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LANZAROTE COMMITTEE / COMITE DE LANZAROTE

Compilation of Replies to Question 2
(Civil society involvement)

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 2
(Participation de la société civile)

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 2. Civil society involvement

2.1. How do State authorities encourage the implementation of prevention projects and programmes carried out by civil society with regard to:

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

2.2. Please provide information on prevention activities (including awareness-raising and educational activities, research etc.) implemented by civil society (including those carried out by civil society at their own initiative) with regard to:

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

Question 2. Participation de la société civile

2.1. Comment les pouvoirs publics encouragent-ils le déploiement de projets et programmes de prévention menés par des acteurs de la société civile en ce qui concerne :

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

2.2. Veuillez fournir des informations sur les activités de prévention (y compris les activités de sensibilisation et d'éducation, les travaux de recherche, etc.) mises en œuvre par la société civile (y compris celles mises en place par la société civile de sa propre initiative) en ce qui concerne :

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

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COMPILATION of replies / des réponses¹

ALBANIA / ALBANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Most of the activities carried out in this area come as a result of the collaboration between governmental institutions, civil society and international organisations as can be seen in the response to the first question.

The State Agency for the Protection of Child Rights has cooperated with civil society organizations and organizations working for children in Albania, ITC service providers in aim to organize awareness-raising campaigns, organizing activities and meetings with children's groups, parents and producing and distributing awareness-raising material.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Please refer to the explanations given to Question 1, where activities carried out in collaboration or solely by civil society organisations have been included.

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

Question 2.1.a. and b.

A 3-year National Plan of Action was drafted among the four Ministries that signed the MoU – as explained above. The Action Plan is not yet approved pending clarity on the side of the Albanian Government on which will be the Ministry to take over their mandate. The draft Action Plan among other objectives and activities requires a close cooperation among state agencies and CSO's to initiate new programmes and projects for prevention, awareness, education etc.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

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.

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

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

1) La coopération internationale pour le développement du Gouvernement d'Andorre

La coopération andorrane a d'abord été alignée et structurée autour des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD) de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) et, d'autre part, autour des 17 objectifs de développement durable (ODD) adoptés par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies en 2015.

Ces objectifs ont été fixés pour éradiquer l'extrême pauvreté, réduire les inégalités, lutter contre le changement climatique et mettre en œuvre des modèles de développement plus justes et durables. Ce sont des objectifs universels et indivisibles qui marquent une feuille de route pour les années à venir (2015 à 2030) et qui invitent à la mobilisation de tous les acteurs : la communauté internationale, les États, les ONG, les entreprises, les citoyens, etc.

Le gouvernement d'Andorre suit les tendances développées sur le plan international en matière de développement et, par conséquent, révisé chaque année le plan de coopération en vigueur. L'on considère essentiel de mener une politique de coopération internationale avec un développement rigoureux et efficace, axé sur l'impact réel de la réalisation des ODD.

Le Ministère des Affaires étrangères du Gouvernement d'Andorre, conformément à la volonté de développer une coopération de qualité visant à obtenir des résultats mesurables, se concentrera sur les ODD suivants :

Objectifs stratégiques :

Les priorités sectorielles de la coopération du gouvernement andorran suivent trois axes principaux :

- Éducation
- Groupes vulnérables (enfants, femmes et personnes handicapées principalement)
- L'environnement et la lutte contre le changement climatique avec une attention spéciale à la question de l'eau

En ce qui concerne les groupes vulnérables, la coopération internationale pour le développement du Gouvernement d'Andorre se concentre sur les objectifs suivants :

- Mettre fin à toutes les formes de discrimination envers les femmes dans le monde entier.
- Éliminer toutes les formes de violence contre toutes les femmes et les filles dans les domaines public et privé, y compris la traite et l'exploitation sexuelle, ainsi que d'autres types d'exploitation.
- Éliminer toutes les pratiques nuisibles, telles que le mariage précoce et forcé des enfants, ainsi que les mutilations génitales féminines.
- Mettre fin aux abus, à l'exploitation, au trafic, à la torture et à toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants.

Résumé de quelques aides internationales :

Fonds et programmes	CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE	Application des droits de l'enfant	2013	10,000.00 €	Pays du CdE
Fonds et programmes	ONU	UNICEF - Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance	2013	25,000.00 €	Monde
Fonds et programmes	ONU	UNYF - Fonds des Nations Unies pour la jeunesse	2013		Monde
Subventions	Cooperant avec l'Amérique latine	Éducation numérique PDB Santa Cruz	2013	47,131.75 €	Bolivie
Fonds et programmes	CONSEIL D'EUROPE	Campagne de la mise en œuvre des droits des enfants VC/2675	2014	7,500.00 €	Pays du CdE
Fonds et programmes	CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE	Dimension parlementaire de la campagne UN sur CINQ du Conseil de l'Europe contre la violence sexuelle à l'égard des enfants. VC/2662	2014	2,500.00 €	Pays du CdE
Fonds et programmes	ONU	UNICEF - Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance	2014	25,000.00 €	Monde
Subventions	Cooperant avec l'Amérique latine	Éducation numérique PDB Santa Cruz	2014	39,558.00 €	Bolivie
Fonds et programmes	CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE	Renforcement du cadre juridique et politique en vue d'éliminer toutes les formes de violence à l'encontre des enfants	2015	20,000.00 €	Pays du CdE
Fonds et programmes	ONU	UNICEF - Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance	2015	25,000.00 €	Monde
Subventions	Cooperant avec l'Amérique latine	L'éducation numérique à Hogar Barrio Juvenil	2015	7,500.00 €	Bolivie
Subventions	Cooperant avec l'Amérique latine	Éducation numérique PDB Santa Cruz	2015	40,000.00 €	Bolivie
Fonds et programmes	CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE	Éliminer toutes les formes de violence contre les enfants (7 500 € pour trois ans : 2016, 2017 et 2018)	2016 2017 2018	7,500.00 €	Pays du CdE
Fonds et programmes	ONU	UNICEF - Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance	2016	25,000.00 €	Monde

2) La coopération nationale du Gouvernement d'Andorre

Le Département des Affaires sociales du Gouvernement d'Andorre gère le programme qui octroie des aides destinées aux projets soumis par des entités civiles légalement établies dans le pays qui réalisent des programmes ou des activités dans le domaine social en Andorre.

Il s'agit d'un programme annuel qui dispose d'un budget destiné aux projets nationaux présentés.

Les domaines d'activité pour lesquels les entités peuvent présenter des projets sont :

A. Actions pour les enfants et la famille

- a. Actions pour la prévention de la maltraitance des enfants
- b. Actions visant l'amélioration de la qualité de vie des enfants
- c. Actions visant l'amélioration de la protection des enfants ayant des besoins spéciaux
- d. Actions visant à faciliter la compatibilité entre la vie familiale et la vie professionnelle
- e. Actions visant à augmenter les familles d'accueil

B. Actions pour les jeunes

- a. Actions destinées aux jeunes et aux adolescents ayant des difficultés d'adaptation sociale

C. Actions visant l'égalité et la non-discrimination des groupes (sexe, race, religion, orientation sexuelle, etc.)

D. Actions pour les personnes âgées

E. Actions destinées aux personnes handicapées

F. Actions dans le domaine de la toxicomanie

G. Actions pour l'inclusion sociale

H. Actions de prévention pour la santé axées sur le domaine de la santé sociale

Une fois que cette aide est octroyée, le Ministère contrôle régulièrement le projet financé et le montant octroyé. Le Ministère propose également des conseils et du soutien en même temps que la réalisation des activités financées, ainsi que de l'aide pour la diffusion du projet.

En outre, il faut remarquer qu'au cours des dernières années, aucune entité sociale n'a demandé d'aide financière pour le développement de programmes de prévention de la maltraitance des enfants.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

UNICEF Andorre a pour mission de défendre et de promouvoir les objectifs et principes de la Convention des droits de l'enfant ; d'encourager le gouvernement à donner la priorité aux enfants dans ses programmes politiques, sociaux et économiques ; de garantir la prise en compte des droits des enfants dans des secteurs plus étendus de la société en diffusant largement la Convention parmi les éducateurs, les parents, les moniteurs, les responsables du monde de l'éducation et d'autres sphères sociales ; d'encourager la capacité de participation des enfants et des jeunes afin qu'ils puissent donner leur avis et soient responsabilisés pour les actions susceptibles de les concerner ; de promouvoir la solidarité en faisant connaître la situation des enfants des pays pauvres ou en situation d'urgence ou de conflits ; et d'encourager des personnes, entités et entreprises à apporter un soutien financier pour permettre à tous les enfants du monde d'avoir la possibilité de se développer pleinement.

Dans sa 3ème édition de la "Semaine des enfants", le Comité national d'Andorre pour l'UNICEF discutera sur la cyberintimidation et le harcèlement sexuel à travers les nouvelles technologies.

Le projet « Semaine des enfants », réédité chaque année conjointement par l'UNICEF et RTVA (Radio Télévision d'Andorre), donne la priorité aux sujets concernant les enfants et les adolescents dans les émissions diffusées par RTVA pendant la semaine de célébration de la Journée mondiale de l'enfance, le 20 novembre. Le but est de parler aux enfants et aux adolescents d'Andorre, de sensibiliser la société sur les questions qui sont importantes pour les enfants et les adolescents de notre pays.

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 2.

See also answers to question 1.

State authorities in Austria encourage the implementation of prevention projects and programmes carried out by civil society with regard to the subject in question by availing the funds needed for the said purpose.

The Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs and the Ministry of Interior Affairs for example finance the Violence Protection Centres (one in each province, some with further regional offices), which offer support to victims of domestic violence and to victims of (Cyber)Stalking (women, men and children) <http://www.gewaltschutzzentrum.at>. The Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs further financially supports numerous women and girls specific counselling agencies, many of which offer support in cases of cyber mobbing (which includes support in case of (sexualised) online exposure); as for 2018 a number of specific trainings for staff of women and girls specific counselling agencies are planned, covering the various forms of cyber violence; furthermore the Ministry of Health and Women's Affairs also offers information on cyber violence on its website (https://www.bmgf.gv.at/home/Frauen_Gleichstellung/Gewalt_gegen_Frauen/Gewalt_im_Netz/).

The "Platform against domestic violence" was founded in 1993 and comprises 45 organisations active in the fields of prevention of violence and intervention against it, such as child protection centres, women's shelters, youth centres, organisations working with elderly people and gender-specific work with boys and men. Beside networking among the institutional and vocational groups active in the field of violence prevention, one of the main topics on this platform's agenda is gender sensitive work with boys, which is carried out by the counselling centres for men set up in schools in virtually every Austrian Province and in out-of-school youth work. This type of work in the field of violence prevention aims at providing the boys with new ways of perceiving themselves and others. The website www.gewaltinfo.at serves as an information pool on current issues in violence within the family. This is where persons exposed to violence will find contact addresses and advice.

There is also a very close and strong cooperation with the Austrian "Safer Internet" platform as well as with "Rat auf Draht" which is a helpline for kids in those cases as well as in other questions. With "Safer Internet" Crime Prevention Unit of the Criminal Intelligence Service shares an information campaign (see one of the ten common topics in the attachment).

BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

At federal level, the Belgian Federal police supports the campaigns set up by Child Focus, an NGO active in the field of Child Protection. The Belgian Federal Police refers to them when required or requested.

Child Focus est également un partenaire privilégié de la Justice, notamment en ce qui concerne l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants et la pédopornographie sur l'Internet.

En Communauté germanophone, les acteurs de terrain ont à leur disposition de l'argent et du matériel, et des missions sont définies en ce sens.

En ce qui concerne la Communauté française, le projet de « Tchat » relatif à la prise en charge des abus sexuels sera mis en œuvre par une équipe SOS Enfants. Ce tchat attendu pour fin 2017 s'adressera aux enfants et adolescents confrontés aux questions relatives à la maltraitance sexuelle.

L'Office Naissance et de l'Enfance et l'Administration générale de l'Aide à la Jeunesse collaborent avec Child Focus qui est compétente en matière de lutte contre l'exploitation sexuelle, le tourisme sexuel et l'usage d'images pédopornographiques. Des réunions d'échanges et d'information ont lieu dont le contenu est ensuite transféré aux équipes SOS Enfants.

Le service Yakapa (Communauté française) prévoit :

- la mise en ligne de podcasts audio de conférences « Usages d'images chez les jeunes : Comment faire avec ? »...
- le soutien à la mise en place de formations sur la thématique des écrans (powerpoints en opensource)

Relais vers les services référents, les institutions ou les professionnels spécialisés dans la matière.

En Communauté flamande

Jeunesse

Dans le cadre du Décret sur la politique renouvelée en faveur de la jeunesse et des droits de l'enfant (20 janvier 2012), diverses organisations de défense des droits des jeunes et des enfants sont subventionnées. En outre, les organisations dites de superstructure, les organisations nommées dans le décret, sont également impliquées dans des consultations sur la politique des jeunes et des droits de l'enfant dans le cadre du groupe de réflexion du gouvernement flamand sur les droits des jeunes et des enfants. Certaines organisations importantes de jeunesse et des droits des enfants avec un lien avec la thématique en question qui sont subventionnées sont les suivantes (voir aussi:

<http://www.sociaalcultureel.be/jeugd/index.aspx>):

- De Ambrassade (<https://ambrassade.be/>) pour, entre autres, fournir de l'information aux jeunes :
 - voir <https://jongerengids.be/> avec des informations (sur des thèmes tels que le relations, le sexe, internet, le sexting...) pour des adolescents entre 11 et 15 ans et des jeunes entre 16 et 22 ans

- voir: <https://jeugdinfotheek.be/> : pour trouver des informations vers des sites internet d'informations, des jeux éducatifs, affiches... L'amour et la sexualité, le travail, la vie, l'argent, l'apprentissage, la famille et les amis ne sont que quelques sujets abordés.
- Le Kenniscentrum Kinderrechten (KEKI) (<http://www.keki.be/>) pour l'ouverture de la recherche dans le domaine des droits de l'enfant. La base de données sur les droits des enfants KEKI fournit également des informations sur des sujets tels que le sexting, Internet, le sexe ... et l'impact sur les droits des enfants. On peut également se référer à l'étude : "La signification des images - La relation entre les images médiatiques et l'estime de soi des enfants et des jeunes flamands".
- Jong & Van Zin (<https://www.jongenvanzin.be/>) aborde l'encadrement des enfants, des jeunes et de leurs superviseurs, dans le travail avec les jeunes, à l'école ..., pour faire des choix conscients, notamment en termes de sexualité et de relations.
- Mediaraven (<https://www.mediaraven.be/>) pour renforcer les compétences médiatiques et l'éducation aux médias des enfants, des jeunes et des travailleurs avec les jeunes.
- Awel (<https://www.awel.be/>) : Awel écoute tous les enfants et les jeunes avec une question, une histoire et / ou un problème. Ceci est fait par téléphone (102, gratuit et anonyme), courrier, chat et un forum.

