness raising recommendations in order to avoid the risks of these situations.

Finally, on October 19th, the AEPD presented new materials (videos), which refer to the situations described in the questionnaire. The videos (“Tú controlas en Internet”) are available from that day on the site www.tudecideseninternet.es.

The materials mentioned above also address the situations described in the questionnaire and include recommendations for children observers.

The materials and tools can be used by parents and teachers, and in particular the guides referred above have a specific version for them:

- “Guías en Internet”:
<http://www.tudecideseninternet.es/agpd1/guias/no-te-enredes-en-internet.html>
- “Enséñales a ser legales en Internet”:
<http://www.tudecideseninternet.es/agpd1/guias/enseñales-a-ser-legales-en-internet.html>

In addition to that also on October 19th, the AEPD presented a workshop for parents “Los menores y su ciber mundo” (“*Children and their cyber world*”), in a set of videos that include these subjects.

The videos of the workshop, as the videos “Tú controlas en Internet” (“*In Internet you have the control*”), both produced by the AEPD, are available from that day on www.tudecideseninternet.es and will be distributed to the schools and families with the collaboration of educational authorities and the rest of stakeholders of the educational community.

SWEDEN / SUEDE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

The Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority initiated the production and publication of a book for children – “Liten” (“Little”) - adapted for children from four to seven years old. The story encourages children to tell an adult when it does not feel good at home. This book can be used as a basis for talks with children about their rights and adults' obligations. Children who read “Liten” may

know that there are many adults who will help children and that there are other children who are not well at home. By talking to children about how it is at home and how it can feel when adults are bothering, the children have the opportunity to share their experiences. The authority has among other things spread the book to all preschools in Sweden. It is also available in the bookstore.

See more about this issue under answers to 1.2 and 1.3.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

The book "Liten" mentioned above under question 1.1 is part of the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority's information concept "Jag vill veta" ("I want to know"). The information is aimed at children up to 18 years old and, in addition to the children's book, contains a website, brochures, movies and games. All information is collected on the website "jagvillveta.se" and has been prepared in cooperation with the Swedish Ombudsman for Children. The content is available in Swedish and in several other languages.

The Children's Welfare Foundation Sweden receives in 2016 funding to continue to spread information to children about their rights and where they can turn if they or a friend have been the victim of sexual abuse. The existing website "dagsattprataom.se" will be made even more accessible and also translated into more languages. A guide will be drawn up on the basis of children's wishes that adults at school should be courageous enough to talk about these issues at school when the children wish to do so. (see website "dagsattprataom.se"). The aim is for knowledge of the children's own rights concerning sexual abuse to reach more children and for adults at school to receive support on appropriate ways of talking and asking about children's vulnerability.

See more about this issue under answers to 1.1 and 1.3.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

In 2015, the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority was commissioned by the government to develop a guidance for staff in preschool. According to the assignment, the guide will be based on the book "Liten" (see above) and the website "jagvillveta.se" and designed to be useful for the pre-school staff. The purpose of the tutorial is to provide staff in preschool tools to talk with children about difficult events, feelings and children's rights based on the book and the website. The tutorial will also convey knowledge of children who are exposed to crime and to raise children's rights and preschool staff duties. The result is the website of the Swedish Crime Victim Compensation and Support Authority "Liten och trygg" ("Little and Safe") which is offering pre-school staff knowledge and educational exercises to pay attention to children who can be victims of sexual abuses.

The Swedish Police has been commissioned in 2016 by the government to propose measures to combat different types of sex crimes against children. This includes internet-related sex crimes against children and documentation of sexual abuse via the internet, child sex tourism, children who sell sex, human trafficking seeking to exploit children in prostitution, and sexual blackmail as a result of adults' contact with children with a sexual purpose. The measures will help the Swedish Police to improve its ability to discover, investigate, obstruct and prevent sex crimes against children, to identify victims and perpetrators of these crimes, and to improve international collaboration.

In 2016 the Swedish National Agency for Education has been commissioned to produce and carry out national school development programmes. These include initiatives to strengthen digital skills in schools. In its planning, the Swedish National Agency for Education has included in-service training for teachers and other school staff on safe and critical internet use. The purpose is to help to provide children and young people with education in safe and critical use of the internet, so reducing the risk of them becoming the victims, e.g. of harmful interactions or exploitation via the internet.

The Swedish Media Council is a government agency whose primary task is to promote the empowering of minors as conscious media users and to protect them from harmful media influences. Children and young people are the ultimate target group, but parents, educators, social workers, media and Internet industry as well as policy makers are also important target audiences and stakeholders for the agency.

