

LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

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

Compliance report

Adopted by
the Lanzarote Committee
on 3 June 2026

Protection of children
against ICT-facilitated
sexual exploitation and
sexual abuse – Follow-up
to recommendations



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French edition:
*Protection des enfants contre
l'exploitation et les abus sexuels facilités
par les technologies de l'information
et de la communication (TIC) –
Suivi des recommandations*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examines measures taken by State Parties to implement the Lanzarote Committee's recommendations made in the monitoring round on ICT-facilitated child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (2017-2022). Four years after the conclusion of the monitoring round, the Committee looks at where State Parties stand regarding their compliance with the 28 recommendations "requiring" or "requesting" them to act.

A key concern for the Lanzarote Committee has been the risk of holding children criminally liable for **possessing or sharing their own or other children's self-generated sexual images and videos**. Despite the Committee's recommendations, most Parties can still prosecute children for possessing their own or their intimate partner's sexual images and videos. Similarly, most Parties still do not require that all other options be considered first before resorting to criminal prosecution when children share other children's sexual images and videos. Almost half of the Parties can also prosecute children for sharing their own sexual images and videos.

Regarding the rules for **establishing jurisdiction** in international cases of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, there has been a slight increase in the number of Parties that can now claim jurisdiction in transnational cases where at least one element of the offence takes place in their territory. More Parties now can also prosecute their nationals or residents for sexual offences against children committed abroad without requiring that the act be also criminalised in the other state, and significantly more Parties no longer require a victim's complaint or denunciation from the foreign authorities to do that. Few Parties, however, still have the legal possibility to prosecute such offences committed abroad against their own underage nationals or residents, without further conditions. While more Parties now make it possible for victims residing in their territory to file criminal complaints concerning offences committed against them in other Parties to the Convention, this is not yet the case in all Parties.

In respect of the recommendations concerning the **training of justice professionals and investigative capacities**, considerably more Parties now provide specialised training on ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children to prosecution services, and the number of Parties offering such training to judges has almost doubled since 2022. The same applies to the number of Parties where it is now legally possible for law enforcement units specialising in ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children to conduct covert operations. Six Parties have indicated an increase in the funding and/or personnel of the relevant law enforcement units since 2022.

When it comes to the **assistance provided to victims**, the number of Parties with child-friendly telephone or internet helplines advising child victims of sexual offences, including those facilitated by ICTs, has increased significantly. While some Parties offer both short- and long-term specialised support to child victims, many only provide assistance during legal proceedings or do not guarantee continued care.

As regards the **training of persons in contact with children**, there has been a marked increase in the number of Parties training professionals on how to identify signs of sexual exploitation or abuse in children and how to report it. Yet only few Parties have implemented the recommendations fully and in all the relevant sectors: education, health, social protection, and areas related to sport, culture and leisure activities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
INTRODUCTION	5
LEGAL FRAMEWORKS	7
INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION	11
JURISDICTION RULES	16
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION	20
ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS	23
CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT AND CO-OPERATION	26
PROMOTING AWARENESS	29
EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN	30
HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM AND CONTINUOUS TRAINING	31
RESEARCH	37

INTRODUCTION

On 10 March 2022, the Lanzarote Committee (hereinafter “the Committee”) concluded the evaluation procedure of its second monitoring round by adopting an [implementation report](#) “Protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs): Addressing the challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos” (hereinafter “the implementation report”) in respect of 43 States¹ which had joined the Lanzarote Convention prior to the launch of the monitoring round.

Pursuant to Rule 27 paragraph 6 of the Lanzarote Committee’s [Rules of Procedure](#), the Committee may ask Parties to inform it of the steps taken to implement the recommendations made by it in an implementation report. Accordingly, at its 41st plenary meeting in February 2024, the Committee [agreed](#) to assess the recommendations of the implementation report “requiring” and “requesting” Parties to act. Parties agreed to provide information on each recommendation in the country factsheets prepared by the Secretariat. On 1 and 2 October 2024, Parties received their adapted country factsheets and were requested to provide information by 1 March 2025.

While the Committee issued 34 “require” and “request” recommendations in the implementation report, six recommendations did not include a measurable indicator and thus compliance with them could not be assessed: these are Recommendations III-3 and III-7 (adequate financing of investigation and prosecution services), III-30 (prioritising investigations and criminal proceedings), V-3 (extension of co-operation with other Parties to the Lanzarote Convention), IX-3 (education programmes for children), and X-7 (encouraging awareness of children’s rights and their protection). The indicators used for the measuring of compliance are usually found in the text of the recommendations themselves and are reflected in an abbreviated manner in the top row of the compliance tables at the beginning of each chapter.

The compliance status for each Party is indicated in the tables at the beginning of each chapter. Compliance has been assessed on the basis of the information provided by the Parties in the [updated country factsheets](#) as: non-compliant, partially compliant, fully compliant, or “in progress”, meaning that measures are under way to implement the recommendation concerned. While detailed reasons for the findings of non-compliance or partial compliance are not included in the analysis, the finding of non-compliance is usually based on the lack of information or difficulty matching the information provided with the recommendation. Most findings of partial compliance are based on the lack of information in respect of one or more indicator in a recommendation containing several indicators. When a recommendation was not addressed to a particular Party, except in the case of general recommendations, it is marked “already compliant”.

In those cases where the lists of Parties to which the recommendations were addressed were not included directly in the recommendations, this information was obtained from the country factsheets.

In those cases, where Parties provided additional relevant information, including with regard to their implementation of the “invite” recommendations, this information is included under “Additional information”. Select examples of measures going above and beyond the

¹ Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine.

Committee’s recommendations or referring to concrete examples of measures are described under “Promising practices”. Not all of the details, however, could be included. They can be consulted in Parties’ replies in the updated [country factsheets](#).

Three Parties have not provided any information in the context of the present compliance procedure: **North Macedonia**, the **Russian Federation**, and **Ukraine**. Whenever a finding of non-compliance is made in respect of these Parties, it is based on the lack of information.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

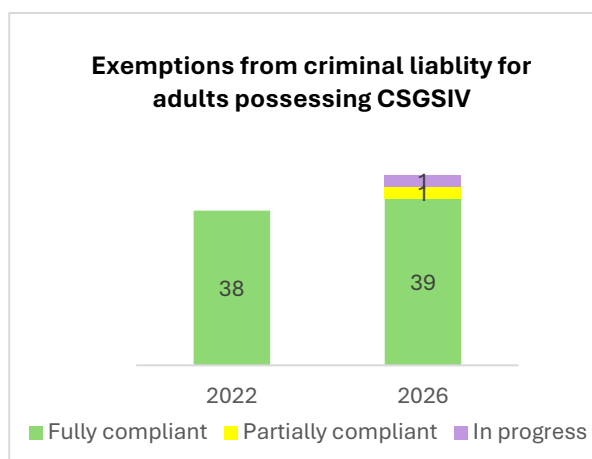
Recommendations Countries	5 - Exemptions from criminal liability for adults possessing CSGSIV	6 - Non prosecution of children possessing CSGSIV	8 - Non prosecution of children sharing own CSGSIV	9 - Last resort prosecution of children transmitting other children's CSGSIV
Albania	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress
Andorra	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Austria	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Belgium	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Croatia	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Cyprus	In progress	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Denmark	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
France	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Georgia	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Greece	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress
Hungary	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	Fully compliant
Liechtenstein	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant
Lithuania	Already compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Malta	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Republic of Moldova	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	Not compliant
Monaco	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Montenegro	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
North Macedonia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Russian Federation	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
San Marino	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Serbia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovak Republic	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Sweden	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Türkiye	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Ukraine	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention and the Committee's [Opinion on child sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos generated, shared and received by children](#) (2019).

As regards Recommendations II-6, II-8 and II-9, for the purposes of the compliance procedure, this thematic report takes into account only the possibility of criminal prosecution of children above the age of criminal responsibility, on the assumption that children below such an age cannot be subject to criminal prosecution. Parties with a comparatively low minimum age of criminal responsibility, even in the situation of full-compliance with Recommendation II-9, are invited to use a particularly cautious approach when deciding on the prosecution of children even as a measure of last resort.