Media

Le Kenniscentrum Mediawijsheid, Mediawijs, (<https://mediawijs.be/>) stimule le développement et la diffusion des connaissances parmi les organisations et les travailleurs dans le vaste domaine de l'éducation aux médias. Il offre un soutien pratique et le développement de pratiques. Il travaille activement avec les parties prenantes pertinentes du gouvernement, du secteur privé et du secteur public, et encourage le dialogue et la coopération entre ces parties prenantes. Il encourage et soutient le comportement des médias chez les citoyens.

Sur le site internet (www.mediawijs.be), on retrouve des informations, des outils, des formations et des recherches. Le centre de connaissances fournit une formation, du matériel et des connaissances sur tous les aspects de l'éducation aux médias. Faire face aux risques numériques comme les discours haineux, la cyberintimidation et le sextage en fait partie. Le centre de connaissances a travaillé, entre autres, sur une version en ligne du système de drapeaux de Sensoa, appliqué aux risques en ligne et a lancé en 2016 une plateforme en ligne pour les parents sur l'éducation aux médias en s'intéressant à la cyberintimidation mais aussi aux relations et à la sexualité (www.medianest.be).

Evolution du soutien dans le cadre de la politique médiatique flamande :

- ▶ Création et 1^{er} accord de subvention 2013-2014 = 450 000 euros de fonds de travail
- ▶ Accord de subvention actuel et 2^{ème} 2015-2017 = 600 000 euros de fonds de travail
- ▶ Préparation du nouveau et troisième accord de subvention 2018-2020 = 640 000 euros de fonds de travail fournis.

Le Kenniscentrum Mediawijsheid reçoit également des subventions de projets (ad hoc) provenant de l'éducation, de la protection sociale et d'autres compétences.

Enseignement

De nombreuses organisations, y compris le Kenniscentrum Mediawijsheid et Sensoa fournissent du matériel pédagogique, des outils et de la formation dans les écoles et les organisations sportives et de la jeunesse pour faire favoriser l'éducation aux médias et la sécurité en ligne, et plus particulièrement le phénomène de sexting.

Le secteur de l'enseignement cofinance le Kenniscentrum Mediawijsheid dans ses missions spécifiques.

Sensoa a été reconnue comme une organisation partenaire de la Communauté flamande pour la période 2016-2020. Sensoa est le centre d'expertise flamand pour la santé sexuelle. Sensoa, d'une part, travaille pour prévenir les risques de grossesse non planifiée, de comportement sexuel inadéquat, de maladies sexuellement transmissibles et de VIH. D'autre part, elle défend les droits sexuels et une sexualité libre de toute coercition, discrimination et violence. À cette fin, elle a développé une offre d'information complète et favorisé ainsi le côté amusant et agréable de la sexualité. Pour cela, une offre d'information complète pour tous est offerte, offre également à disposition des adultes, des jeunes, des homosexuels et des migrants vulnérables.

L'accord de gestion permet à Sensoa de recueillir les informations nécessaires sur l'éducation sexuelle à l'école et faire des recommandations : www.seksuelevorming.be.

Dans ce contexte, Sensoa travaille également sur le développement du système des drapeaux dans l'enseignement (voir ci-dessus) et leur offre une formation autour du Raamwerk Seksualiteit en Beleid et du système de drapeaux.

<http://www.seksuelevorming.be/materiaal/raamwerk-seksualiteit-en-beleid-onderwijs>

<http://www.seksuelevorming.be/sensoa-vlaggensysteem>

<http://www.seksuelevorming.be/materiaal/omgaan-met-seksueel-grensoverschrijdend-gedrag-op-school>

Le département de l'Éducation participe également à B-BICO, le Belgian Better Internet Consortium, financé par la Commission européenne. B-BICO réunit dans un premier temps les partenaires majeurs, tels que Child Focus, CERT, Centre for Cybersecurity mediawijs et vise les initiatives existantes dans chaque phase et à développer conjointement de nouvelles initiatives. Le département de l'Éducation fait également partie du consortium. Voir aussi : www.b-bico.be.

L'accord de gestion permet à Sensoa sur l'éducation sexuelle à l'école de recueillir les informations nécessaires et faire des recommandations : www.seksuelevorming.be.

Child Focus:

The Belgian centre for missing and exploited Children. This centre runs the Belgian Safer Internet Centre for the Safer Internet Programme at the European commission with awareness, a helpline and a hotline. It also receives project funding by the Ministry of Education and Training (together with the League of Families for parent evenings on online safety, gaming ...) and by the Ministry of Welfare (e.g. research into exploitation of young girls by loverboys).

Question 2.2.a. and b.

At federal level, the Belgian federal police as a rule does not undertake activities mentioned in the question. However when required or specifically asked they refer to their cooperation with Child Focus.

En Communauté germanophone, des brochures de prévention ont été créées pour les professionnels, les écoles, les animateurs du secteur de la jeunesse et les gardiennes concernant la prévention de violence sexuelle au sens général et des sites tels que « durchklick.de » et « klick-sicher » sont également à la disposition du grand public (voir supra)

En Communauté française Yakapa a mis en ligne sur son site un agenda de conférences. Cet agenda est alimenté par tous les professionnels désireux de faire connaître leur conférence.

Différents travaux ont été réalisés par des associations d'éducation permanente :

http://www.lacode.be/comment-l-europe-lutte-t-elle.html?var_recherche=abus+sexuels (la CODE)

<http://www.fcpcf.be/portfolio/items/sexonweb/> (centres pluralistes de planning familial)

https://www.planningfamilial.net/fileadmin/user_upload/images/pdf/2017/formations/FLCPF%20Brochure%20Formations%202017_FORM2.3.pdf (Fédération laïque des centres de planning familial)

http://www.dei-belgique.be/IMG/pdf/medias_sociaux_def_pour_impression.pdf (DEI)

L'éducation à la vie relationnelle, affective et sexuelle à l'heure du numérique. Autonomie de l'apprentissage, influence des pairs et nécessité de nouvelles stratégies d'intervention pour le secteur socioculturel.

Pour la Communauté flamande, il est renvoyé à la question 2.1.

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

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Flemish Community

The Flemish ministry of Education supports Child Focus in its e-safety initiatives.

The Flemish ministry of Wellbeing supports Child Focus in its work on victims of child prostitution (teen pimps).

The Flemish ministry of Youth and Media supports several initiatives on how to stay safe online, like the creation of www.mediawijs.be, initiatives with National Broadcasting Network or from youth organizations.

The Flemish Ministry of sport installed a parliamentary research commission on sexual abuse and exploitation in sports.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

State institutions of all levels of government in Bosnia and Herzegovina continuously support as partners preventive activities carried out by the civil sector and international organizations in BiH. This is primarily reflected in approving these activities and active participation in these activities.

In 2009, the Ministry of Security of BiH in partnership with Save the Children organised a seminar for NGOs on preventive work in the field of combating child pornography and other forms of internet violence attended by more than 20 different NGOs. The seminar also included a session on the management of the Safe Internet Centre, which was hosted by Georgi Apostolov, on behalf of the ARC fund, which runs such a centre in Bulgaria, and is also a member of the InHOPE network of hotline providers. The aim of the seminar was to introduce civil society representatives to the concepts of preventive work with children for the protection against internet violence and prevention and reporting mechanisms. After the seminar, a competition for the NGO sector was announced in order to select an NGO partner on the project, which would be run by the Centre for Safe Internet BiH, that would become a member of the InHOPE network, while the remaining candidates would strengthen themselves to raise awareness of this phenomenon. In addition, Save the Children actively worked on strengthening the MFS Emmus partner to establish the Safe Internet Centre, and in all the training it organised it included employees of this organization and organised two study visits: a visit to the Safe Internet Centre in Bulgaria run by the ARC Fund, and a visits to the Safe Internet Centre in Poland run by Nobody's Children Foundation and NASK (Research and Academic Computer Network).

Under motto "Surf the Internet safely and smartly", the Ministry of Communications and Transport of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with the Swiss Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the International Forum of Solidarity – EMMAUS, designed "Stories from the Internet" publication. In a picturesque way, as a comic book, the publication shows the situations which children and young people, especially of risk groups, can come into with an unthoughtful and reckless use of the Internet and other information and communication technologies. The publication was originally designed for young people in Switzerland, and its concept, illustrations and texts are signed by the Federal Office for Communications of the Government of Switzerland. After this approach to training of children, young people, parents and teachers on the smart use of the Internet had proved successful, joint efforts were made to adapt the brochure "Stories from the Internet" for use in BiH.

In 2016, through the allocation of part of the revenues generated from fees for the organization of games of chance, the Federation Ministry of Education and Science funded programs and projects of non-governmental organizations from the Federation of BiH in the field of "Protection of the rights of children who are victims of abuse, paedophilia, begging". In 2017, projects of strengthening the capacity of educational institutions for the prevention of abuse and exploitation of children facilitated by information and communication technologies were supported ("Humanitarian Organization of International Solidarity Forum - EMMAUS", Dobož Istok); Strengthening the social response in the approach to work with children victims of abuse, neglect and exploitation ("Sensus" Centre for Psychological Assistance, Mostar); Protection of the rights of children victims of abuse, paedophilia and begging in Herzegovina -Neretva Canton, West Herzegovina Canton and Sarajevo Canton ("Novi put" Association, Mostar) and others.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

In addition to the preventive activities listed in answer 1, the following activities of Save the Children should also be mentioned.

In 2016, Save the Children conducted a survey titled "Behaviour and habits of children on the Internet: attitudes of children, parents and IT teachers"

(<https://nwb.savethechildren.net/sites/nwb.savethechildren.net/files/library/lzvjestaj-ponasanje-djece-na-internetu.pdf>) which pointed out the ways and purpose of using the Internet, the risks and dangers facing children, the lack of parental control and ways to protect against internet violence. The general aim of this research is to describe the behaviour and habits of children on the Internet and to discover the challenges for their safety, in order to contribute to the creation of social programs for protecting children from the risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of socially

unacceptable behaviour.

Save the Children also made an Analysis in the field of combating sexual violence and other forms of child abuse on the Internet in BiH in 2016 (<https://nwb.savethechildren.net/sites/nwb.savethechildren.net/files/library/Analiza-nasilje-na-internetu.pdf>). The purpose of this document is to evaluate the existing structure, mechanisms and shortcomings in the system and obstacles in the implementation of BiH strategic guidelines in order to improve inter-sectoral cooperation and cooperation among actors in the sphere of child protection and strengthening the system for combating sexual violence and other forms of child abuse on the Internet. The analysis has shown that an adequate response of relevant institutions, governmental and non-governmental and private alike, is necessary. Adequately equipped institutions with a mandate to work in this area, with the appropriate number and expertise of the staff, should provide support to professionals on the ground and in specific cases.

BULGARIA / BULGARIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a.

The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) encourages the implementation of programs for prevention and projects by the civil society. The Ministry gives supporting letters for the implementation of projects and provide opportunities for funding under various programs and projects. MES involves its representatives in forums connected with issues related to the topic of sexual abuse of adolescents.

Question 2.1.b.

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

Question 2.2.a.

Ministry of Education and Science:

Conducted Conferences:

Bulgarian Family Planning and Sexual Health Association (BFPA) - December 2017;

DigitalKidZ Foundation - December 2017;

National Safer Internet Center - December 2017;

Conference entitled "The Violence and the child of the XXI-st century" organized by the State Agency for Child Protection, Plovdiv University "Paisii Hilendarski", and the Municipality of Plovdiv in November 2017.

Ministry of Interior in co-operation with Safer Internet Centre - safenet.bg:

A national hashtag campaign by the Safer Internet Centre against provocative selfies #Облечисебе (#Dressup) - <https://www.safenet.bg/en/initiatives/242-dress-up>.

- "Cybescout" training programme of the Safer Internet Centre where one of the training modules is explicitly aimed to raise awareness and to teach ways for prevention and contact points to ask for help and support - <https://www.safenet.bg/en/initiatives/173-cybescouts>

- Dissemination of a guidebook for teenagers "The other dictionary of internet" explaining the main online risks with a special emphasis on provocative selfies, sexting, sextortion, revenge porn –

https://www.safenet.bg/images/sampledData/Materiali/Drugiat_rechnik_za_Internet_small.pdf

Question 2.2.b.

Foundation "Association Animus" – works on the following projects:

1. "Support and Concern for Boys Surviving Sexual Violence". The project started in January 2017 will end in 2019. The goal is to build a supportive environment for potential victims sexual abuse from male. The aim is to train people to whom the victims would first ask to the aid. This can be achieved by setting up capacity building programs for specific professionals in various institutions such as children's telephone lines, schools, family-type accommodation, youth organizations and social services. The project focuses on children and gender inequalities, and through its activities will fight stereotypes. Funding from the DAPHNE program of the European Commission in partnership with four others organizations from European countries - Germany, Italy, Spain.

2. "Interaction - Participation and Raising Awareness of Safer Use of New Technologies" - The aim of the project is to protect children through new information technologies - protecting children separated from their parents and grown in institutions in Bulgaria and Romania. The project was implemented in 2011-2013 in partnership with Save the Children - Italy and Romania. An interactive Internet safety knowledge test, interactive games that teach children how to protect themselves against violence on the Internet, has been developed within the project. There is also a book: "On the Net - Powerful and Helpless".

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par National Network for Children

Question 2.

Civil society involvement and co-operation:

Civil society projects related to promotion of safe Internet and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse are supported and the established good practices by Safer Internet Centre, Animus, SAPI, etc. are promoted by the State. At the same time, it should be acknowledged that there is no systemic policy and plans for encouragement of such prevention projects and their replication throughout the whole country and making them sustainable. The majority of the projects are usually initiated by NGOs who secure funding for them and seek formal approval/support from the state so that they could be implemented. There is no national programme funding NGO initiatives focused on on-line sexual abuse and exploitation.

One of the successful on-line campaigns is "Think before" which encompasses 4 themes including sexting. It informs teens and parents and teachers on how to recognize the signs and to react adequately to violence and where they could find help and protection. The campaign "Think before" was officially launched on 02 of November 2016 in the Information office of the European Parliament in Bulgaria with a national seminar for teachers, adolescents, educational institutions, representatives of the Ministry of Education and Science, Agency for Social Assistance, State Agency of Child's Protection and NGO's.

The campaign includes films and programs available for teachers, school counsellors, social workers, psychologists and NGOs. On www.pomislipredi.net can be found videos, tests, stories of teenagers and other useful information on the topic of sexual abuse of children. The new website consists of 4 sections which aims are to provoke conversation, reaction, sharing between teens and among adults / parents, teachers, NGO's teams, institutions (raise the awareness of professionals and adolescents and equip

them with appropriate tools). The campaign is carried out by SAPI.