The Swedish Media Council produces information and pedagogical material to be used by parents, educators and people who meet children and young people in their profession. The Media Council also publishes reports and other material on developments in the media, media effects and the media situation of children and young people. The Council also monitors research in its field. The website of the Swedish Media Council is an important platform for the dissemination of awareness tools and knowledge. All resources can be ordered or downloaded free of charge from the website.

The council published 2016 the report “Children, BRIS and IT 2014” (please see about BRIS, under question 6). This is a report what children and young people are telling BRIS about their everyday lives online. It is based on the contacts in the BRIS-mail and BRIS-chat services, as well as summaries of calls about children on the BRIS Adult Hotline, relating to computers/mobiles/the Internet. The report concludes with tips on the BRIS Academy's lectures and training courses, as well as other sources of additional knowledge on the subject.

In 2017 the Council published the study “Duckface/Stoneface - Social media, online games and image communication among boys and girls in grades 4 and 7”. The study examines central online activities among 10 and 13 year-olds from a gender perspective. It turns out that there are very strong features of gender equality both online and offline.

Other existing resources of knowledge for children and specialists:

County Council of Stockholm: “1177 – Vårdguiden” (1177 - The care guide) is a website established by the County Council of Stockholm. It is offering detailed information about sexual abuses on children. This website contains information for parents and other adults mistaking sexual abuses on children, including which authorities and support services are available in these cases.

The Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society: “See you offline?” - a methodology for young, sex and internet. “See you offline?” is consisting of a tutoring book and five related short films on DVD for those working at high school or high school, in leisure activities or youth organizations, including a chapter on violations, threats and harassment online. The material is intended for the age group 13-25 years, and can be used for high school and high school. The content is easily accessible and engaging and leads to reflection and discussion. This is a tutorial for adults. It is not intended for distribution in the classroom. The movies that belong to the book are also featured on the national authorities YouTube channel.

Not your fault! - To prevent sexual exposure. It is a guide edited by the same Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society for those who in their profession or non-profit engagement meet young people who may have been exposed to sexual abuse or young people who have sold sex or images of themselves with sexual content.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par ECPAT Sweden

Questions 1.1.-1.3.

The government makes a number of references to materials which, although they are important, do not concern self-generated sexually explicit images or self-generated sexual content. For example, the material “Liten” does not concern sexual exploitation at all, and is also intended for younger children, who are not the ones at greatest risk for this type of sexual exploitation.

To our knowledge, neither the Swedish National Agency for Education, nor the Swedish Media Council deal specifically with sexual exploitation in the materials referred to.

We would like to point to a few awareness-raising efforts which we find more relevant in this context, two of which are briefly mentioned under question 2. Save the children Sweden produced a material in 2013 titled “Stopp! Min Kropp!” (roughly translates to “Stop! It’s my body”) for professionals as well as parents, on how to talk to children about bodily integrity, setting boundaries and about sexual exploitation. This handbook has been widely used in pre-primary education, but also contains a section on school age children as well as a section on teenagers, and the use of internet specifically.

Save the children Sweden have also developed a material which specifically aims to prevent sexual exploitation of children on the internet. The material is titled “#nätsmart” (roughly translates to “#internet savvy”) and was published in 2015. It provides advice for parents and other adults on how to talk to children of different ages about the internet and about managing risks on the internet.

In addition, ECPAT Sweden published a material in 2017, which was revised in 2018, for adults on how to talk to children about sexual exploitation on the internet. The material, which is titled “Ta snacket” also deals with managing risks on the internet, and specifically deals with self-generated images and content.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Des activités de sensibilisation ou d’éducation sont menées sur ces questions, à différents niveaux et par différents acteurs.

Office fédéral des assurances sociales (OFAS)

La plateforme nationale [jeunesetmedias.ch](http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch) de l’OFAS (<http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/accueil.html>) fournit des informations sur ces sujets et propose une base de données de l’ensemble des offres en Suisse en matière de promotion des compétences médiatiques.

Office fédéral de la communication (OFCOM)

L’OFCOM a publié en 2015, en collaboration avec d’autres offices et organismes de prévention, les « Petites histoires d’Internet » qui racontent les aventures d’une famille ordinaire dans les méandres d’Internet. Parmi les 15 petites histoires, 3 abordent les questions en lien avec le sexting et les contenus à caractère sexuel autoproduits. Parallèlement à la version papier, les « Petites histoires d’Internet » sont également sur Internet (www.thewebsters.ch). Par rapport à la version papier, le site web dispense également des conseils en lien avec chaque histoire. La publication vise à informer de manière ludique autant les enfants que les parents et les personnes régulièrement en contact avec des enfants.