Recommendation II-5: Exemptions from criminal liability for adults possessing child self-generated sexual images and/or videos

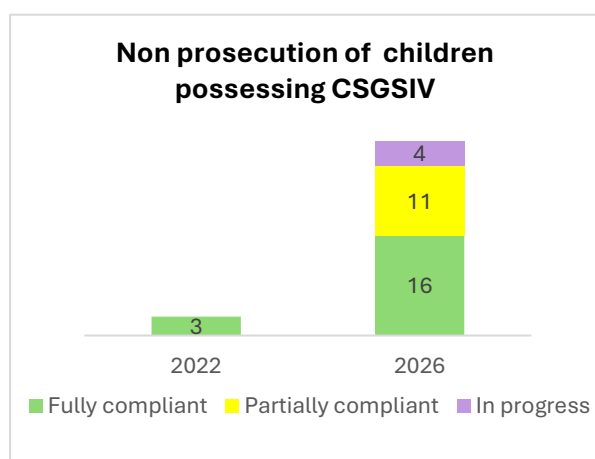
The Committee required five Parties, which provided for exemptions from criminal liability, to ensure that:



- the child depicted in such images has reached the legal age for sexual activities and has given his/her consent for the possession of such images and/or videos;
- the person possessing the child self-generated images and/or videos and the child depicted in them are of similar ages and maturity (to be determined by setting a maximum age difference between them, for example) in line with paragraph 129 of the Lanzarote Convention's explanatory report;
- the production and possession of the mentioned images and/or videos did not involve any abuse.

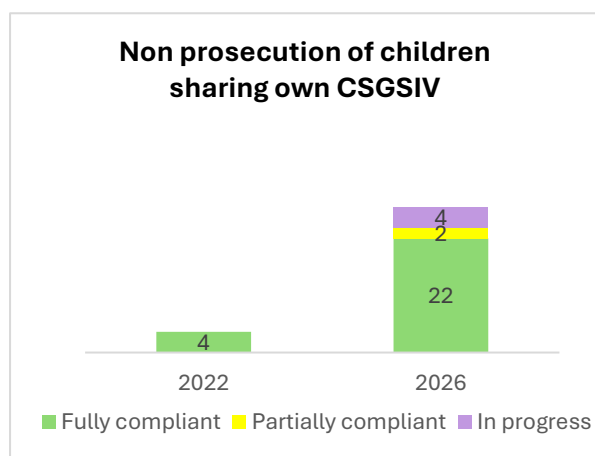
Recommendation II-6: Criminal prosecution of children possessing child self-generated sexual images and/or videos

The Committee requested 40 Parties to ensure in their legal framework that a child will not be prosecuted when he/she possesses:



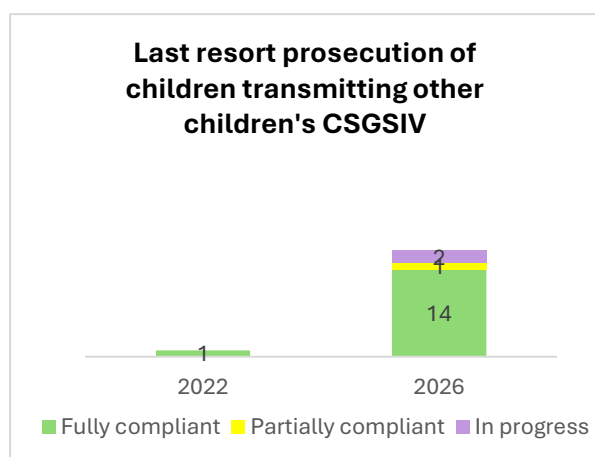
- their own self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos;
- self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos of another child with the informed consent of the child depicted in them;
- the self-generated sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos of another child as a result of receiving them passively without actively asking for them.

Recommendation II-8: Criminal prosecution of children sharing their own child self-generated sexual images and/or videos with other children



The Committee requested 39 Parties to ensure in their legal framework that a child will not be prosecuted for sharing his/her sexual images and/or videos with another child when such sharing is voluntary, consensual and intended solely for their own private use.

Recommendation II-9: Criminal prosecution of children for transmitting or distributing other children’s self-generated sexual images and/or videos



The Committee requested 42 Parties to ensure that the distribution or transmission by children of self-generated sexually explicit images and/or videos of other children is prosecuted as a last resort when such images and/or videos qualify as “child pornography” in accordance with Article 20(2) of the Lanzarote Convention.

To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate that measures other than criminal prosecution (for example, educational or therapeutic measures) are given priority as a response in

cases when children distribute or transmit other children’s CSGSIV.

Additional information

Recommendations II-1 concerning the replacement of the term “child pornography” with “child sexual abuse material” in legislation and II-3 concerning introduction of a definition of “child sexual abuse material”: the **Republic of Moldova** is currently in the process of amending its criminal law that will replace the term “child pornography” with “child sexual abuse material” and provide a definition of child sexual abuse material emulating the relevant provision of the Lanzarote Convention. **Latvia** intends to start the amendment process shortly. **Austria** has amended its criminal law to replace the term “child pornography” with the term “pictorial sexual child abuse material and pictorial sexual depictions of minors”. In **Greece**, the Ministry of Justice has endorsed the use of the term “child sexual abuse material” in official documents and is working to adapt the legislative definitions accordingly.

Recommendation II-10 concerning criminalisation of sexual solicitation of children (“grooming”): The Committee, on the basis of its 2015 [Opinion on Article 23 of the Lanzarote Convention](#), recommended extending criminalisation of sexual solicitation of children (grooming) to include situations when it does not lead to a face-to-face meeting or to producing child sexual abuse material. **Bulgaria, Croatia, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, San Marino, and Sweden** confirmed that their criminal law definition of grooming does not require a face-to-face meeting to take place, nor for child sexual abuse material to be produced as a result of the meeting, in line with the Committee’s recommendation (in **San Marino**, the relevant change took place in 2024). In **Austria and Germany**, an actual meeting is not a required element for the offence of “grooming”. In **Belgium**, as of March 2022, grooming is defined as a proposal to meet a child with the intention of committing a sexual offence if that proposal is followed by material acts capable of leading to such a meeting, including meetings online. Grooming as a separate offence, which does not require a face-to-face meeting, has been criminalised in **Denmark** since 2023.

Recommendations II-11 and II-12 concerning criminalisation of sexual extortion of children: **Finland** prosecutes the initial detention of CSGSIV as possession of child sexual abuse material, and the act of threatening, in addition to coercion or extortion, as sexual assault, sexual abuse or sexual harassment. **Malta** criminalises “instigation with violence, coercion, force or threats of persons underage (under 16) to prostitution or to participation in a pornographic performance and the making of any gain or benefit thereof”. However, it is unclear if this definition allows to

prosecute coercion to produce intimate images or images that could be qualified as child sexual abuse material.

Promising practices

The new criminal code of **Belgium**, in force as of April 2026, criminalises content promoting the commission of a sexual offence against a child (known otherwise as “child sexual abuse manuals”), including simple access to such content. This measure has notably been adopted to combat grooming.

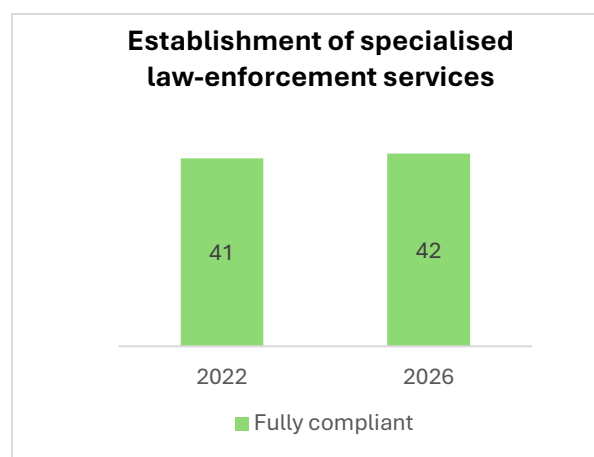
In July 2024, the **Netherlands** introduced a new criminal offence “sexchatting” defined as “making intrusive oral or written sexual advances in a way that is considered harmful to children under the age of sixteen” or to children above the age of sixteen in a situation of particular vulnerability. This offence can be committed both offline and online and does not require a proposal to meet as a necessary constituent element of the offence.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Recommendations Countries	1 - Establishment of specialised law-enforcement services	12 - Availability of training for law enforcement on CSEA	13 - Availability of training for law enforcement on ICT-facilitated CSEA	15 - Availability of training for prosecutors on CSEA	16 - Availability of training for prosecutors on ICT-facilitated CSEA	18 - Availability of training for judges on ICT-facilitated CSEA	22 - Identification of victims of CSEA	23 - Victim identification within law enforcement working on ICT-facilitated CSEA	28 - Possibility of covert operations for the investigation and prosecution of ICT-facilitated CSEA
Albania	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Andorra	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Austria	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Belgium	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Croatia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Cyprus	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Denmark	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
France	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Georgia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Greece	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Liechtenstein	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress
Lithuania	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Malta	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Republic of Moldova	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Monaco	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Montenegro	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
North Macedonia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
San Marino	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Serbia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovak Republic	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Sweden	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Türkiye	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Ukraine	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant

The recommendations in the section of the report are based on Articles 34 and 36 of the Lanzarote Convention and on the Committee’s [Interpretative opinion on the applicability of the Lanzarote Convention to sexual offences against children facilitated through the use of information and communication technologies \(ICTs\)](#) (2017).