The National programme for prevention of violence and abuse of children 2017 – 2020 as well as the Action plan for its implementation for the period 2017 – 2018 could be pointed out as concrete examples. Most of the activities envisaged in both documents are actually to be realized by the civil society sector in the name of Safer Internet Centre, co-ordinated by ARC foundation and Parents Association. There's lack of consistent measures and activities committed by the relevant state authorities with the exception of the General Directorate for Combatting Organized Crime of the Ministry of Interior work related to detection and investigation of sexual exploitation of children through information and computer systems.

As a kind of collaboration between NGOs and state institutions could be considered the working group Learning Action Partnership (LAP) <http://www.safesex.bg/en/ongoing-projects/the-art-to-inform/265>. It is a network for exchanging ideas and is working for prevention of sexual exploitation of children. Unites experts interested in and having experience in activities preventing violence from NGOs and some of the state institutions (MoH, MLCP, MES, SACP, NCCTHB). LAP is an initiative in the frame of one of the projects of Bulgarian Family Planning and Sexual Health Association (BFPA) <http://www.safesex.bg/en/about-us>, supported by OAK Foundation. The network is for reducing vulnerability of children for sexual exploitation and abusive practices. It is found during 2013 in a forum on prevention of sexual exploitation of children in institutions and is having regular meetings in three months. In November 2017 it had its first conference <http://www.safesex.bg/en/news/24-2010-03-25-09-43-55/339-2017-11-22-15-55-21> on prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual violence with the participation of the national Ombudsman, two deputy ministers – of MES and MLSP, the British Ambassador. Applied Research and Communications Fund (ARC Fund) covering the topics of safety internet is one of the active members of LAP.

A concerning fact was the attempt of the Ministry of Education and Science through an official letter sent in November 2017 to the heads of the regional education departments to severely limit the access of non-governmental organizations to schools and kindergartens in Bulgaria: "the visits to the institutions of the system of pre-school and school education ... shall be carried out after the support of the Minister of Education and Science and / or the head of the respective regional education management ... The meetings with the pupils should be carried out in the presence of the management of the school or the school psychologist / pedagogical counsellor". Following negative reactions of civil society organizations and meetings with the deputy-minister Denitsa Sacheva, the Ministry of Education and Science agreed to publish a joint statement with NGOs working with children and families in the country in January 2018.

Another fact which should be noted is the reaction of the MES Minister Krasimir Valchev who in the context of the discussion on the ratification of the CE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) at the beginning of this year said: "There will be no changes in the curricula in connection of the Istanbul Convention, nor "gender training". He was one of the eight ministers who voted against the ratification of the Istanbul Convention at 5 January 2018 during the meeting of the Council of Ministers. The others were: the Minister of Defence Krasimir Karakachanov, the Minister of Economy Emil Karanikolov, The Minister of Environment and Water Nino Dimov, The Minister of Healthcare Kiril Ananiev, the Minister of Transport Ivaylo Moskovski, the Minister of Finance Vladislav Goranov and the Minister of Tourism Valeri Simeonov.

CROATIA / CROATIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Civil society organisations in the Republic of Croatia implement joint activities in relation to the

described behaviours in 2.1. a and b and that is why there is an integrated answer to those questions.

The Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy continuously financially supports implementation of projects of civil society organisations aimed at prevention of sexual abuse of and among children and youth, that is, at protection of children against threats they are exposed to when using computers, internet and other means of remote communication. Between 2015 and 2017, the Ministry provided financial support to certain projects whose activities are concerning prevention of sexual abuse of children and youth on the internet totalling HRK 1,207,333.99.

The Ministry of Demographics, Family, Youth and Social Policy, the Ministry of Science and Education, the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Office for Cooperation with NGOs provides financial support to encourage the work of the Safer Internet Centre which has a goal of raising awareness of citizens about the violence among the youth and educating children, youth and parents about the services of an anonymous and free telephone line for help and support in cases of unacceptable sexual behaviour. Work of the Centre is also supported by the Office of the President of the Republic of Croatia and the Ministry of the Interior. National authorities also participate in the work of the Safer Internet Centre by joining the Advisory Committee and with that they directly contribute to development of educational and promotional activities.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Civil society organisation in the Republic of Croatia implement joint activities in relation to the described behaviours in 2.2. a and b and that is why there is an integrated answer to those questions.

The association "Hrabri Telefon" from Zagreb educates children and parents on the subject of sexual violence and violence by means of information and communication technologies. Children and parents can ask for help and support via telephone. Besides its educational role, the association also carries out scientific researches. The Safer Internet Centre from Osijek offers activities of sensitisation, informing, education, installing computer protection and it offers free help and consulting. Its work is aimed at creating and developing preventive programs and projects.

The Safer Internet Centre is carrying out a number of preventive activities: the campaign #recinama; the web-detectives project; workshops and education for children, youth, parents and experts; expert activities; carrying out a national research on the subject of experience of children and youth on the internet; through membership in international organizations such as INHOPE, Insafe and European Antibullying Network where it exchanges experiences and examples of good practice. Furthermore, the Centre creates informational and educational materials and activities. Employees of the Centre go through educational activities organised by Interpol and Europol. Also, educational and informational materials are available on the official web page of the Centre www.csi.hr. In addition to that, the Centre organises promotional activities through its profiles on social networks, organises an info day and creates mobile applications. In 2010 it presented the first computer program for protection on the internet in Croatian language "Sigurni na Internetu SINI".

CYPRUS / CHYPRE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

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

Question 2.2.a. and b.

The National Strategic and Action Plan for the Protection and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and Child Pornography and the related legislation framework provide that State authorities should implement prevention projects and programmes in cooperation with other

services/NGOs/private sector.

The Ministry of Education and Culture and the Police cooperate with an NGO for the training of parents and teachers.

During the period 2014 – 2017, the Ministry of Education and Culture, has organised and carried out multi-level actions to promote awareness of the harmful effects of Child Sexual Abuse:

- The "*Coordinating Committee of Protection and Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse* " and the Pedagogical Institute have organised specialized trainings for strengthening teachers in their work of protecting children by early detection of signs of sexual abuse (including child prostitution and child pornography) and intervention as early as possible.
- A specialized training has also been organised for Educational Psychologists and school counselors as this personnel is the people in the "*first line*" of contact and should have the appropriate skills to recognize cases of Child Sexual Abuse (including child prostitution and child pornography) and to effectively handle child support and protection, as well as providing guidance to the schools in their management. EPs deal with referrals from schools in relation to child pornography or sexual abuse incidents through the internet and they cooperate with the school, the family and the relative Police Department which is responsible for reporting and dealing with these matters.
- A teachers' manual about Child Sexual Abuse will be distributed to all schools with more information about the issue in order to help teachers recognise signs of sexual abuse and act to support child victims.
- The most important action for primary prevention of Child Sexual Abuse concerns the education and awareness-raising among children from an early age.
- The sexuality education lessons are included in the curriculum of the Health Education subject, the objective of which is to foster attitudes, behaviours and skills with the aim of enhancing individuals' self-esteem, developing personal and social skills, building values and attitudes, as well choosing goals and decision making.
- The Coordinating Committee and the Pedagogical Institute organise training for special needs teachers in order to help them in their work of strengthening pupils with special needs to protect themselves from sexual violence and sexual abuse. As part of this training, the educational programme "*Keep me safe*" will be used in cooperation with the NGO Cyprus Family Planning Association.

Furthermore, the Republic of Cyprus uses national as well as European funds, along with the support of companies from the private sector, semi-governmental organisations, other public bodies, academia, and non-profit organisations to implement awareness content, tools and activities. Collaboration with the media also allows a broader awareness approach with short video clips, discussions and presentations, especially during the Safe Internet Day activities that take place in February.

Since 2016, a helpline (1480) and a hotline (1480) have been established through the SafeWeb project coordinated by the University of Cyprus and funded by the European Safe Internet Programme. The Helpline is targeted at children, teenagers, and their families, providing advice and support on topics related to the safe, responsible and ethical use of the Internet by qualified and trained personnel in real time, while on the other hand, the Hotline offers a direct, easily accessible and responsible point of contact for users to report illegal content or actions related to illegal child pornography, racism and xenophobia. Events are promptly forwarded to the appropriate authority for further investigation and

action. Under the same project awareness raising activities were implemented.

CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The support of preventive projects and programs carried out by non-state non-profit organizations is carried out by state authorities through the provision of funds under subsidy programs and by sponsorship, especially by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Please, see the answers above.

DENMARK / DANEMARK

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The Danish Government provides permanent funding to the NGO Save the Children Denmark to support the organisation's efforts to fight and prevent online sexual abuse of children, consisting of multiple initiatives targeting children and young people as well as parents and professionals working with children. Please refer to the information provided in section 1.

In 2016, the Ministry of Education in cooperation with a broad range of NGOs and charity funds launched a campaign against bullying, including digital bullying. As a part of this activity the Ministry of Education along with Children's welfare, the National Council for Children and Save the Children has conducted a strategy against bullying. The strategy aims at supporting implementation of essential knowledge on bullying and initiatives aiming at preventing bullying, including digital bullying. 40 organisations and others have contributed to the work. On the website alleforenmodmobning.dk it is possible to find guidance, help and materials for children, parents, teachers, school leaders and others who work with children and young people.

The Government is supporting the Danish Family Planning Association on the project The Media Competition for Schools, in which children in schools produce a newspaper addressing the theme "Love yourself – body and ideals". One of the topics is digital sexual abuse and teachers taking part in the project will be provided with information about the government's initiatives and legislation regarding digital sexual abuse.

The Government's pamphlet "Stepping up initiatives against digital sexual abuse" highlighted relevant helplines for victims of digital sexual abuse including Sletdet, which is run by Save the Children Denmark, the Danish Crime Prevention Council and Sikkerchat.dk and offers counselling specifically for children and young people who experience having private, intimate or humiliating information, pictures or videos shared.

In February 2017 the Danish government provided a policy for implementation of prevention areas and relevant programme strategies in relation to a and b (<https://www.regeringen.dk/nyheder/digitale-kraenkelse/>).

The policy is described in a folder that includes recommendations on ten areas with the following areas directly relevant to children in upper secondary education: (1) peer education on sharing sexually offensive material on the web and ethical communication on the social media; (3) materials to use for prevention of and measures to stop spreading offensive material; (4) materials for teachers in upper secondary education to include in projects related to digital education; (5) New curriculum for all subject

in upper secondary education that includes topics and learning outcomes related to digital education;
(6) Establishment of a hotline for upper secondary education on questions in relation to offensive digital behaviour.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

In 2017, the Danish Family Planning Association launched its annual Week Six campaign targeting schools with the theme "Rights offline-online" raising awareness about the issues raised by self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and promoting the message "Ask before you share". The Minister for Equal Opportunities took part in launching the campaign at a school in Copenhagen.

The Government works with the NGO Break the Silence on a program to prevent dating violence through annual creative competitions, where children and young people in secondary school compete to address the issue of dating violence through their own art, music, films etc. In 2016/17 the theme was "My body, my rules" and sharing of private images was one of the topics.

For further information, please see the answer to question 2.2.

ESTONIA / ESTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a and b.

Most of the national prevention activities are coordinated by the Strategy for Preventing Violence for 2015-2020² and its implementation plan, which is amended annually. The encouragement is done by supporting and inviting for cooperation between different institutions and organisations, both government institutions and civil society³. The strategy is linked with other strategies (See Annex 2, p. 29: "Connections to other sectoral development plans and horizontal topics" of the Strategy for Preventing Violence for years 2015-2020⁴).

Every year the Ministry of Justice finances crime prevention projects. In 2015 the topic for submitting projects for funding was prevention of child sexual abuse (target group: children up to 10 years of age, the parents and bystanders, specialists working with children). It was decided to finance two projects whose aim was to prevent child sexual abuse (target group: children up to ten years of age, parents, specialists working with children). Information about the two projects available in Estonian here: <http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/et/kuriteoennetuse-projektikonkurss/kuriteoennetuse-projektikonkurss-2015>.

² http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/strategy_for_preventing_violence_for_2015-2020.pdf

³ 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).

⁴ http://www.kriminaalpoliitika.ee/sites/krimipoliitika/files/elfinder/dokumendid/strategy_for_preventing_violence_for_2015-2020.pdf

“Smartly on the Web” project is partly funded by the Police and Border Guard Board, thereby the Police and Border Guard Board is supporting the activities of the Estonian Union of Child Welfare in carrying out the activities and coordinating the project.

Also, the child helpline 116 111 was over the years coordinated by an NGO (Eesti Abikeskused/Estonian Advice Centre) for many years. Now the functioning or 116 111 helpline is coordinated by the Social Insurance Board. The Ministry of Justice has cooperated with the NGO for organizing conferences, also on topics related to sexual abuse and harassment of and between children (in 2014). In cooperation, different information materials and leaflets on the topic have been composed and distributed.

The Ministry of Justice, the ministry of Social Affairs, the Estonian Union of Child Welfare and the Child Ombudsman are since 2011 (financially and by helping to choose the movies) supporting the organising of child rights film programme⁵, which is part of Just Film (a part of the Black Nights 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 violence, children rights in media, gender roles and stereotypes, children fundamental rights etc.

Several civil society activities and prevention projects are funded from the Estonian Council of Gambling Taxes.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

See above for information on prevention activities implemented by civil society.

Most of the prevention activities are carried out in cooperation with government and civil society organisations. For example, the project “Smartly on the Web” is carried out by four different organisations and in addition with the guidance of the advisory board: The activities of the follow-up project are being implemented by four organisations: 1) the Estonian Union for Child Welfare is a coordinator of the project and contributes to awareness raising activities, coordinates youth participation and operates Estonian Hotline www.vihjeliin.ee; 2) the Information Technology Foundation for Education coordinates and carries out awareness raising activities (up to 2014); the Estonian Advice Centre (which manages the Children’s Helpline 116111) provides help and counselling for children and parents if problems emerge in the use of the Internet and digital media devices, and participates in awareness raising activities; the Police and Border Guard Board is contributing its competence to all activities.

FINLAND / FINLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

In addition to what has been said above, the Children and Digital Media Unit of Save the Children Finland maintains the Finnish helpline *Nettivilje* (“Internet Hint”), which offers the public a way to anonymously report potentially illegal online content, especially concerning child sexual abuse material. The functions of *Nettivilje* are co-financed by the European Union. *Nettivilje* passes all relevant information regarding Finland to Finnish law enforcement authorities for evaluation and possible actions. This includes also self-generated sexual content, when being passed on online. *Nettivilje* passes information on illegal online content located outside Finland to the helpline in the country where the illegal material is hosted. If there is no helpline in the country in question, the information regarding the illegal content is passed to law enforcement authorities in Finland.

⁵ <http://www.justfilm.ee/en/movie-posts/childrens-rights/>

See also reply to Question 6.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

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.

FRANCE

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

La Commission européenne finance le programme « Safer internet » qui comprend trois volets : une ligne téléphonique gratuite d’assistance aux usagers, un site de signalement des contenus choquants ou illicites, des actions de sensibilisation des publics.