Office fédéral de la police (fedpol)

En 2017, Europol et fedpol ont publié conjointement une vidéo de prévention sur la « sextorsion ». Toutefois, la prévention relative à la pédopornographie en Suisse est en principe du ressort des autorités cantonales et de la Prévention Suisse de la Criminalité (PSC)⁵², fedpol n’ayant pas véritablement de

⁵² La Prévention Suisse de la Criminalité (PSC) est un service intercantonal spécialisé dans les domaines de la prévention de la criminalité et de la promotion de la sûreté ; <https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/telechargements/famille-de-produits/brochures->

mandat de prévention en la matière.

Conférence suisse des directeurs cantonaux de l'instruction publique (CDIP)

Ces activités ont lieu dans le cadre scolaire soit directement par les enseignants (cf. aussi question 3) soit par des intervenants externes issus de divers milieux (éducation sexuelle, spécialistes des technologies de l'information et médias sociaux, police, éducateurs sociaux). Plusieurs supports ont été développés à cet effet.

Cf. notamment les publications de la Prévention suisse de la criminalité (<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/telechargements/famille-de-produits/brochures-fascicules/>) avec de nombreux liens ou les documents élaborés par les centres TIC des cantons (cf. <http://www.educa.ch/fr/tic-education/ancrage-tic-systeme-educatif/centres-tic-cantons>).

Du côté de l'éducation sexuelle, cf. les activités de l'Association Santé Sexuelle Suisse (<https://www.sante-sexuelle.ch/fr/qui-sommes-nous/association/>) ainsi que du Réseau suisse Éducation + Santé (<https://www.bildungundgesundheit.ch/fran%C3%A7ais/>).

Dans le cadre du projet « Jeunes et médias » (<http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/accueil.html>), la plateforme nationale de promotion des compétences médiatiques, plusieurs supports ont été développés et sont utilisés dans les classes, distribués aux enfants et à leurs parents.

Prévention Suisse de la Criminalité (PSC)

Les brochures sur le cyberharcèlement et la pornographie de la PSC abordent explicitement ces questions. Leurs contenus sont diffusés par les corps de police auprès des écoles, lors des soirées de parents, etc. ou utilisés directement par les écoles.

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/12/droitcyberharcèlement.pdf>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/12/droitpornographie.pdf>

ONG

Les activités de prévention de différentes ONG (Action Innocence, Verein Lilli, Association ciao.ch, Limita, Kinderschutz Schweiz, Pro Juventute, zischtig.ch, etc.) incluent la sensibilisation à ces thématiques. Depuis 2016, la fondation Pro Juventute mène la campagne de sensibilisation « Sexting », qui s'adresse directement aux enfants et aux jeunes adolescents (<https://www.projuventute.ch/Campagne-de-sensibilisation.2477.0.html?&L=1>).

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Oui, cf. question 1.1.

En ce qui concerne le cyberharcèlement, la PSC (cf. ch. 1.1) aborde spécifiquement l'effet « spectateur ». Comme dans la brochure « My little Safebook » (<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/11/safebookjeunesfr.pdf>) et, moins directement, la brochure destinée aux plus petits (<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/10/iletaitunefois.pdf>). Plus généralement, l'effet « spectateur » est aussi traité par la campagne sur le courage civique (<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/groupes-cibles/faire-preuve-de-courage-civique/>).

[fascicules/](#)

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Oui, cf. réponse 1.1

Il existe une version de « My little Safebook » de la PSC destinée spécifiquement aux parents et aux personnes assumant des tâches d'éducation :

(<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/11/safebookparentsfr.pdf>).

Les brochures évoquées plus haut se prêtent tout à fait aux questions d'éducation.

La fondation Pro Juventute, soutenue par fedpol, a lancé une campagne nommée : Éducation sexuelle et Nouveaux médias explicitement pour les parents (<https://www.projuventute.ch/Education-sexuelle-et-Nouveaux.2587.0.html?&L=1>).

→

Les plateformes nationales Jeunes et médias, PSC, Limita, Action innocence, Pro Juventute, Verein Lilli, etc. mènent des activités de sensibilisation ou d'éducation.