Recommendation III-1: Law enforcement specialising in ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children



The Committee requested two Parties to establish specialised law-enforcement units, services or persons in charge of dealing with ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children.

Recommendations III-12, 13, 15, 16 and 18: Availability of training for various justice professionals on aspects of CSEA, sexual offences against children and ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children

It is noted that in a few cases where the finding of non-compliance was made, the information provided by Parties described a one-off training event or a series of events, without indicating whether such events are to be made available in the future. All Parties that have not yet complied with these recommendations are invited to make use of the Council of Europe’s online training course [“Protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse”](#) available on the HELP (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals) platform in several languages, which can be further translated into Parties’ national languages and adapted to their national contexts.

Recommendation III-12: The Committee required five Parties to ensure training on sexual offences against children for all law-enforcement agents who are likely to come into contact with such cases, including front-desk officers, rather than reserving it for specialised units.

Recommendation III-13: The Committee also requested six Parties to include ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children in training of law-enforcement agents who are likely to come into contact with such cases.

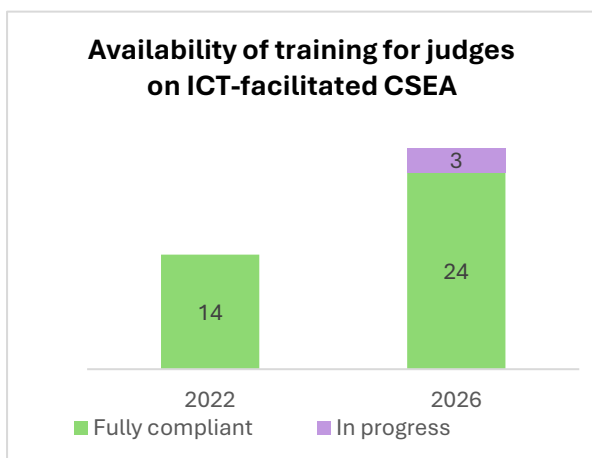


Recommendation III-15: The Committee required eight Parties to put training in place for prosecutors on aspects of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Recommendation III-16: The Committee requested 24 Parties to ensure that training on ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children is available for prosecutors who are or will be working on these issues.



Recommendation III-18:

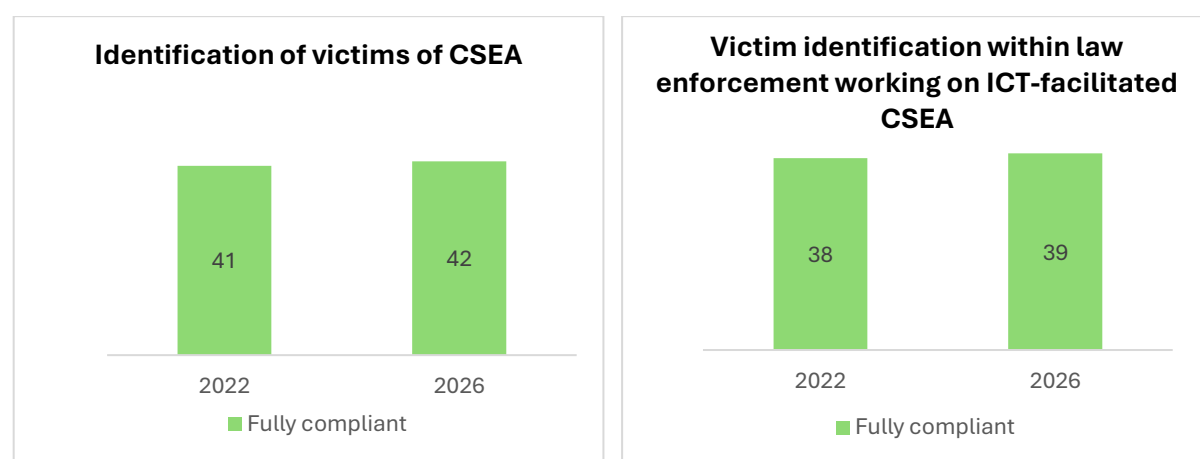


The Committee requested 29 Parties to ensure that training on ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children is available for judges who are or will be working on these issues.

Recommendations III-22, 23 and 28: Identification of victims and the availability of covert operations

Recommendation III-22: The Committee required two Parties to take measures to enable units or investigative services to identify the victims of the offences established in accordance with Article 20 of the Lanzarote Convention, in particular by analysing child sexual abuse material.

Recommendation III-23: The Committee required five Parties to set up a victim identification function within law enforcement in charge of combating ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children.



Recommendation III-28:



The Committee requested 25 Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures, in conformity with the fundamental principles of their internal law, to ensure effective investigation into and prosecution of ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children, allowing, where appropriate, for the possibility of covert operations.

With regard to this recommendation, the possibility of covert operations is used as an indicator of compliance.

Additional information

Recommendations III-1 and III-2 concerning the establishment of specialised law-enforcement units, services or persons in charge of dealing with ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children: In line with Recommendation III-1, **San Marino** has set up two specialised units dedicated to addressing sexual offences against children. While these recommendations were addressed to only a few countries, several other Parties have also taken steps to strengthen specialised responses. For example, in 2023, **Albania** set up several cybercrime and child sexual abuse material investigation sections at local and national levels. **France** has set up an investigative group specialised in online child sexual exploitation at the Central Office for the Fight against Human Trafficking. In the **Slovak Republic**, in February 2022 a specialised unit investigating sexual offences against children online was established.

Recommendations III-3 and III-7 concerning adequate financing of law enforcement and prosecution bodies specialised in ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children: while many Parties have confirmed that such bodies are adequately financed, **Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland** indicated an increase in the funding and/or personnel in the relevant structures since the adoption of the implementation report.

Recommendation III-12 concerning training on sexual offences against children for all law enforcement agents instead of only for specialised units: In **Liechtenstein**, the training curriculum for all future police officers now includes information on how to deal with victims of sexual offences, including children.

Recommendation III-20 concerning joint training for professionals involved in legal proceedings involving ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children: In **Czechia**, workshops for police officers also include representatives of prosecutor offices and courts, forensic experts and representatives of support organisations. The Czech Judicial Academy regularly (co)organises training events for prosecutors and judges involved in legal proceedings with focus on ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children. In **Estonia**, prosecutors specialised in sexual offences against children have mutual trainings and regular roundtables with the police. In **Finland**, the first joint training for the police and prosecution services took place in January 2025.

Recommendation III-22 concerning the setting up of victim identification services: In **San Marino**, an operational unit of the judicial police was set up within the gendarmerie, where specially trained personnel, in collaboration with the U.S.-based National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, identifies victims and makes reports.

Recommendation III-28 on the effectiveness of investigations, in particular the possibility of covert operations: **France** has increased the number of undercover investigators, included in the pool of investigators specialising in digital technologies (Ntechs), from 80 to 1000.

Belgium, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova, and Türkiye provided information about their recent efforts to step up the investigation of offences related to child sexual abuse materials in general, including strengthening the analysis of information received from hotlines and implementation of various technical solutions.

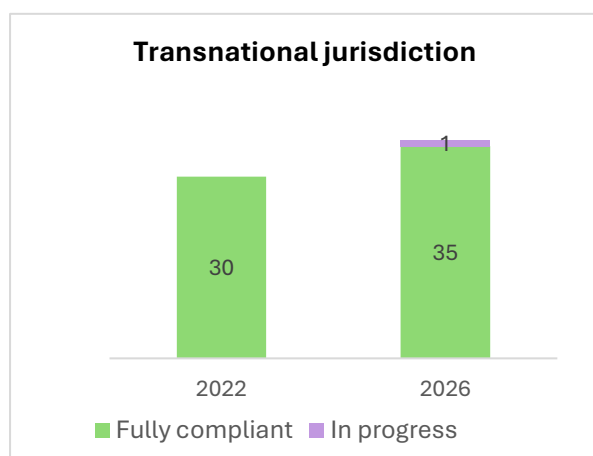
While not among the Parties assessed in the implementation report, **Armenia** has provided information confirming the existence of trainings or training components on ICT-facilitated sexual offences against children for investigators, prosecutors and judges, as well as candidates for positions in the country's judiciary and prosecution bodies. It also confirmed that its law enforcement bodies carry out victim identification when analysing child sexual abuse material and that covert operations are possible.