Les différents ministères soutiennent les associations menant ce type d’actions, notamment par des subventions.

Le ministère en charge de la protection de l’enfance et de la famille a signé une charte d’engagements avec les fournisseurs d’accès à l’internet prévoyant une aide technique aux parents et la participation à des contenus de prévention en ligne pour leurs abonnés.

En 2018, une nouvelle charte devrait être signée avec les entreprises du numérique prévoyant de nouvelles actions, notamment en ce qui concerne les contenus à caractère sexuel, autoproduits ou non.

Enfin, ce sujet devrait être traité dans le cadre de la stratégie nationale de santé sexuelle.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

« Serious game » en ligne sur le cyber harcèlement réalisé par Tralalère dans le cadre du programme européen Internet sans crainte (<https://www.stoplaviolence.net>).

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Stop Aux Violences Sexuelles

Question 2.1.

L'Etat français est peu actif sur le sujet, pourtant il y a des leviers sur les entreprises de technologies.

SVS et des parlementaires ont demandé au gouvernement français lors du renouvellement des licences (4G, ...) de faire pression sur les Fournisseurs d'Accès Internet (FAI) pour qu'ils appliquent la loi n°2011-267 article 5 du 14 mars 2011 destinée à protéger les mineurs d'images non sollicitées et d'effectuer un contrôle de contenu avec les nouvelles techniques de reconnaissance vocale et visuelle.

Question 2.2.

Ex: <http://ennocence.org/>

GEORGIA / GEORGIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

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

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Government of Georgia and the ministry solely cooperate with civil society on the scope of various programs and projects (please see answers of points 1.1 and question 7)

Question 1.1

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-akhaltsikhis-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-egspluatatsiisgan-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 7

Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia with local non-governmental organisation has conducted projects with the goal to enhance the system of child protection and welfare through developing the skills and knowledge of employees /professionals of law-enforcement agencies and through collaboration with governmental and non-governmental sectors.

<http://www.police.ge/en/ministry/structure-and-offices/international-relations-department/donor-coordination/proeqtebis-shesakheb/completed-projects/tanamshromloba-bavshvze-seqsualuri-dzaladobis-tsinaagmdeg>

GERMANY / ALLEMAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Improving the protection afforded to children and adolescents against sexual exploitation on the internet requires the prevention work being done to be stepped up, which runs alongside the efforts already being pursued to secure the erasure of data. For example, the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) supports the internet portal *SCHAU HIN!* (LOOK AT WHAT IS HAPPENING!) (<https://www.schau-hin.info/>) and the portal for advice and help “jugend.support” (<https://www.jugend.support/>).

In 2014, said Ministry (BMFSFJ) launched the network “*Keine Grauzonen im Internet*” (No grey areas on the internet) as a means of protecting minors surfing the web in order to combat all forms of sexual exploitation of children while pushing forward the international condemnation of grey-zone type presentation. Said grey zone is defined as depictions of minors that would not be regarded as being liable to punishment under criminal law in every state, but that are being disseminated for sexual purposes. This also includes depictions that are already governed by criminal law in Germany pursuant to section 184b (1) no 1 letter b and letter c of the Criminal Code (*Strafgesetzbuch – StGB*) (child pornography) and section 184c (1) no 1 letter b of the Criminal Code (StGB) (juvenile pornography), as well as depictions that are considered impermissible for reasons given in the laws governing the protection of young persons regarding media. As part of the network, the complaints agencies (FSM e. V., jugendschutz.net), the enterprises active in the internet economy (Google) and the network “*Kein Täter werden*” (Don’t become a perpetrator) all lend each other mutual support.

A competence centre at jugendschutz.net systematically generates knowledge, develops counter-strategies, and supports enterprises in combating such depictions. In 2016, the competence centre focused its efforts on developing a set of criteria for everyday depictions in a sexualised context. This set of criteria is intended to facilitate the classification of everyday depictions and the assessment of

potential sexualisation. The set of criteria serving to classify the depictions of poses, as well as the criteria for everyday depictions in a sexualising context, are available in German and in English. The German complaints agencies *Verband der Internetwirtschaft e. V.* (eco e. V., association of companies active in the internet economy), *Freiwillige Selbstkontrolle Multimedia e. V.* (FSM e. V., voluntary monitoring association of multi-media companies) and *jugendschutz.net* accept notifications of grey-zone depictions, forward content that is relevant under criminal law and under the laws governing the protection of young persons regarding media to the investigation authorities and to partner hotlines abroad, and contact service providers in order to have them delete these images. These activities were captured in statistics and the results were made available to the competence centre.

The network partner Google implemented an updated list of keywords. The search terms and text phrases indicating a high affinity to the topic of "sexual exploitation of children" will trigger a notice that indicates to the user the possibilities of cases being reported and the therapeutic offer available from the prevention network "*Kein Täter werden*" (Don't become a perpetrator).

Likewise, there are significant efforts being pursued at the *Land* level as concerns the corresponding prevention projects:

As early as in 1992, Hesse instituted the *Landespräventionsrat* (*Land* Prevention Council). This is made up of persons who are active in societal and non-governmental organisations such as faith-based organisations, employer associations, trade unions, economic associations, the *Land* sports association and other institutions. Moreover, employees working in the *Land* Ministries of Justice; Interior Affairs; Education, Religion, and Culture; Social Affairs; and the Ministry responsible for housing construction policy are also involved. First and foremost, the *Land* Prevention Council suggests measures of primary prevention in order to thus modify those conditions in the physical and social environment of people that are conducive to the commission of crimes. This primarily entails educational projects that seek to convey values and standards at an early stage and that facilitate the coexistence among people that is free of violence, in which privacy and the property of others are respected. Another aspect that is taught is that the fundamental values of physical integrity and the respect of other people's personality are to be taken seriously. The *Land* Prevention Council regards an essential task to consist of making suggestions for the prevention work done on the ground by the more than 170 municipal committees and projects in Hesse and supporting them in their efforts.

In Lower Saxony, the focus of the prevention work done by the police has been placed to an increasing degree on "media safety" in order to particularly highlight the dangers entailed by the use of the internet. This topic is addressed both with an adult audience and with minors. In this context, the employees of the prevention teams go to schools to speak to children and adolescents, informing them of the dangers and risks in dealing with the internet. In this context, they will also talk about social networks. While raising the awareness of the target group concerning anonymity on the internet, security in surfing the web, and the use of private information on the web, the speakers will also discuss phenomena like "sexting" and "posing photographs." In particular, they will address the later use of such images following the end of a relationship, along with people's inability to control their transmission via networked media. In this context, the danger is also addressed that disseminating these images (also the self-generated images) will constitute the offence of disseminating child pornography, respectively juvenile pornography, respectively of obtaining possession thereof for third parties; in the case of photographs of adults being disseminated showing nudity, they will highlight that this is a violation of the highly personal sphere of life by recording images pursuant to section 201a of the Criminal Code (StGB) and that this may also trigger measures taken under civil law.

Where the *Land* of Brandenburg is concerned, the protection of children is reinforced by support being provided to the association "*Aktion Kinder- und Jugendschutz Brandenburg e. V.*" (Campaign for the protection of children and minors in Brandenburg), which operates, *inter alia*, the project "*Eltern-*

Medien-Beratung" (Counselling for parents on the media) (<http://eltern-medien-beratung.de>). The counselling provided as part of this project serves to enhance the parents' media literacy: Parents can exercise their child-rearing competence in dealing with the media in the context of their family by looking after their children and by being present as conversational partners. The counselling services offered are intended to enable parents to take on that role.

Bavaria is planning to institute a "*Zentrum für Medienkompetenz in der Frühpädagogik*" (ZMF, Centre for media literacy in early education) in Amberg. The ZMF is set to commence its work in 2018 once the budget funds have been made available. The objective of the centre is to make available to parents, specialists, and children/adolescents a wide range of information on the topic of digital media in early childhood and youth using such formats as e-learning and blended learning. While the opportunities offered by the digital media are mentioned, the risks and potential dangers are also to be addressed in this context.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

On the part of civil society, the information provided by the association Innocence in Danger e. V. (IID) is the first that should be noted; this association publishes a website under the URL <http://www.innocenceindanger.de/sexting/>. Additionally, the association *ECPAT Deutschland e. V. – Arbeitsgemeinschaft zum Schutz der Kinder vor sexueller Ausbeutung* (Working group for the protection of children against sexual exploitation) (URL <http://www.ecpat.de/index.php?id=18>) and the information portal operated by the international EU project mentioned above in Item 1.1 "make IT safe" provide information on this topic.

The *Land* of Baden-Württemberg notes that the offers of extra-curricular youth education span the gamut from individual offerings in youth houses (so-called "open", i.e. state-funded youth work), for example by offering a media and educational workshop in Stuttgart, to media projects run by associations for a fixed period of time for a specific and in some instances closed target group (e.g. *Landesvereinigung kulturelle Jugendbildung LKJ*, *Land* association for cultural youth education), up to media offerings in educational academies organised for youth work information disseminators. Baden-Württemberg has formed a coalition for youth with the associations responsible for extra-curricular youth education and youth work. As the parties responsible for child and youth work, they significantly contribute, by their work on the topics of parenting and, to the educational measures regarding the protection of minors, with media literacy constituting a part of their efforts.

Moreover, Baden-Württemberg has initiated the initiative "*Kindermedienland Baden-Württemberg*" (Baden-Württemberg: a media *Land* for children) in cooperation with the *Landesanstalt für Kommunikation* (LFK, *Land* institute for communications), the *Südwestdeutscher Rundfunk* (SWR, radio and television broadcaster), the Media Centre of the *Land* of Baden-Württemberg (LMZ) and the *Medien- und Filmgesellschaft Baden-Württemberg* (media and cinema corporation). This initiative for media literacy, which is being pursued throughout the federal state, is intended to bundle, network, and supplement the numerous projects, activities, and stakeholders already involved in conveying media literacy throughout the *Land*, while also generating broad public attention for the topics of media training and media education. The main focus of the initiative is formed by new projects targeted at enhancing both the media literacy of children and adolescents as well as the media literacy of parents, teachers, and other parties involved with youth work.

GREECE / GRECE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

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

Question 2.2.a. and b.

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

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

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Within the framework of signed Memorandum of Understanding, the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs promotes the informative and awareness raising activities in the school community. The projects are approved based on pedagogical criteria from the Institute of Educational Policy and afterwards the Ministry informs schools on the available projects and their participation possibility. The campaigns of 'The Smile of the Child' are a characteristic example of the aforementioned procedure.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

'The Smile of the Child' implements three (3) projects for students. Primary education: Real Life Story-Friends by Request: the project is experiential and it describes the story of a female student, who communicates via the internet with someone, who presents to be of the same age with her. The girl exchanges photos with him but later on he uses them to intimidate her. In secondary education, two projects are implemented, i.e. "Behind the screen" and "Stories from the Internet". In both of them visualized stories are used, in order to inform students of internet safety. The project "Next to the parents" addresses to parents and through case studies, the dangers from the use of the internet are presented, as well as how can parents protect their children.

Statistics for 2017:

Subject	No of interventions	Target group	No reached
Internet safety	58	Parents and guardians	2,106
Internet safety	6	Teachers	95
Internet safety	279	Students	14,338

HUNGARY / HONGRIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

2.1.1. The National Police Force has a cooperation agreement with "Kék Vonal" ("Blue Line") Child Crisis Foundation (hereinafter: Blue Line) to provide assistance for children. "Blue Line" has a helpline and often involves the police in the implementation of different projects, for example:

"ITanoda for the Future of Avas". The project aims at developing basic skills and learning capabilities of children and young people aged 11-20 in the disadvantaged neighbourhood of Miskolc. The objectives are: to prevent drop-out of pupils with disadvantaged background, to increase their school results by providing assistance in learning, to develop their basic skills and motivation as well as their carrier skills. For these goals they organize mentored assistance in learning at daily level, out-of-school programmes, carrier orientation programmes, parental club, and consultancy for pupils as well as their parents.

2.1.2. Another significant project is "European NGO Alliance for Child Safety Online III". ENACSO III project is actually supporting the work of the ENACSO network. *The overriding goal is to create a safer online environment for children through fulfilling the following objectives:*

- To monitor and to assess the online environment from a child right's perspective and provide recommendations for the development of future policies at national, European as well as international levels.
- To ensure the development of an effective strategy to promote and advocate among relevant stakeholders so that our positions and recommendations will be taken into account. This will also be carried out, by updating and strengthening the role of the "agenda for action", with the involvement of both key stakeholders as well as children and young people.
- To strengthen the active role of all network members, ensuring the development of shared positions and advocacy strategies to be implemented at national as well as at European and international levels.
- To ensure the meaningful participation of children within all the relevant processes related to the project; from the development of positions/recommendations and strategies to their implementation, both at European and international levels and above all within network members' countries.

"Blue Line" operates as one of the 17 members of the Network, representing Hungary in the European-level alliance.

2.1.3. Delete Cyberbullying: "Blue Line" participates in a European project co-financed by the DAPHNE programme. The project started in February 2013 and finished in June 2014. The main goals of this project were:

- to call attention to the phenomenon of cyberbullying as a real and high-level danger for children, to set up working groups to collect and share good practices on recognizing and preventing cyberbullying at school and family level;
- to develop recommendations about this issue for decision makers at national and EU level.
- to develop an online, user-friendly campaign material.

2.1.4. Clubhouses for Tolerance project's purpose is to engage the Miskolc and Kecskemét Clubhouses in increasing the awareness in Hungary about the growing intolerance in the society by the use of visual art products developed by the children attending the Clubhouses. Its objectives are as follows:

- to involve the children of the Clubhouses into visual arts project where their personal sensitivity towards intolerance will be evoked as well as they can experience success, creativity and self-actualization;
- to involve artists into the creative process in order to provide assistance to children as well as increase the public visibility of the project;
- to create arts product with the use of visual art as well as IT tools which can provoke the members of the public as well as increase awareness and sensibility towards discrimination, intolerance, anti-Semitism and anti-Roma feelings;
- to open up an exhibition in Miskolc of the art products for the public via a large-scale Opening Ceremony event at the end of the project.

2.1.5. The Better Internet for Kids Network Pilot project is a 12-month project in which EUN Partnership and INHOPE will, in close partnership with 24 organisations which make up 11 national Safer Internet Centres (SICs), plan, develop and roll out a multilingual platform to deliver integrated, interoperable core services across the 11 participating countries. Its goals are:

- to stimulate the production of creative and educational online content for children and develop platforms which give access to age-appropriate content;
- to scale up awareness raising and teaching of online safety in all EU schools to develop children's digital and media literacy and self-responsibility online;
- to create a safe environment for children where parents and children are given the tools necessary for ensuring their protection online – such as easy-to-use mechanisms to report harmful

content and conduct online, transparent default age-appropriate privacy settings or user-friendly parental controls;

- to combat child sexual abuse material online by promoting research into, and use of innovative technical solutions by police investigations.