La plateforme nationale Jeunes et médias produits différentes offres pour les parents et les personnes régulièrement en contact avec les enfants. Elle a également pour mission de favoriser les échanges entre les acteurs. Elle organise régulièrement des forums nationaux ainsi que des rencontres de réseau entre les professionnels. Le thème des expériences sexuelles en lien avec Internet sera le point fort pour les années 2018-2019.

L'OFCEM collabore avec différents offices comme le Secrétariat d'Etat à l'économie (SECO), la Centrale d'enregistrement et d'analyse pour la sûreté de l'information MELANI, le Service de coordination de la lutte contre la criminalité sur Internet (SCOCI), le Préposé fédéral à la protection des données et à la transparence (FPD) et le Bureau fédéral de la consommation (BFC) ainsi que des partenaires externes (PCS, Pro Juventute). La coordination se fait avec les spécialistes de chaque thématique, en vue d'élaborer chaque histoire.

La PSC fournit des informations et des produits imprimés. Leurs contenus sont diffusés auprès des corps de police des villes et des cantons par des experts de la prévention, de manière adaptée au public cible. La coordination est assurée sur place, en fonction de la situation locale.

La CDIP collabore avec :

- des entités du domaine des technologies de l'information : educa.ch (Agence spécialisée TIC et éducation), mandatée par la Confédération et les cantons ; centres spécialisés TIC des cantons (liste sous <http://www.educa.ch/fr/tic-education/ancrage-tic-systeme-educatif/centres-tic-cantons>); projet « Jeunes et médias »,

- des entités du domaine de l'éducation sexuelle : Réseau suisse Éducation + Santé ; Association Santé Sexuelle Suisse,

- une entité du domaine « prévention de la criminalité » : la Prévention Suisse de la Criminalité (PSC) est un service intercantonal spécialisé dans le domaine de la prévention de la criminalité et de la promotion de la sûreté,

- des éducateurs scolaires, travailleurs sociaux en milieu scolaire.

La collaboration entre les différents acteurs est le fruit soit de la mise en œuvre des plans d'études, soit d'une collaboration interinstitutionnelle déjà bien établie.

→

OFAS :

- site Internet Jeunes et médias (rubriques sexting : <http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/opportunités-et-risques/risques/sexting.html>, agressions sexuelles : <http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/opportunités-et-risques/risques/agressions-sexuelles.html> et pornographie : <http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/opportunités-et-risques/risques/pornographie.html>)
- vidéos de sensibilisation à 360° de Jeunes et médias, thème violence et porno : <http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/compétences-médiatiques/parents/videos-de-prevention-vr.html>
- site internet de la prévention suisse de la criminalité et brochures : <https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/sujets/abus-sexuel/pornographie-illegale/>
- Limita : <http://limita-zh.ch/angebot/materialien.php>
- activités d'Action Innocence : <http://www.actioninnocence.org/prevention/>
- Verein Lilli : https://www.lilli.ch/cyber_medien_internet_sicherheit/
- Pro Juventute, campagnes : <https://www.projuventute.ch/Campagne-de-sensibilisation.2477.0.html?&L=1>, <https://www.projuventute.ch/Education-sexuelle-et-Nouveaux.2587.0.html?&L=1>
- base de données des offres en Suisse en matière de promotion des compétences médiatiques : cf. [liste des 185 offres](#) en Suisse qui incluent le risque « pornographie » dans leurs offres. (cliquer sur le lien).

OFCOM :

- Les Petites histoires d'Internet : www.thewebsters.ch (version web, pdf et imprimée)
- informations sur le site de l'OFCOM : <https://www.bakom.admin.ch/bakom/fr/page-daccueil/suisse-numerique-et-internet/communication-numerique/petites-histoires-d-internet.html>

PSC : cf. ci-dessus.

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/12/droitcyberharcèlement.pdf>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/12/droitpornographie.pdf>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/10/iletaitunefois.pdf>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/groupes-cibles/faire-preuve-de-courage-civique/>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/11/safebookjeunesfr.pdf>

<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2016/11/safebookparentsfr.pdf>

Les sites internet de certains corps de police fournissent également des informations et des produits, comme celui de la police municipale de Zurich : <http://www.schaugenau.ch> (disponible en trois langues et utilisé aussi par d'autres corps de police).

CDIP : les liens vers les institutions mentionnées ci-dessus renvoient très rapidement aux principaux documents.