JURISDICTION RULES

Recommendations Countries	1 - Transnational jurisdiction	4 - Jurisdiction over crimes abroad by habitual residents	5 - No requirement of complaint or denunciation for jurisdiction	6 - No dual criminality requirement for jurisdiction	9 - Passive personality principle
Albania	Already compliant	Not compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress
Andorra	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Austria	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Belgium	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Bulgaria	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Partially compliant
Croatia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Cyprus	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Partially compliant
Denmark	Not compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Estonia	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
France	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Georgia	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Greece	In progress	Already compliant	In progress	Already compliant	In progress
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Italy	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Liechtenstein	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Lithuania	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Malta	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Republic of Moldova	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Monaco	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Montenegro	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
North Macedonia	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
San Marino	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Serbia	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovak Republic	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Sweden	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Türkiye	Already compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Ukraine	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant

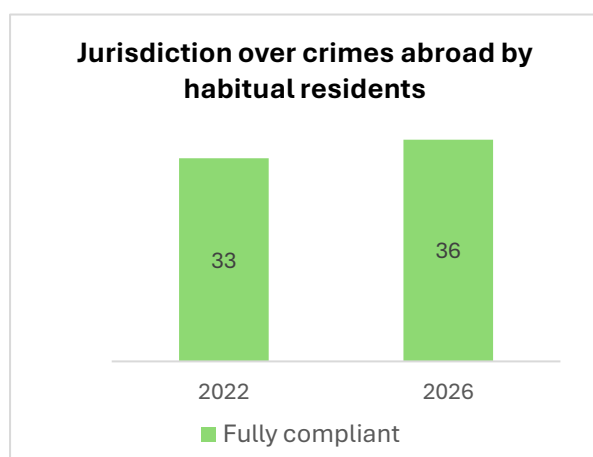
The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 25 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendation IV-1: Jurisdiction over transnational ICT-facilitated CSEA cases



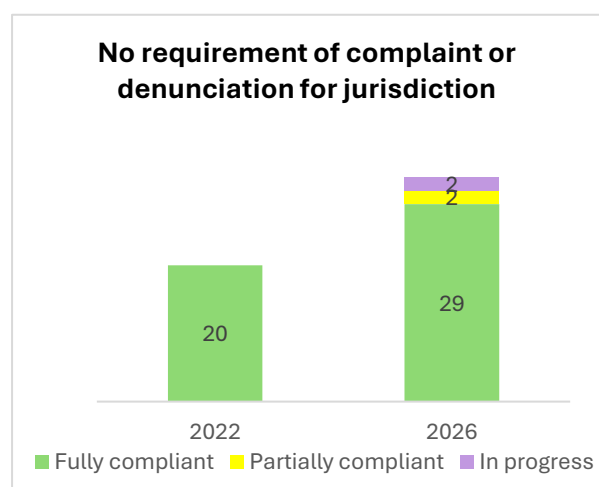
The Committee requested 13 Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish jurisdiction over transnational cases of child sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs, when one of the constituent elements of the offence has taken place in their territory.

Recommendation IV-4: Jurisdiction over crimes committed abroad by habitual residents



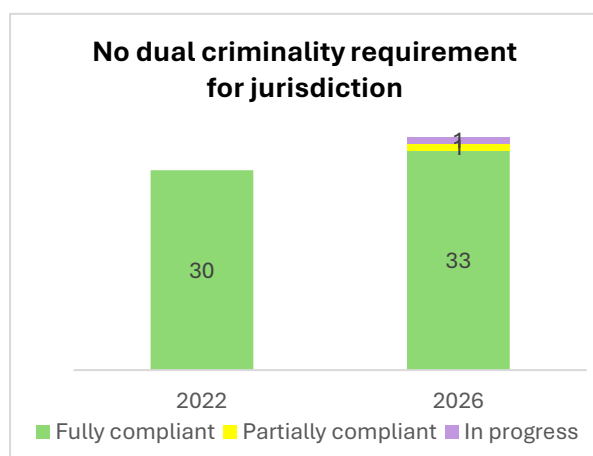
The Committee required 10 Parties to establish jurisdiction over offences established in accordance with the Convention committed abroad by persons who have their habitual residence in their territory.

Recommendation IV-5: Removal of the requirement of victim's complaint or denunciation by authorities for jurisdiction



The Committee required 23 Parties to remove the requirement that prosecution can only be initiated following a report from the victim or a denunciation from the state of the place where the offence was committed for offences of sexual abuse (Article 18), offences concerning child prostitution (Article 19), the production of "child pornography" (Article 20(1)(a)) and offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances (Article 21), when committed by one of their nationals or by a person who has his or her habitual residence in its territory.

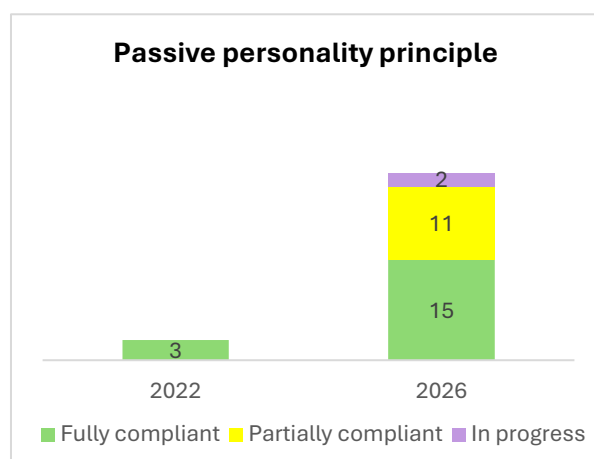
Recommendation IV-6: Removal of the dual criminality requirement for prosecution



The Committee required 13 Parties to remove the requirement for dual criminality for offences of sexual abuse (Article 18), offences concerning child prostitution (Article 19), the production of “child pornography” (Article 20(1)(a)) and offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances (Article 21), when committed by one of their nationals.

Recommendation IV-9: Application of the passive personality principle

The Committee requested 41 Parties to endeavour to take the necessary legislative or other measures to establish jurisdiction over any offence established in accordance with the Lanzarote Convention where the offence is committed against one of its nationals or a person who has his or her habitual residence in their territory.



Additional information

Recommendations IV-1 concerning jurisdiction over transnational ICT-facilitated CSEA cases and IV-4 concerning jurisdiction over crimes committed abroad by habitual residents: **Italy** and **Monaco**, respectively, amended their criminal law legislation in 2025 and 2024 to comply with these recommendations.

Recommendation IV-7 concerning jurisdiction to prosecute acts related to CSAM: in **Croatia**, prosecution of offences related to the possession, offering, distribution, transmission, or procurement of child sexual abuse material, as well as knowingly accessing it via ICTs, committed abroad by its nationals is also exempt from the requirement of dual criminality, in line with this recommendation.

Recommendation IV-8 concerning jurisdiction to prosecute solicitation of children for sexual purposes (grooming): **Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Monaco**, and the **Netherlands** do not use dual criminality as a requirement for prosecution of offences established in accordance with Article 23 (solicitation) of the Lanzarote Convention committed abroad by their nationals, in line with this recommendation.

While not among the Parties assessed in the implementation report, **Armenia** confirmed that prosecution in its territory of sexual offences against children does not depend on a report by the victim or denunciation by the authorities of the State where the act was committed.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

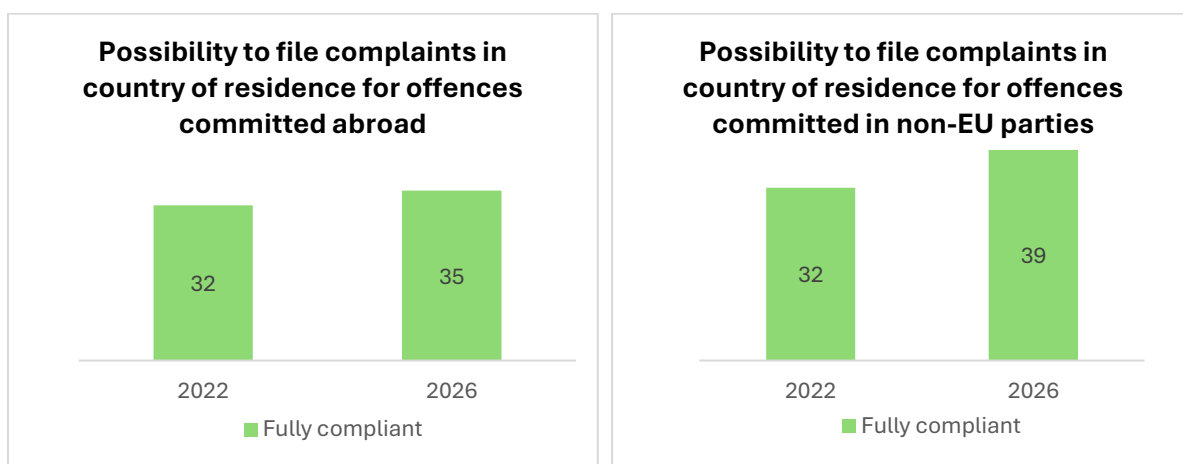
Recommendations Countries	17 - Possibility for victims to file complaints in their country of residence for offences committed abroad	18 - Possibility for victims to file complaints in their country of residence for offences committed in non-EU parties
Albania	Already compliant	Already compliant
Andorra	Not compliant	Already compliant
Austria	Already compliant	Already compliant
Belgium	Already compliant	Not compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Not compliant	Already compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	Already compliant
Croatia	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Cyprus	Already compliant	Not compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Denmark	Already compliant	Not compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Already compliant
France	Already compliant	Already compliant
Georgia	Not compliant	Already compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Already compliant
Greece	Already compliant	Already compliant
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Liechtenstein	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Lithuania	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Already compliant
Malta	Already compliant	Not compliant
Republic of Moldova	Already compliant	Already compliant
Monaco	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Montenegro	Not compliant	Already compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Already compliant
North Macedonia	Not compliant	Already compliant
Norway	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant
San Marino	Not compliant	Already compliant
Serbia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Slovak Republic	Already compliant	Already compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Already compliant
Sweden	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Türkiye	Not compliant	Already compliant
Ukraine	Not compliant	Already compliant

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 38 paragraph 2 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendations V-17 and V-18: Possibility for victims to file complaints in their country of residence for offences committed abroad²

Recommendation V-17: The Committee required 11 Parties to ensure that victims of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse in matters related to child self-generated sexual images and/or videos in the territory of a party other than the one where they reside may make a complaint before the competent authorities of their state of residence.