The police is in close cooperation with NGOs, which consult the authorities on prevention projects and help us promote projects launched by the Police.

2.1.6. The DCPS aims at mobilizing not only the governmental sector, but also the business sector and the civil society in order to ensure that children are protected from online harms and dangers. Having set one of its priorities in raising awareness of the community and the schools, it addresses cyberbullying activities spread in youth, and identifies sexting – sharing and disseminating depictions of youth and children (persons under 18 y.o.a.) in sexual positions or nude or inadequate clothing – as a form of that.

The DCPS orders that the state has to support the awareness raising efforts of civil organizations by issuing tenders designed according to the priorities of the DCPS. The DCPS Study states that “thanks to civil organizations and the industrial players there are plenty of ‘seemingly best practices’ available on the palette of awareness raising and education which are, in reality, rather occasional – that is, they lack prior needs-assessment surveys, follow up evaluation, and continuity.” As a necessity, the DCPS ordains that tender opportunities are to be renewed so that in the future, only those programs can get financial tender support that include evaluative assessment and follow up plan as well.⁶

2.1.7. In the framework of the Open Court Programme, the courts cooperate with other relevant authorities, including child protection services, local governments, governmental offices, police, prosecutors’ offices and penal institutions, they give information from different aspects of the issues as part of lectures provided within the programme.

It is less likely that non-governmental organisations initiate cooperation with the courts, but there are some examples that they request attendance at the programme, like a non-governmental organisation for retired persons.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

2.2.1. The NMHH and the Ministry of Human Capacities support the work of International Children’s Safety Service on yearly basis. International Children’s Safety Service is a non-profit civil organization with the priority of giving financial, social and health-related support and subsistence to children in need, irrespectively of national, political or religious affiliation. It also serves as awareness raising centre and also consortium leader of the European Union Safer Internet Program since 2009 (www.saferinternet.hu)⁸. The International Child Rescue Service as awareness raising centre organizes domestic and international conferences⁹ for professionals on media literacy of children, some of the conference’s main focus are the effect of the media on children and youth including for example sexting and online data protection. It also provides safer internet assembly lectures for schools tailored to the special requests of the school or the class visited. The Service in these lectures however, does not provide concentration to self-generated sexual depictions or sexting.

⁶ DCPS Study p. 86

⁷ The other Safer Internet consortium partners in Hungary are “Blue Line” as helpline and the NMHH operated hotline (internethotline.hu) for reporting harmful and illegal content.

⁸ The other Safer Internet consortium partners in Hungary are “Blue Line” as helpline and the NMHH operated hotline (internethotline.hu) for reporting harmful and illegal content.

⁹ The NMHH and the International Children’s Safety Service organize a media conference in every second year.

2.2.2. The „Blue Line“ deals with problems of the victims of sexting related offences as well. The Foundation is supported by the European Union, and the Ministry of Human Capacities among other supporters.

2.2.3. The Magic Valley media literacy education centres have been created by the NMHH to support children in their conscious and safe media use. The centres can be visited as part of a school trip free of charge.

2.2.4. The Threat Assessment of Bullying Behavior in Youth (TABBY) in Internet (European Project JLS/2009-2010/DAP/AG/1340 AMG) and TABBY TRIP in Europe (European Project JUST/2011-2012/DAP/AG/3259) can be mentioned, which aimed at increasing the awareness of the risk when using the web or any electronic form of communication and at learning information and skills to protect themselves. TABBY questionnaire, which is a self-assessment tool of various risky activities pursued online includes cyberbullying and sexting as well. See more on website: tabby.eu.

2.2.7. Another civil society initiation is the Digital Knowledge Academy (Digitális Tudás Akadémia) (www.digitalisiranytu.hu) that established a voluntary based educators network providing lectures for pupils, school staff, parents, and community.

2.2.8. The UNICEF Hungarian Committee Foundation and Telenor Hungary started off a joint activity in 2013, with the launch of Alarm-clock (**Ébresztő-óra**) program. The program, with the help of over 100 trained volunteers, introduces children's rights including violence against children, cyberbullying and digital safety, within a 90-minute free interactive lecture. Knowing children's rights is important even for developing social competencies and in the community integration process which might be crucial for 'digital native' youth to use the internet safely, free from cyberbullying. Originally, the 2 organizations aimed to reach out for 2,000 pupils a year, however the actual number of already accessed children counted over 11,000 within the first 2 years of the project (2013-2015).

ICELAND / ISLANDE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The government provides 50% of funds needed to run the Icelandic Safer Internet Centre, the rest comes from the EU's Connecting Europe Facilities / Better Internet for Kids program.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

The Icelandic Safer Internet Centre consortium (Home and school – national parental organization, Save the Children, Red Cross and the National Police) in formal collaboration with the ministries of education, justice and welfare, Office of Post and Telecommunication, Department of education - University of Iceland and the Icelandic Media Commission, have been running activities concerning safety on the internet on annual basis since 2004. However, only in recent years this has included an emphasis on self-generated sexual explicit material.

ITALY / ITALIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

Italy has, since the year 2000, launched a number of interventions in collaboration between institutions and civil society concerning the protection of minors in relation to the use of new technologies at national and local level. On this point, it should be noted that already in 2003, the Self-Regulation Code Internet and Minors was signed between the Minister of Communications, the Minister for Innovation

and Technologies, the Italian Internet Service Providers Association (AIIP), the Association for Convergence in Communication Services (ANFoV), the Independent Provider Association (Assoprovider) and the Federation of Communication and Information Technology (Ferdercomin). The Self-Regulation Code is a public-private agreement with sanction and reward mechanisms through which the new technology industry is committed to adopting rules, while a public control body monitors the compliance with the same rules. The objectives of the code are to provide families with help for the proper use of Internet. To this aim, appropriate prevention measures and different internet routes have been realized in order to prevent young people from coming into contact with harmful contents on the Internet. Providing minors with the right to data confidentiality, providers are committed to storing and providing useful data for the identification of authors of illegal websites, in collaboration with the authorities responsible for preventing, countering and repressing the exploitation of prostitution, pornography and sex tourism on the internet.

In relation to the most recent activities, in December 2016, the Department for Equal Opportunities issued a Notice on the implementation of educational initiatives under the "Extraordinary Action Plan on Sexual and Gender Violence": the funds of € 5 million will allow the funding of 90 projects to be implemented by the end of 2017. In implementation of the Extraordinary Action Plan against Gender Violence, in July 2017, the Equal Opportunity Department also issued a new call for funding related to projects aimed at preventing and combating violence against women, which will fund projects for 10 million of euros also to support awareness-raising, prevention and education projects on this specific issue. Furthermore, it is important to recall that the Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography is composed of the most representative national administrations and associations in the field of combating the phenomenon of abuse and sexual exploitation in minors. Therefore, through this body, coordinated actions are developed- as envisaged in the National Plan for the Prevention and Fight of Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Minors - on the above-mentioned themes, which also include civil society members as promoters. Currently, in addition to the State Administrations, pursuant to the Ministerial Decree of August 30, 2016 (supplemented with subsequent DM of September 12, 2016), members of the Observatory are also the following associations: Telefono Azzurro, Save the Children Italia, Terres des Hommes Italia and Meter. In addition, the Child and Adolescent Ombudsman also participates in the work of the Observatory for the fight against paedophilia and child pornography with its own representatives. Some of the initiatives taken by the aforementioned associations are related to the phenomena of the production / self-production of pedopornographic material and the risks associated with the diffusion of this material through new technologies.

The association S.O.S. Azzurro Onlus Telephone organizes information and awareness raising events for parents and teachers on issues concerning childhood and adolescence including on child sexual abuse and exploitation and the risks of Internet surfing. Telefono Azzurro also collaborates on the realization of the training activities of the Master "Evaluation and intervention in situations of child abuse and paedophilia" organized by the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia.

Also Meter Association has implemented education projects targeting schools, parishes, service clubs, educational agencies, public and private bodies on the correct use of Internet, interpersonal relationships, as well as prevention and awareness raising on all forms of child abuse. Among others, mention should be made of the "Project on Sexual Roles" and the "Minori online! Internet and Security." With reference to the issues of sexting, grooming and the dangers associated with the production / dissemination of paedophile material, the national project "*In rigo su Internet*" promoted a digital education campaign, which has also become a tool at school level to promote prevention projects and professional interventions related to the use of new technology and the Internet.

Save the Children Italia coordinated the DICAM I and II Project, co-funded by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security, and implemented in partnership with the Italian Coordination of Child Maltreatment and Child Abuse Services (Cismai), the Center for the Fight Against

Paedophilia on the Internet - Postal and Communications Police (Cncpo) and the Observatory against Paedophilia and Child Pornography. Numerous information sessions on the subject of sexual abuse online were addressed to practitioners in the social, investigative and judicial sector (with around 2,500 professionals) and the volume *"Out of the network. Operational Procedures for the Protection of Minors Victims of on-line Sexual Abuse"* was realized and is addressed to practitioners in the education, social, health, justice, law enforcement and technology sectors, with a view to creating an instrument for implementing child protection through co-operation and integrated case management.

The association *Terres des hommes* realised a project entitled *"Io proteggo i bambini"* (I protect children) aimed at promoting a culture of prevention of all forms of violence and abuse against children including safety on-line.

The association Ecpat launched a campaign entitled "Don't worry, Be happy, be safe!" in the occasion of the Safer Internet Day. Telefono Azzurro also launched a campaign entitled *"Fermiamo il bullismo adesso!"* (Let's stop bullying now!)

The association MOIGE promoted the project "Giovani ambasciatori contro il bullismo e il cyberbullismo per un web sicuro" ("Young Ambassadors against bullying and cyberbullying for a safe web") with the support of the Vodafone Foundation, Trend Micro and with the patronage of the State Police. The project aims to provide greater awareness of the issues associated with the improper use of the Web and the skills for a positive management of conflicts, whether personal or off-line, for the prevention of risks related to the phenomenon of bullying and cyberbullying.

The association "The circle of men" promoted the "School project: Stereotypes and bullying" aimed at making young people aware of gender stereotypes and the behaviour which lead to violence and bullying.

Concerning research activities by Associations Telefono Azzurro and Eurispes realized the National Survey on the Childhood and Adolescent Status 2012 based on a questionnaire given in 23 schools to 1,523 students between the ages of 12 and 18, attending the second and third grade of first-grade secondary school or one of the five grades of secondary school of secondary grade. This survey shows that sexual images, texts and videos are often received by friends (38.6% of cases), by their boyfriends (27.1%), by acquaintances (9.9%), but for high percentage even by outsiders (22.7% of cases). In addition, the following statements were made by the respondents:

- 41.9% does not consider badly these events;
- 16.1% trusts the person to whom the photo / video is being sent (who is the boyfriend/girlfriend);
- Only 1 teenager out of 10 did it as a joke (11.1%).

The research also reveals that the phenomenon affects both males and females and the motivations can be different: if an adolescent out of two does not see consider it as a bad thing, almost one girl in four does this because she has been asked by her boyfriend. Most girls teenagers interviewed are delighted to receive these messages. However 20% of the girls doesn't like this kind of requests. Taking a picture and sending it to others is mostly seen as a game: the kids are not aware of the exchange of pedo-pornographic material, which can get into the wrong hands, nor do they look at the effects on the people portrayed. Between young people aged 16 and 18, 1 adolescent out of 10 found him/herself in danger after having put her/his photo naked online.

LATVIA / LETTONIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

We inform that, activities of Latvian Safer Internet Centre www.drossinternets.lv are co-financed by the Ministry of Defence through The Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science and by The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development. We also inform that Latvian Safer Internet Centre is an NGO, and prevention activities are coordinated by Latvian Internet Association and co-financed by European Commission CEF programme.

The State Inspectorate for Protection of Children's Rights has not organized prevention projects related to these issues involving civil society, however, the Inspectorate has engaged in projects organized by non-governmental organizations.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

See the answers and information provided to question 1. about NGO "Centrs Dardedze" organized campaign named "I only forwarded it" and their "Džimba safety program", as well as about Latvian Safer Internet Centre activities.

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 aims to reduce peer abuse bullying and promoting goodwill respect and tolerance) include sexting and online bullying topics.

LIECHTENSTEIN

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The Office of Social Services (Child and Youth Protection Unit, Child and Youth Development Unit) is tasked with protecting children and young people from dangers that could threaten their development. It informs children, young people, and adults responsible for them about these dangers, raises awareness, and provides support in dealing with them. The focus is on topics such as legal and illegal addictive substances, new media and media products, violence, consumption and debt, working conditions, and any kind of exploitation of physical and mental immaturity. For prevention, the Child and Youth Protection Unit provides awareness-raising, advice, and information, and it facilitates networking and support for projects and initiatives. This educational and awareness-raising work is intended to encourage civil society to take up and implement the topics within their areas of responsibility. During the implementation phase, civil society organisations may receive technical and financial support from the Office of Social Services.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

See the activities of love.li, fa6, NetzWerk, aha, and kinderschutz.li mentioned in the response to question 1.1.

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.

LITHUANIA / LITUANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

Every year the Mol organizes a contest on the best practice prevention projects within the specified theme. For example, in 2017 the projects focused on "Secure Cyberspace: Community-based Cyberspace Security Initiatives". Entries can originate from number of key stakeholders including local/municipal authorities, associations, educational and science institutions, business community as well as civil society. Unfortunately, there were no projects submitted by the civil society in 2017.

After the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania ratified the Lanzarote Convention, the Ministry of Education and Science sought to inform schools about the main provisions of the Convention and their implementation. Thus, in 2014, 10 seminars were organised in different Lithuanian regions for psychologists of municipal pedagogical-psychological services and schools, social pedagogues and representatives of child welfare commissions. 232 specialists of pedagogical-psychological services and schools were acquainted with the principles and provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and school possibilities of their implementation, provided with knowledge on the signs and consequences of sexual abuse of children, measures of protection of children against sexual exploitation, the main intervention principles in case of suspected sexual abuse of children; the role of school in implementing prevention and intervention of sexual exploitation of children and the principles of education of children of different age groups on the topic of prevention of sexual abuse were discussed.

In 2012–2014, while implementing the project “Development of efficiency and quality of assistance to pupils, stage II”, co-financed from the European Social Fund and the budget of the Republic of Lithuania, training “Sexual crimes against children, prevention and intervention at school” was organised (16 academic hours long) for psychologists and social pedagogues of pedagogical-psychological services and schools. Specialists’ professional competence was developed during the training by recognising and solving cases of sexual exploitation of children, the specifics of working with parents, and school possibilities of intervention and prevention of sexual exploitation. The training was attended by 250 psychologists and social pedagogues of pedagogical-psychological services and schools.