Cf. notamment les brochures suivantes :

- compétences MITIC à l'école :
http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Brosch%C3%BCren_Flyer/Brosch%C3%BCre_Medienkompetenz_Schule/Brochure_Comp%C3%A9tences_MITIC_2017.pdf
- dépliant « Les règles d'or » :
http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fileadmin/user_upload/Brosch%C3%BCren_Flyer/Flyer_Tipps_2015/Flyer_Regles_dOr_Medien.pdf
- vidéos « Virtual reality », notamment concernant la violence et la pornographie :
<http://www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/competences-mediaticques/parents/videos-de-prevention-vr.html>
- sur le site de la Prévention suisse de la Criminalité :
<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/telechargements/famille-de-produits/brochures-fascicules/>
 - Brochure « My little Safebook » pour les enfants, les jeunes et les parents.
 - Brochure « Check-liste » : sécurité sur les réseaux sociaux
 - Brochure « Pornographie: agir de bon droit »
 - Brochure « Mon image: agir de bon droit »
 - Brochure « Les jeunes et la violence: informations et conseils à l'attention des parents et des responsables de l'éducation »
- site « E-media » : le site romand de l'éducation aux médias de la Conférence intercantonale de l'instruction publique de la Suisse romande et du Tessin (<http://www.e-media.ch/>)
- site « Ciao.ch »
- http://www.ciao.ch/f/rerelations/infos/5a533e4c94bb11df97eccf1e272856125612/plus2-photos_et_videos-ca_circule>
- <http://www.educa.ch/fr/tic-education/ancrage-tic-systeme-educatif/centres-tic-cantons>
- <https://www.sante-sexuelle.ch/fr/qui-sommes-nous/association/>

fepol : voir notamment <https://www.fedpol.admin.ch/fedpol/fr/home/aktuell/news/2017/2017-06-19.html>

TURKEY / TURQUIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 1.1.a. and b.

Ministry of Education includes certain information and explanations for children in the curriculum of primary and elementary schools. These courses are Life Sciences, Social Sciences, ICT and Software. Children are taught about “safety rules while communicating with other people and friends, being attentive to use of internet, cyber-bullying and risks which can be caused by the sharing activities they make via ICT.

For instance, certain objectives of course programs are stated below:

“Life Sciences” (1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes in Primary Schools): Using technology with safety, applying safety rules before establishing communication with other people, learning important points about choosing online friends.

ICT and Software: (5th and 6th Classes in Elementary Schools): Discussing positive and negative sides of ICT, possible effects of using ICT on mental and physical health, respecting others’ rights on online platforms, being aware of the fact that digital IDs used on internet might be fake, being aware of the fact that their shares on ICT are permanent, being able to distinguish information which must be secret and information which might be shared, positive and negative effects of communicating online, being attentive to internet ethics and possible situations originating from violation of these ethic rules, discussing cyber-bullying and possible measures for protection, learning prevention against cybercrimes, discussing about confidentiality and security on using ICT and possible risks about sharing information.

Besides the curriculum of schools provided by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior Affairs organizes some meetings and seminars in order to raise awareness about the risks of ICT on children. For instance, 170 seminars were organized by Gendarmerie Forces in 2015 and 2016. More than 38,000 children had the opportunity to attend these meetings. The risks that children may face using ICT constitute also a part of these seminars. Children are also taught how to call the security forces.

Security forces are also realizing awareness raising activities on safe internet by distributing brochures and other materials. Families are encouraged to use safe-internet software which are provided free of charge by internet service providers.

Awareness raising activities on child online protection are also executed by Turkish Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA). The ICTA has promoted the following activities for conscious, safe and effective use of Internet:

- Seminars were held mainly for families and children.
- Booklets and brochures are distributed to schools free of charge (<http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/brochures>).
- Web portals Guvenli Web – “Safe Internet” (guvenliweb.org.tr) and Guvenli Cocuk – “Safe Child” (guvenlicocuk.org.tr) are designed to promote safer use of Internet. These portals are developed with a view to enable children to safely surf the cyber world. There are a variety of informative notes for children and families such as risks of online chatting, sharing, social networks etc. Children are told “not to chat using webcam even if it is with people that they know, to never meet with people in person that you know on internet, not to accept friendship requests coming from unknown people. etc.”

– ICTA initiated a project with Ministry of National Education in order to instruct trainers on safer use of internet. Under this project, 82,000 teachers were trained.

– A booklet titled “Guidelines for Preventing Cyber-Bullying in the School Environment: A Review and Recommendations” (an output of Working Group 3 of COST Action ISO801) was translated to Turkish by Turkish academicians and distributed by ICTA.