Recommendation V-18: The Committee required 11 Parties to ensure that the victims of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse in matters related to child self-generated sexual images and/or videos in the territory of parties to the Lanzarote Convention that are not members of the European Union other than the one where they reside may make a complaint before the competent authorities of the state of their residence.



Additional information

Recommendation V-9 concerning co-operation projects with the Council of Europe: **Georgia**, **Montenegro** and the **Republic of Moldova** have been implementing the EndOCSEA@Europe+ project with the Council of Europe's support, to actively prevent and fight online child sexual abuse and exploitation, including in matters related to child self-generated sexual images and/or videos. In **Croatia**, the ongoing joint EU-CoE project "Implementing the Barnahus model in Croatia" aims to support the setting-up of a Barnahus which would offer integrated services to child victims of sexual offences, including victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse.

While not among the Parties assessed in the implementation report, **Armenia** has provided information confirming that it is legally possible for victims residing in Armenia to complain to its national law enforcement bodies of acts committed against them in the territory of other States.

² Both of these recommendations were addressed to 11 Parties, but the list of Parties is different for each of the recommendations: the first recommendation is addressed to non-EU member States, and the second one to those EU member States which at the time of the adoption of the implementation report reserved this possibility only for victims of offences committed in other EU member States.

Promising practices

In the **Netherlands**, the police have a specialised team, Bestrijding Kinderpornografie en Kindersekstoerisme (TBKK), that uses advanced investigative methods to track down transnational child sexual abuse. Both prosecutors and the police work extensively with the Philippines to free children from abusive situations and track down perpetrators.

Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, and the **Netherlands** had co-operated in the investigation that led to the closure of the website Coco.gg on 25 June 2024. The operation was led by the French National Judiciary for Combating Organised Crime (JUNALCO), with support from the National Cyber Unit of the Gendarmerie, the National Anti-Fraud Office (ONAF), and the Ministry of the Interior's Cyber Command (COMCYBER-MI). It was also co-ordinated with Eurojust.

ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS

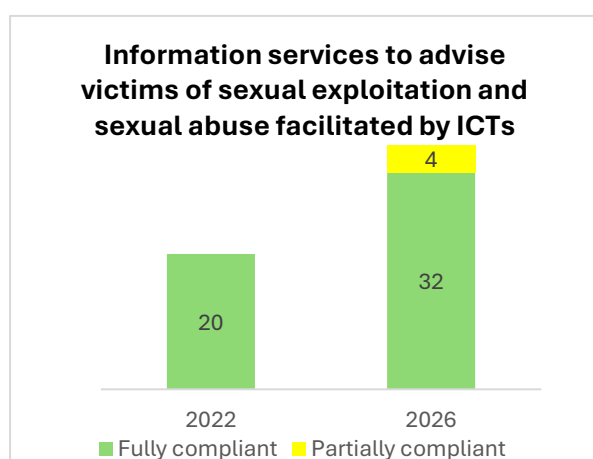
Recommendations Countries	1- Information services to advise child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs	3- Short- and long-term support services to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse
Albania	Fully compliant	In progress
Andorra	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Austria	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Belgium	Partially compliant	Partially compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	In progress
Croatia	Not compliant	Already compliant
Cyprus	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Czechia	Partially compliant	Already compliant
Denmark	Already compliant	Already compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Fully compliant
France	Already compliant	Already compliant
Georgia	Already compliant	In progress
Germany	Already compliant	Already compliant
Greece	Already compliant	Already compliant
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant
Iceland	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Already compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	In progress
Liechtenstein	Partially compliant	Already compliant
Lithuania	Partially compliant	Partially compliant
Luxembourg	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Malta	Fully compliant	Partially compliant
Republic of Moldova	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Monaco	Not compliant	Not compliant
Montenegro	Not compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
North Macedonia	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Already compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Fully compliant	Already compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant
San Marino	Not compliant	Not compliant
Serbia	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovak Republic	Fully compliant	Partially compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Spain	Already compliant	In progress
Sweden	Already compliant	In progress
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Türkiye	Already compliant	Partially compliant
Ukraine	Not compliant	Not compliant

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Chapter IV (Articles 12 to 14) of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendation VI-1: Information services to advise child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs

The Committee required 23 Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to encourage and support the establishment of information services, such as telephone or internet helplines, to provide advice to child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs, as well as to persons wishing to help them, in a confidential manner or with due regard for their anonymity. These information services should be made available as widely as possible. This can be done in several ways: the service is available at extended hours, it is delivered in a language that the caller, and especially the child, can understand, and is free of charge.

To at least partially comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate the

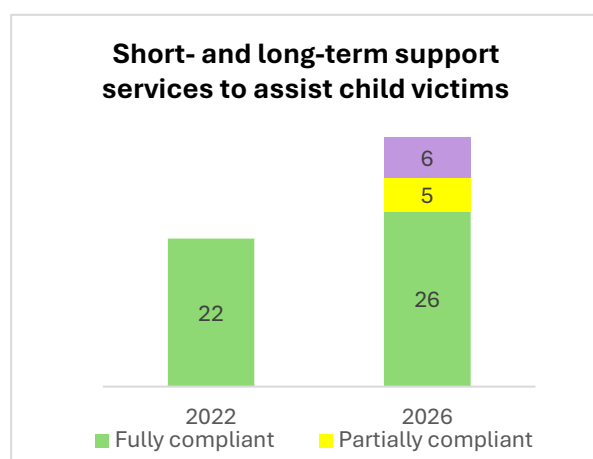


establishment of confidential information services specifically dedicated or adapted to children, including victims of sexual exploitation and abuse (regardless of whether these acts are perpetrated in physical or online environments) as well as to persons wishing to help them. These information services are expected to be supported or encouraged by the national governmental authorities. Accordingly, countries that lack such specialised services or have not provided information are considered “non-compliant” with the recommendation. Conversely, to fully

comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate that these information services also provide guidance to child victims of sexual offences facilitated by ICTs and/or that they have established relevant specialised services.

Recommendation VI-3: Short- and long-term support services to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse

The Committee required 21 Parties to take the necessary legislative or other measures to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse in the short and long term, with their physical and psycho-social recovery. It added that these measures should take due account of the child’s views, needs and concerns.



To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate that they have put in place assistance services for child victims of sexual offences which encompass both short- and long-term physical and psycho-social support. Parties that currently offer both short- and long-term support in some areas and plan to extend them to the rest of their territory are considered “in progress” towards full compliance. However, those that only provide them in some areas and have not indicated plans to extend them appear as “partially compliant”. Parties that

have specialised services but only offer short-term assistance are also “partially compliant”.

In its implementation report (paragraph 289), the Committee expressed concern about situations where support services are limited to those involved in legal proceedings, noting that many victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation never reach such proceedings. Therefore, Parties which provide support services only within the framework of criminal proceedings are also listed as “partially compliant”.

Additional information

Recommendation VI-1 concerning information services to advise child victims of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs: Since 2022 (see in comparison para. 280 implementation report), **Andorra, Cyprus, Romania** and the **Slovak Republic** have put in place national child helplines that are free of charge and reachable 24 hours a day, seven days a week (in **Lithuania**, this helpline is reachable from Monday to Saturday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.). All except **Cyprus** were set up directly by the national authorities. In 2021, **France** launched the 3018 national helpline for online harassment and digital violence, focused on protecting children and adolescents by providing free, confidential support and enabling rapid removal of illegal online content involving children.

Recommendation VI-2 concerning specialised training for professionals who provide advice to children on situations of ICT-facilitated sexual exploitation and abuse: In **Finland**, Victim Support Finland conducts training for their staff and volunteers who work on the 116006 helpline, the online chat, and other services. These training sessions cover such topics as addressing sexual offences against children and youth, including ICT-facilitated sexual offences. In the **Republic of Moldova**, in 2022-2024 the team of the Free Child Helpline participated in several trainings related to child online safety.