In 2015, while implementing measures under the National Programme for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Provision of Assistance to Victims 2014–2020, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Lithuania organised 15 seminars in various Lithuanian cities to the representatives of child welfare commissions in schools about recognition of domestic violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse, organisation and provision of assistance to child victims of violence. These seminars were attended by 404 pedagogues of pre-school institutions and schools as well as specialists of educational assistance.

LUXEMBOURG

State replies / Réponses de l’Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

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

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Le ministère de l’Egalité des chances a signé des conventions de financement avec certaines structures actives dans l’encadrement des filles et des femmes en détresse qui encadrent des filles victimes de violence sexuelle. Tel est par exemple le cas du « Meederchershaus » de Femmes en détresse a.s.b.l. qui hébergent des filles dans le contexte de crises familiales avec violence sexuelle.

En 2013 ont été adoptés un Programme National et un plan d’action de Promotion de la Santé Affective et Sexuelle, porté conjointement par les Ministères de l’Education nationale, de l’Enfance et de la Jeunesse, de la Famille et de l’Intégration, de l’Egalité des chances et de la Santé, ainsi que par les majeurs acteurs en la matière, notamment la Planning familial, la HIV –SIDA Berodung et le Centre Psychologique d’Orientation Scolaire.

La gouvernance du programme national, basé sur une approche interdisciplinaire, est assumée par un comité interdisciplinaire, regroupant des représentants des organismes cités plus haut, la coordination étant assumée par le Ministère de la Santé.

Le renforcement de la mise en réseau des partenaires du terrain est un élément stratégique important du Programme, notamment afin de :

- assurer et actualiser l’identification des besoins en matière de santé affective et sexuelle (comme par exemple les risques d’abus dans le cadre des nouvelles technologies informatiques de média et de communication ;
- répondre aux besoins de publics cibles spécifiques ;
- améliorer la collaboration entre les partenaires et la cohérence de leurs actions.

La concertation avec la “société civile” se réalise par le biais de journées de réflexion impliquant un large échantillon d’acteurs du terrain.

MALTA / MALTE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

State authorities, such as the Foundation for Social Welfare and Agenzija Appogg, encourage the implementation of prevention projects and programmes by sponsoring educational programmes similar to the ones mentioned above. This is also done through educational TV spots / commercials, sponsored by the Malta Communications Authority.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Victim Support Malta, a local NGO, offers assistance in the form of support and information to victims and organises awareness-raising activities periodically. It receives EU funding and is also supported by government.

It should be noted that the most active organisation working in the field on the topic of self-generated sexually explicit images and sexual content is BeSmartOnline, but this is co-funded by government and EU funding and cannot be considered as civil society since it is a consortium between the state welfare/child protection agency, Education department and the Commissioner for Children.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The State authorities encourage and support the cooperation with civil society organizations. In this sense, a National Participation Council (NPC) has been created. The Council promotes strategic partnerships between in line institutions and relevant civil society organizations.

The cooperation with civil society is also ensured on the basis of agreements and memorandums of cooperation signed between law enforcement bodies and NGOs.

In order to strengthen the liability of the public authorities and enhance the civil society participation to preventing trafficking in human beings, child pornography and child sexual exploitation, including through the new ICTs, on 08.08.2013, the General Police Inspectorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the International Centre "La Strada" signed a *Memorandum of Collaboration*. An important element of the agreement was the reporting of cases of abuse, exploitation and trafficking through Hotline 080077777 and the website siguronline.md.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

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

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par La Strada

Question 2.1.a. and b.

State's replies: „*The State authorities encourage and support the cooperation with civil society organizations. In this sense, a National Participation Council (NPC) has been created. The Council promotes strategic partnerships between in line institutions and relevant civil society organizations. The cooperation with civil society is also ensured on the basis of agreements and memorandums of cooperation signed between law enforcement bodies and NGOs*”.

Comments:

The State response refers to a general framework of cooperation between public authorities and NGOs primarily aiming at securing transparency in decision-making process (consulting NGO opinion on policy documents) and does not relate to means of encouraging NGOs to implement prevention projects and programmes. There are no state funds or state supported programs that NGOs can access or collaborate with in related areas. Although the state has developed (with support of NGOs) and approved (in 2017) a national action plan to promote child safety online and invited NGOs to participate in its implementation, the plan has not financial or other type of backup and thus NGOs are invited to participate with resources. All the activities carried out by NGOs are financially covered by donors or international organizations. NGOs also have MEMO of understanding with state authorities covering child safety online issue as well yet, these MEMOS are general and are outside of any specific state-supported programs or projects.

Replies sent by / Réponses envoyées par NGO La Strada

Question 2.1.a. and b.

There are not clear means by which the state authorities encourage the implementation of prevention projects/programmes in the area of interest. To date, the state encouragement is expressed in form of thematic cooperation agreement(s) signed between a state institution and an NGO (which at the same time has no legal status and no state financial support) and by specifying an NGO as possible implementation partners in state related policy documents (i.e. National Action Plan to Promote safer Internet for Children). "La Strada" Moldova has a cooperation agreement signed with the GPI covering the area of child safety online. The cooperation agreement between the "La Strada" and the Ministry of Education is on the waiting list for extension and is necessary for "La Strada" for conducting awareness raising activities in schools.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

"La Strada" Moldova has been delivering seminars about safety online for young Internet users in schools and summer camps nation-wide since 2013. The module refers to key risky behaviour of children online including self-generated sexually explicit images/videos (in response to or not to a request from a "online friend") and means of prevention/protection. These seminars are conducted as part of the cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Education; yet, all human, technical and financial resources are covered by "La Strada". These seminars are delivered by young volunteers specially trained as peer-to-peer educators. These educational activities are adapted to child's views and necessities.

"La Strada" also launched and operates the only national info/educational resource (center) about safety online addressed to children and parents (soon to be extended to address educators/teachers) www.siguronline.md primarily focusing on the risks of sexual abuse and/or exploitation. Besides information and education materials, the portal integrates a hotline - an online individual counselling service and a reporting option in cases of child online sexual exploitation or sexual abuse. The portal is operational since 2013. Specific articles/info titles related to self-generated sexually explicit images/content have been developed and promoted via the portal and reports for assistance from individuals have been received as well. All costs associated with the development, maintenance and promotion of the portal are totally covered by "La Strada".

"La Strada" has recently launched a national research about child risky behaviour online, one chapter of which is dedicated to the issue of interest. The research report will be made public on the occasion of SID 2018.

All of the above are the initiatives of "La Strada" and are self-sustained.

MONACO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Le déploiement de projets et programmes de prévention menés par des acteurs de la société civile – principalement via « Action Innocence Monaco » - est encouragé et mis en exergue à divers égards.

L'on soulignera en premier lieu l'étroite collaboration technique entre l'Association « Action Innocence Monaco » et les autorités monégasques. L'Association a ainsi procédé à la mise en place d'un logiciel spécialisé à la Sureté Publique de Monaco pour déceler les téléchargements illicites de données à contenu pédopornographique. L'Association a formé la Sureté Publique de Monaco au paramétrage et à l'utilisation de ce logiciel qui est aujourd'hui utilisé quotidiennement par la Brigade des Mineurs.

En second lieu, en sus des campagnes de prévention dans les écoles, l'association prend une part active au titre des Campagnes nationale de communication et de prévention, dans le cadre d'une Information adressée au Grand Public, sur les des risques et dérives liés à une utilisation non surveillée d'Internet. (*"Le harcèlement, parlons-en"* ; « *Ne laisse pas ton image t'échapper* » ; « *Mettons des limites à l'illimité* » ; « *La Chambre des Enfants* » ; « *Le Masque* » ; « *Internet pas Net* »).

L'association a, cet égard, rédigé les dossiers pratiques ci-dessous également téléchargeables sur son site : « *Comment mieux protéger les enfants sur Internet* » ; « *Les solutions de contrôle parental* » ; « *Les réseaux sociaux* » ; « *Les jeux Vidéo* » ; « *Troubles de dépendance à Internet* » ; « *Les images pornographiques et les images violentes* » ; « *Mode opératoire du cyber pédophile* » ; « *Violence et nouvelles technologies* » ; « *Harcèlement et cyber harcèlement* » ; « *Guide pratique Facebook* ».

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Cf. réponses aux questions 1.1 et 1.3

Question 1.1

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

Question 1.3

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 modules 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 champ 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.

MONTENEGRO

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

There is still no systemically established coordination of the Government and NGOs on this issue.

The Ministry of Public Administration and the Telenor Foundation in Montenegro, in cooperation with the NGO sector, implemented a project whose activities concerned the strengthening of parents' and children's awareness of safe use of the Internet, which included self-generated sexually explicit content (images and/or videos).

<http://surfujpametno.roditelji.me/domenu>

Question 2.2.a. and b.

The NGO sector has not been sufficiently involved in projects on this topic (except for the above), but in the framework of the project related to combating violence against children, special attention has been paid to the Internet violence involving both self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content.

NETHERLANDS / PAYS-BAS

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The government works together with civil society in programs and structures like the Dutch Safe Internet Centre and specific organizations that develop/offer prevention programs for kids, youngsters and educators.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

In the media there is a lot of attention to self-generated sexually images, videos and content. Topics such as sexual resilience and cyber bullying are widely discussed to raise awareness.

There are multiple NGO's who offer training and preventing activities at schools, community centers and online. For example CHOICE (<https://choiceforyouth.org>), Help Wanted (<https://www.helpwanted.nl>), SoaAids Nederland (<https://www.langlevedeliefde.nl/>), We Can Young Tilburg (<https://www.onuitwisbaar.nl>). Defense for Children has developed an inspiration guide for peer educators, to inform their peers about sexting or grooming (<https://defenceforchildren.nl>).

NORTH MACEDONIA / MACEDOINE DU NORD

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has informed us that by now it has not conducted activities directed specifically to raising the awareness of the children about the risk if they produce and/or share self-generated explicit images or videos with sexual content or only self-generated sexual content.

The preventive activities undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, as well as protection, apply to all children for the prevention and protection against sexual abuse, as well as child trafficking for the purposes of sexual abuse.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

There is not enough relevant information to provide an answer.

NORWAY / NORVEGE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The Safer Internet Centre, in the Norwegian Media Authority invites organisations, private companies and NGOs as well as government bodies to take part in their network activities, including several meetings every year, organising larger events on Safer Internet Day.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

See replies under question 1.

Reply 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 huet*" (*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).

Reply 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.

Reply 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 (*nettrett.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 2.1.a. and b.

One of the key tasks undertaken by the Ministry of Digitalization is to engage in activities conducive towards broadly understood cyber safety. In particular, their tasks include: drafting up and implementation of strategic documents and acts of law on cyber safety, international and in-country cooperation, working out guidelines and standards for adequate safety measures of the tele information systems, preparing analysis on cyber safety and threats to the national cyber safety, preparing plans for trainings, tests and drills. Other public authorities play active role in raising awareness and disseminate knowledge on the projects, e.g. Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Science, Children's Ombudsman or President of the Office of Electronic Communications. The aforementioned authorities often carry out projects in partnership with Universities, institutes, NGOs and the private sector. Several initiatives, both local and national, are carried out under the auspices of public authorities.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

NGOs carry out numerous preventive activities both on the regional and national levels in Poland. These activities are different in scope and character and involve, for example: publications, radio or TV commercials, information campaigns, fliers, subsidies for local initiatives such as " A safe Internet Day" or national campaign in Poland "Protect your child On the Net". Some of the projects are initiated by the NGOs while other are carried out in close cooperation with public authorities or tasks are assigned to other entities.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Ombudsman For Children

Question 2.

The Ombudsman for Children addressed the Prime Minister several times (April 2016, September 2017, December 2017) to adopt a National Strategy to Combat Violence Against Children – a uniform comprehensive program including methods of prevention and combating of all forms of violence against children. The Ombudsman pointed out - in line with the recommendations of Marta Santos Pais, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General on Violence against Children, that such strategy is necessary, because Poland needs a coherent system coordinating the cooperation of all actors¹⁰.

PORTUGAL

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

As far as the preventive activity implemented in civil society is concerned, we would like to highlight PT SIC.

¹⁰ http://brpd.gov.pl/sites/default/files/2017_12_15_premier.pdf

PT SIC was created in 2007 under the strategic orientation to assure privacy and security in the use of the Internet, more specifically, to guarantee that all the citizens have access and are able to access and to manage tools that can protect them from the risks that might derive from the use of the Internet. The main goals of the project are:

- To promote the safe use of the Internet;
- To raise awareness in society for the risks associated to the use of the Internet;
- To report illegal contents in the Internet;
- To minimize the effects of illegal and harmful contents.

The PT SIC is a partnership of five entities, namely:

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia, I.P. (FCT) is the coordinator of PT SIC Consortium and is the main funding agency for research in Portugal. FCT is also responsible for coordinating the policies for the information society and mobilizing it through dissemination, qualification and research activities. Besides, FCT has a major role in promoting ICT development and ICT literacy.

Directorate-General for Education (DGE) is under the Ministry of Education, and amongst others, has the mission to conceive, develop and evaluate the initiatives concerning the use of Internet in schools and in learning processes. DGE's specific remit is to make sure that national policies are implemented regarding the pedagogical and didactic components of pre-school, primary, lower and upper secondary education, as well as the provision of education for children not attending school. Internationally, DGE is responsible for the eTwinning and eSafety Label Project.

Portuguese Institute for Sports and Youth (IPDJ), IPDJ acts as a coordinator of Youth Information Points Network, Youth Information Helpline, as well as coordinator of the National Committee of No Hate Speech Movement Campaign, promoted by Council of Europe.

Portugal Telecom Foundation (FPT) is a non-lucrative organization, created by Portugal Telecom, a Telecommunications operator. It encourages personal digital capacities development, in particular the support to citizens with special communication needs.

Microsoft Portugal is part of Microsoft Corporation with a key role in the spreading of information technology use and the promotion of digital inclusion with a strong input in educational activities. Security is one of the areas where Microsoft has been working with public and private institutions to promote the safe usage of information technologies.

To achieve its goals, PT SIC divides its work in four main functions:

- a. Generic Awareness Centre – Centro Internet Segura – with an objective to educate and raise awareness among the general public about online safety. This work is led by FCT when it comes to the general public.
- b. School Awareness Node - SeguraNet - with a particular focus on raising awareness of children, parents and teachers on how to stay safe online, DGE is responsible for running this Awareness Node in cooperation with the National ICT Competence Centres.

c. Hotline – Linha ALERTA operated by FCT for the public to report illegal content on the Internet in an anonymous way. After receiving a report, the hotline works in partnership with the online industry, law enforcement, government and international partners to eliminate or diminish the accessibility of this content, specifically child pornography images hosted anywhere in the world.

d. Helpline – Linha Internet Segura, provided by FCT, helping children, young people and adults with any online safety issues they may face themselves.