Please find below links to web pages of this website which include certain awareness raising materials:

Mobile Networks and Sexting: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/mobil-aglar-sexting>

Cyber-bullying: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/siber-zorbalik>

Protection of Personal Data: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/siber-zorbalik>

Online Games: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/cevrimici-oyunlar>

Rights and Responsibilities on Internet: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/internette-hak-hukuk-ve-sorumluluklar>

Internet Ethics: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/internet-etigi>

Identity Theft and Fraud: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/kimlik-hirsizligi-dolandiricilik>

Security on Social Networks: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/sosyal-aglarda-guvenlik>

Malwares and Spywares: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/kotucul-yazilimlar-2-casus-yazilimlar-keyloggerlar-botnetler>

Hacked Accounts: <http://www.guvenliweb.org.tr/dokuman-detay/saldiriya-ugramis-hacked-hesaplar>

There are also a number of activities carried out by universities. For instance:

- Ege University organized “child rights ateliers” in cooperation with Bornova Municipality (İzmir) within the context of awareness raising and prevention against sexual exploitation of children in 2016. An important component of this workshops is “safe internet using”. The university is also planning to give intimacy education to children.

- Düzce University realized a seminar on “protection of children from sexual exploitation” which also included protection against cybercrimes and child pornography. This university also gave 2 seminars to social service experts/social workers, 4 seminars to healthcare professionals with same subject matter.

- İstanbul Bilgi University Faculty of Communication created a web portal: www.dijitalmedyavecocuk.bilgi.edu.tr. (Digital media and child). This webpages include informative texts especially for children and parents in order to raise awareness. Although the web page does not focus on self-generated sexually explicit images and videos, it aims a general awareness.

- General Directorate of Security Cyber Crimes Unit provides informative brochures. Children are told to be careful sending their photos online to other people. These brochures are distributed to children at schools. Here is the link for these brochures on website of Cyber Crimes Unit.

<http://www.siber.pol.tr/Sayfalar/Brosur.aspx>

Cyber Crimes Unit gives training on national and international level on cybercrimes in which crimes of sexual abuse of children online also included.

Safe internet softwares are easily accessible by this link:

<http://www.guvenlinet.org/tr/>

There are also certain videos to give information especially to families about the risks that children might face using internet, how to monitor child's internet use, how to reach secured internet software and in case of a crime how to call law enforcement authorities. These videos are also broadcasted on TV as public service ads.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jnDMoVt-Vik>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Gglz5zWe8c>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cL_KBg1qDZI

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=et0S7lxV_q4

There is a long list of awareness raising videos on Youtube, which are created in Turkish or in English and translated to Turkish. Children are told for being careful before posting their photos and videos, which might be sexually explicit or sexual. These videos shared by security forces on NGOs in order to create awareness.

In this video, primary school children tell how they should protect themselves on internet.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e9X5bOycVmo>

Question 1.2.a. and b.

Awareness raising activities target all children using ICT to communicate or are in interaction with each other. Therefore, such activities target all children instead of targeting only one group.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

There is also a wide range of programs for training and informing parents and professionals who have contact with children. These activities and tools are provided by government bodies, universities and civil society. As those who cover children and parents are mainly stated above, we would like to give information on awareness raising activities and trainings for professionals who have contact with children:

- Turkish Information and Communication Technologies Authority ("ICTA") initiated a project with the Ministry of Education in order to train teachers on safe use of internet. 82,000 teachers were trained under this project.

- Ministry of Interior Affairs organized a workshop on "Protection of Children Online Sexual Abuse" in 2014 with participation of government bodies and NGOs. The Ministry published a Circular (no:2014/33) on 11.11.2014 named "Prevention of Sexual Online Abuse of Children and Awareness Raising". This circular stipulates that in service trainings for public order professionals shall contain subjects such as "sexual abuse of children, internet safety, negative effects and risks of social media on children".

According to the circular, coordination between ministries and other institutions related to protection of children from sexual abuse shall be carried out by local government authorities and district governors.

The circular mainly aims coordination and mobility for local authorities.

Ministry of Education is holding “Family Education Programs” which aim also raising awareness of families about sexual abuse and exploitation of children. Interaction of children with Internet is also in the agenda of the program.

A book named “Through the Wild Web Book, An online Internet safety game for children – Teacher’s Guide” published by Council of Europe was translated to Turkish and can be also accessed via the link below.