Recommendation VI-3 concerning short- and long-term support services to assist child victims of sexual exploitation and abuse: Since 2022, **Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania** and **Spain** have put in place legislation providing for support services to assist child victims of sexual offences (see in comparison paragraphs 286-287 of the implementation report). In **Finland** and the **Republic of Moldova**, the adoption of such legislation is under way.

Promising practices

In the **Republic of Moldova**, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, together with the Council of Europe, launched in 2024 the “Campaign for the prevention and reporting of child abuse and violence against children”, by promoting the Child Helpline 116 111. The campaign encouraged children and the general public to report cases of child abuse and violence.

In the **Netherlands**, **Offlimits** is a national, free and fully anonymous helpline and online support service for young people affected by online sexual abuse, including grooming, sextortion, and non-consensual sharing of images. It provides practical advice, facilitates the removal of criminal or unlawful content and currently acts as an officially recognised “trusted flagger” by the Netherlands Authority for Consumers and Markets (ACM).

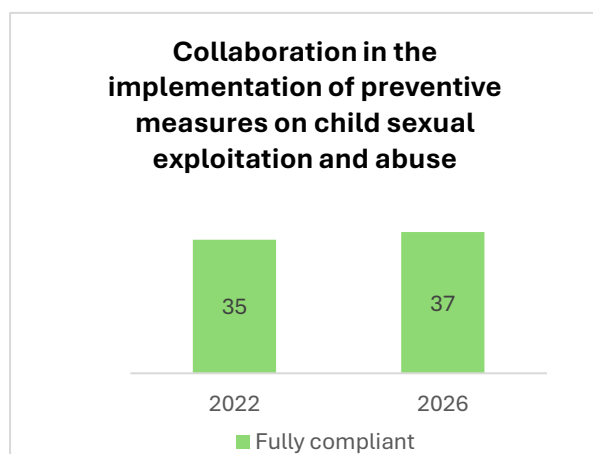
In **Estonia**, according to the Victim Support Act, psychological and psychotherapeutic support is available to child victims of sexual offences regardless of whether criminal proceedings were initiated, until the need ceases. The Act ensures that the different support services available for child victims of sexual offences (Barnahus and sexual violence crisis support centres) are properly co-ordinated.

CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT AND CO-OPERATION

Recommendations Countries	1- Collaboration in the implementation of preventive measures on child sexual exploitation and abuse	2- State financing of projects and programmes aimed at preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation and abuse
Albania	Not compliant	Not compliant
Andorra	Already compliant	Already compliant
Austria	Already compliant	Already compliant
Belgium	Already compliant	Already compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Already compliant	Not compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	Already compliant
Croatia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Cyprus	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Denmark	Already compliant	Already compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Already compliant
France	Already compliant	Already compliant
Georgia	Already compliant	Not compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Already compliant
Greece	Not compliant	Fully compliant
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Already compliant
Latvia	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Liechtenstein	Already compliant	Already compliant
Lithuania	Already compliant	Not compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Already compliant
Malta	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Republic of Moldova	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Monaco	Already compliant	Not compliant
Montenegro	Not compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Already compliant
North Macedonia	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Already compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant
San Marino	Not compliant	Not compliant
Serbia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Slovak Republic	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Already compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Already compliant
Sweden	Already compliant	Already compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant
Türkiye	Not compliant	Not compliant
Ukraine	Already compliant	Not compliant

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 9 paragraphs 1 and 4, Article 10 paragraph 3 and Article 14 paragraph 2 of the Lanzarote Convention.

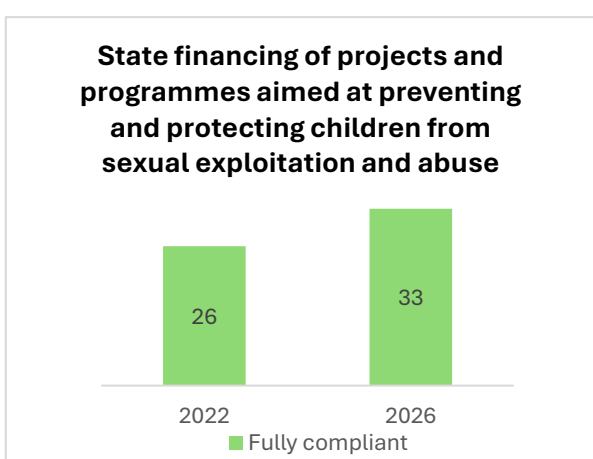
Recommendation VII-1: Collaboration in the implementation of preventive measures on child sexual exploitation and abuse



The Committee required eight Parties to involve civil society bodies in the implementation of preventive measures in the field of sexual exploitation and abuse of children.

To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to provide concrete examples of preventive projects and/or programmes involving civil society in the field of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children.

Recommendation VII-2: State financing of projects and programmes aimed at preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation and abuse



The Committee requested 17 Parties to encourage the financing of projects and programmes carried out by civil society aimed at preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to provide concrete examples of projects and/or programmes in the field that have been financed by them.

Additional information

Recommendation VII-1 concerning collaboration with civil society bodies in the implementation of preventive measures in the field of sexual exploitation and abuse: **Latvia** and the **Slovak Republic** were the only Parties which provided concrete examples of preventive projects and/or programmes involving civil society in the field of sexual exploitation and abuse of children. **Albania**, **Greece** and **San Marino** provided information about general programmes on children's rights but not directly linked to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Recommendation VII-2 concerning State financing of projects and programmes aimed at preventing and protecting children from sexual exploitation and abuse: **Georgia**, **Lithuania** and **Monaco** provided general information about financing but did not provide concrete examples of specific projects or programmes in the field of child sexual exploitation and abuse. **Albania** did not provide information regarding whether the State financed the specialised programmes.

Promising practices

France has strengthened public-private partnerships between law enforcement and major digital and service platforms to prevent ICT-facilitated sexual exploitation, significantly increasing intelligence sharing and tripling trafficking-related reports between 2023 and 2024.

In **Germany**, in 2023, an Alliance against child sexual abuse online was founded by the Independent Commissioner against Child Sexual Abuse and the Federal Agency for Child and Youth Protection in the Media. This Alliance serves as a think tank and elaborates tangible solutions for concrete problems in the fight against child sexual abuse online.

In **Spain**, the “State Pact to Protect Children on the Internet and Social Networks” is a civil society-led proposal launched in 2023 with institutional support from the Spanish Data Protection Agency and the Attorney General’s Office. It has been signed by more than 130 organisations, presented in the Spanish Parliament and supported by public institutions. This initiative has directly influenced the development of the draft Organic Law on the Protection of Minors in Digital Environments.

PROMOTING AWARENESS

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Articles 8, Article 9 paragraphs 2 and 3 and Article 10 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention and the Committee's [Opinion on child sexually suggestive or explicit images and/or videos generated, shared and received by children](#) (2019).

The Committee did not address any “request” or “require” recommendations regarding awareness raising. Nevertheless, Parties reported a broad range of initiatives promoting awareness about sexual exploitation and abuse risks associated with children generating or sharing sexual images and videos. These efforts include digital campaigns, school workshops, interactive resources, and communications tailored to different age groups (**Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Finland, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, Poland, the Slovak Republic, Spain and Türkiye**). Awareness raising activities are addressed to adults with parental responsibilities through tailored toolkits and seminars (**Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova and Türkiye**). Several Parties have improved coordination among government agencies, civil society, child protection bodies and educational institutions through national observatories, multi-stakeholder councils and cross-sector action plans (**Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Italy, the Republic of Moldova and Portugal**).

Safer Internet Centres (**Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Estonia, France, Latvia, the Netherlands and the Slovak Republic**) continue to serve as central hubs for multi-channel awareness raising, information and support, including cross-border cooperation. These Centres, which additionally ensure collaboration between national authorities and civil society, normally promote digital literacy and safe behaviour online, engage with schools and families, and provide helplines for victims and those seeking advice.

Promising practices

In **Andorra**, theatre is used as an educational tool to raise awareness among teenagers and encourage them to reflect on the responsible use of information and communication technologies. New immersive performances about the devastating consequences of sexual violence, the harmful sexual behaviours resulting from pornography, and the issue of non-consensual sharing of intimate images involving children have been organised.

In **Czechia**, the Ministry of Education published in 2024 a new methodology instructing school personnel in the prevention of unsafe sexual behaviour of students. This updated methodology places high priority on online behaviour of children and adolescents, dangers of sexting, access to pornography and challenges raised by child self-generated sexual images and/or videos. It also provides a step-by-step guidance for school personnel in case they discover wrongdoings and legal offences.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 6 of the Lanzarote Convention.