In order to accomplish PT SIC mission, every effort is made to produce inventive, educational and appropriate tools, resources and campaigns to engage and motivate children, young people, teachers, social workers, adults and seniors to consider their own online safety. It's also recognized the need to build and strengthen a network with all the stakeholders that are involved in Internet safety and security – public and private institutions and third-sector organizations – in cooperative spirit and reinforcing a positive message about the use of online technologies.

As such, PT SIC counts with two consultancy bodies to better design and prepare its resources and campaigns:

a. The Digital Leaders initiative for Portuguese schools aims to improve the knowledge and competences of safer use of the Internet and mobile devices, within educational communities, through specific non-formal training of selected students (from 9 to 18 years old), during the school year. The dissemination of competences is achieved through the development of non-formal awareness sessions promoted by those Digital Leaders students within their educational communities, using the skills acquired and the proposed educational materials.

b. Advisory Board – This organ comprises entities and personalities with a recognized know how and responsibilities in the development of Information Society in Portugal, as well as youth and children rights and protection. In the reporting period, the group met two times (December and May) and was enlarged to a total of 23 institutions, that is: Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT), Directorate-General for Education (DGE), Portuguese Institute for Sports and Youth (IPDJ), Microsoft Portugal, National Confederation of Parents Associations (CONFAP), Association for the Telecommunications Operators (APRITEL), National Authority for the Communications (ANACOM), PhD Cristina Ponte (EU KIDS ONLINE Portugal), Institute for Child Support (IAC), Judicial Police (PJ), High Commissariat for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (ACIDI), National Association for Information Technologies and Electronics Enterprises (ANETIE), PhD Gustavo Cardoso, National Commission for the Protection of Children and Young People at Risk (CNPCCR), School Libraries Network (RBE), Portuguese Data Protection Authority (CNPD), Google, National Council for Youth (CNJ), National Commission of UNESCO, Casa dos Bits' Media Partner and Portuguese Association for Victim Support (APAV), Portugal Telecom Foundation (FPT) and Association DNS.pt.

The state encourages also the implementation of prevention projects and programs carried out together with civil society through the:

- ▶ National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People (Comissão Nacional de Promoção de Direitos e Proteção de Crianças e Jovens em Risco) (<http://www.cnpcjr.pt/left.asp?11>)

This Commission has in its website general information about safety on the net with reference to specific entities <http://www.cnpcjr.pt/left.asp?15.03.13>, where we can find ANACOM (National Authority for Communications) that is creating awareness through the <https://www.anacom.pt/render.jsp?contentId=754018>, which directs to the ITU page

<http://www.itu.int/en/cop/Pages/default.aspx>

- ▶ Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People (<http://www.cnpcjr.pt/left.asp?14>)

Commissions for the Protection of Children and Young People are active entities in the neighbourhood. An important intervention from the National Commission for the Promotion of the Rights and Protection of Children and Young People must be outlined in the development, as from 2014, of Actions for Sensitization and Specialized Training on Suspected Sexual Abuse of Children and Young People, with the collaboration of the Law Enforcement Office Polícia Judiciária and IMLSF (Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences), aiming at training Protection Commissions' professionals as well as entities with competence in Childhood and youth (Preschool, 1st and 2nd cycles), Hospitals, Health Centres, IPSS (Private institutions of social solidarity) and Law Enforcement Agencies.

In this context, a game called "Os Búzios" (The whelks), written by the a psychologist, was also distributed by the Commissions, at national level, with a view to detecting, in approaching children and young people, situations involving sexual abuse, in particular due to contacts kept between the abuser and the victim through the internet.

The State also encourages work of civil society trough Portuguese Law enforcement agencies, Security Forces and Services

- ▶ Polícia Judiciária (<https://www.policiajudiciaria.pt/>)

Is also supporting activities from civil society organized by private law associations and other civil entities: lectures, seminars, and workshops

- ▶ National Republican Guard (*Guarda Nacional Republicana* – GNR (<http://www.gnr.pt/>))

In the scope of the "Communicating in Security - Internet Security Program" launched in 2010 in partnership with the "PT Foundation", formalized through a Protocol signed in March 2011, in particular, the "Communicating in Security - Internet Safety" Training Framework, dated January 2013, and the Pedagogical Teacher Support Booklet on "Bullying and Cyberbullying", of September 2013, with presentations on Bullying and Cyberbullying. The Notebook is directed to the military of the Special Programs Sections (SPE) of the Territorial Detachments, in order to carry out awareness actions aimed at 1st, 2nd and 3rd cycle students.

In 2014 GNR signed a Cooperation Protocol with the MSFT (Software for Microcomputers, Lda. - Microsoft Portugal) where programs and projects that contribute to the promotion and awareness of digital citizenship and security were integrated.

- ▶ Public Security Police (*Polícia de Segurança Pública* – PSP (<http://www.psp.pt/Pages/defaultPSP.aspx>))

PSP does not have programs or projects specifically directed to the sexual images on the Internet with children. At the general level on the theme of internet use and the risks associated with such use there is a protocol program between PSP and the PT Foundation entitled "Communicating in Security":

<http://comunicaremseguranca.sapo.pt/roadshow-passatempo-vamos-comunicar-em-11063>

Under this program, 1,625 awareness actions were carried out for students, in the academic year 2016-2017 (between September 2016 and August 2017). These actions were attended by 51,286 students,

7,971 teachers and 827 parents. The actions were given by 2,476 PSP trainers and 256 by the PT Foundation.

Special mention should be made to two different civil society entities:

- ▶ APAV (https://www.apav.pt/apav_v3/index.php/pt/)

As already mentioned, APAV has created and implemented the CARE network – support to children and youngsters victims of sexual violence, their families and friends.

Nowadays, there are eight staff elements full-time dedicated and about thirty volunteers that provide not only the direct support to victims of sexual violence, but also develop other activities – for example, awareness-raising or research.

CARE network has been developing awareness-raising sessions concerning sexual violence against children and youngsters, since January 2016.

These sessions have, amongst other themes, addressed prevention and action about “self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos” and “self-generated sexual content”:

<https://www.apav.pt/publiproj/index.php/67-projeto-care-rede-de-apoio-especializado-a-criancas-e-jovens-vitimas-de-violencia-sexual>

- ▶ IAC (<http://www.iacrianca.pt/>)

Whenever IAC Institute is aware of reports or requests for help, it forwards them to the Criminal Police. In some cases psychological and legal support is provided, free of charge. IAC Institute actively participates in activities developed by Child Helpline International.

ROMANIA / ROUMANIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

State authorities offer support in dissemination and planning of activities carried out by civil society, with important contributions from the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption, The General Inspectorate of Police and the Ministry of Education.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Among the most important public events is Safer Internet Day 2017: a public press event was held in Bucharest, where the impact of child sexual abuse images online was discussed. The event gathered representatives of the General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police, the National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption, Department of investigating Organized Crime and Terrorism, Europol, Interpol, but also representatives of companies (Bitdefender, ECDL), psychologists, teachers, school counsellors and other specialists. The event also gathered a lot of media attention. During the event, the results of the Safer Internet Project in Romania were presented with focus on Hotline statistics and findings, but also procedural details, workflow and intervention measures in cases of child sexual abuse images.

Also, at national and local level, there are partnerships between governmental and non-governmental institutions on the risks of sexual exploitation (e.g. the National Health Education Program, the partnership with Save the Children Romania - the Singur Info program and the "Hour of the Net" program, the collaboration with the "Child's phone").

RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The collected data analysis has revealed that these issues are not specifically figured out within the interaction of state authorities and civil society representatives. Nonetheless, the topics specified in par 2.1.a) b) are part of the activities conducted either jointly by state authorities and civil society agencies or by civil society representatives with state bodies' support in order to ensure children's safety in the cyberspace and to protect them against ICT facilitated sexual violence.

The work is carried out through the collaboration of regional and local government bodies with charitable organizations (for example – project with the "Key" foundation in the Tambov region, project with the "Road to Home" in the city of Cherepovets).

The search through Internet resources failed to provide information about the NGO organizations and civil society representatives whose activities are aimed specifically at the problems indicated in the question.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

The analysis of the gathered data showed that the civil society representatives do not carry out special measures, aimed at considering the concrete situations mentioned in par 2.2. a) b) though they consider them within the framework of preventive activities aimed at enhancing children's safety in the Web.

Examples of projects:

"Safe childhood" of the non-commercial partnership "Monitoring Center for the Detection of Dangerous and Legally Banned Content (<http://www.pedofilov.net/about-us/>).

"Sisters" -Regional Public Organization Independent Charity Center for Help to Survivors of Sexual Violence <http://sisters-help.ru/about.html>

At the same time, the Ministry of Education and Science (in the course of drafting the replies to this questionnaire) monitored preventive work of federal, regional, local authorities to ensure the sexual safety of children on the Internet.

The research revealed negative activities of a number of organizations that aim at the propagation of non-traditional sexual relations (the organization of children-404, whose activities were blocked by court decisions).

SAN MARINO / SAINT-MARIN

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

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

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

SERBIA / SERBIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Ministry of Trade, Tourism and telecommunication Answer:

Every year Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Telecommunications co-finances programs of Non-governmental organizations (NGO) which are related to child online safety. Programs are related to production and distribution of booklets, videos, Smartphone application, manuals on non-formal education and other activities. The participators and users of these projects are educated, inter alia, on risks of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos and self-generated sexual content. From 2013 Ministry has supported 51 projects with about 41 million dinars (around 340,000 Euros).

Ministry of Education Answers:

The support is provided and ensured through the implementation of joint programmes under the mentioned projects.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Ministry of Education Answers:

The activities implemented in cooperation with the representatives of civil society have already been referred to and enlisted under items 1.1., 1.2., 1.3.

NGO Astra Answers:

Some of the other educational material that is developed by CSOs includes:

- 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 Canter in 2015.

Tijana Jurić Foundation started a project "Tijana click" which involves the education of children from elementary schools and their parents about safe use of internet and dangers that may occur.

In 2016, Center for Public Policy Research in the Policy brief "Child safety on the Internet in Serbia: Exposure without coordinated care", advocates for children to be recognized as vulnerable groups in the Strategy of development information security.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE DE SLOVAQUIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The Department of Cybercrime of the Criminal Police Office of the Presidium of the Police Force takes part in preventative projects of non-governmental organisation eSlovensko o.z.- www.zodpovedne.sk, www.pomoc.sk, www.stopline.sk, www.ovce.sk, which are intended to protect children against risks of virtual space including protection of children against sexual abuse through internet.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

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 pointed out the issue of abuse of self-generated sexually explicit photos and/or videos.

<http://ipcko.upside.sk/>

IPcko is internet consulting service for youngsters providing with space for talking, advice or help by consultants mainly from the area of psychology and social work. The consultants are of accredited education and professional supervision aimed at ensuring help of a good quality on the basis of respect and friendly approach. Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic is partner of this internet consulting service.

SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

State and local authorities (ministries, municipalities, state institutions, such as the Employment Service of Slovenia, etc.) co-finance the activities of several organisations for counselling and help in case of Internet abuse: safe.si, Spletno oko, the TOM Telephone, the Slovenian Association of Friends of Youth (ZPMS), the Association for Non-violent Communication. Some useful information can also be found on the webpages of the police.

It is worth noting that basic schools invite experts in the safe use of the Internet. Lectures are usually organized for parents at parent-teacher meetings.

See below (6.1) about the work of the Association for Non-Violent Communication.¹¹

Volunteers of the Association for Non-violent Communication participate in the "Help programme for children who have experienced violence". The programme is intended for all children and young people who cause or experience any form of violence. The child gets an experience of being with an adult who complies with the principles of non-violent communication when establishing and maintaining contact with the child. The adult encourages the child to increase awareness of her/his personality traits, thought processes and experiences, and to express them accordingly. Thus, the child's self-image is strengthened and her/his communication with others improved.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

See above replies to question 1.

¹¹ <http://www.drustvo-dnk.si/en.html>

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Association Against Sexual Abuse

Question 2.1.a. and b.

As an Association we do not have any special programs, except prevention material – leaflets.

SPAIN / ESPAGNE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

1.-Ministry of Interior:

All the activities aimed at protection and warning for minors using ICT, including sexting, are a priority that should involve the whole society. For that reason, all actors that, in one way or another, have contact with children - parents, educators, law enforcement, civil society, health sector, audio-visual media, etc. - should work together.

Some initiatives are:

- <http://www.pantallasamigas.net/>
- <http://famiadigital.net/>
- <https://www.incibe.es1>
- https://www.osi.es/es_html
- <http://www.red.es/redes/>

There are also budgetary provisions from different public administrations aimed at collaborating with civil society organisations that do not have funds for setting up this awareness raising projects or campaigns (i.e. SAVE THE CHILDREN).

Also through collaboration agreements, public administrations encourage civil society to actively involve itself in these campaigns.

- <http://www.ciberexperto.org>
- <https://www.agpd.es/portalwebAGPD/canaldocumentacion/publicaciones/common/Guias/2016/Privacidad y Seguridad en Internet.pdf>

2.- Ministry of Digital Agenda:

The program «*Cibercooperantes*» promotes the collaboration of individuals interested in the dissemination of cybersecurity through awareness workshops.

These activities are carried out in education centers and are addressed to children, youth, parents, and educators. Sexting is one of the main topics.

3.- The Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality funds entities (private sector) which develop programs on prevention and intervention in cases of child sexual abuse or exploitation. This kind of

programmes received grants up to 577,720 € in 2016.

Question 2.2.a and b.

1.- Ministry of Interior:

The "Guardia Civil" frequently participates in multiple institutional initiatives (Observatory for Children) and private initiatives against child sexual exploitation. An example of this collaboration, is the signing by the Director General of the Guardia Civil of the Agreement of Intentions with the organization Protégeles, ("Protect them") to collaborate in the fight against the sexual exploitation of children through the use of ICTs.

To this end, specific materials have been prepared to support the didactic and awareness work carried out by the Guardia Civil officers at schools.

In addition, Guardia Civil develops other initiatives such as:

- A very important work in the channels and profiles of social networks through the official accounts of the Guardia Civil and the GDT (Group of Telematic Crimes of the Central Operative Unit of Guardia Civil) in which tips are given for the adoption of security measures and alerts on social networks. These communications are aimed at raising awareness of society in order to create an area of protection, especially for the most vulnerable groups, including minors.
- The creation of the "Colabora" ("*Collaborate*") telematic platform managed by the Telematic Crime Group of Guardia Civil, (<https://www.gdt.guardiacivil.es/webgdt/pinformar.php>), and the implementation of an application for citizens to make communications through mobile phones.
- Its official website and an email address protection-menor@guardiacivil.org that manages the EMUME CENTRAL (Junior-Center Team) of the Technical Unit for the Judicial Police, agents specialized in the field of minors and ICTs.
- The development of agreements with the main telephone operators in Spain to include in their web pages a button of complaint that establishes a link with the aforementioned platform "Colabora" and that allows to inform directly on those pages, forums, chats or others spaces that contain illegal content or harmful to minors.
- Signing and developing collaboration protocols with organizations specially dedicated to the protection of minors on the Internet (Fundación ANAR, Fundación ALIA2 ...), maintaining contacts in a stable manner and protocolizing the relationship and joint action.
- Increasing Guardia Civil participation in different national and international fora where experiences are exchanged and tools developed to improve the response against this type of threats.