<http://cocukhizmetleri.aile.gov.tr/data/5422b041369dc316585c0d87/%C3%A7ocuklar%20i%C3%A7in%20internet%20emniyet%20oyunu.pdf>

We also refer to our answers under question 1.1. Furthermore, please find below our answers under question 4 (Higher Education Curriculum and Continuous Training) regarding the same subject matter.

UKRAINE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 1.

Educational work among children and students is one of the most effective directions of preventive activities aimed at countering violence in general and specialized educational institutions.

Police officers, in conjunction with the administrations of general and specialized educational institutions, social workers carry out explanatory and preventive conversations with children, bring information about the activities of telephone hotlines, which children can seek for help.

Practical psychological assistance and relevant educational work are usually provided by psychologists (practical psychologists, social educators).

The main forms of educational work for the prevention of violence are:

- collecting work;
- organization of competitions, festivals, actions;
- organization of clubs on legal knowledge;
- lectures (cinema, video) of legal knowledge;
- organization on the basis of the educational institution of advisory points, where all participants of the educational process can receive consultations of a practical psychologist, social pedagogue, lawyer, where it is possible to hold meetings with law enforcement officers.

The work on clarifying and studying the current legislation, international acts is conducted taking into account the age, individual characteristics of children and student youth.

Collective forms and methods of educational work (mini-lectures, conversations, disputes, oral journals, movie theaters, etc.) cover simultaneously a large number of adolescents and young people, and contribute to the creation of their positive mood.

Conducting preventive measures on this issue among children and students contributes to the formation of legal awareness and legal behavior of students, responsibility for their lives, develops activity, autonomy, creativity, creates conditions for the self-realization of the personality of children.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par La Strada - Ukraine

Question 1.

The National Children's Hotline operates on the basis of La Strada-Ukraine, providing advice on the protection of children's rights, incl. against violence or ill-treatment that are also facilitated by information and communication technologies.

During 2015-2017, the National Children's Hotline received almost 114 thousand calls. Of the total number of calls, about 30% concerned children's psychological health (loneliness, fears, etc.), 7-9% – violence, ill-treatment and commercial exploitation of children.

Also, the National Trainer Network was set up and operates on the basis of La Strada – Ukraine CSO, with approximately 8,500 events held by this network in 2014-2017 on the following topics: prevention of trafficking in human beings – 42%, adaptation of educational process participants in educational institutions to the conflict situation in Ukraine – 19%, resolution of conflicts by peaceful means – 10%, combatting violence – 11%, rules of safe behaviour – 5%, children's rights - 5%, safe use of information and communication technologies, including the global Internet network – 3%, gender culture – 3%, prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children – 2%. of the total number of events, 300 concerned precisely the protection of children against trafficking, exploitation, including through information and communication technologies.

The operation of the National Trainer Network under La Strada – Ukraine CSO to combat trafficking in human beings, incl. in the above areas, was supported by the Ministry of Education and Science which, on 08/04/2016, issued the Order No. 405 'On approval of the Action Plan by the Ministry of Education and Science to combat trafficking in human beings for the period until 2020' that provides for joint activities.

In 2016, La Strada – Ukraine CSO published the manual 'Social and educational framework for protection of human rights, combating trafficking in human beings and exploitation of children' (http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_322.html) that includes elective (optional) courses 'Prevention of trafficking in human beings' for students of 9-11(12) forms in secondary and vocational schools, and 'Know and defend your rights' for students of 7-9 forms in educational institutions.

In 2017, the guidelines 'Dangerous quests for children: preventing participation' (http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_showcategory_96.html) were published, which include the training session on 'The National Children's Hotline for and about children' topic for students of 5-11 forms to provide them with the information on safe conduct in the Internet.

Links to awareness-raising or educational materials:

'Dangerous quests for children: preventing participation'

(http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_323.html)

'Social and educational framework for protection of human rights, combating trafficking in human beings and exploitation of children'

(http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_322.html)

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

Question 1.1. and 1.2.

The report prepared by the Government indicates that prevention work is being conducted with children and youth aimed at combating violence. However, it is difficult to determine the quality and scope of the work, as there is no specific information about the developed programs, measures, etc. At the same time, it should be noted that not enough attention is given to the issue of prevention of sexual abuse: there are no specialists in educational establishments who have been trained and have sufficient information about the objectives of the Lanzarote Convention.

Question 1.3.

The government has not provided information on preventive activities organized and conducted with parents and individuals who have regular contact with children in relation to the issues of protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. This can only indicate on the absence of such work.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Rozrada

Question 1.1.a. and b.