Recommendation IX-3 on education programmes including the risks of child sexual exploitation and abuse facilitated by ICTs did not include a measurable indicator and thus compliance with it could not be assessed. The Committee already provided a comprehensive analysis of the different national programmes and initiatives in place in the implementation report.

However, Parties have strengthened efforts to inform children about the risks of child sexual exploitation and abuse (CSEA) linked to self-generated sexual images and videos, increasingly embedding this content in national curricula and educational frameworks (**Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Türkiye**). **Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Spain** have noted that the information is provided according to age and maturity, and most of the Parties listed involve parents through guides, sessions and dedicated resources to support their role in promoting safe digital behaviours. **Belgium, Iceland and Switzerland** have indicated that this education is not left to the discretion of schools or teachers but is systematically provided at national level.

Promising practices

In **Andorra**, the workshop "This Is Not Sex", launched in February 2025, aimed at preventing and detecting sexual violence in adolescence, providing teenagers with information about the consequences of pornography-based sexuality for themselves and their partners.

In **Cyprus**, the Holistic Sexual Education Law of 2022 established a legislative framework that ensures the provision of comprehensive sexual education to children and adults attending primary and secondary public and private schools and the implementation of training programmes for educators. Since 2022, seminars on the risks of sexting have been organised nationwide.

In **Iceland**, violence prevention teams are now in place in every primary school, responsible for ensuring age-appropriate education on sexual and gender-based violence across all grade levels. These teams also support staff with education and response strategies and ensure coordinated reactions when children disclose abuse or harassment.

In **Latvia**, in 2024, the Ministry of Education and Science and the University of Latvia signed an agreement on the elaboration of a professional competence development programme for teachers "Sexuality Education: An International Approach". Its aim is to enable teachers to provide pupils with high-quality, scientifically sound and age-appropriate information on sexual and reproductive health.

HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM AND CONTINUOUS TRAINING

Recommendations Countries			5 - Availability of training on identifying CSEA				6 - Availability of information on how to report CSEA			
	1 - Availability of training on CSEA	4 - Compulsory training on children's rights and their protection	Education	Health	Social protection	Sport, culture and leisure	Education	Health	Social protection	Sport, culture and leisure
Albania	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Andorra	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	In progress	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Austria	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Belgium	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Already compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Bulgaria	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	In progress	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	In progress
Croatia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant
Cyprus	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Czechia	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant
Denmark	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Estonia	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Finland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
France	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress
Georgia	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Germany	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Greece	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Hungary	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Iceland	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Italy	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Latvia	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Liechtenstein	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress
Lithuania	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Luxembourg	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Malta	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant
Republic of Moldova	In progress	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant
Monaco	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Montenegro	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Netherlands	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
North Macedonia	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Norway	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Poland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Portugal	Already compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Romania	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Already compliant
Russian Federation	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
San Marino	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	In progress	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Serbia	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovak Republic	Already compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Slovenia	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant	Not compliant	Fully compliant	Fully compliant
Spain	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Partially compliant	Not compliant	Partially compliant	Fully compliant	Partially compliant	Partially compliant
Sweden	Partially compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Fully compliant
Switzerland	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant	Already compliant
Türkiye	Already compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant
Ukraine	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant	Not compliant

The recommendations made by the Committee in this chapter stem mostly from the requirements of Article 5 paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Lanzarote Convention. While the [Explanatory Report](#) to the Convention makes it clear that these paragraphs are intended to cover persons who carry out voluntary activities with children, only rarely did the information provided by the Parties refer to volunteers. For this reason, the indicators used for the assessment of compliance focus on professionals.

When a finding of partial compliance is made in respect of federal States, it is often based on the fact that information was received only in respect of some constituent entities.

Recommendation X-1: Training on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, including that facilitated by ICTs

The Committee requested 12 Parties to ensure that persons who have regular contact with children (those in the education, health and social protection sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities) have an adequate knowledge of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including when facilitated by ICTs, for example through education or continuous training.

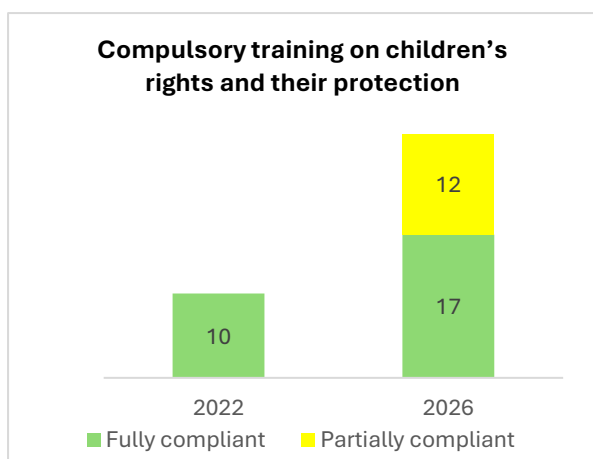


To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate the availability, on a permanent or recurrent basis, of training or teaching on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse for professionals in the sectors identified in the recommendation.

None of the Parties which have provided a response have included any information about training or teaching persons in regular contact with children about the specificities of ICT-facilitated child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Recommendation X-4: Compulsory teaching or training on children's rights and their protection in the education, health, social protection sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities

The Committee required 33 Parties to ensure that teaching or training on the rights of children and their protection for persons who have regular contact with children (those in the education, health and social protection sectors and in areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities) is not optional.



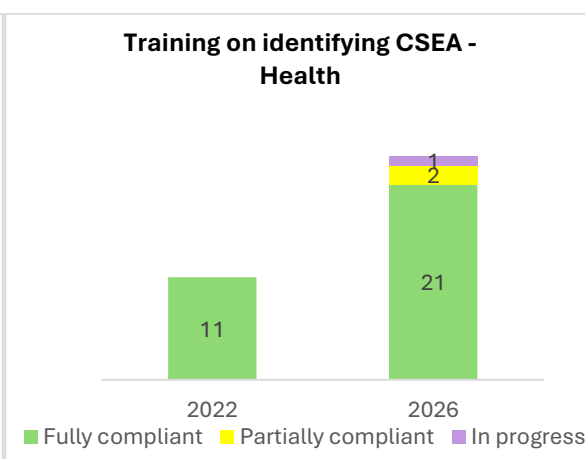
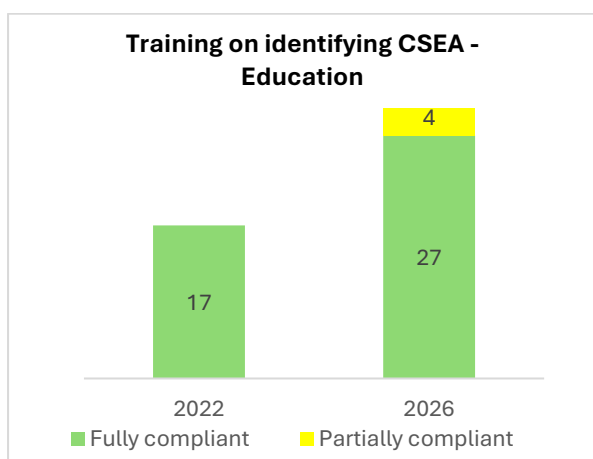
To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate the existence of compulsory teaching or training on children's rights and their protection for professionals working in regular contact with children in the sectors identified in the recommendation.

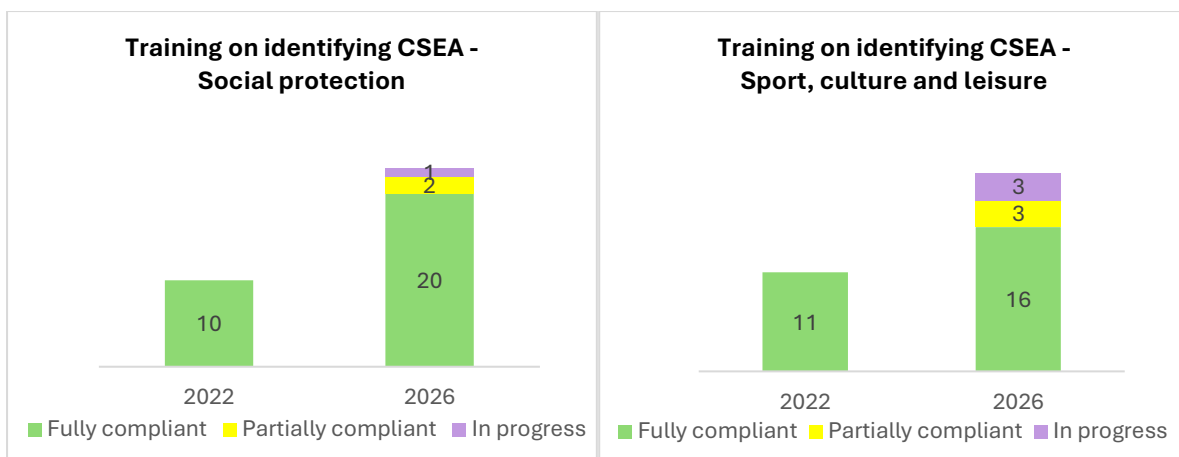
Recommendation X-5: Training on identifying child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse

The Committee required a number of Parties to ensure that persons who have regular contact with children are equipped to identify any situation of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children in:

- the education sector (26 Parties);
- the health sector (32 Parties);
- the social protection sector (33 Parties);
- areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities (32 Parties).