<http://www.ciberexperto.org>

<https://www.is4k.es>

<https://www.anar.org>

<https://www.cece.es>

<https://www.csd.gob.es>

www.chaval.es

<https://www.educacion.navarra.es/documents/57308/57740/cyberbullying.pdf/1c169fb5-b8ab-478f-b7f4-7e3d22adab14>

2.- Ministry of Digital Agenda: A sexting awareness-raising campaign organized by ONG Pantallas Amigas (Friendly Screens): <http://www.sexting.es/>

3.- The Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) supports civil society projects in relation to these matters. One example could be the competition organized by the Consumers and Users Organization (a civil society association that represents the interests of consumers) and Google, for safe Internet browsing. One section of this contest, which has been sponsored by the AEPD, was focused on children and the Internet, including the dangers involved in situations such as those described in the question (<http://www.ocu.org/viveinternetseguro/>)

SWEDEN / SUEDE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

The National Board for Health and Welfare is the national authority which is annually distributing the government grants to different recipients. Some state grants are distributed to civil society organizations, while other state grants are distributed to public actors such as municipalities and county councils.

Government grants aim to stimulate quality development in the field of public health, health care and social services. They are a tool for achieving political goals, for example by stimulating quality development in public health and social services. The National Board of Health and Welfare allocates state subsidies mainly to civil society organizations. Follow-up of state grants shall provide knowledge and decision-making for government, government, civil society organizations, the profession and decision-makers at various levels.

One of the actors of civil society relevant in the context of this questioner which is receiving such government grants is ECPAT Sweden. The government has also a good dialogue and cooperation with ECPAT Sweden. You can find more details under the answer to question 7.

In November 2016, the Swedish government and ECPAT Sweden have in partnership organised The Nordic Forum against Sexual Exploitation of Children Online. The participants represented the governments, civil society, national authorities and experts from Sweden and other Nordic countries. The Nordic Forum identified a number of key action points, both immediate and long term, which together form a strategic framework for addressing key challenges related to stopping sexual exploitation of children online, the "Nordic Forum Agenda of Action":

- Form a strong IT/Telecom coalition to enable better collaboration and forceful action to stop commercial sexual exploitation of children online, industry, tech companies, public sector, civil society and law enforcement should come together in a coalition with an SDG. A first explorative meeting is called for first quarter of 2017.
- Develop new technology to enable prevention, detection and solution of sexual exploitation of children online.
- Take action within Agenda 2030 framework with focus on the private sector having an important role to play in the realisation of SDGs 5.2, 8.6 and 16.2. Tangible, operative action points, targets and

guidelines should be set for business wanting to implement and incorporate the work against the sexual exploitation of children

- Clarify and define terminology. Guidelines in the Nordic languages are needed to ensure that the words used are clear, correct and best suited to protect the child. The guidelines should be spread through training, promotions and campaigns.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Some examples of activities implemented by the Swedish civil society:

ECPAT Sweden: ECPOD is a podcast, which we have developed by ECPAT Sweden telling how children explode in sex trade today, both in Sweden and in the world. About the demand for the trafficking of children forward and about the children exposed and exploited sexually. It is a pod about the fight against child sex trafficking, narrated by young people who themselves have been exposed and by professionals with long professional experience.

One example of ECPOD podcast: A dad and his daughter tell us how it happened when he found uncovered pictures on her phone and how the family's everyday life was raining. Another participant is an investigator of IT-related sexual offenses.

Other example of this podcast: "Girl, soon 18. Make a bid on my virginity", it was stated in an advertisement where a girl posted herself for an online auction, an advertisement that was happily discovered by the Stockholm police prostitution group. In ECPOD's sixth section you can hear the police telling how they help the girl out of a situation where she is exploited in Swedish sex trade and about the demand that must be stopped for child sex trade to end. (You can find the pod on acast.com/ecpod under the hash tag #ECPOD.)

Rädda Barnen (Save the Children Sweden) is publishing "Stop! Min kropp!" ("Stop! My body!") consisting in a website and a handbook focusing on sexual abuse on children in different ages as well as how to discuss with children victims of sexual abuses and other related issues. (see <https://www.raddabarnen.se/vad-vi-gor/barn-utsatta-for-sexuella-overgrepp/vad-ar-ett-sexuellt-overgrepp/>)

There are also tips on how to talk to children of different ages of sexual abuse online on "# network smart".

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par ECPAT Sweden

Question 2.1. and 2.2.

The government funding which ECPAT Sweden receives from the National Board for Health and Welfare is used to fund our hotline, as well as research projects on sexual exploitation. ECPAT Hotline is a web based reporting system for anyone who wants to report suspected sexual exploitation of children. We review and sort the tips as well as forward all relevant information to the police. ECPAT Hotline is a member of INHOPE, a global umbrella organisation uniting National Internet Hotlines engaged in combating online child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse material. It should be pointed out that the ECPAT Hotline is not a prevention project or programme, but rather an effort to combat online sexual crimes against children.

SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.1.a. and b.

OFAS :

- La loi fédérale sur l'encouragement de l'enfance et de la jeunesse (LEEJ) permet à la Confédération de soutenir financièrement des organismes privés à but non lucratif (aides pour des tâches de gestion et des activités régulières (art 7), pour la formation et le perfectionnement (art 9) ou pour des projets pouvant servir de modèle (art 8, al. 1, let. a). Le bien-être des enfants et des jeunes profitant des offres subventionnées doit être au cœur de toutes les activités.
- L'OFAS dispose par ailleurs d'un crédit « Protection de l'enfant » d'environ 900 000 francs par an. Il peut conclure des contrats de prestations avec des organisations privées qui travaillent à l'échelle du pays ou d'une région linguistique ou décider de financer des demandes de soutien pour des projets ponctuels.
- Certains cantons ont des contrats de prestation avec des organisations privées dans le domaine de l'éducation sexuelle qui interviennent dans les écoles et parfois dans le domaine extra-scolaire. Dans ce cadre, les organisations incluent les risques liés à Internet. Nous ne disposons en revanche pas d'un état des lieux sur les contenus abordés dans les cantons.
- Certains cantons ont des stratégies cantonales pour la promotion des compétences médiatiques qui incluent la sensibilisation aux risques liés aux médias numériques. Aperçu des stratégies cantonales :
www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/informations-specifiques/strategies-cantonales.html
- Les pouvoirs publics soutiennent les projets et programmes notamment en y apportant leurs expertises.

PSC : au-delà du projet sur le courage civique (<https://www.skppsc.ch/fr/groupe-cibles/faire-preuve-de-courage-civique/>), la PSC prévoit de produire des clips vidéo destinés au grand public (2018). Y seront abordés la manière dont il faut réagir quand on observe le problème, où se situent les limites légales et où trouver des informations.

La campagne de Pro Juventute sur le sexting s'adresse de plus à l'ensemble de la population.

CDIP : La collaboration entre les écoles et les divers intervenants de la société civile est bien établie, notamment dans le domaine de l'éducation sexuelle et pour certains aspects de la prévention de la criminalité. Les intervenants externes pour des présentations spécifiques sont souvent issus des associations mentionnées sous la question 1.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

Les activités de prévention dans ce domaine sont principalement incluses dans des offres de prévention plus larges (prévention des abus sexuels, promotion des compétences médiatiques, etc.) ; cf. ch. 1.

Campagne nationale de Pro Juventute sur le Sexting : (www.jeunesetmedias.ch/fr/informations-specifiques/strategies-cantonales.html).

La fondation Pro Juventute (cf. aussi ci-dessus) fait partie de la société civile, mais est largement soutenue par les pouvoirs publics.

Sur mandat de la Fondation OAK, la Haute école de travail social de Fribourg (HES-SO) a effectué une enquête de 2015 à 2017 sur les transactions sexuelles impliquant les jeunes, c'est-à-dire des expériences d'ordre sexuel associées à un échange financier, matériel et/ou symbolique. Les résultats de la recherche ont été publiés, présentés et discutés le 6 septembre 2017 (www.sexe-et-toi.ch).

TURKEY / TURQUIE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

Pursuant to the Child Protection Code (no:5395), public authorities, families and non-governmental organizations and other stake holders shall work in collaboration for protection of children, protection from sexual abuse and exploitation included. Government bodies carry out their awareness raising activities in collaboration with civil society.

There are several non-governmental organizations working in the field of protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. They also form some networks in order to combine their forces. One important network is "Çocuklara Yönelik Ticari Cinsel Sömürü ile Mücadele Ağı – Network for Fighting Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children". This network was established with support of ECPAT. The number of non-governmental organizations which are member of the network is 50. These members are not only in metropolitan cities but also present in different regions of the country.

There is a wide range of activities carried out by this group of NGOs, which also include protection of children against sexual abuse on internet. They have 75 NGOs members. For instance, they held training on "protection of children from sexual abuse on internet" by professionals on subjects such as "profiles of victims and offenders of online sexual abuse of children, seduction, harassment and violence etc. The group also held a seminar on "crimes against children on internet" with participation of ECPAT. Please find below link of internet website of the network.

<http://ctcs-mucadele.net/>

Another network is "Çocuğa Karşı Şiddeti Önlemek İçin Mücadele Ağı – Network of Fight Against Violence to Children". This network is holding every year a workshop related to "preventing sexual abuse and exploitation of children in local level" in collaboration with Ministry of Education and other non-governmental organizations. In the third workshop (in 2016) participants discussed about online sexual exploitation of children. Local government officials such as governors and Education Directors, academics and teachers participated to the event. Please find below link of internet website of the network.

<http://www.cocugasiddetionluyoruz.net/>

Moreover, universities carry out some activities in cooperation with NGOs. For example, Acibadem University Centre of Research for Fight against Crime and Violence ("ASUMA") is dealing with child sexual abuse as one of its working fields. It is working with NGOs and Istanbul Bar Association and publishes report on child sexual abuse.

Ministry of Interior Affairs is holding informative meetings on safe use of internet by children, with cooperation with other public bodies and bar associations.

Furthermore, Ministry of Interior Affairs published the Circular on "Measures on Prevention of Online Sexual Abuse of Children" on in 2014. This circular makes reference to the principles adopted by the "Global Alliance Against Online Sexual Abuse of Children" of which Turkey is also a member (please find

below more detail under section “Partnerships”). Awareness raising activities is accepted as one of the main objectives of the Circular. According to the circular, in local basis, local governors are charged with collaboration of these activities.

UKRAINE

State replies / Réponses de l'Etat

Question 2.

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

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par La Strada – Ukraine

Question 2.1.a. and b.

La Strada – Ukraine CSO cooperates closely with such State agencies such as the Ministry of Education and Science, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Police, Ministry of Social Policy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In order to encourage civil society organisations to collaborative preventive efforts, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine develops activities that are subsequently approved by orders. Thus, joint activities by La Strada – Ukraine CSO and the Ministry of Education and Science to combat trafficking in human beings and children, incl. on the topics of alternative report, were included in 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’ of the Ministry of Education and Science dated 08/04/2016.

In 2015, between the Ministry of Social Policy and La Strada – Ukraine CSO signed the agreement on cooperation and approved the Action Plan for 2015 on the operation of the National Children’s Hotline and the National Hotline on prevention domestic violence, trafficking in human beings and gender discrimination. One of the provisions of the said document is the creation and introduction of a mechanism for referral to the relevant State agencies of the persons contacting the National Hotlines. However, this agreement expired on 01/01/2017. La Strada – Ukraine CSO applied to the Ministry of Social Policy on three occasions suggesting that the term of the agreement be extended, however, received no replies to its letters.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

http://la-strada.org.ua/ucp_mod_library_view_306.html – the 2014 study ‘Sexual exploitation of children in Ukraine: Current state and countermeasures’ (La Strada – Ukraine CSO, ‘Vira, Nadiya, Lyubov’ Social Movement, ‘School of Equal Opportunities’ International CSO under the ‘Reducing violence against children, with special focus on sexual exploitation of children and child sex tourism’ project sponsored by the Kingdom of the Netherlands and administratively supported by ECPAT International);

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

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

Question 2.1. and 2.2.

The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights participates in the working group on the creation of the protection of children in the media, which works under the National Television and Radio Broadcasting Council of Ukraine. So, the Act of agreement "Protection of a child who was sexually abused while engaging in media production" was developed by representatives of the media industry (1 + 1 Media, Media Group Ukraine, StarlightMedia, Independent Association of broadcasters). In addition, the media industry expressed interest in further research of the issue of the protection of children who suffered sexual abuse, taking into account the peculiarities of the current social conditions in Ukraine, and the creation of appropriate detailed methodological recommendations for their use by editorial boards and TV and radio broadcasting workers in the case of involving children in media-production.

Comments sent by / Commentaires envoyés par Rozrada

Question 2.1.a. and b.

Really State don't encourage the implementation of prevention projects and programmes carried out by civil society. State budget really has not money for financial support such projects. Ukraine has a law about social services but still State don't support such projects. From other side, state cost of implementation of projects is so small that it impossible to realize any important and system project.

Practically State try to use the results of NGJs activities for gaining end of points of state programs. NGOs professionals are members of interdepartmental commissions. For example, president of NGO "ROZRADA", Doctor Valentina Bondarovska is a member of Interdepartmental Commission of domestic violence and trafficking, and child psychologist of NGO "ROZRADA" Ulianna Ur-Evtushenko is a member of Interdepartmental Commission of sexual violence against children.

State constantly uses the booklets and notes, manuals, books that developed and published by NGOs.

Also representatives of NGO participate in the processes of developing and discussions of State Programs and changes of Legislation of Ukraine.

Question 2.2.a. and b.

NGOs always participate in all activities on prevention of consequences of using Internet by children. Unfortunately Ukrainian society is not ready to challenges of using Internet by children. Professionals of NGO "ROZRADA" many years studied physical and psychological influence of information technologies to physical and mental health of children users of computer technologies. There are a lot of publications of results of these researches from 1980 year. This problem was discussed on European psychological Congress (London, 2001) in symposium "Human surviving in the information technologies space" (Chairperson Doctor Valentina Bondarovska). In particular it was discussed forming into the children mind virtual concept of Death when he/her plays in computer games. Then teenager who shoot in people can think and feel that killed people will survive and recommence as in computer games.

Ukrainian society is not ready to challenges of Internet social network such as "Blue whale" when someone converts child user into a slave and takes to suicide. We could see a great mass media hysterics, a lot of information noise, and no system state and NGOs program.

Almost the same situation we have challenges of Internet sexual violence, self-generated sexually explicit images and /or videos, the violence in schools and violence between teenagers, even girls. Ukraine really needs prevention and educational activities as from State as well from NGOs.