There is not a big attention to the educational activities, tools, and materials, measures addressed to children about the risk they face when they produce and share such images or content in Ukrainian society as the whole, and in educational system, on TV or in Internet resources. As we know Stalin told that there is not sex in the soviet society. We can see three main problems in this context in Ukraine: 1) the problem of children sexual education on post- soviet space; 2) problem of safety of person education on post- soviet space; 3) problem of digital education in XXI century in Ukraine. Information and educational activities in Ukraine in this context are practically absent.

There were some efforts of moving to digital upbringing in the end of 20 – beginning of 21 centuries in Ukraine and other post-soviet countries. For example there were some researches that showed that many children have aggressive and distorted picture of the world. There were received such data: 44% children travelled in internet to the places with sexually explicit images and contents; 5% children have absolutely negative picture of the world; 13.6% of children have such “picture of the world” that troubles the professionals. There were published some materials about information psychological safety of ICT without real reaction of power and even of civil society. For example V. Bondarovska. Person in the Internet / “World of connection”.#3, 2000. In Russian. Valentina Bondarovska. New information technologies: clear and hidden factors. Universitat Politechnica de Catalunya Barcelonatech. ORP 2000. Bondarovska V.M. Psychological aspects of computers using. Danger of new information technologies and development of children capabilities by using computer. “Psychologist”, #25 (169), July 2005, 62 pp.

Question 1.2.a. and b.

There are some separate efforts of educational activities (materials, measures) for specifically targeting children and their parents. Only in the November 2017 we can see in Internet the translation to Ukrainian Info graphics of European Council about sexual children exploitation with result of 2014 research in Ukraine that show that 43% of children had contacts in Internet with unknown persons, 20% children communicated in on line regime, 11% sent their photos/video to unknown persons. Unfortunately these data were not in the centre of attention in mass media, there were not public discussion of this dangerous, there not developed educational programs for children, parents, teachers, etc. Ukrainian NGO “Prosperity of children” collected materials about children abuse and sexual exploitation and presented these materials on Web site named “Internet and Sexual Violence”. There is an important material about “Green room” and approach to questioning or interrogation of children

who are victims or witnesses of violence. Unfortunately there is information about absence of legal rules about realization of these activities in Ukraine. NGO "ROZRADA" as centre of practical psychology directly work with cases of sexual violence against children and prepared and published booklet "How to poll children". Council of Europe shared educational textbook for parents about children defence in Internet. Some materials prepared and published Institute of political and social psychology. As we can see we have some point efforts without system approach.

Question 1.3.a. and b.

Really there not system awareness raising activities addressed to parents and persons who have regular contacts with children. There is the state program for prevention of trafficking for 2016-2020 years with attention to information and explanation campaigns in the regions of Ukraine.

Really these programs are not constant. There is information regions about one or two seminars for parents, teachers, sometimes teenagers per year. Sometimes there is one or two seminars for officials under umbrella of Ministry of social policy of Ukraine. Sometimes some NGOs implement projects in this direction and publish some materials. For example Doctor Lubov Najdionova and her colleagues from Institute of political and social psychology (Kyiv) are realizing the program "Media culture and media education". They implement their project in 82 schools of Ukraine, are working with children and teenagers, teachers and parents. They are developing educational program with the same name. This work will be finished in 2020. As told Lubov Najdionova, "The main obstacle is the absence of professionals". There are different places where such programs are developing: colleges, universities, institutes of after university education, schools. But unfortunately this approach more attention pay to TV, general influence of Internet and don't pay attention to sexual violence across Internet and developing by children self-generated sexually explicit images/or video sharing this content.

NGO "Prosperity of children" developed Web site "Internet and sexual violence". This is the very useful materials for all persons who are responsible for children – parents, teachers, officials, etc. This in the case that somebody is interesting this problem or has an experience of such violence in own family or in own life. Unfortunately we have not national program for distribution of the information, discussion of such risks, upbringing children how to be safe in Internet, programs of sexual education of children.

The next problem is rehabilitation of sexual Internet violence on line. We even have not national program of psychological rehabilitation of children victims of such type of violence and support of their parents.

In the cases when some NGOs develop and publish some manuals, booklets and notes, quantity of such issues are very small. It is not enough for each school in Ukraine. For example we developed and published a manual "School for parents" with support of UNICEF. We published it 4 times, distributed it in regions of Ukraine. But it was our own initiative, and we had only 4,000 units. So we also can see absence of system approach. People on rural level really have not any necessary information.