To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate the availability, on a permanent or recurrent basis, of teaching or training on how to identify a situation of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse for professionals working in regular contact with children in each of the sectors designated above.



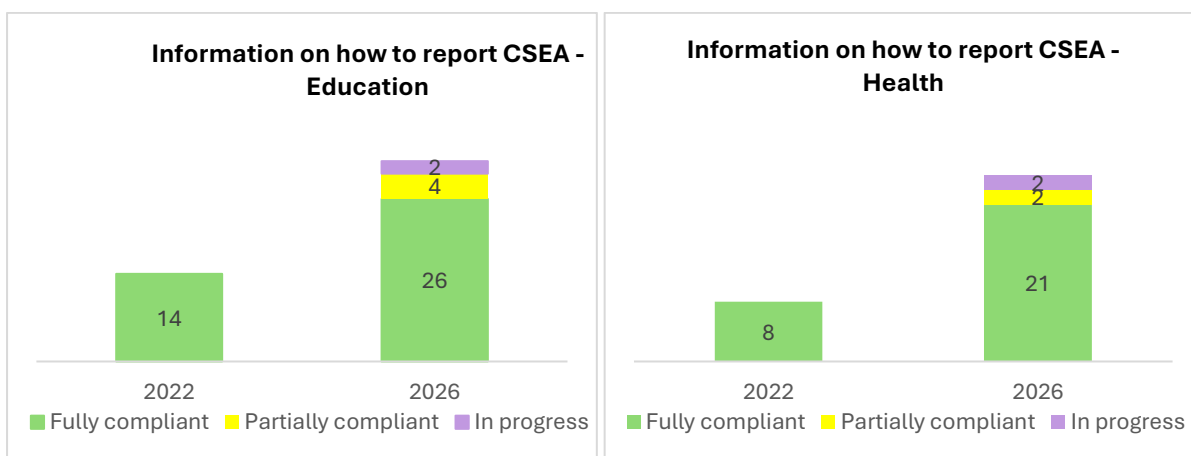


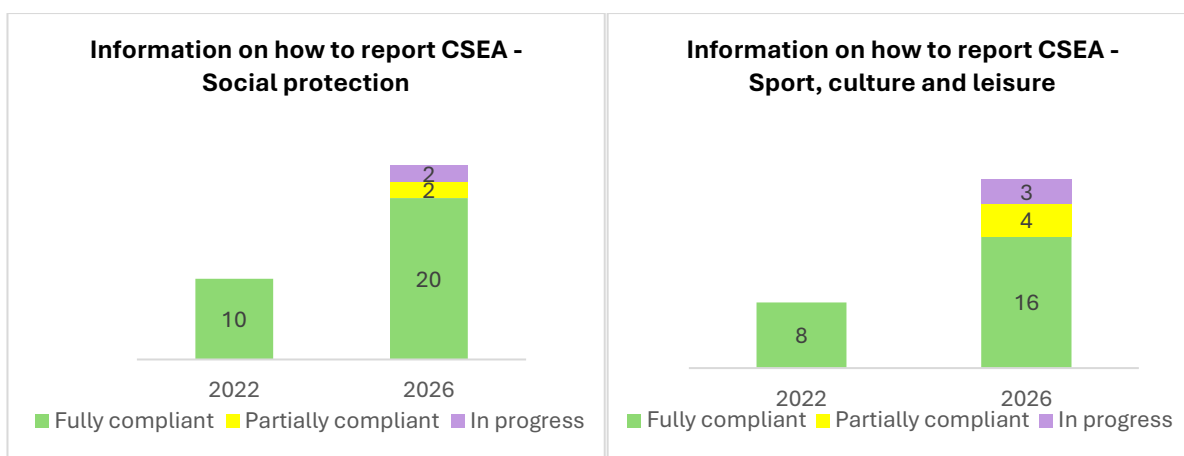
Recommendation X-6: Information on how to report child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse

The Committee required a number of Parties to ensure that persons who have regular contact with children are informed of the possibility to report to the services responsible for child protection any situation where they have “reasonable grounds” for believing that a child is a victim of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, in:

- the education sector (29 Parties);
- the health sector (35 Parties);
- the social protection sector (34 Parties);
- areas relating to sport, culture and leisure activities (35 Parties).

To fully comply with this recommendation, Parties were expected to demonstrate the availability, on a permanent or recurrent basis, of teaching or training on how to report child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse, for professionals working in regular contact with children in each of the sectors designated above.





Promising practices

In **Iceland**, in the education sector, a comprehensive online course has been developed, focusing on the signs displayed by children who have experienced sexual abuse and appropriate response strategies. This course is mandatory for all school staff, including those in primary schools, after-school programs, and youth centres. The same online training is available for healthcare and social services professionals to ensure a harmonised understanding and approach to child protection. Personnel in sports, culture, and leisure activities are also required to complete the training.

In **Estonia**, a free online course “Recognising and Assisting a Child in Need” was launched in 2025. This course helps participants understand the principles of ensuring children's rights and well-being, how to identify and support a child in need, use tools for assessing and reporting a child's need for assistance, prevent maltreatment and recognise different types of abuse (emotional, physical, sexual abuse, and neglect). In addition, the Social Insurance Board provides trainings on the Sensoa flag system, designed to help professionals in different fields assess whether children's sexual behaviour is natural, inappropriate or unacceptable.

In **Estonia** and **Lithuania**, various training activities for professionals working with children are regularly organised by the national Barnahus services.

In **Germany**, the Independent Commissioner against Child Sexual Abuse and the education authorities of the federal states provide a free four-hour digital training course on child sexual abuse. The course ‘What's wrong with Jaron?’ provides school staff with practical basic knowledge. More than 108,000 teachers have taken the course.

In the **Slovak Republic**, the National coordination centre for resolving the issues of violence against children conducts twice a year a training course Child Safety in Digital Space for professionals working with children.

A few Parties have in place interdisciplinary education and trainings for professionals. Thus, in the **German** state of Baden-Württemberg, professionals from the social, justice and child welfare sectors, as well as from education, internal security and other relevant fields, come together on annual Child Protection Days organised by several ministries and a municipal association to discuss thematic issues and learn from each other. In **Norway**, under the PROFUND initiative, persons studying to become nurses, social workers, protective care and child welfare specialists, teachers and kindergarten teachers have joint seminars, discussions and case studies, to understand each other's social mandate and professional approaches.

In the **Slovak Republic**, 46 district coordinators for the protection of children from violence hold regular multidisciplinary meetings and trainings with professionals from a variety of institutions working with children to provide a forum for professional exchanges and facilitate interdisciplinary co-operation.

RESEARCH

The recommendations in this section of the report are based on Article 10 paragraph 2 of the Lanzarote Convention.

The Committee did not address any “request” or “require” recommendation regarding research. Nevertheless, several initiatives have been identified regarding existing research on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by ICTs in Parties, specifically on issues arising from child self-generated sexual images and/or videos (**Belgium, Estonia, Germany, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands, and Sweden**).

In **Belgium**, at the request of the Secretary of State for Gender Equality, Equal Opportunities, and Diversity, the Institute for the Equality of Women and Men financed a research project on “deepnudes” among young people. The main aim of this study, published in November 2023, was to catalogue various forms of online sexual violence, relying on data and analyses of these phenomena among 15- to 25-years-old in Belgium.

In the **Netherlands** a [scoping review](#), published in the Archives of Sexual Behaviour, provided an overview of the current state of literature on the nature of, and reasons for, the self-generation of intimate images by children aged 7–10.

Regarding ongoing research activities, in **Sweden**, the Agency for Health Technology Assessment and Assessment of Social Services is conducting two surveys to identify methods for detecting exposure to sexual risks and for treating children and adults who have been sexually exploited through the distribution of sexual images or films. In **Germany**, the Independent Commissioner against Child Sexual Abuse has set up a research institute on child sexual abuse that is currently preparing a youth survey on the prevalence of sexual abuse and other forms of violence against children.

Promising practices

The Bridge Project, funded by the European Commission, was implemented in 2023 and 2024 in collaboration with an international consortium of researchers from **Sweden, Germany, Spain, Czechia, the Slovak Republic, and Finland**. It aimed at offering professional healthcare services to persons at risk of sexually offending against children, including offences involving child sexual abuse material. The project met them online and guided them to take the next steps towards treatment.

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